



YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS VOLUME 3

GENERAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS



The AFRICA We Want



THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES 2017-2024
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

GENERAL REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

**VOLUMES 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E,
3F, 3G, 3H, 3K, 3M, AND 3N**

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

FEBRUARY 2022

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF GHANA



PREFACE

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 to track the implementation of national, continental, and global development goals, such as The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024); An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All; AU Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want; and Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As Ghana's first fully digital census, the 2021 PHC presents the country and the global community with timely data within three months of exiting the field. The report highlights the resourcefulness of the census, which is the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the nation. The General Report, the third major census product release, presents the main results in eleven volumes, with each volume focusing on a different module of the 2021 PHC questionnaire.

This report compiles highlights of results across all the volumes: Population of Regions and Districts; Age and Sex Profile; Background Characteristics; Literacy and Education; Economic Activity; Difficulty in Performing Activities; Information and Communication Technology; Fertility and Mortality; Housing Characteristics; Water and Sanitation; and Structures.

The compilation is intended for readers needing a broader reflection on all the highlights from the 2021 PHC. The aim is to foster a collaborative and intersectoral approach in the development of planning targets and design policies of Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, researchers, and the public. The disaggregated statistics particularly, will support the identification of vulnerable groups for the development and delivery of targeted interventions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) takes this opportunity to thank the Government of Ghana, former Presidents, members of the National Census Steering Committee, National Census Technical Advisory Committee, National Census Publicity, Education and Advocacy Committee and the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees for their commitment and dedication to ensuring a well-coordinated census operation.

We are indeed grateful to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ghana Education Service (GES), Ministry of Information, Information Services Department, Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development, Local Government Service, and the various District Assemblies, National Identification Authority, Ministry of Defence, Ghana Armed Forces, Ministry of Interior, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Ghana Civil Aviation Authority, Ghana Airports Company Limited, Ghana Fire Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Electoral Commission (EC), Office of Government Machinery, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Parliament, Ministry of National Security, National Sports Authority, National Communication Authority, Ghana Highways Authority, Survey Department, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Births and Deaths Registry, Religious and Traditional Leaders, individuals and all other organisations that provided the needed support to enable the GSS execute this essential national exercise.

We are also indebted to our partners and collaborators, notably, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, European Union (EU), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (ONS), Statistics Denmark, Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID³), Jospong Group of Companies, IPMC Ghana, telecommunication companies, CalBank, Windy Lodge Beach Resort, and tertiary institutions for their technical, logistic and financial support, and publicity, education and advocacy campaigns that led to the effective and efficient management of the census processes.

GSS also appreciates the contributions of the general public, the media, all Census officials and field officers for ensuring a successful enumeration.

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GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

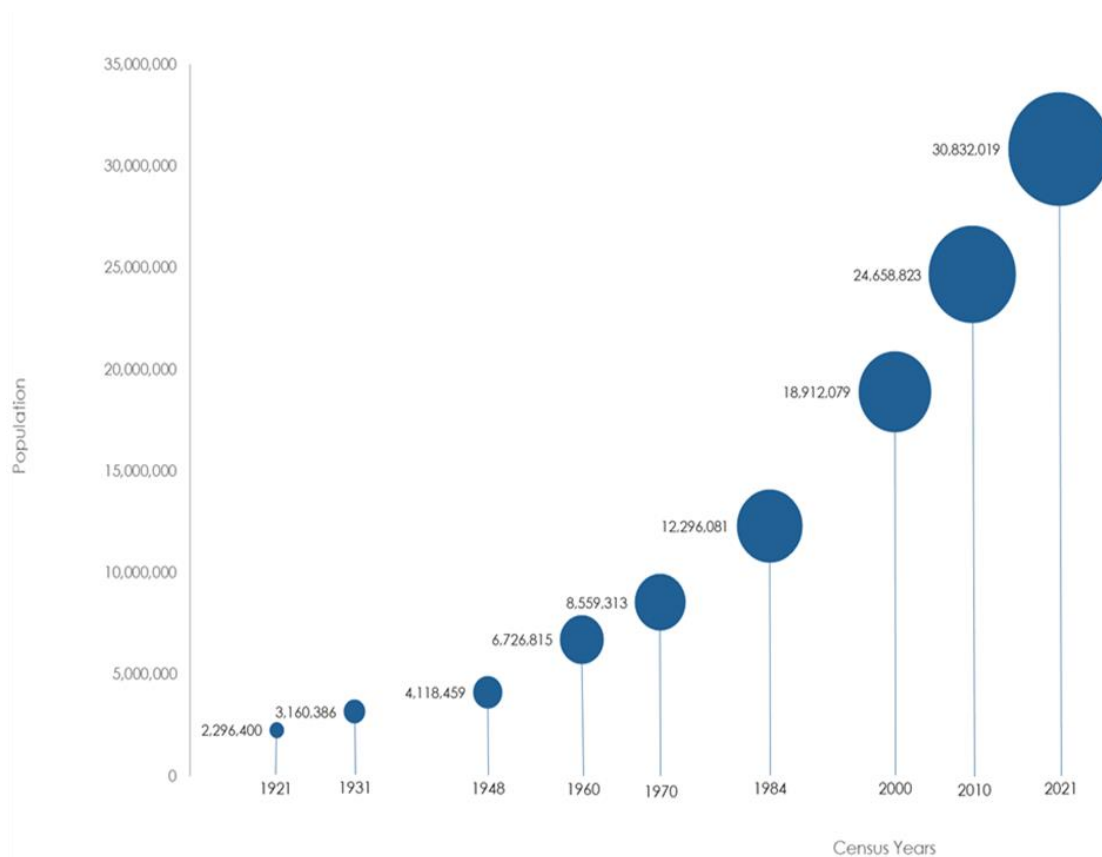
**POPULATION OF REGIONS
AND DISTRICTS**

VOLUME 3A

1. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3A

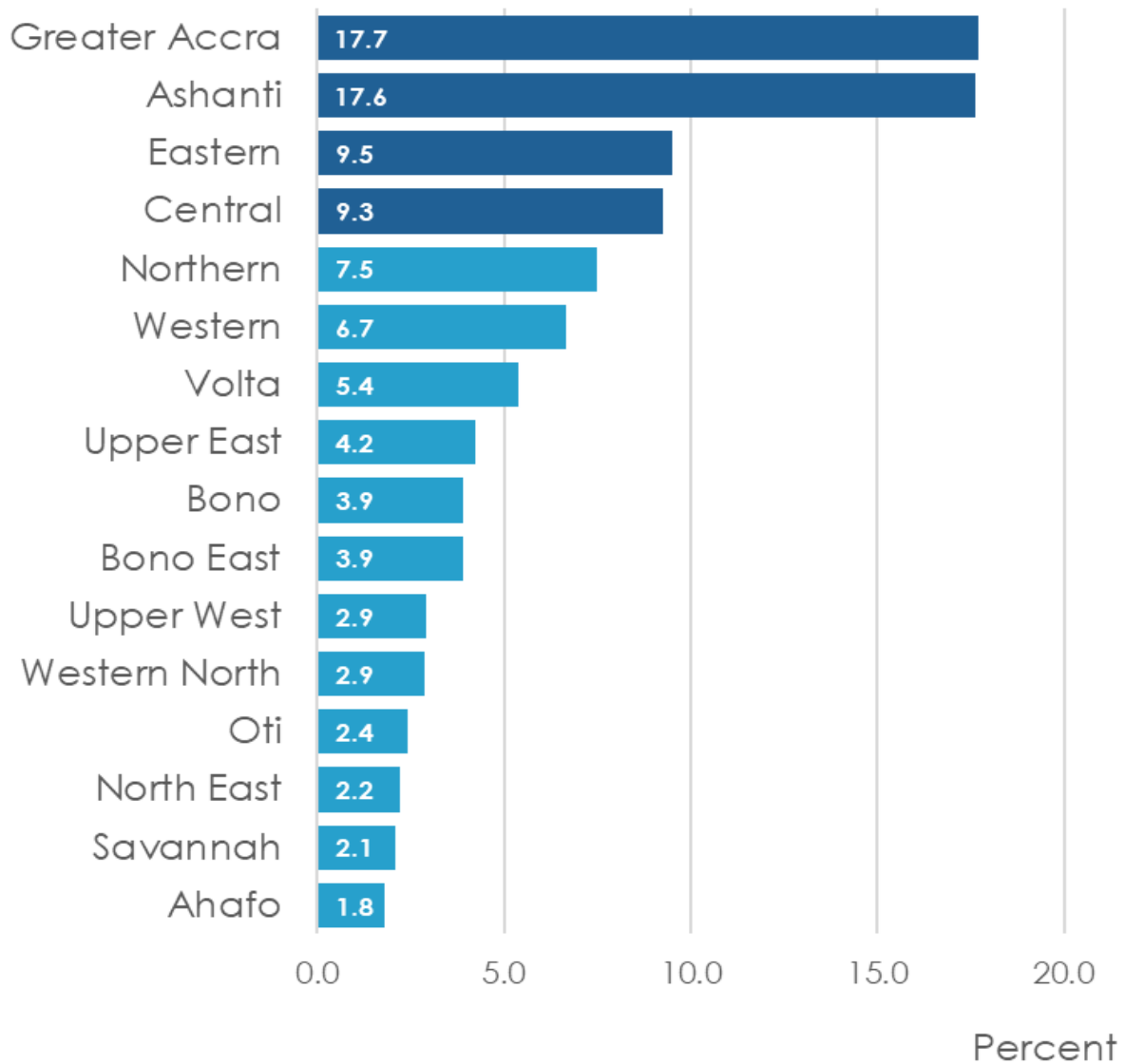
Ghana's total population is 30,832,019 in 2021, which is five times that of 1960 (6,726,815).

FIGURE 1.1: POPULATION SIZE, 1921-2021 CENSUSES



Four regions (Greater Accra, 17.7%, Ashanti, 17.6%, Eastern, 9.5% and Central, 9.3%) contain more than half (54%) of the population.

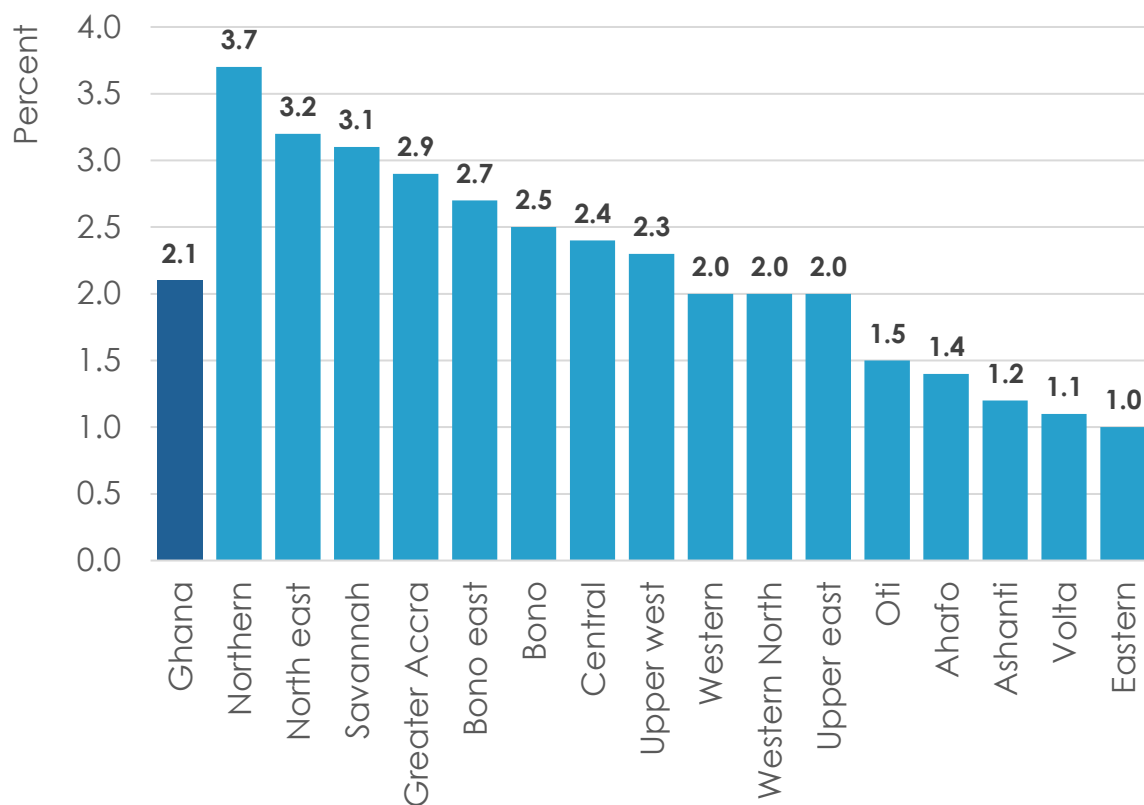
FIGURE 1.2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY REGION



Annual inter-censal population growth rate between 2010 and 2021 is 2.1 percent, the lowest since independence.

Population growth rate between 2010 and 2021 varies across regions, from 3.7 percent in the Northern Region to 1.0 percent in the Eastern Region.

FIGURE 1.3: ANNUAL INTER-CENSAL GROWTH RATE BY REGION

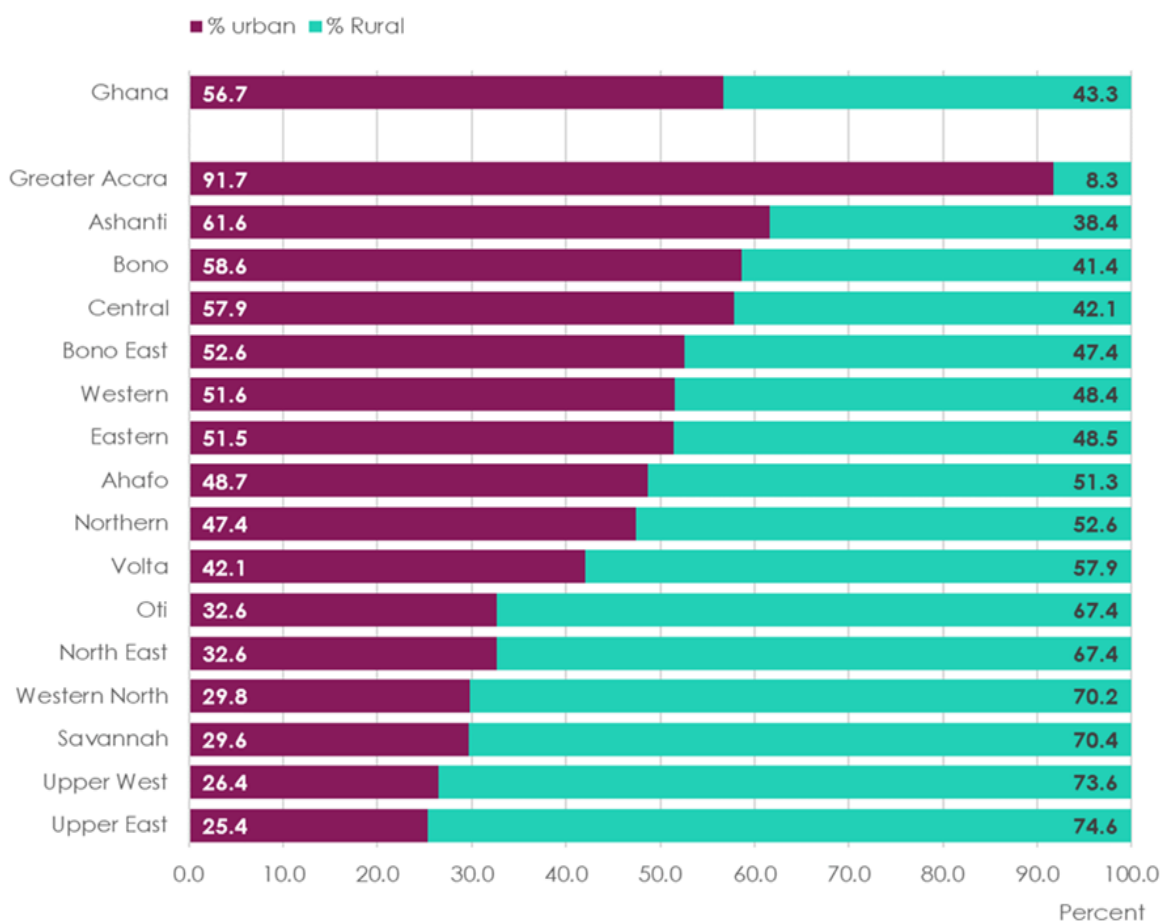


Urban population continues to grow, increasing from 12,545,229 (50.9%) in 2010 to 17,472,530 (56.7%) in 2021 with almost half (47.8%) of the increase in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions.

Proportion of the population that is urban varies across the regions with the highest in Greater Accra Region (91.7%) and lowest in Upper East Region (25.4%).

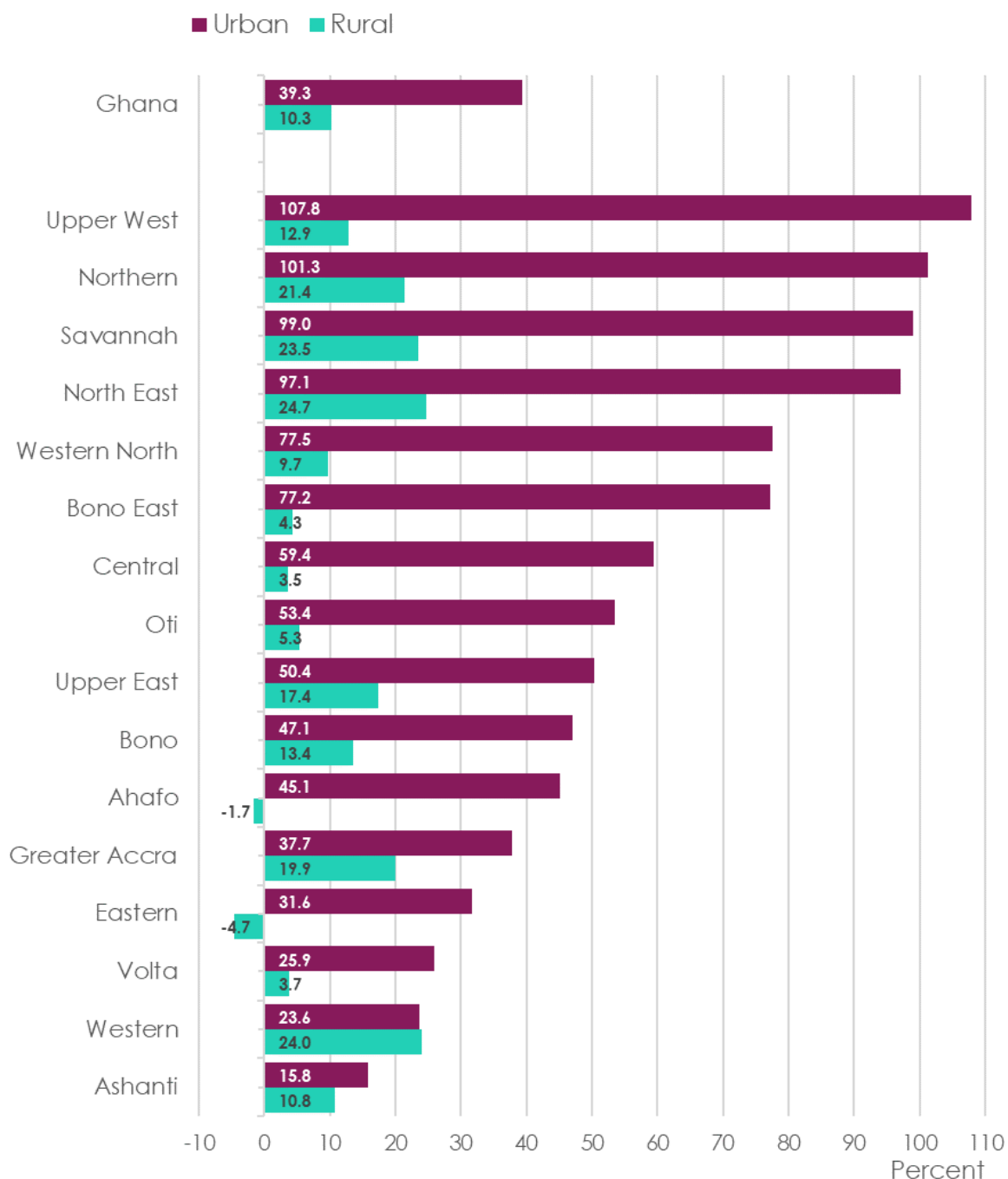
Seven regions are urbanised. That is, more than half of the population in those regions live in urban areas.

FIGURE 1.4: SHARE OF THE URBAN-RURAL POPULATION BY REGION



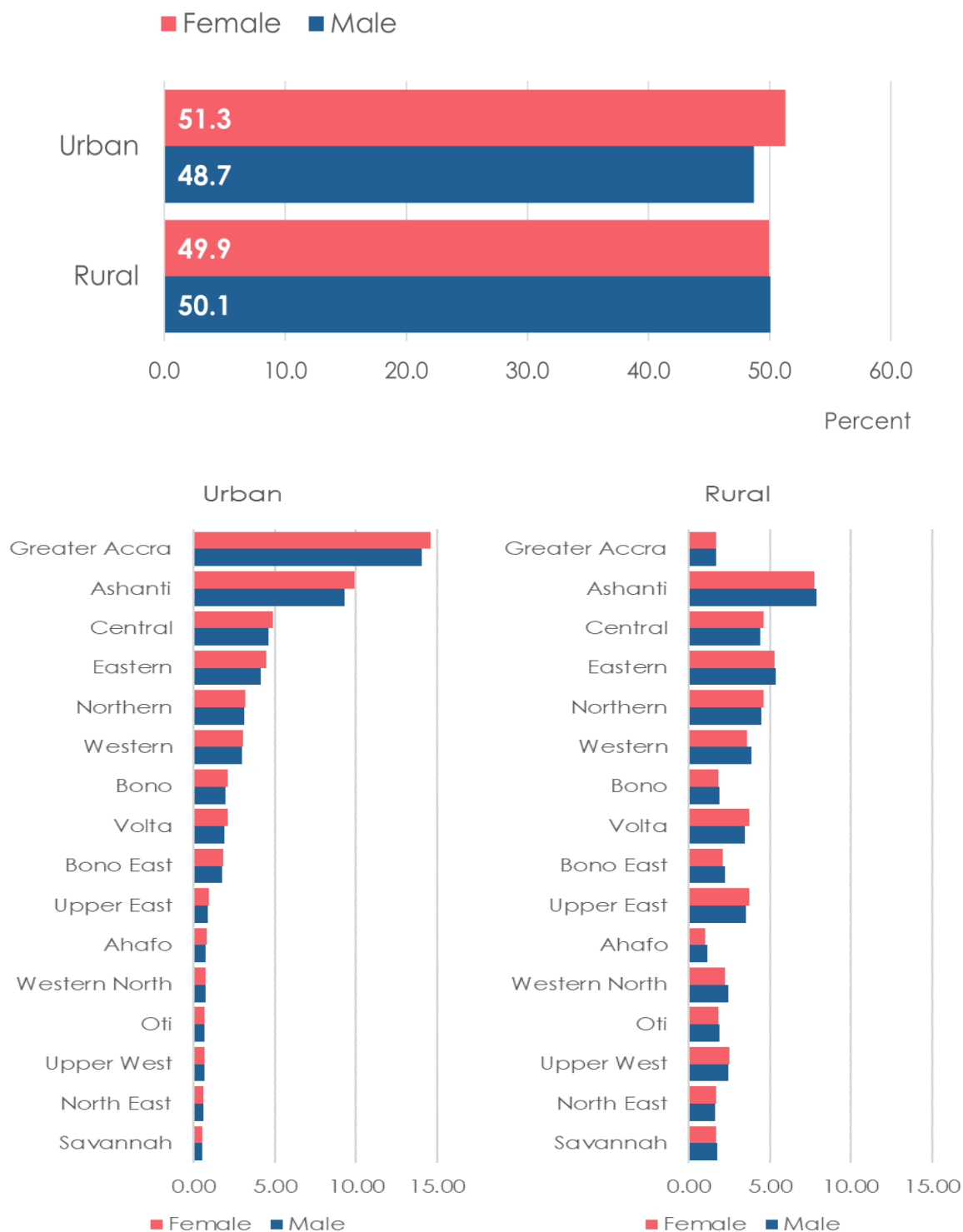
Urban and rural populations increased in all regions between 2010 and 2021 except Eastern and Ahafo regions where rural population decreased.

FIGURE 1.5: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION BY REGION; 2010 - 2021



Overall, there are more females (8,961,329) in urban areas than males (8,511,201). But in rural areas, there are slightly more males (6,689,239) than females (6,670,250).

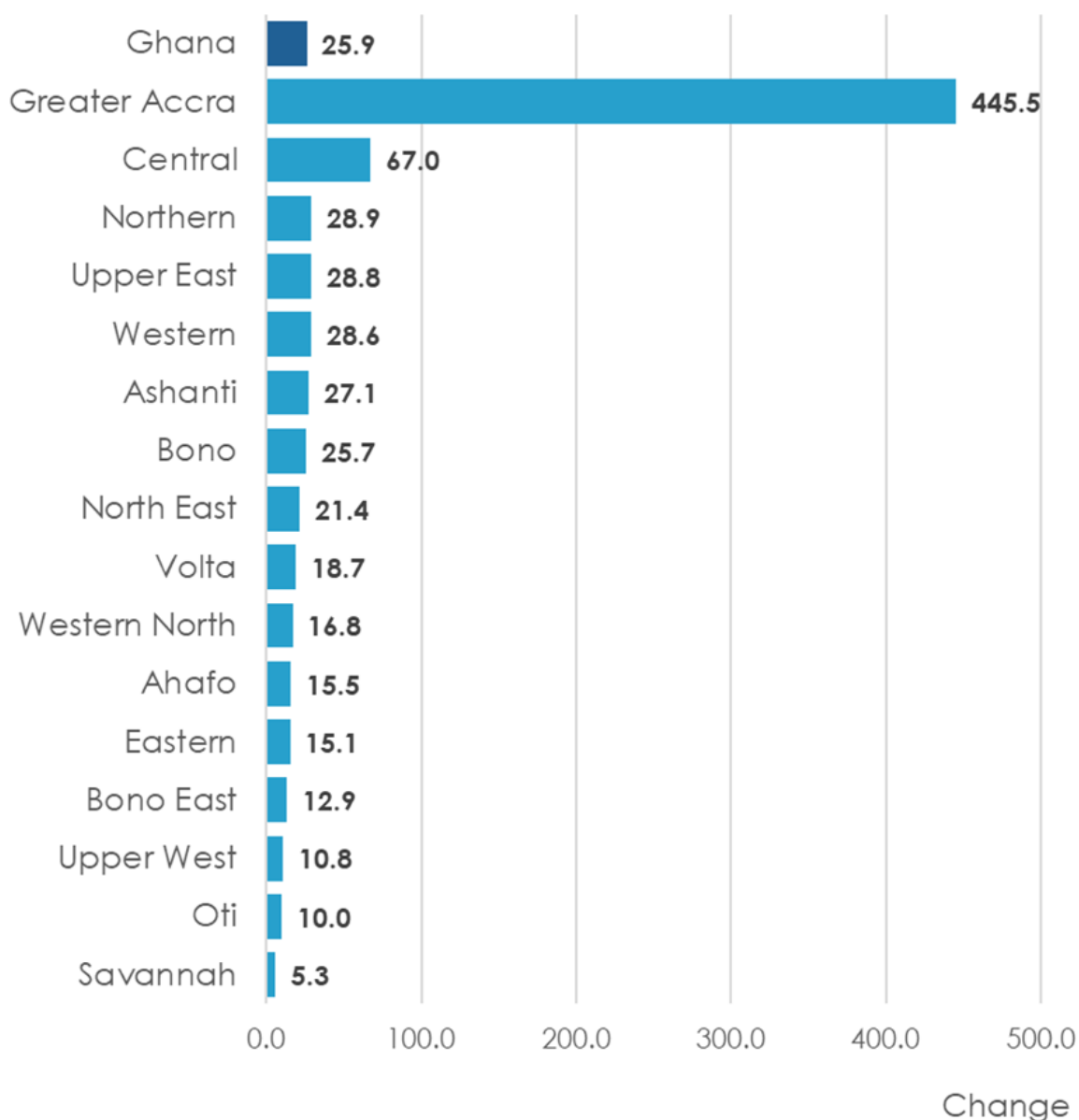
FIGURE 1.6: PROPORTION OF MALE-FEMALE POPULATION BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



National population density, which is the number of persons occupying a square kilometre of area, increased by 26 persons between 2010 (103) and 2021 (129).

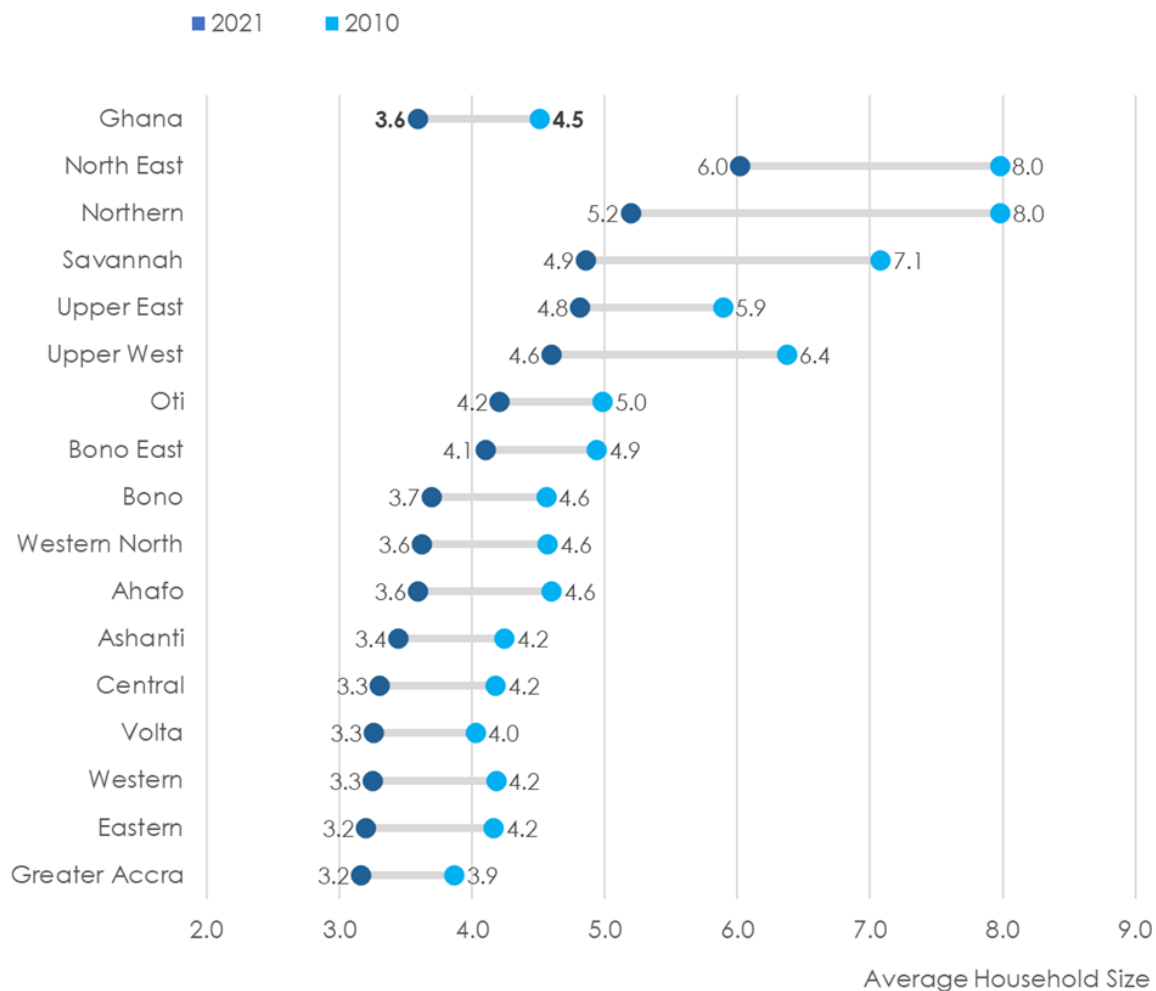
Greater Accra region recorded the highest increase of 445 persons (from 1,236 to 1,681), while Savannah region recorded the lowest of 6 persons (from 13 to 19).

FIGURE 1.7: CHANGE IN POPULATION DENSITY BY REGION; 2010 - 2021



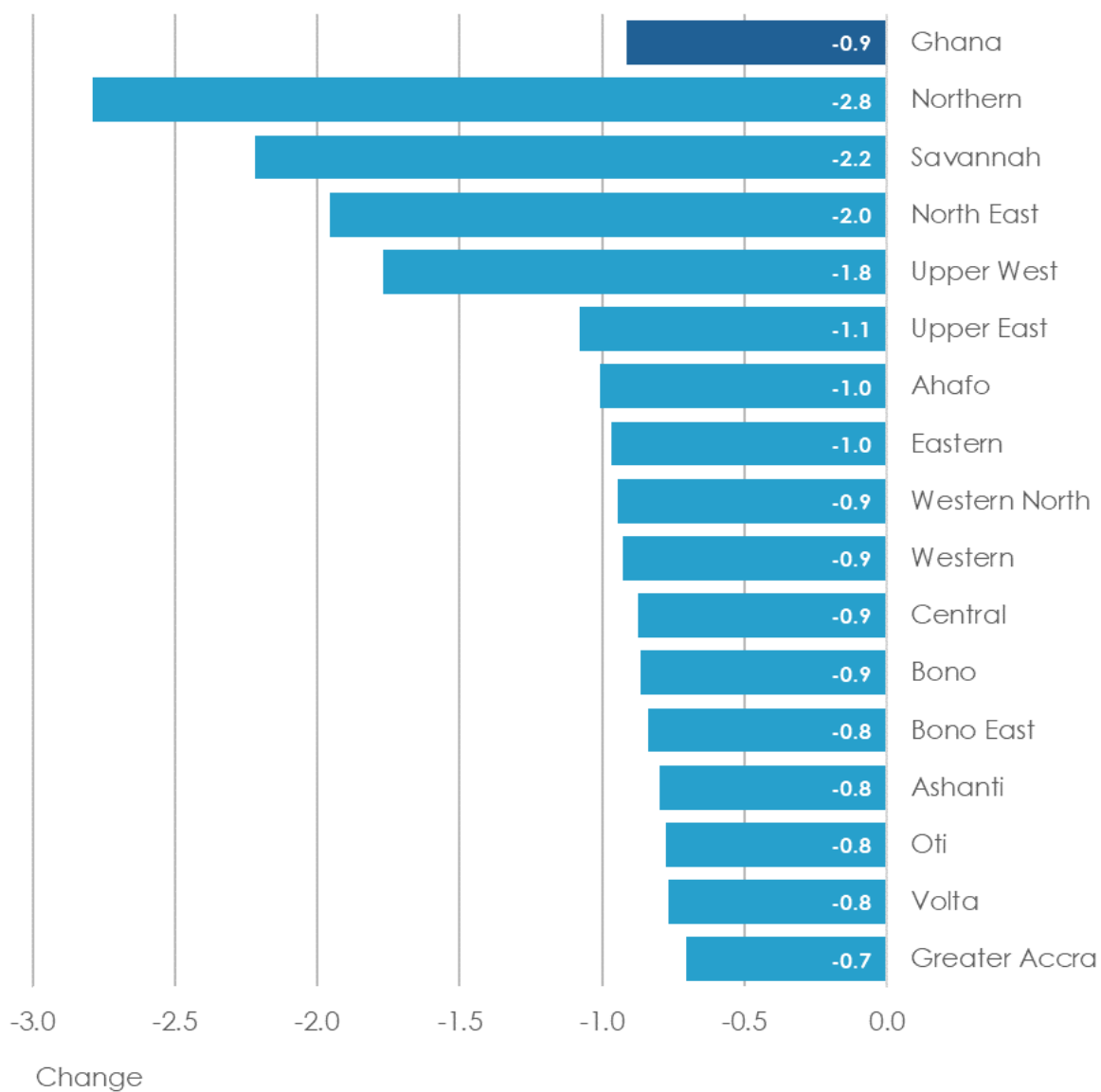
Average household size is 3.6, the lowest recorded in the last six decades, and decreased by one person (0.9) since 2010 (4.5).

FIGURE 1.8: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY REGION; 2010 AND 2021



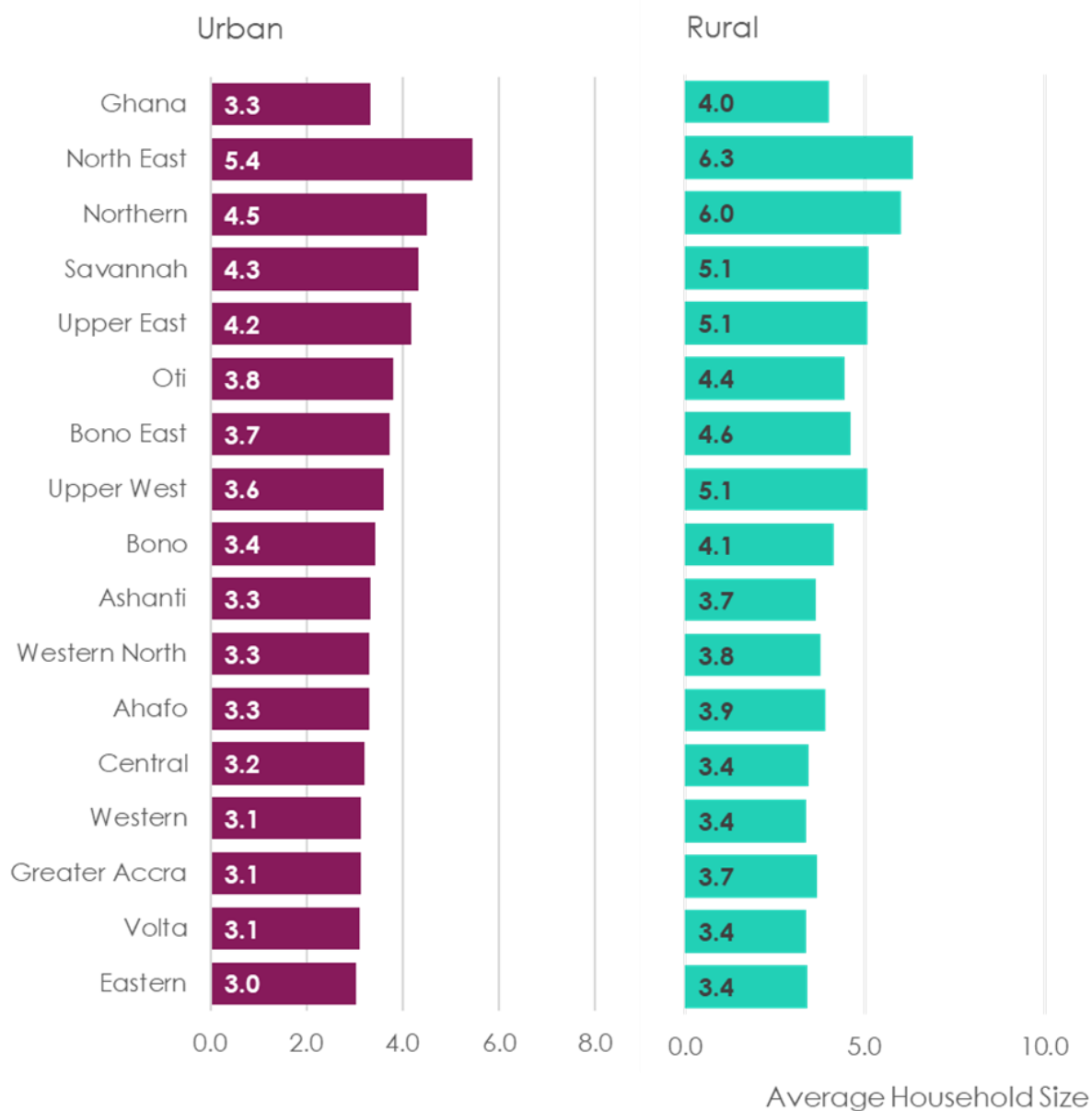
Average household size decreased in all the regions with four regions (Northern, Savannah, North East and Upper West) reducing by two or more persons since 2010

FIGURE 1.9: CHANGE IN THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY REGION; 2010 -2021



Average household size decreased between 2010 and 2021 in both urban (from 4.1 to 3.3) and rural (from 5.0 to 4.0) areas.

FIGURE 1.10: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

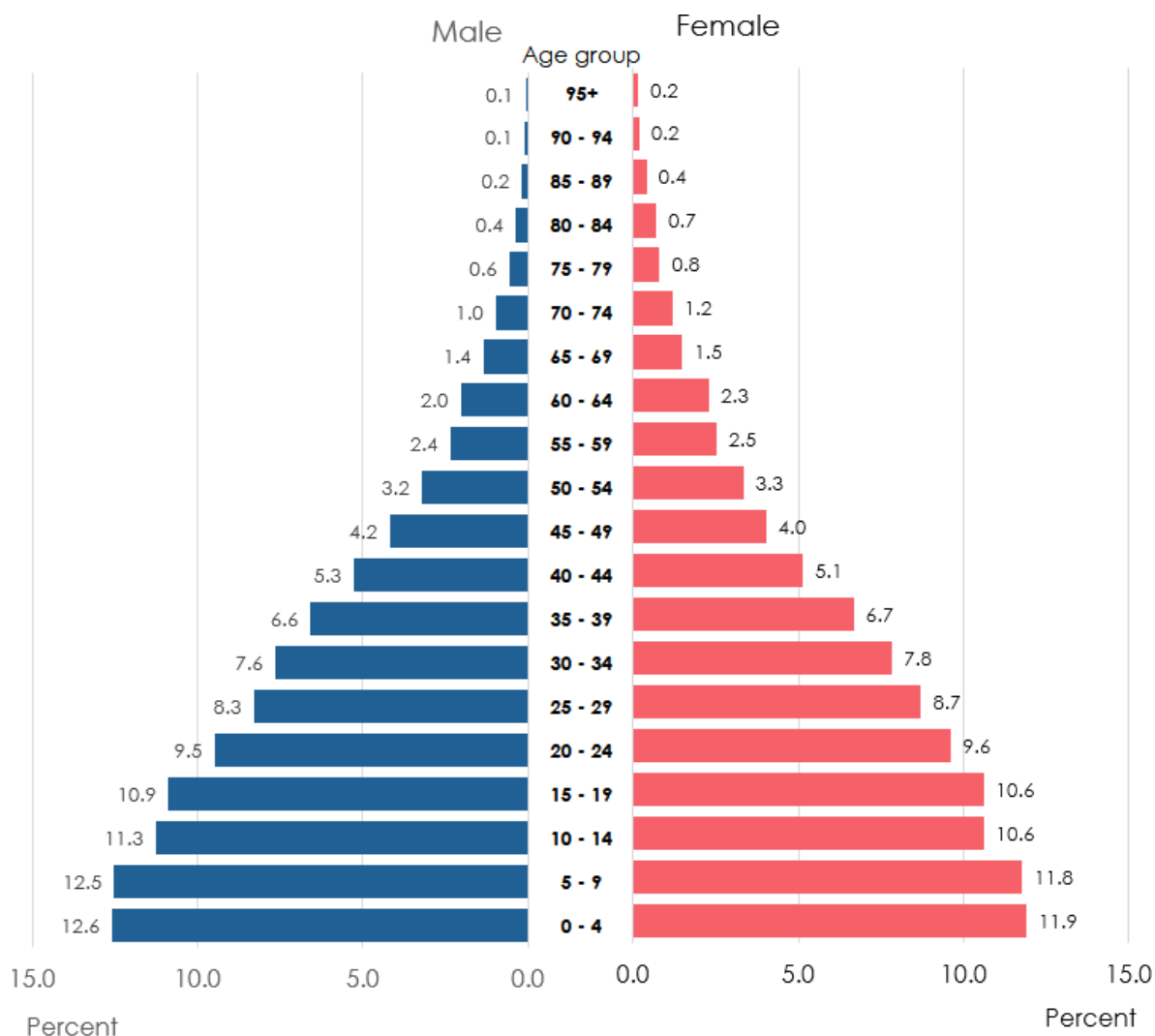
AGE AND SEX PROFILE

VOLUME 3B

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3B

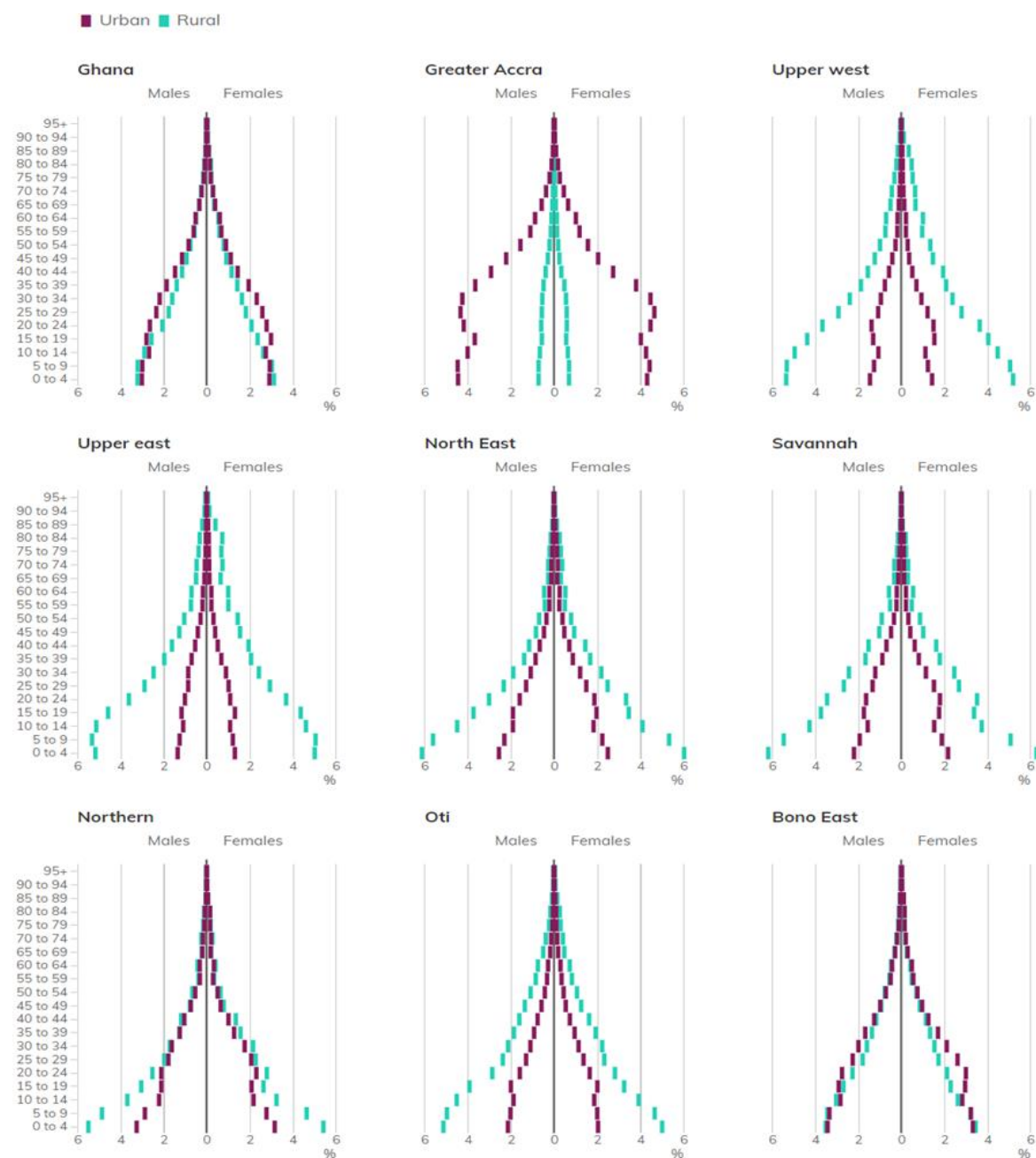
Ghana's population age structure is transitioning from one dominated by children (0-14 years) to one dominated by young people (15-35 years): The proportion of children declined from 41.3 percent in 2000 to 35.3 percent in 2021, while that of young people increased from 34.6 percent in 2000 to 38.2 percent in 2021.

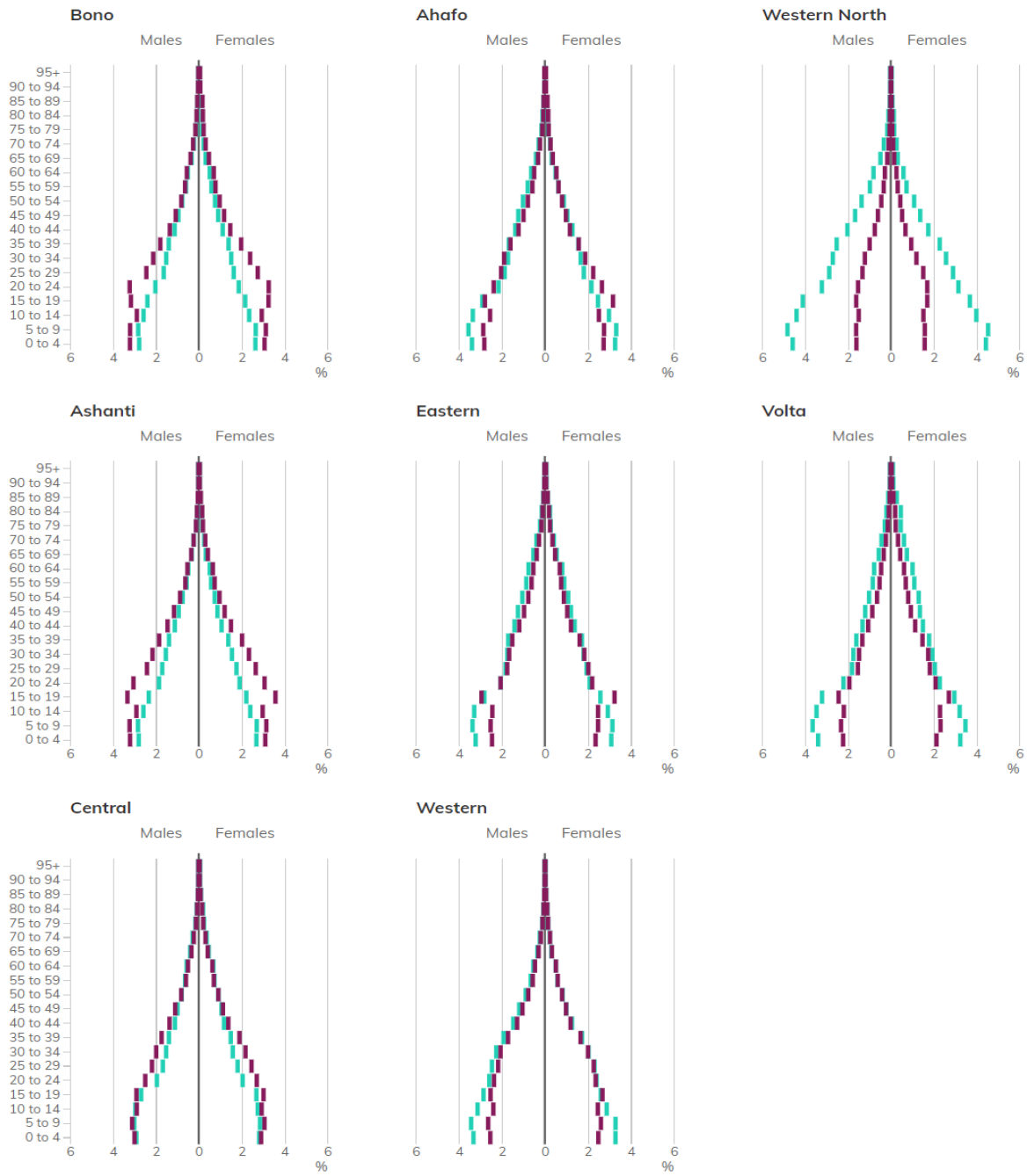
FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION PYRAMID



The transitioning of the population from children to young people is evident in all regions and in urban areas. In urban areas, Greater Accra depicts the most pronounced transition while in rural areas across all the regions, the transition is yet to occur.

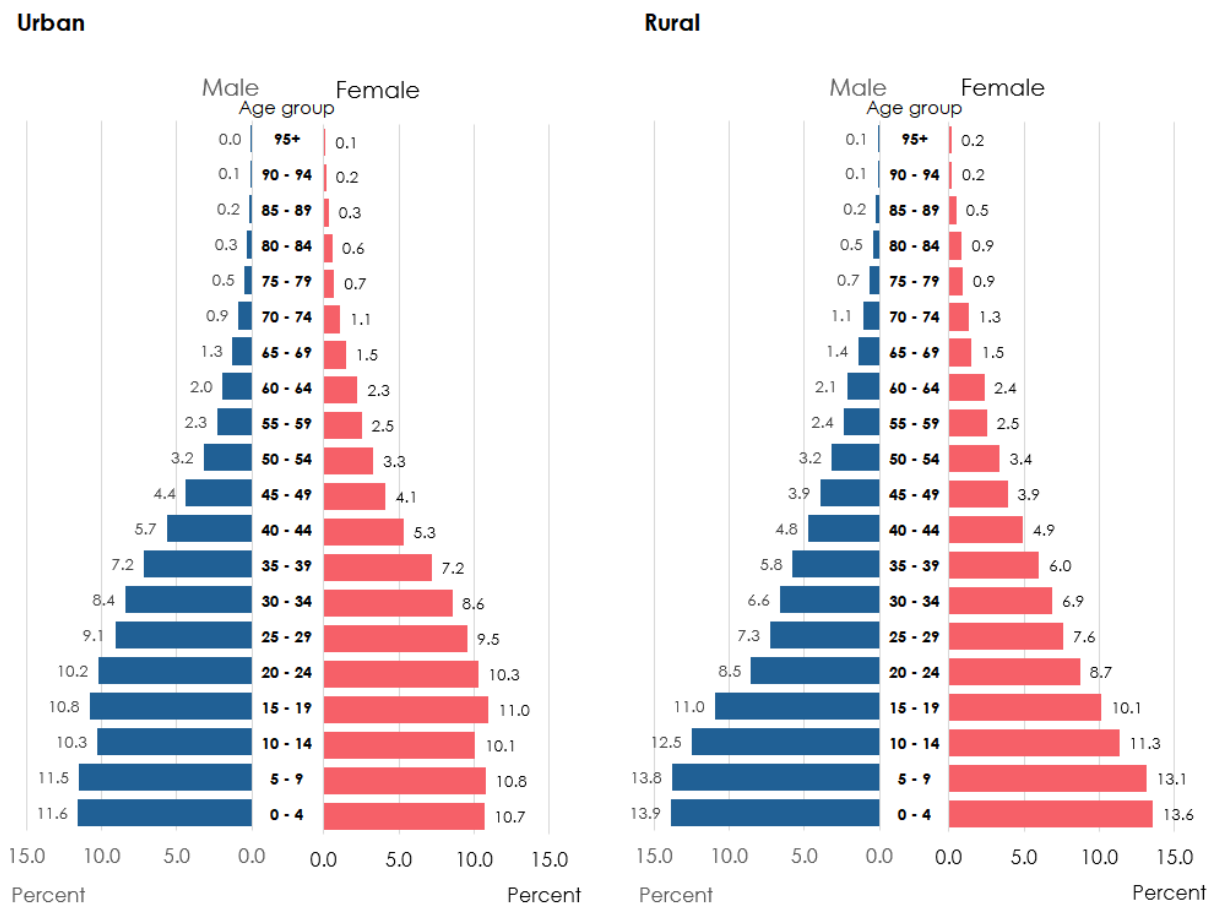
FIGURE 2.2: 2021 POPULATION PYRAMID BY REGION AND TYPE OF LOCALITY





The transitioning of the population from children to young people is evident in all regions and in urban areas. In urban areas, Greater Accra depicts the most pronounced transition while in rural areas across all the regions, the transition is yet to occur.

FIGURE 2.3: 2021 POPULATION PYRAMID BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



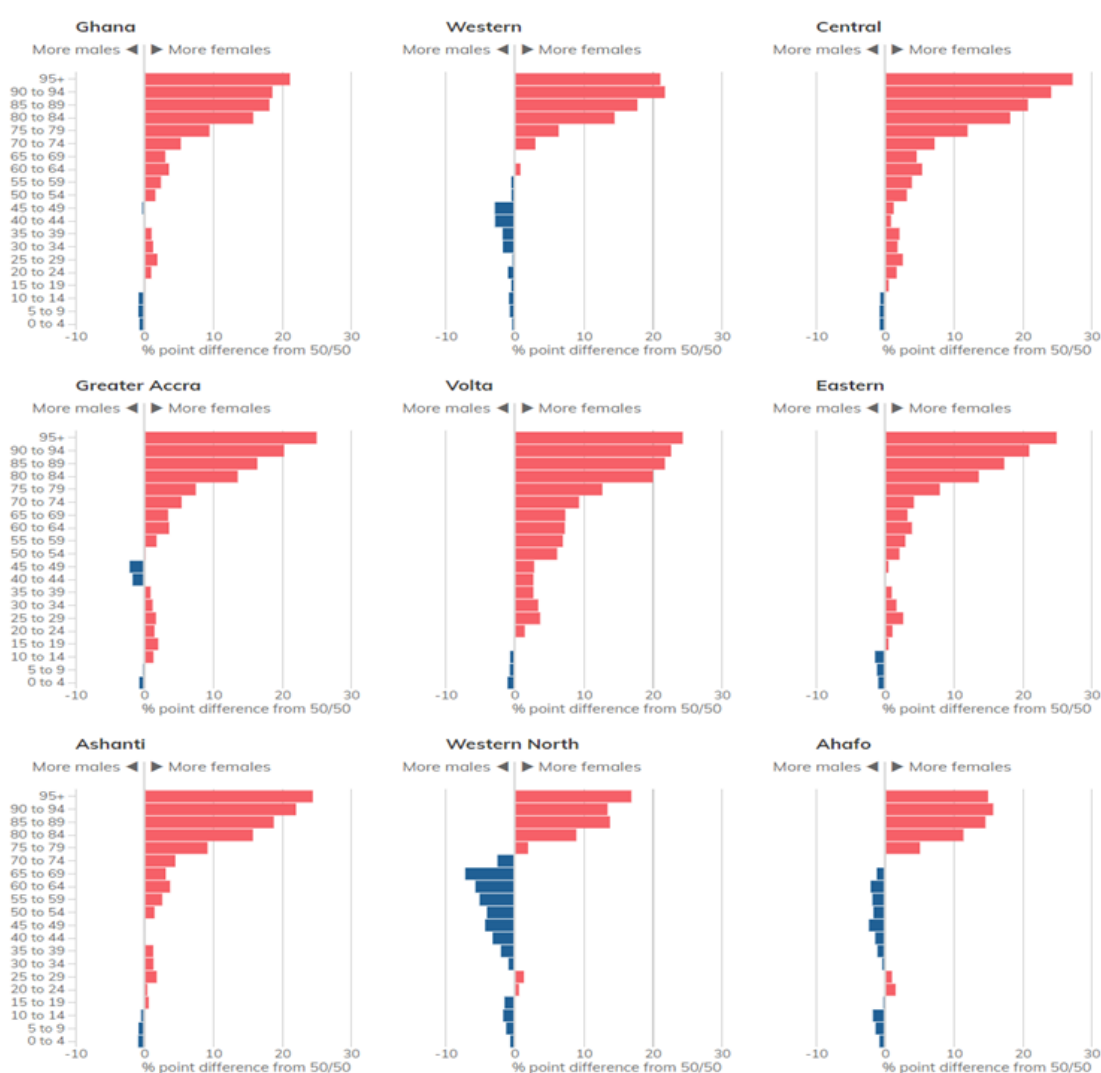
Females (15,631,579) outnumber males (15,200,440) by 437,139 (2.8%) and also in urban areas (by 5.0%). However, in rural areas males outnumber females by 0.3 percent.

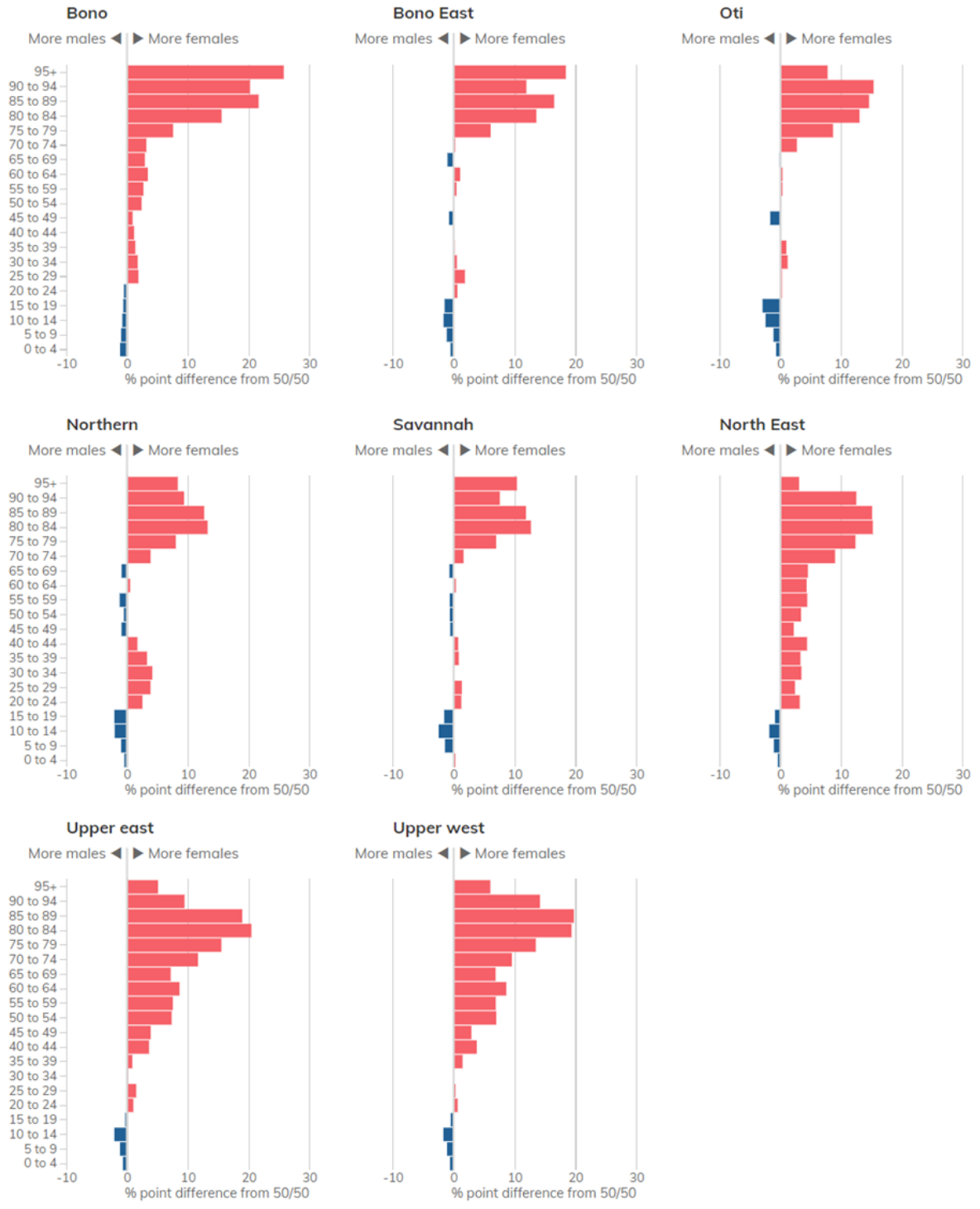
Also in six regions, males outnumber females, ranging from 5.1 percent in Western North to 0.5 percent in Bono East.

Male population below 20 years outnumber their female counterparts in all regions except Greater Accra.

Age group 30-64 years (predominantly the working age category) is dominated by males in Western North, Ahafo and Western regions.

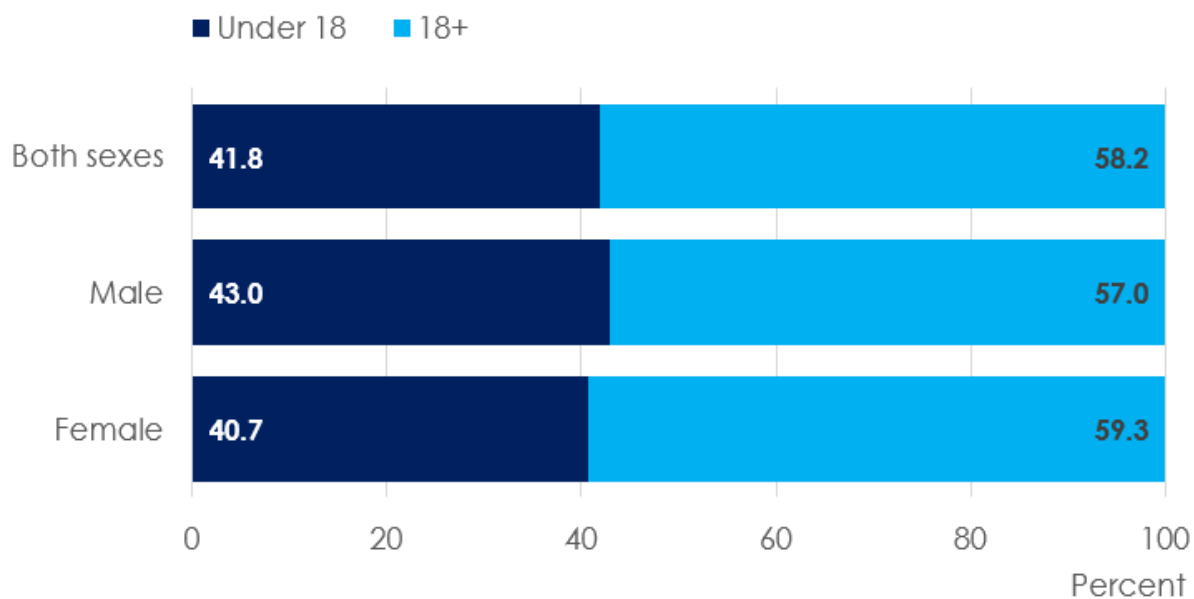
FIGURE 2.4: MALE-FEMALE POPULATION DIFFERENCE BY REGION





About six in 10 people (58.2% – 17,931,673) are 18 years or older.

FIGURE 2.5: POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX

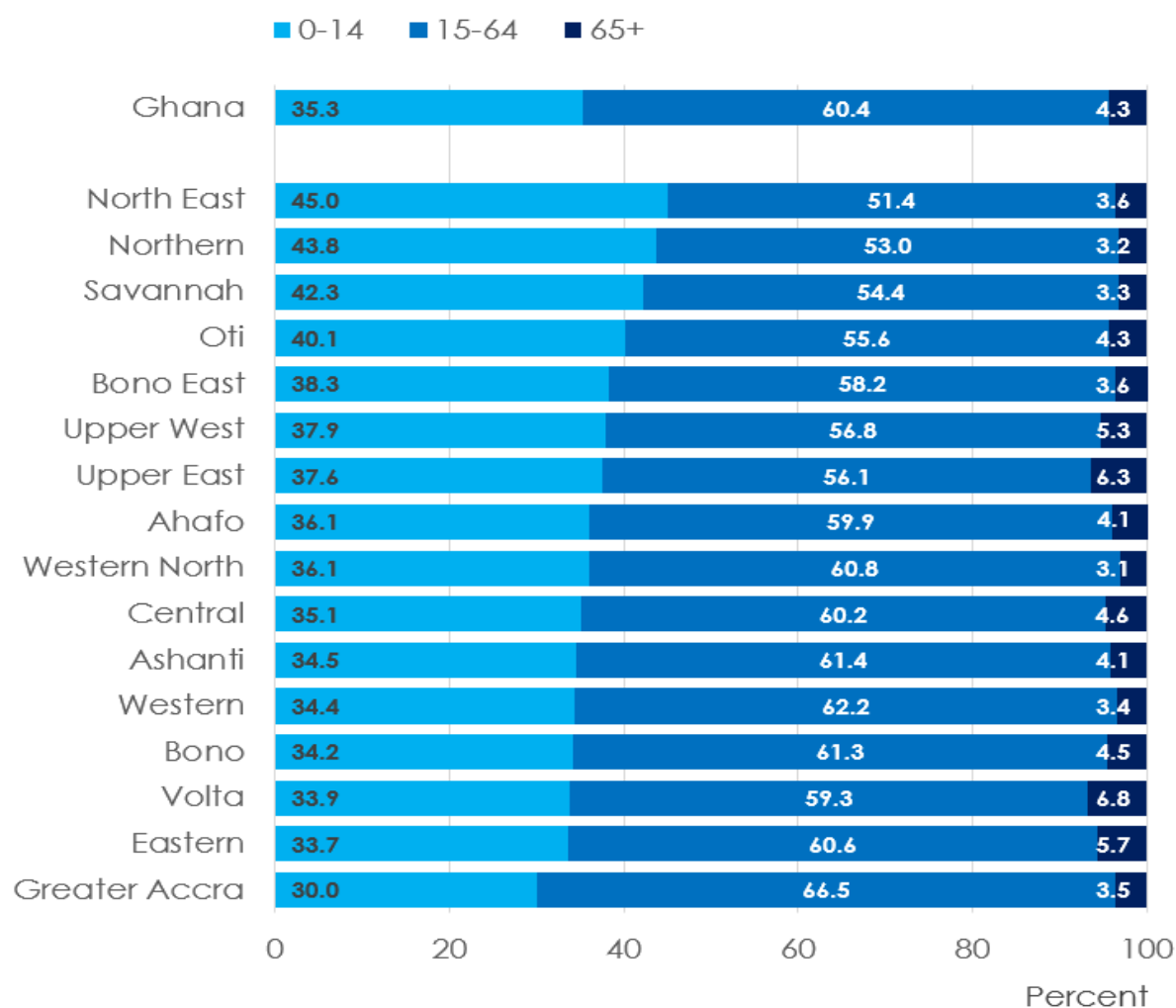


A Six in 10 persons (60.4% - 18,619,021) are 15-64 years. In six regions, the proportions are higher than the national average: Greater Accra (66.5%), Western (62.2%), Ashanti (61.4%), Bono (61.3%), Western North (60.8) and Eastern (60.6%).

Age dependency ratio is 66, implying that there are 66 persons in the dependent age bracket (children 0-14 years and the elderly 65+ years) for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15-64 years).

At the national level, 4.3 percent are 65 years and above. The proportions are higher in six regions than the national average: Volta (6.8%), Upper East (6.3%), Eastern (5.7%), Upper West (5.3%), Central (4.6%) and Bono (4.5%).

FIGURE 2.6: WORKING AGE AND DEPENDENT POPULATION



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

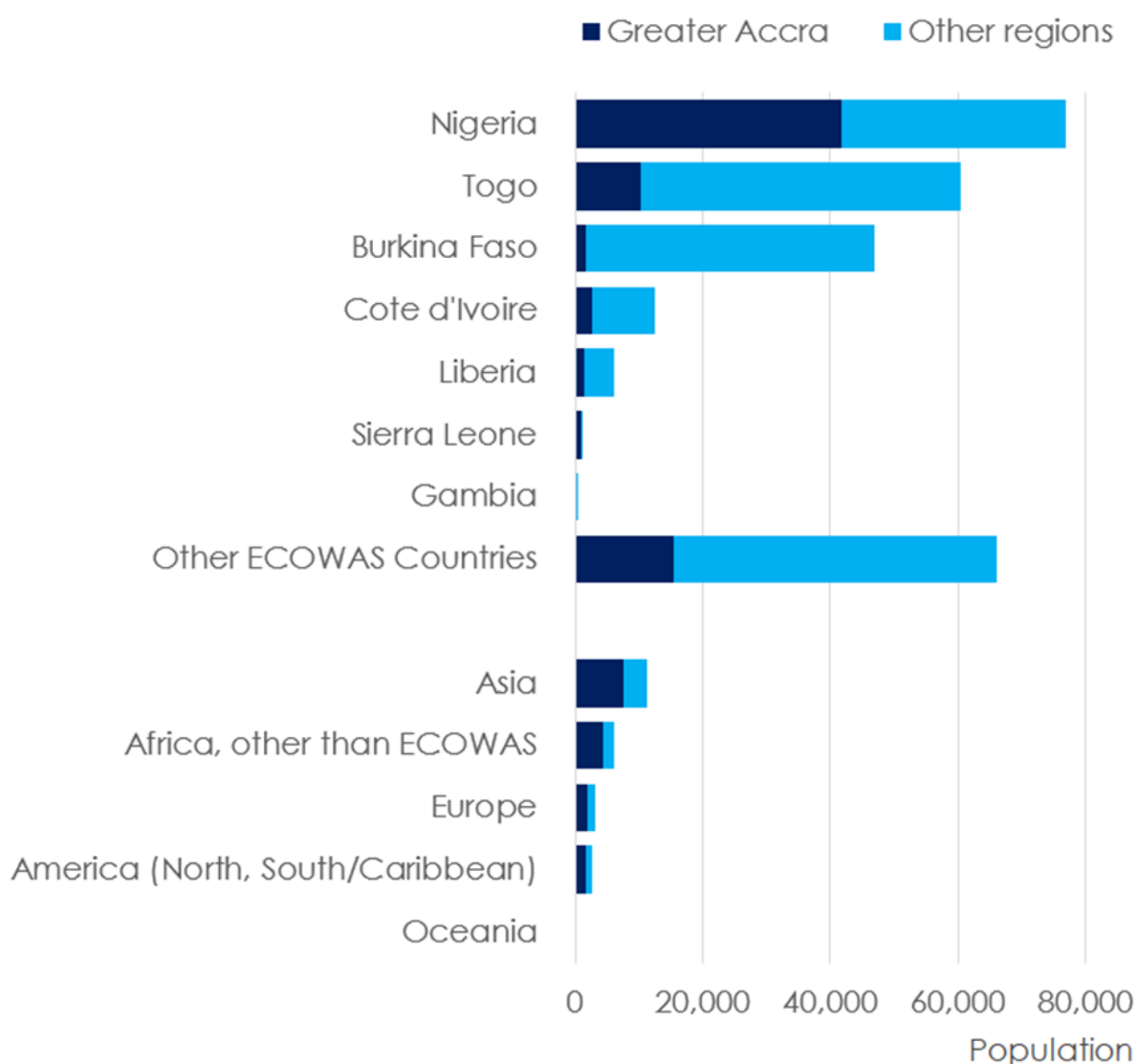
VOLUME 3C

3. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3C

Only one percent (294,341) of enumerated population are non-Ghanaians and nine in 10 non-Ghanaian population (270,838 – 92.0%) are from ECOWAS countries.

Nationals from Asia (11,313) are more than twice the number from the Americas (2,788) and Europe (3,102).

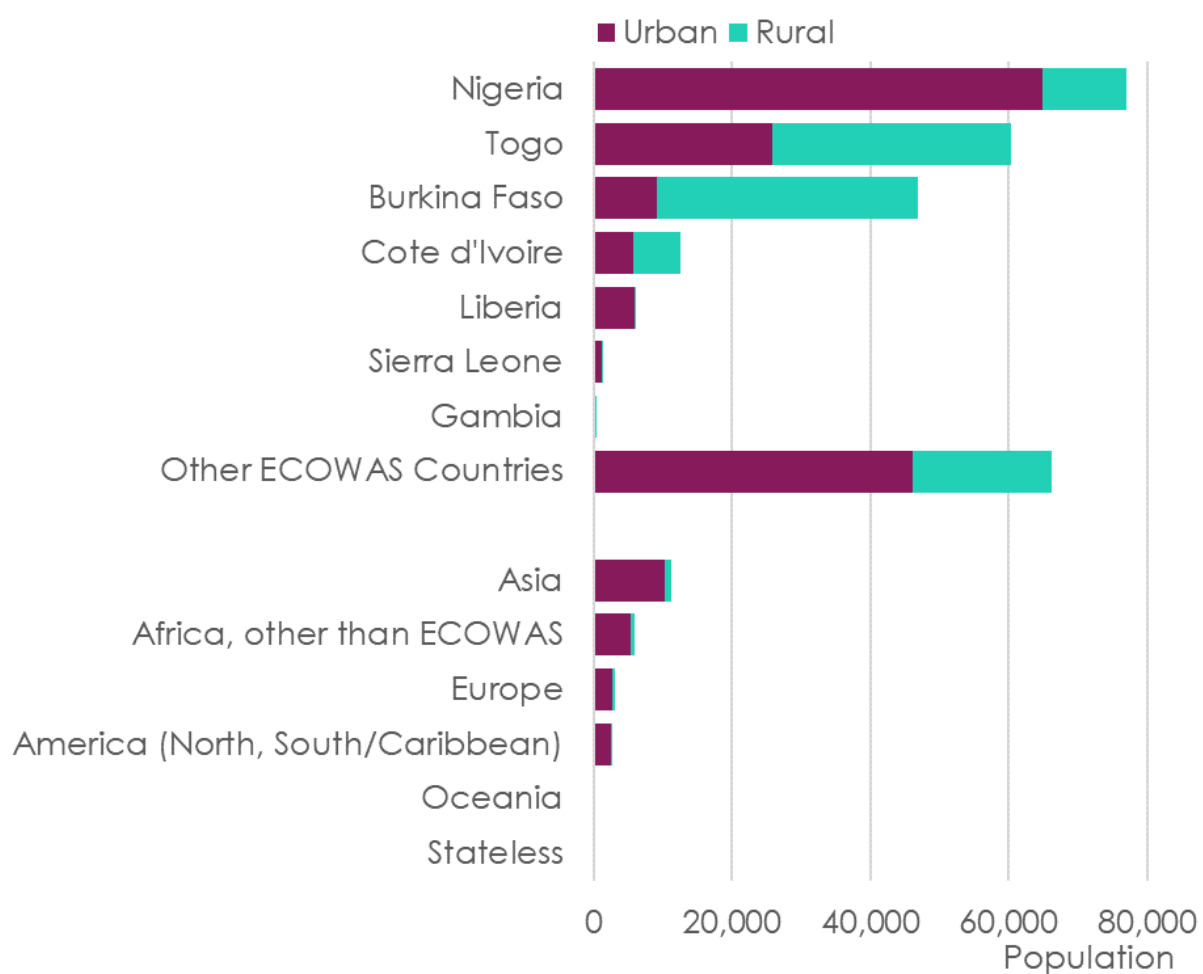
FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION OF NON-GHANAIS BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY AND REGION OF RESIDENCE IN GHANA



Only one percent (294,341) of enumerated population are non-Ghanaians and nine in 10 non-Ghanaian population (270,838 – 92.0%) are from ECOWAS countries.

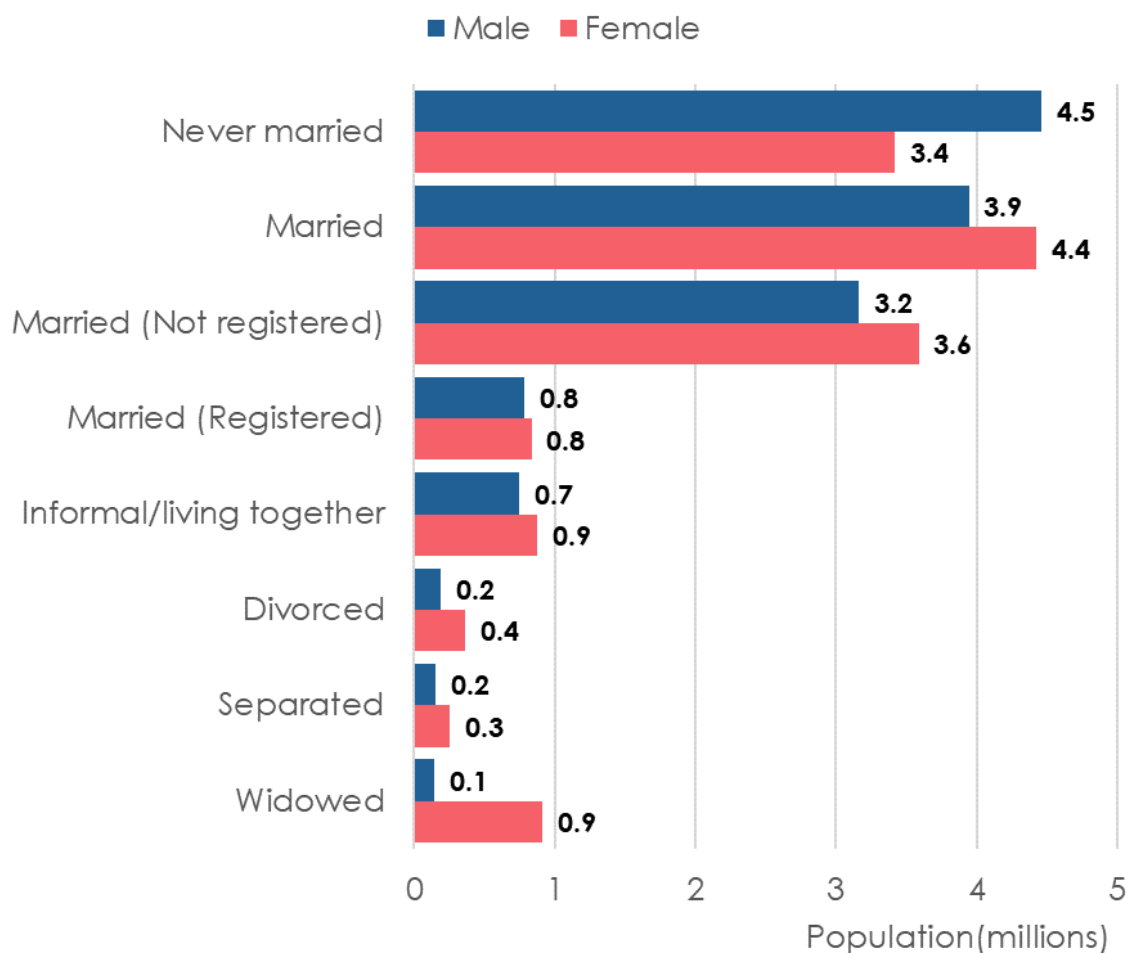
Nationals from Asia (11,313) are more than twice the number from the Americas (2,788) and Europe (3,102).

FIGURE 3.2: POPULATION OF NON-GHANAIS BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY AND TYPE OF LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE



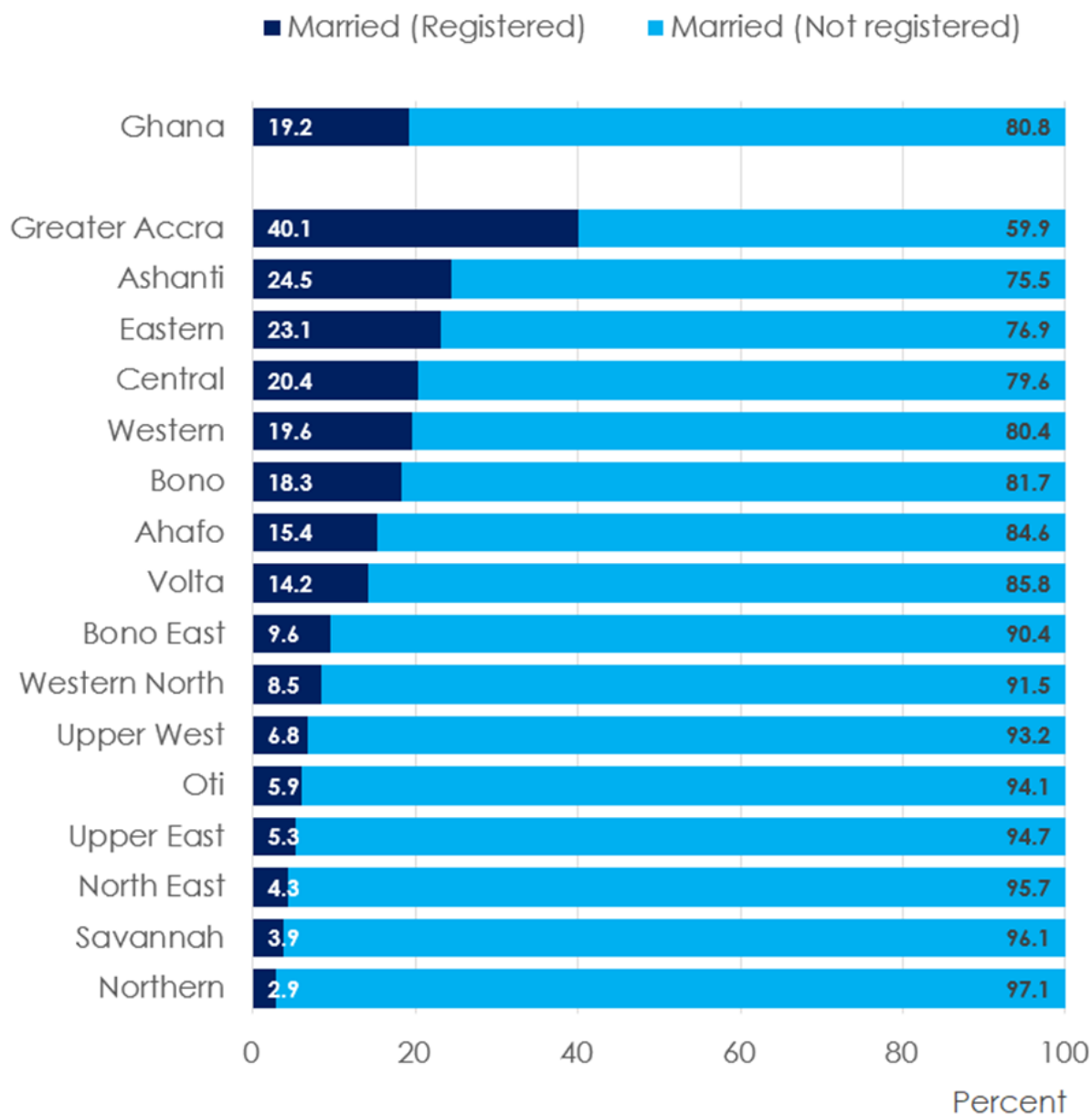
Higher proportion of never married persons (7,875,880), more than half of whom are men (4,459,622 or 56.6%), are in urban areas (5,180,522 or 65.8 %).

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX



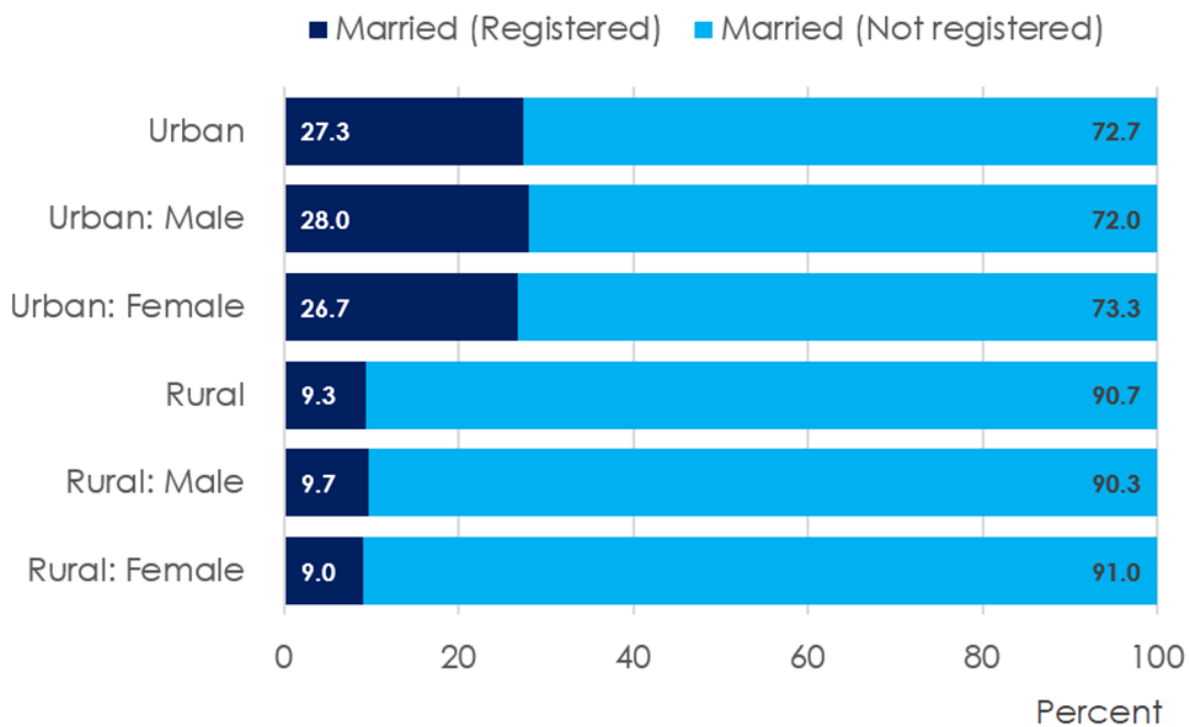
Four in five (80.8%) married persons have not registered their marriage. The proportions range from 59.9 percent in Greater Accra Region to 97.1 percent in Northern Region.

FIGURE 3.4: REGISTRATION STATUS OF MARRIAGES (PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER) BY REGION



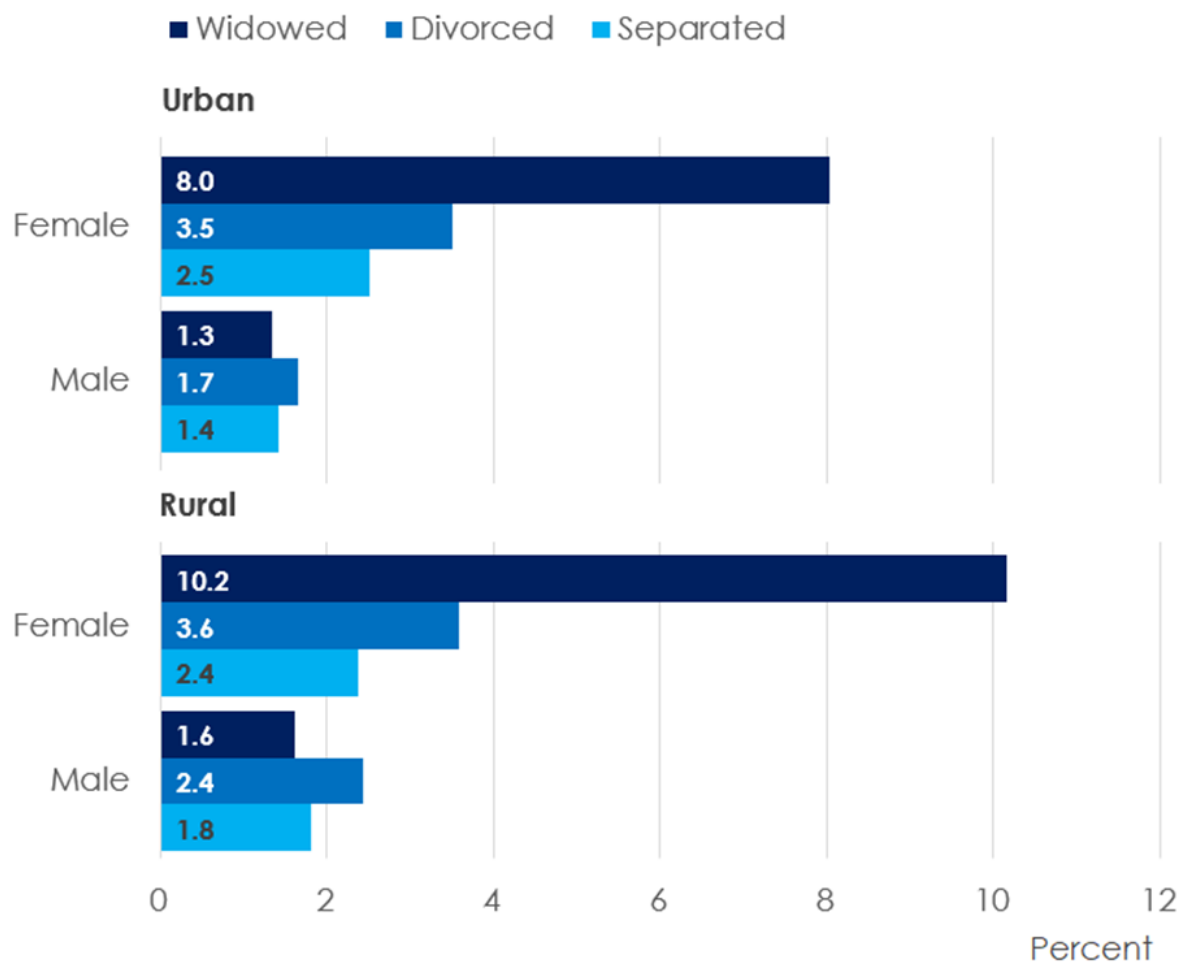
More married persons in urban areas (27.3%) compared to those in rural areas (9.3%) have registered their marriage

FIGURE 3.5: REGISTRATION STATUS OF MARRIAGE (PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER) BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



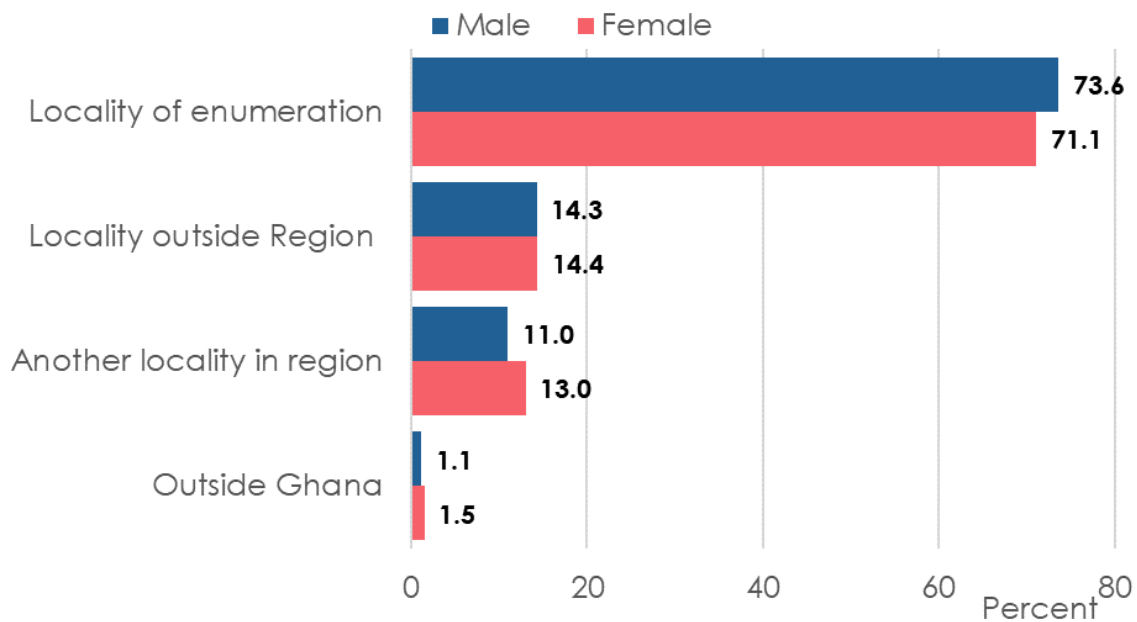
Substantially more women than men are separated, divorced or widowed in both rural and urban areas.

FIGURE 3.6: PROPORTION OF WIDOWED, SEPARATED AND DIVORCED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER) BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



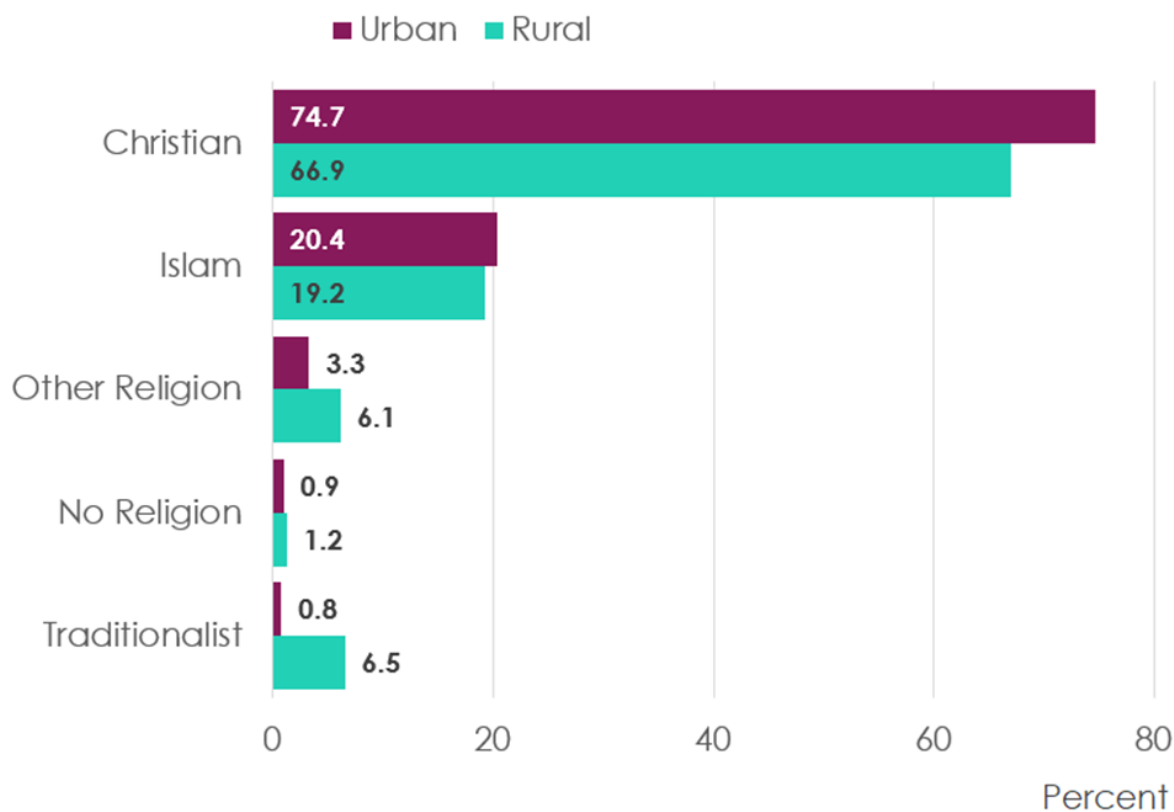
Higher proportion of males (73.6%) than females (71.6%) were enumerated in the localities where they were born

FIGURE 3.7: POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH RELATIVE TO PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX



Urban areas have higher proportions of Christians and Moslems than rural areas while other religions have higher proportions in rural areas.

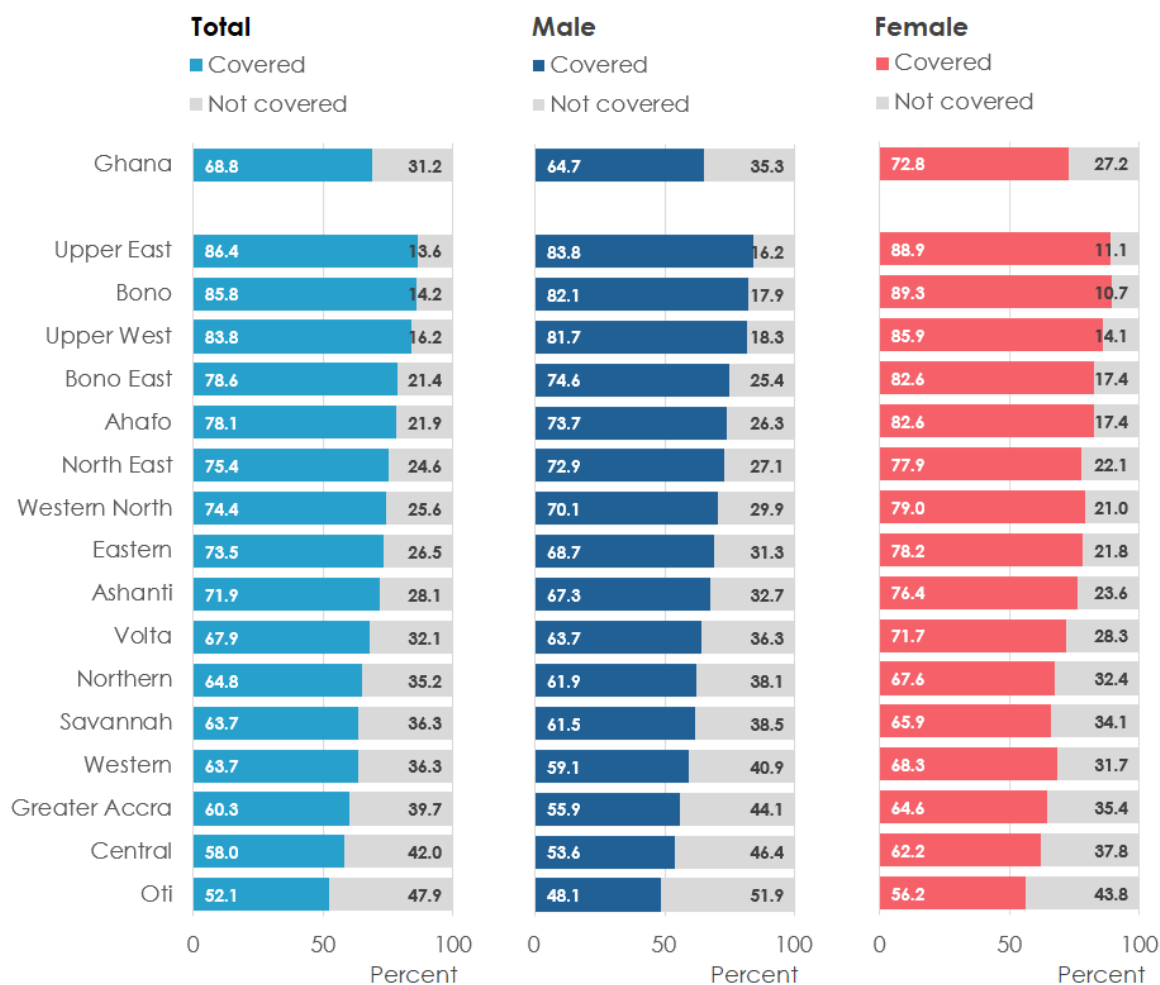
FIGURE 3.8: POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Seven in ten persons (68.6 %) have health insurance coverage with higher coverage for females (72.6%) than males (64.5%).

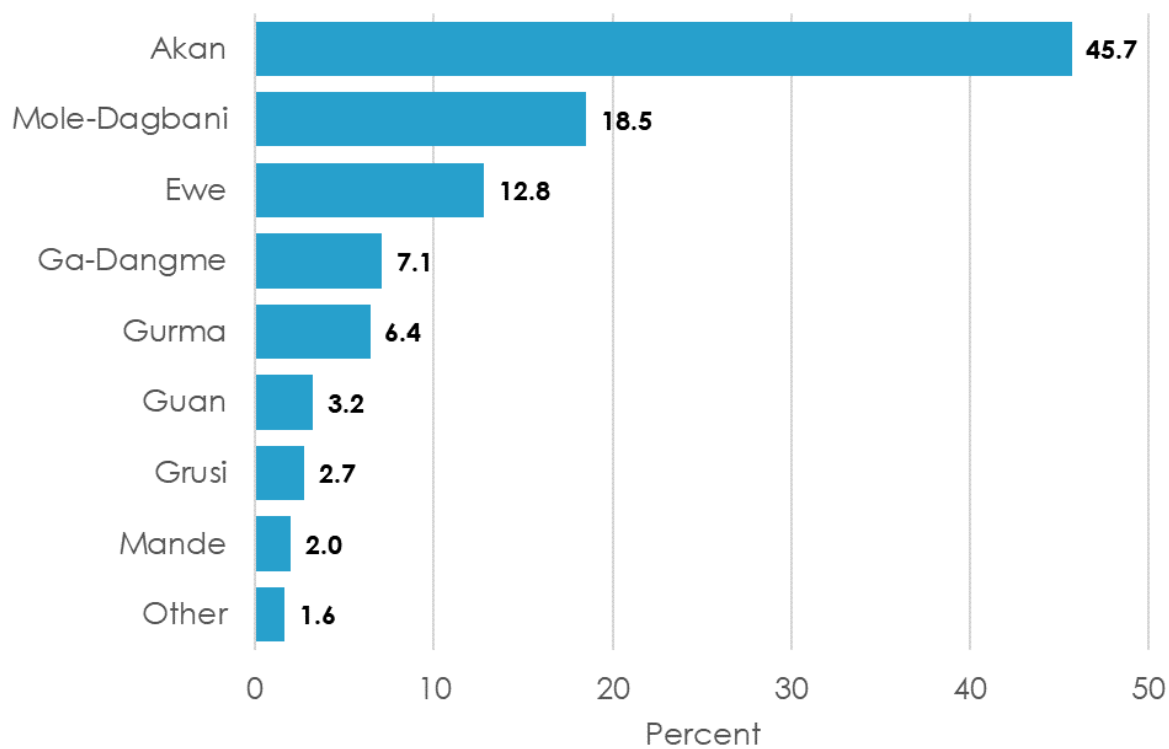
Health insurance coverage ranges from 51.9 percent in Oti Region to 86.2 percent in Upper East Region and is higher for females than males in all regions.

FIGURE 3.9: POPULATION BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AND SEX



Three (Akan, Mole-Dagbani and Ewe) out of the nine major ethnic groups constitute more than three-quarters (77%) of the population.

FIGURE 3.10: POPULATION BY MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

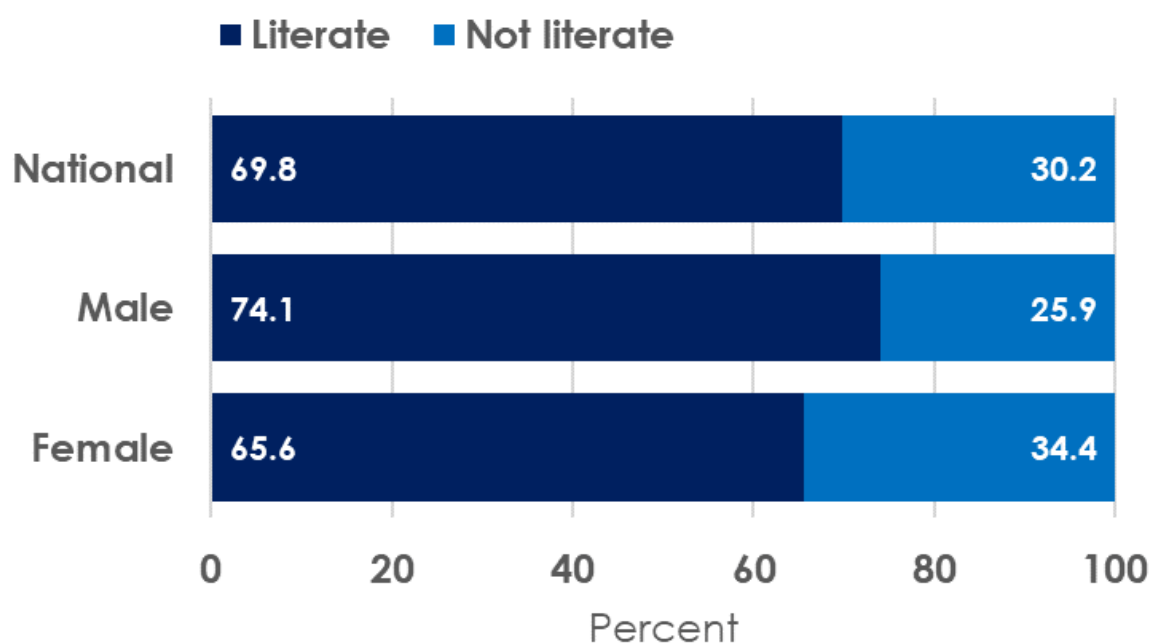
VOLUME 3D

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3D

The following are highlights on literacy and education. The highlights on literacy¹ pertains to three age brackets: 6 years and older, 11 years and older, and 15 years and older, and education 3 years and older, 15 years and older and 18 years and older.

Three in ten (30.2%) persons 6 years and older are not literate in any language and is higher among females (34.4%) than males (25.9%).

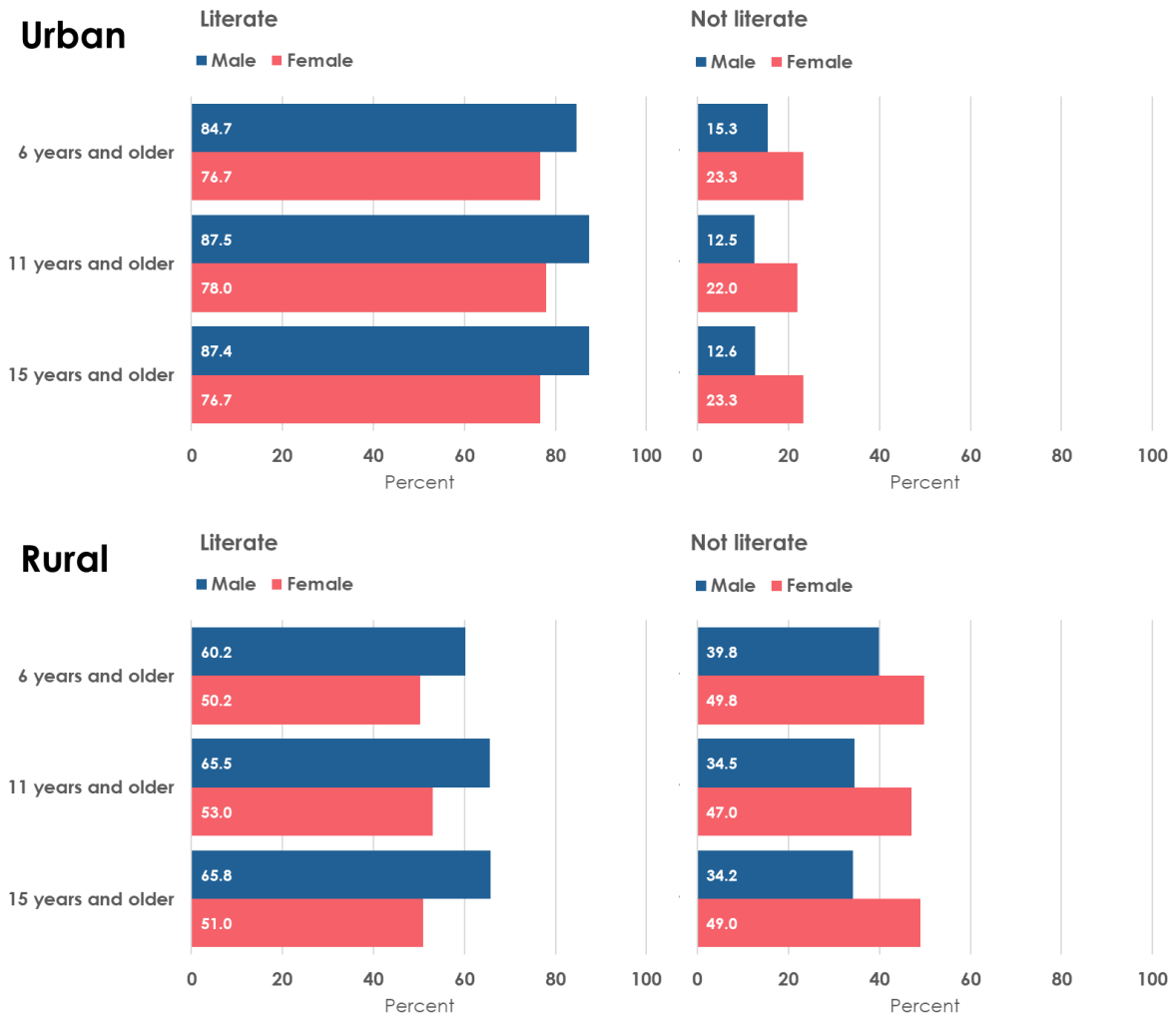
FIGURE 4.1: PROPORTION OF PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX



¹ Data on literacy is based on responses obtained only from persons in households and stable institutions, which are defined in sections 1.10.2 and 1.10.3.

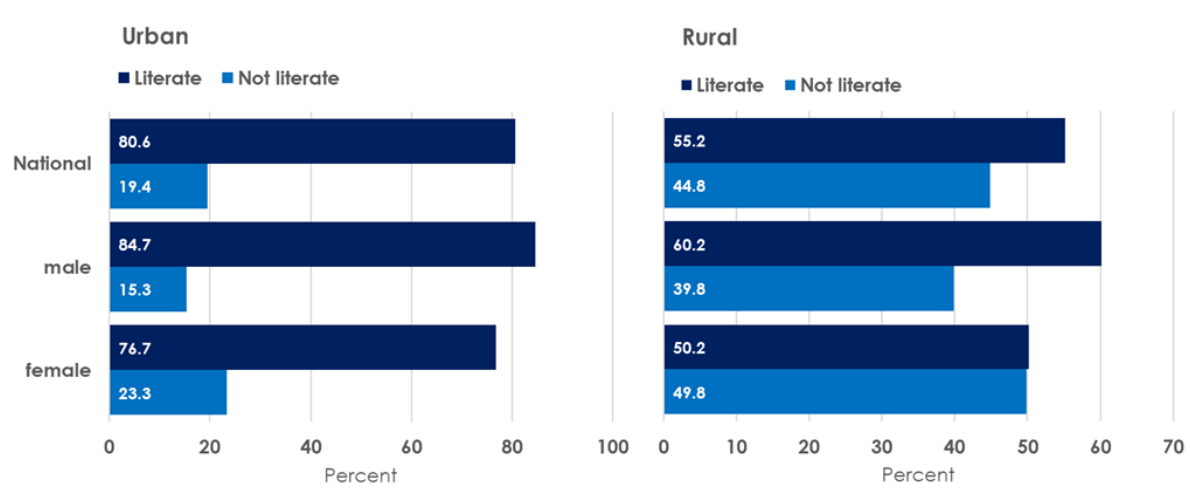
Across the three age brackets, about half of females in rural areas are not literate in any language compared to a little over a third of males.

FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THREE AGE BRACKETS BY LITERACY STATUS, SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Four in five (80.6%) of the urban population 6 years and older are literate in at least one language compared to half (55.2%) of the rural population of the same age and the rural-urban differential is similar for males and females.

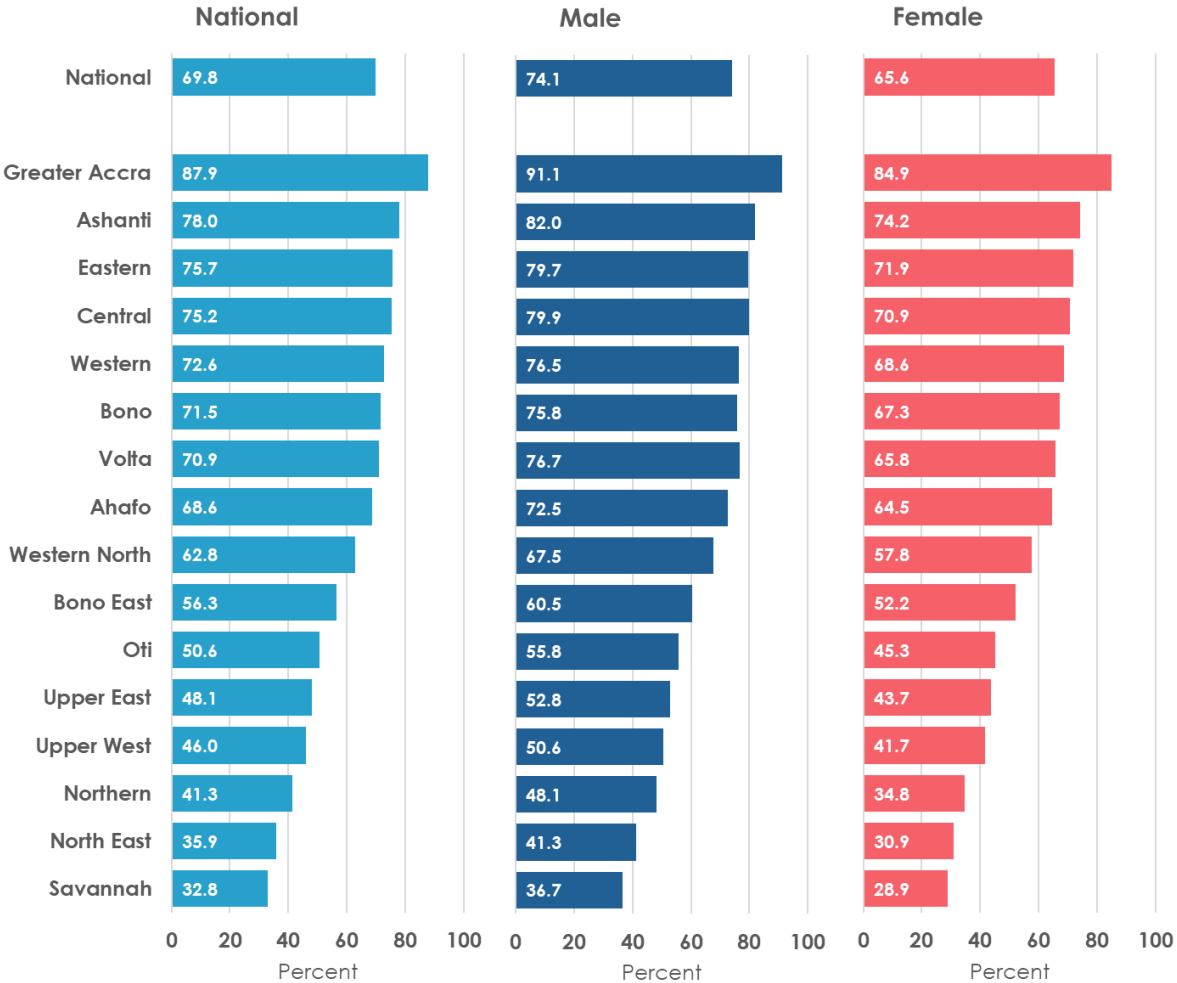
FIGURE 4.3: PROPORTION OF PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS, SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Literacy rate among population 6 years and older in nine out of the 16 regions is below the national figure (69.8%), with Greater Accra Region (87.9%) recording the highest and Savannah Region (32.8%) the lowest. The male population in eight regions have literacy rate below the national figure compared to females in 12 regions.

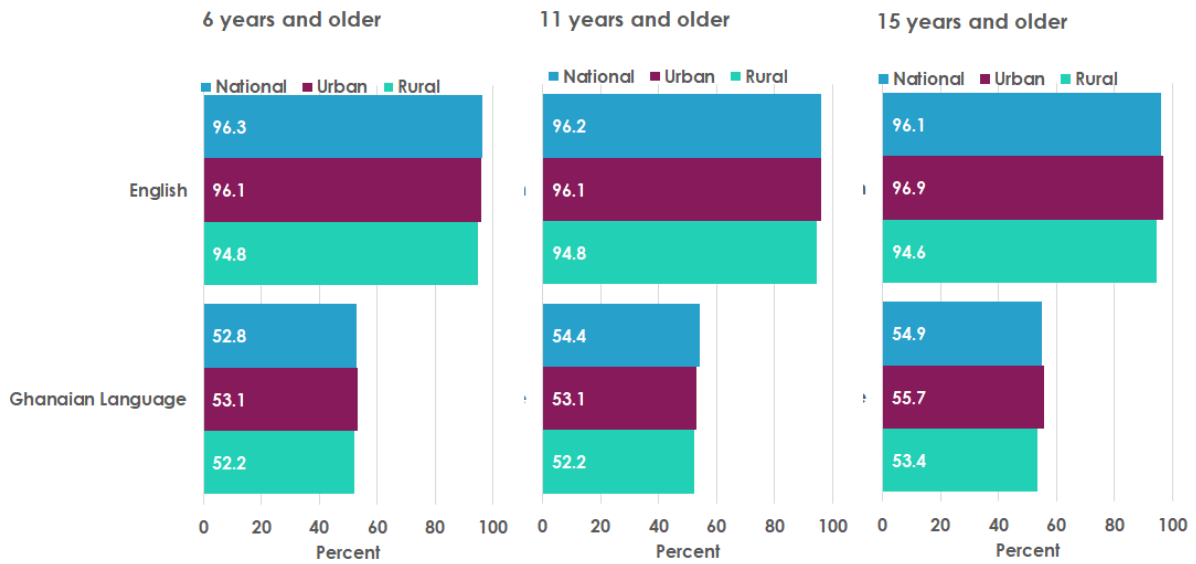
Four out of the 16 regions have more than three-quarters (75%) of their population 6 years and older being literate, with Greater Accra Region (87.9%) recording the highest and Savannah Region (32.8%) the lowest. For males, there are seven regions and for females one region (Greater Accra) with more than three-quarters (75%) of the population 6 years and older being literate.

FIGURE 4.4: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO ARE LITERATE BY SEX AND REGION



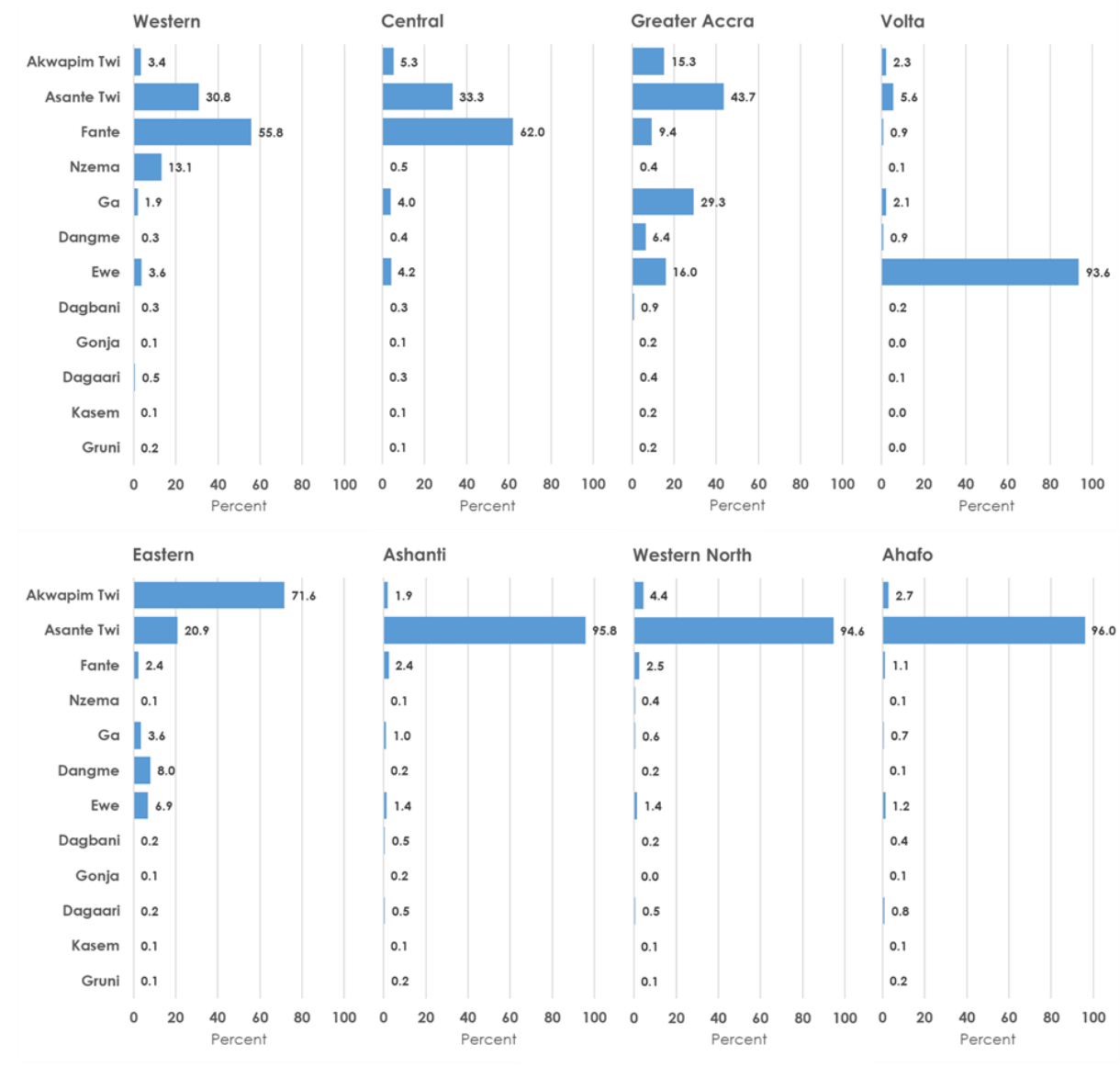
Five in ten (52.8%) of the literate population 6 years and older can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language with slight variation in urban and rural areas and across the three age brackets; while a little over 96 percent are literate in English.

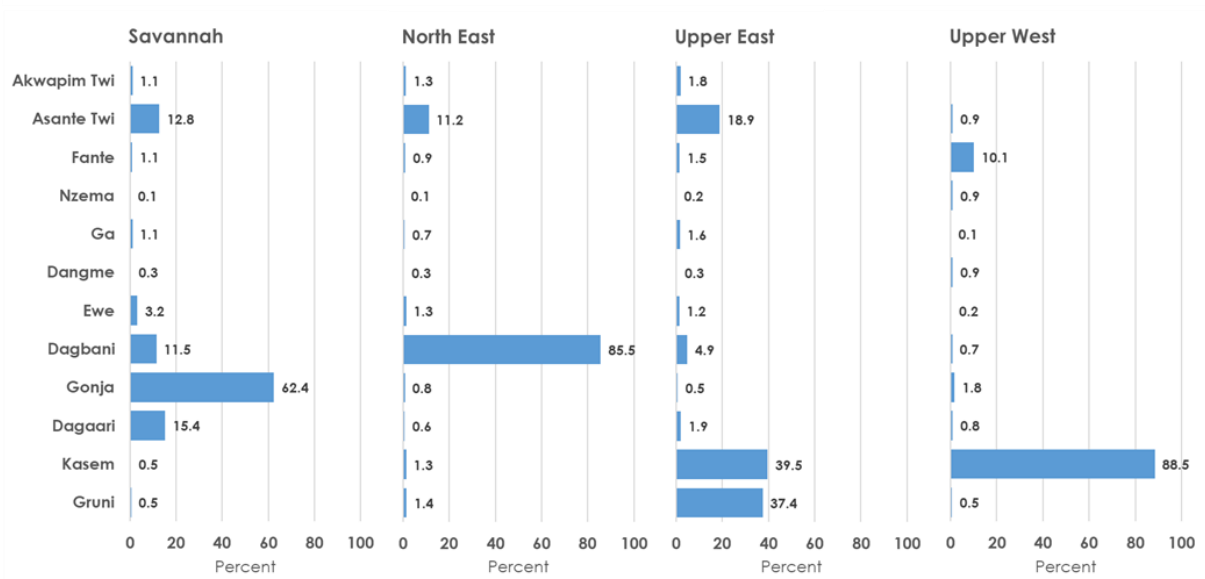
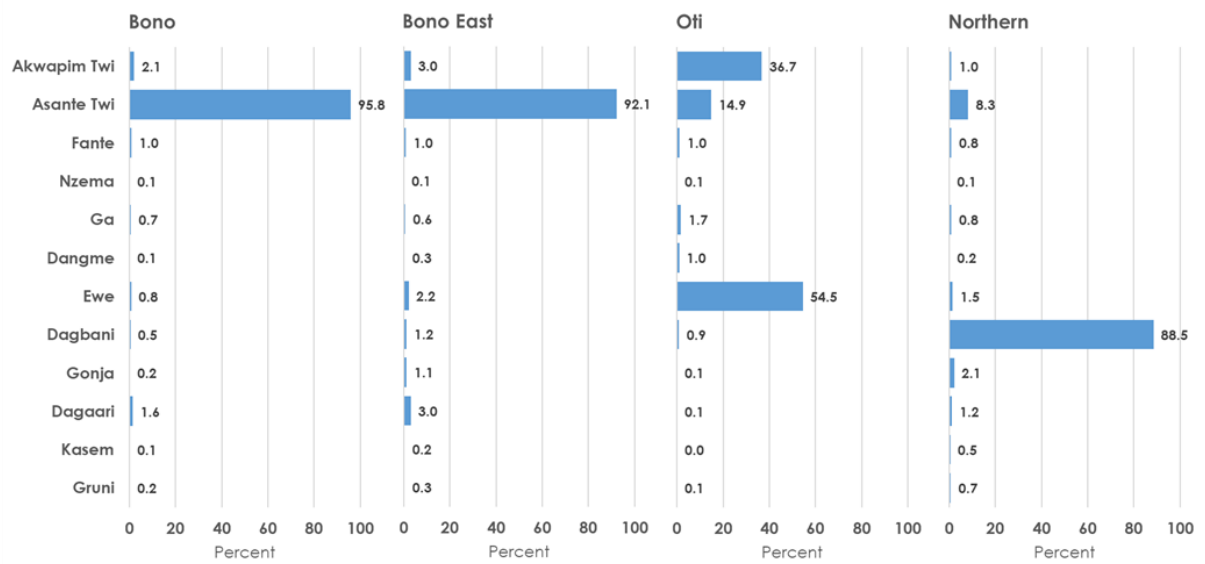
FIGURE 4.5: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO ARE LITERATE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Nine in ten of the literate population across the three age brackets can read and write in one language in nine regions, but in Greater Accra and Upper East regions three (Asante Twi, Ga and Ewe) and two (Kasem and Gruni) are the prominent languages respectively.

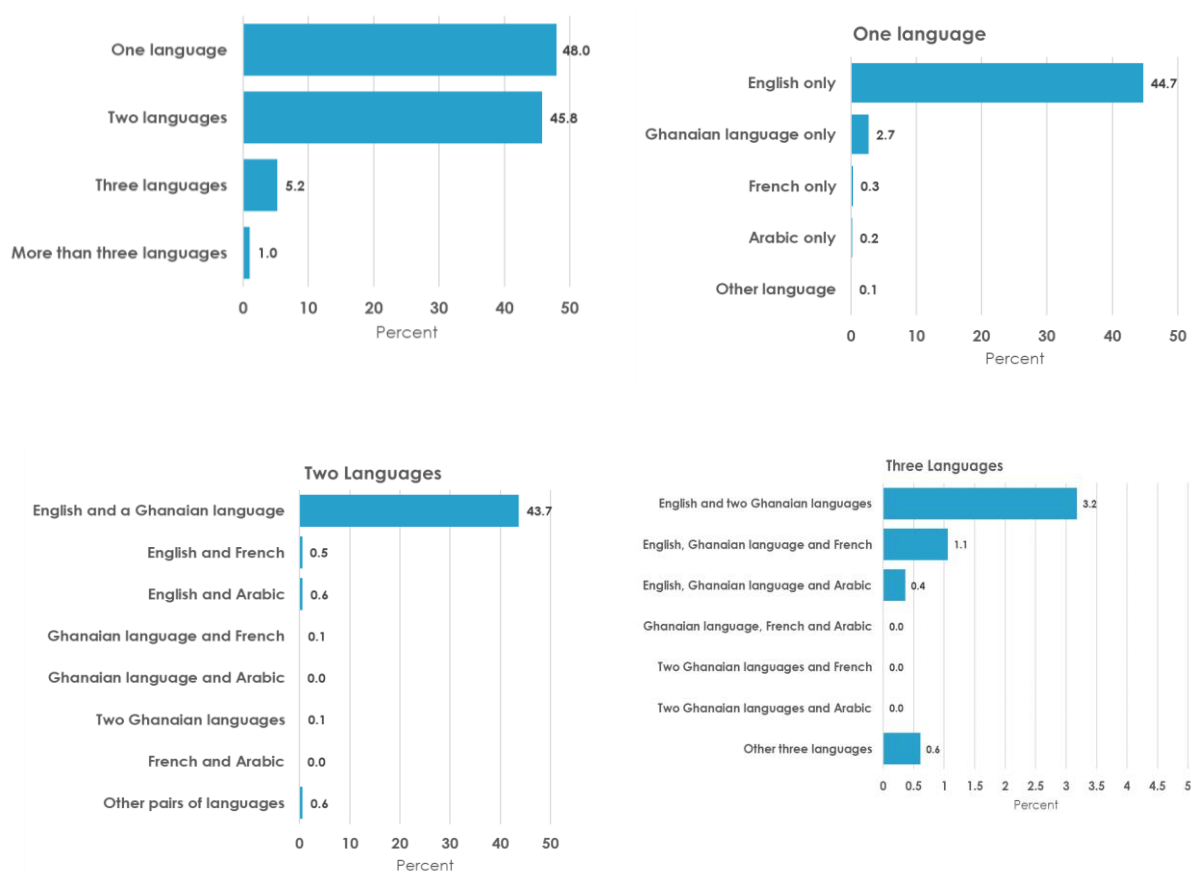
FIGURE 4.6: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO ARE LITERATE IN GHANAIAN LANGUAGE BY REGION





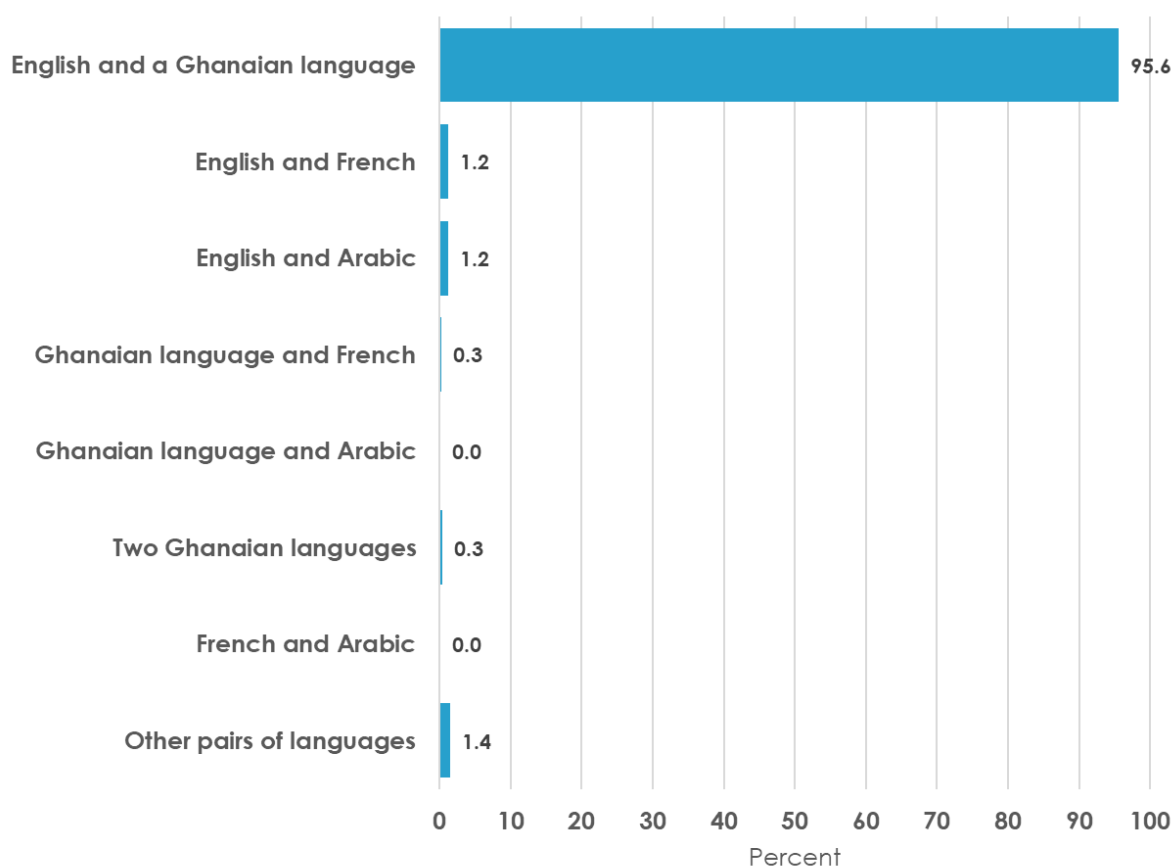
About half (48.0 %) of the literate population 6 years and older can read and write in one language, and 45.8 percent in two languages, with English and Ghanaian language being the dominant languages.

FIGURE 4.7: PROPORTION OF THE LITERATE POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO CAN READ AND WRITE IN ONE OR MORE LANGUAGES.



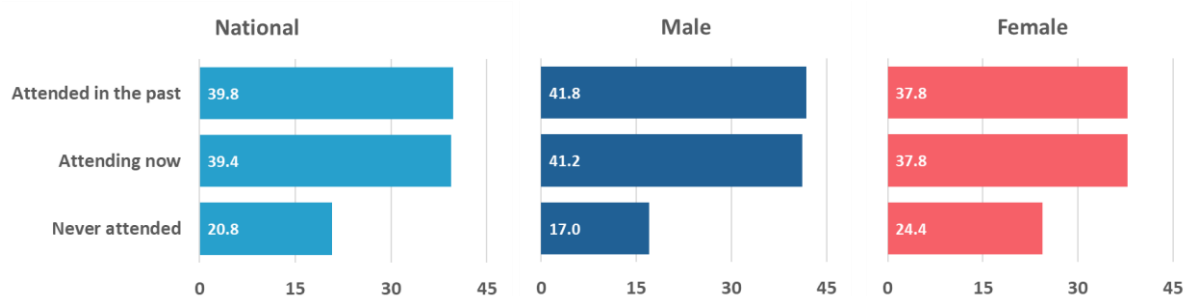
Among the literate population 6 years and older that can read and write in two languages, almost all (95.6%) are literate in English and one Ghanaian language combined.

FIGURE 4.8: PROPORTION OF THE LITERATE POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO CAN READ AND WRITE IN TWO LANGUAGES



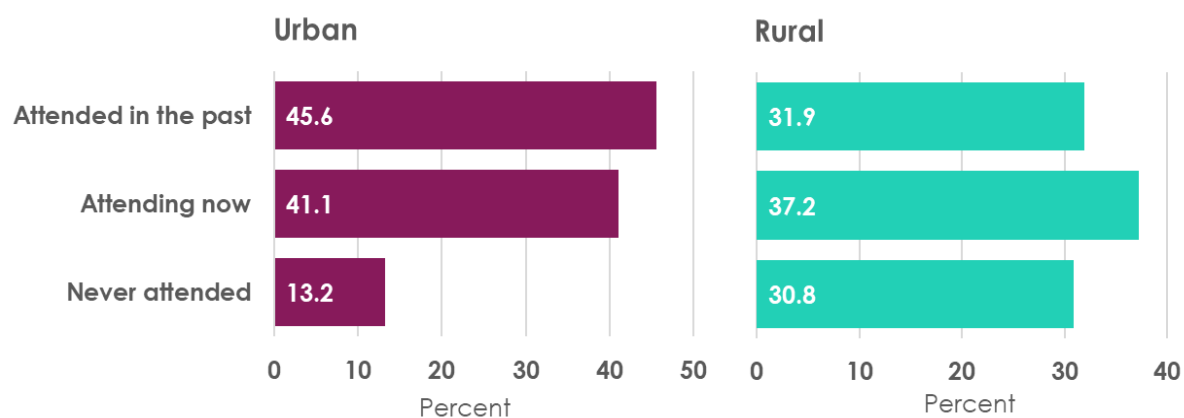
One in five persons (20.8%) 3 years and older have never attended school; 17.0 percent for males and 24.4 percent for females.

FIGURE 4.9: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF POPULATION 3 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



One in ten (13.2%) of the urban population 3 years and older have never attended school compared to three in ten of the rural population of the same age bracket.

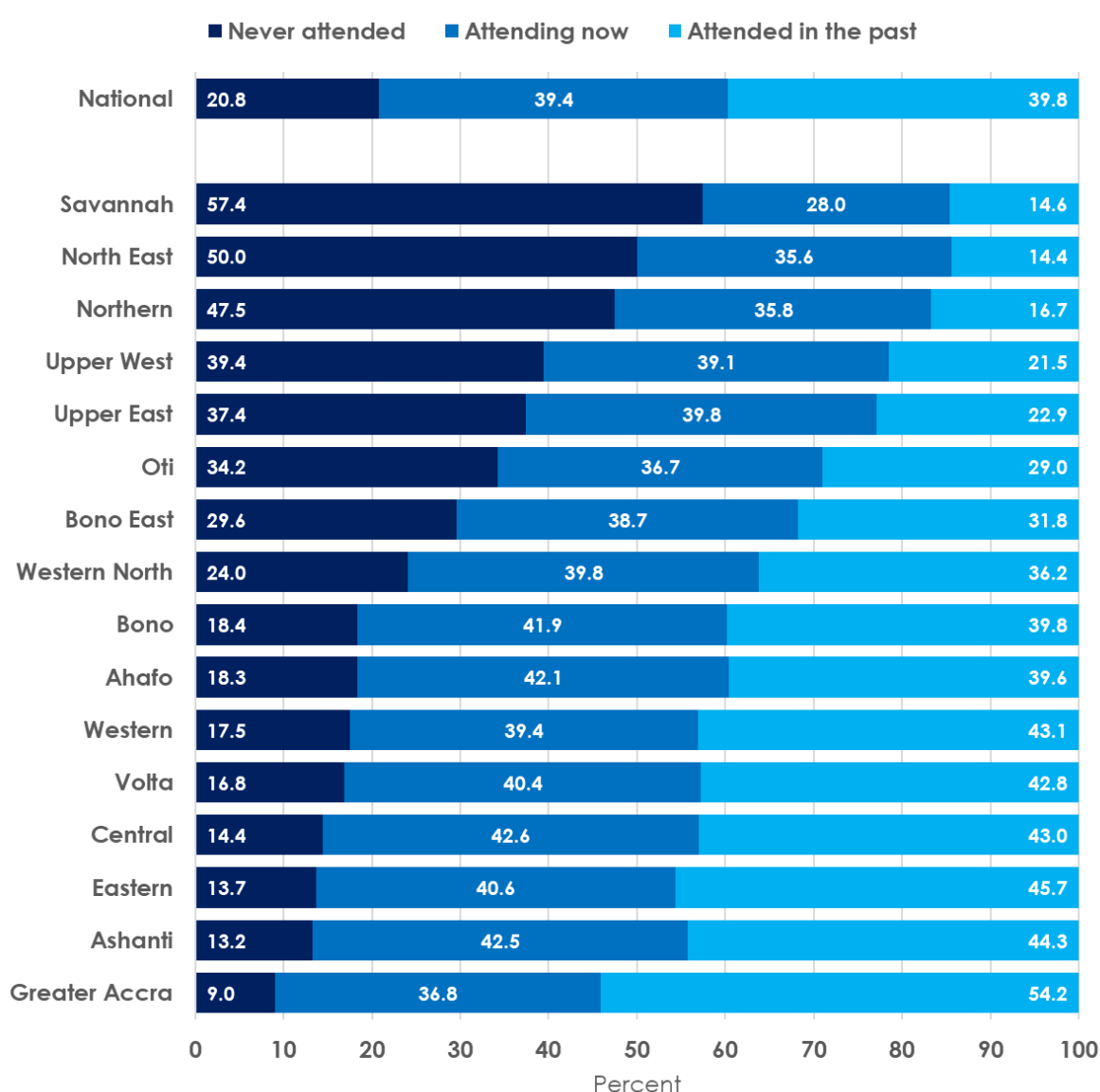
FIGURE 4.10: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF POPULATION 3 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



The proportion of the population 3 years and older that have never attended school ranges from nine percent in Greater Accra Region to 57.4 percent in Savannah Region.

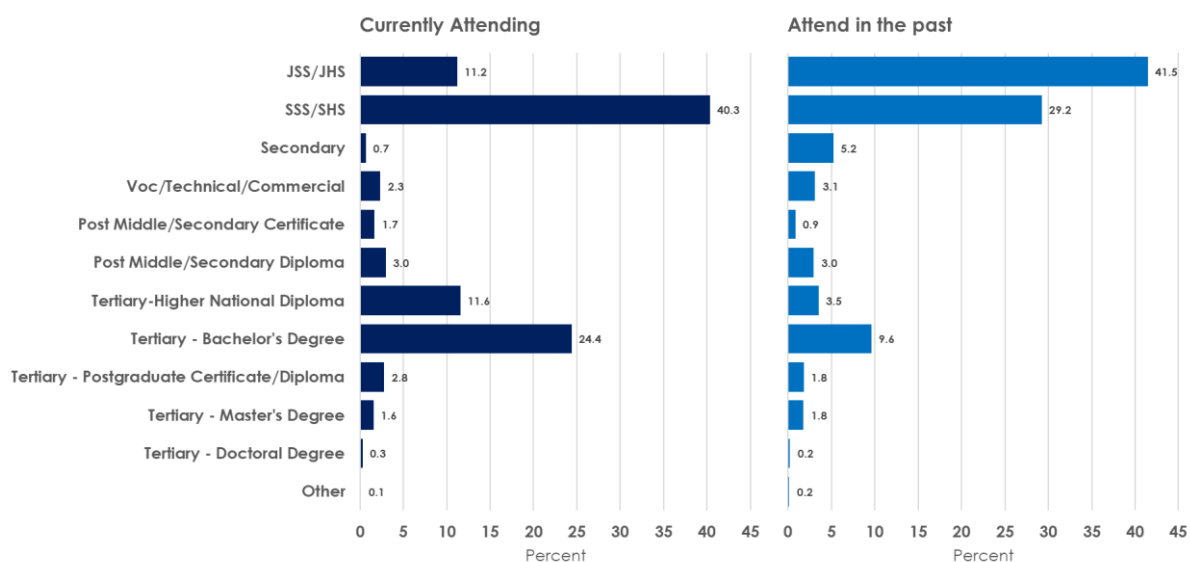
The proportion of persons 3 years and older currently attending school in Northern, Savannah, North East, Upper East and Upper West regions is about twice as high as that of those who attended in the past.

FIGURE 4.11: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF POPULATION 3 YEARS AND OLDER BY REGION



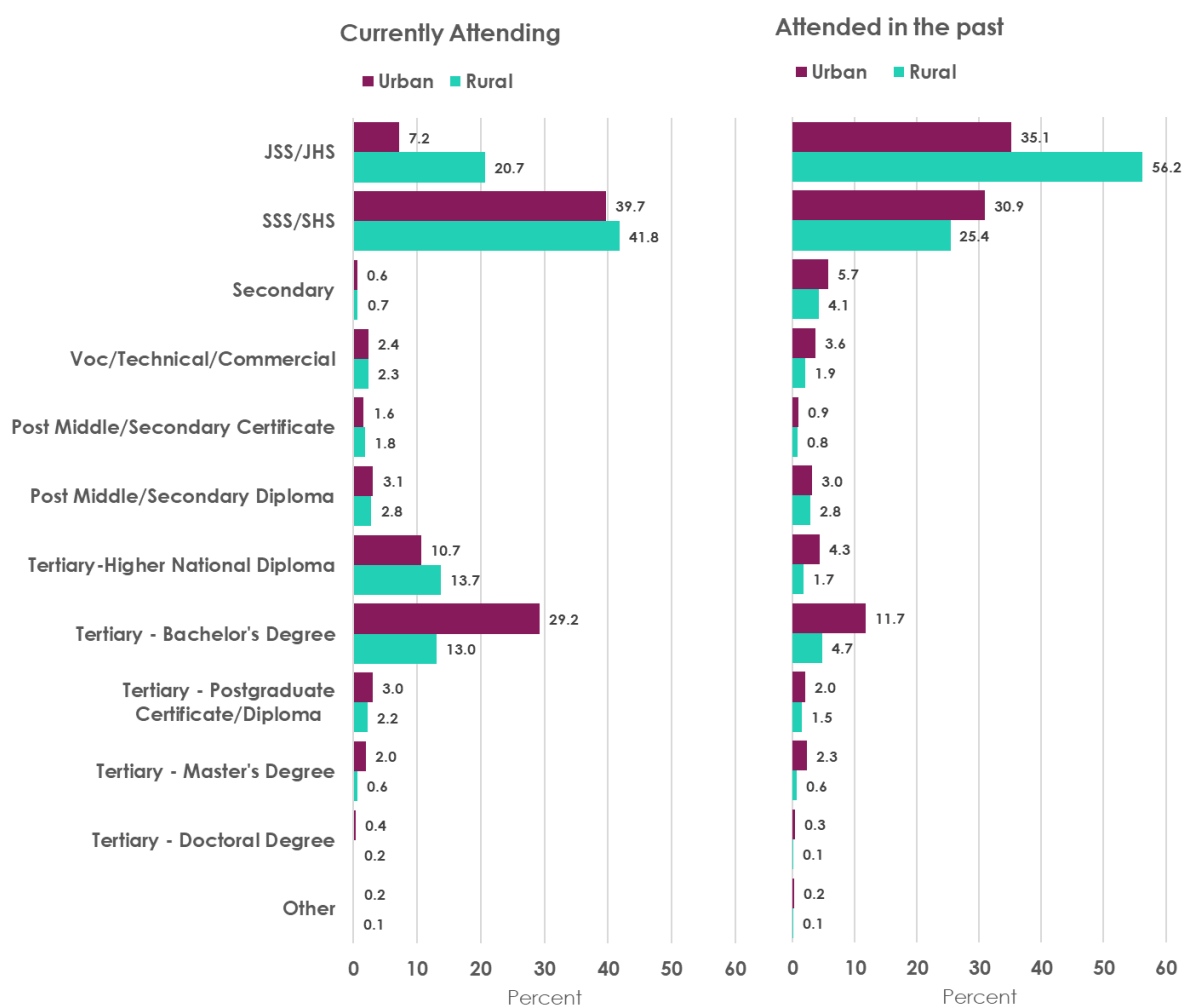
Four in ten (40.7%) of the population 18 years and older currently attending school are at the tertiary level while 13.0 percent of those who have attended school in the past have tertiary education as the highest level attained.

FIGURE 4.12: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OLDER WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED



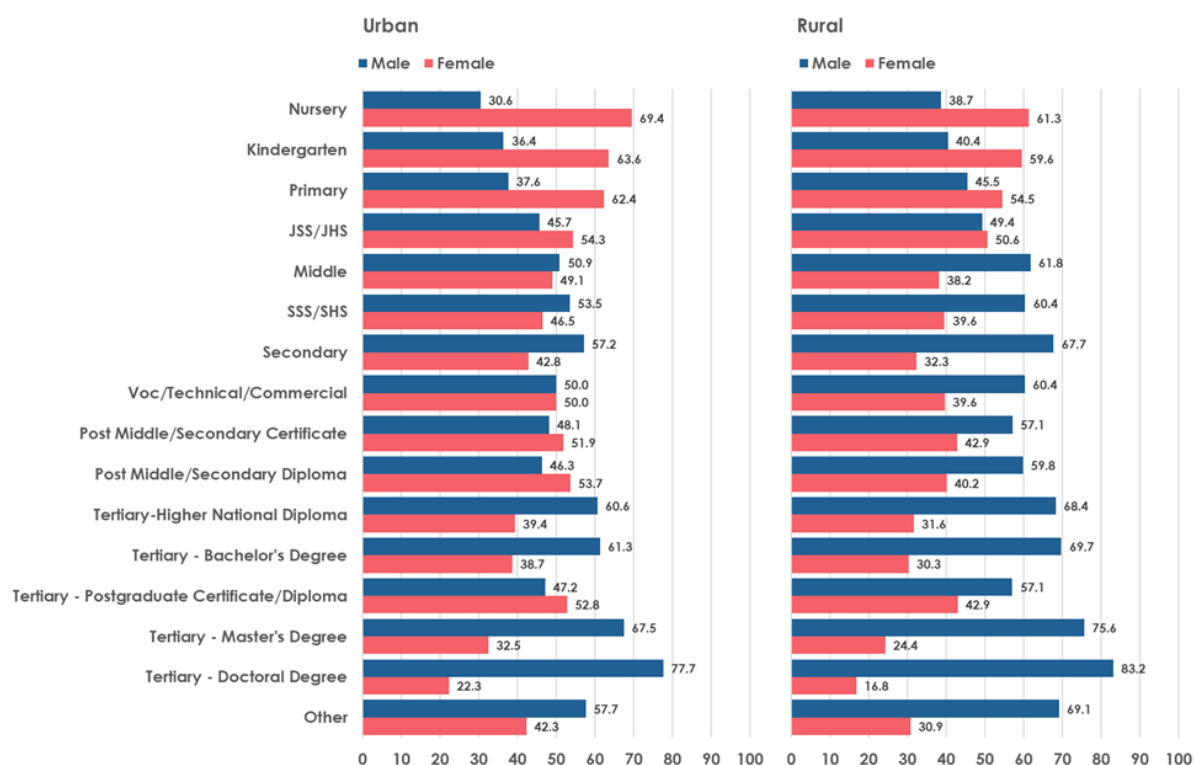
Proportion of urban population 18 years and older who have attended school in the past and have tertiary education as the highest level attained (16.6%) is almost three times that of rural areas (5.9%).

FIGURE 4.13: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OLDER WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Among persons 15 years and older who attended school in the past and attained JSS/JHS, 54.3 percent are females compared to 45.7 percent who are males in urban areas and almost equal proportion of females (50.6%) and males (49.4%) in rural areas.

FIGURE 4.14: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

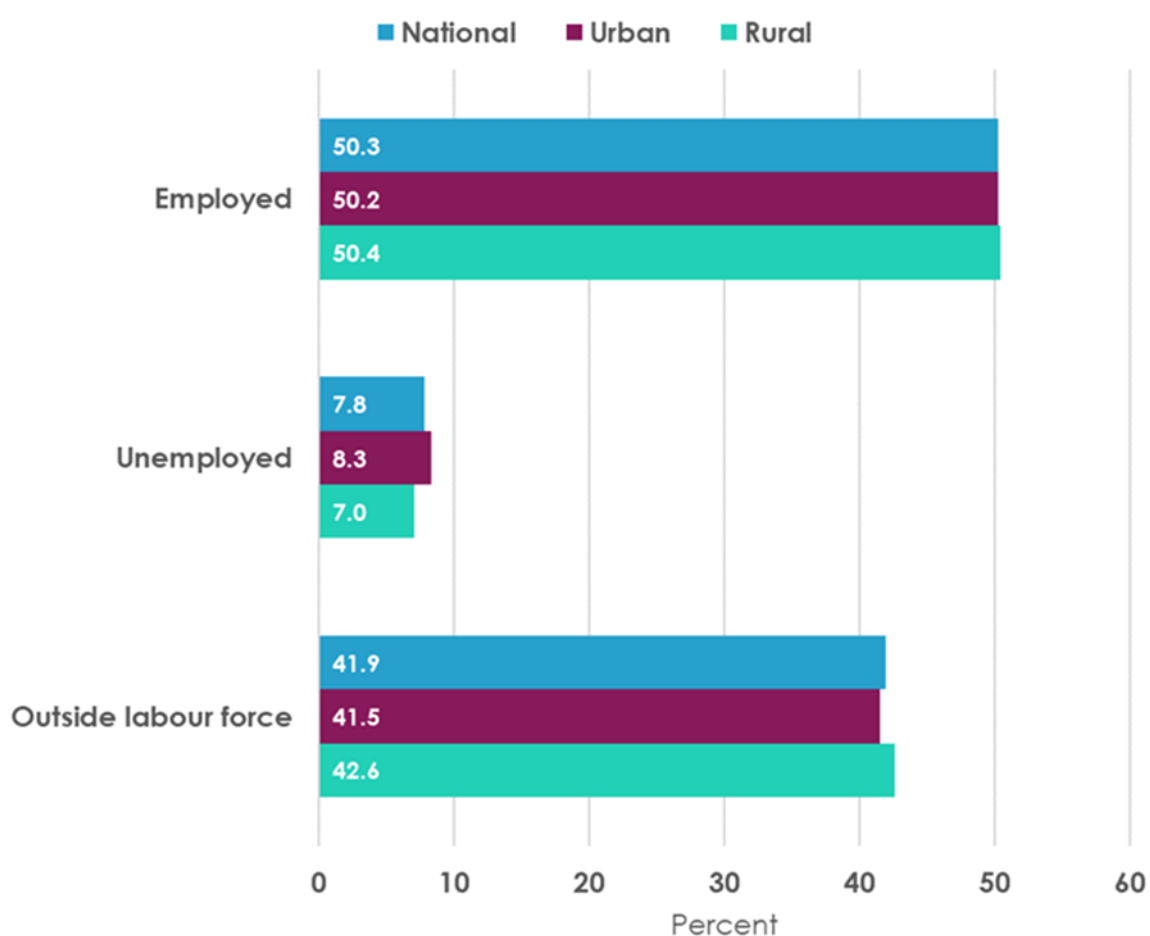
VOLUME 3E

5. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3E

The following highlights pertain to the population 5 years and older² irrespective of their school attendance status.

The labour force, which is the economically active population, is 11,541,355 (employed, 9,990,237 and unemployed, 1,551,118), representing 58.1 percent of persons 15 years and older.

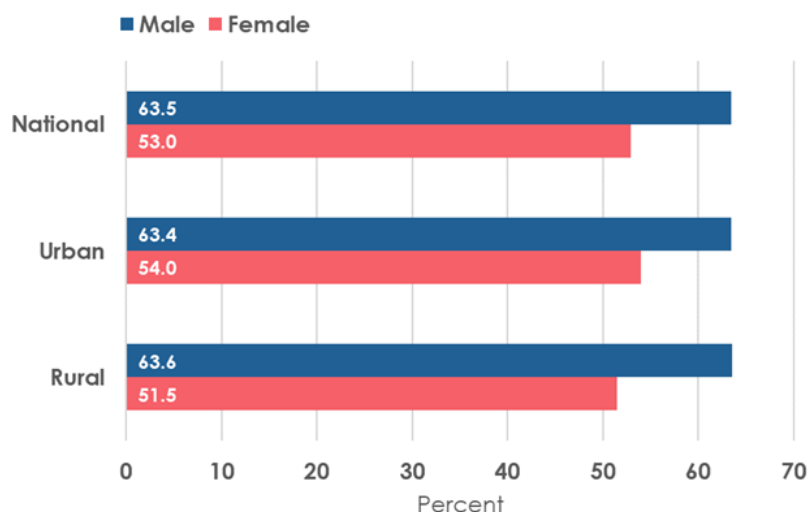
FIGURE 5.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



² Information in this report is based on responses obtained only from persons in households and stable institutions, as defined under Section 1.10.3.

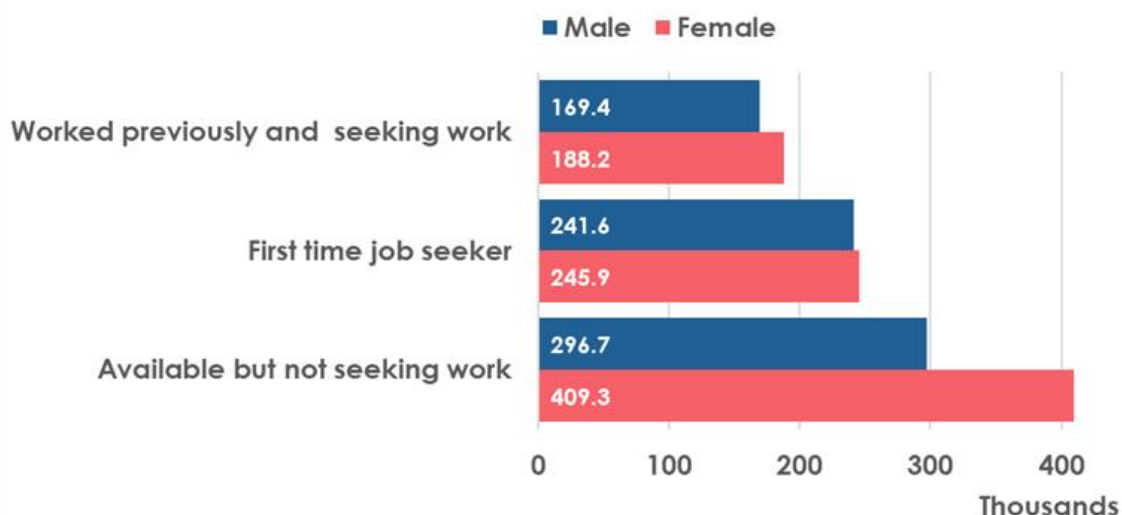
Economic activity among males (63.5%) is substantially higher than that of their female (53.0%) counterparts, with a more pronounced variation between males, (63.6%) and females (51.5%) in rural areas.

FIGURE 5.2: PROPORTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



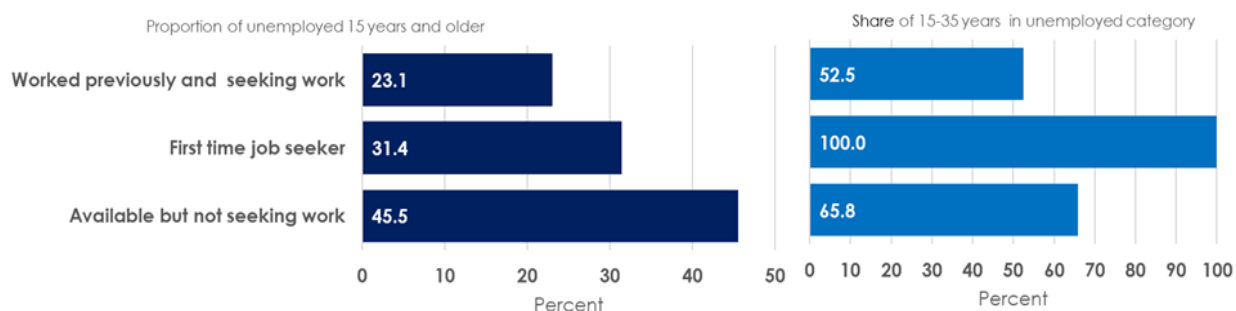
About half a million persons 15 years and older are first time job seekers with almost equal numbers of males and females.

FIGURE 5.3: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AVAILABLE AND SEEKING WORK BY SEX



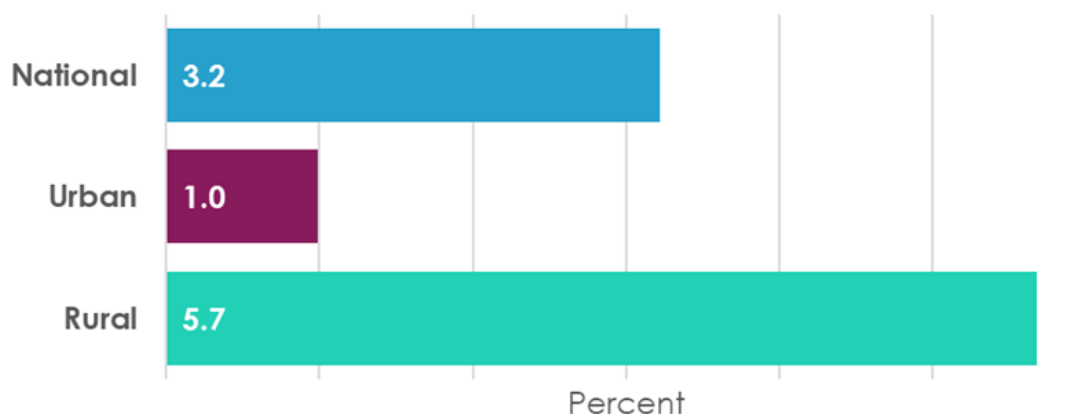
More than two in five (45.5%) unemployed persons 15 years and older are available for work but not seeking for employment of which the youth (15-35 years) constitute two-thirds (65.8%).

FIGURE 5.4: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY JOB SEEKING STATUS AND SHARE OF POPULATION 15-35 YEARS³



Close to 230,000 (3.2%) children (5-14 years) are engaged in economic activity with a substantially higher proportion in rural areas (5.7%) compared to urban (1.0%).

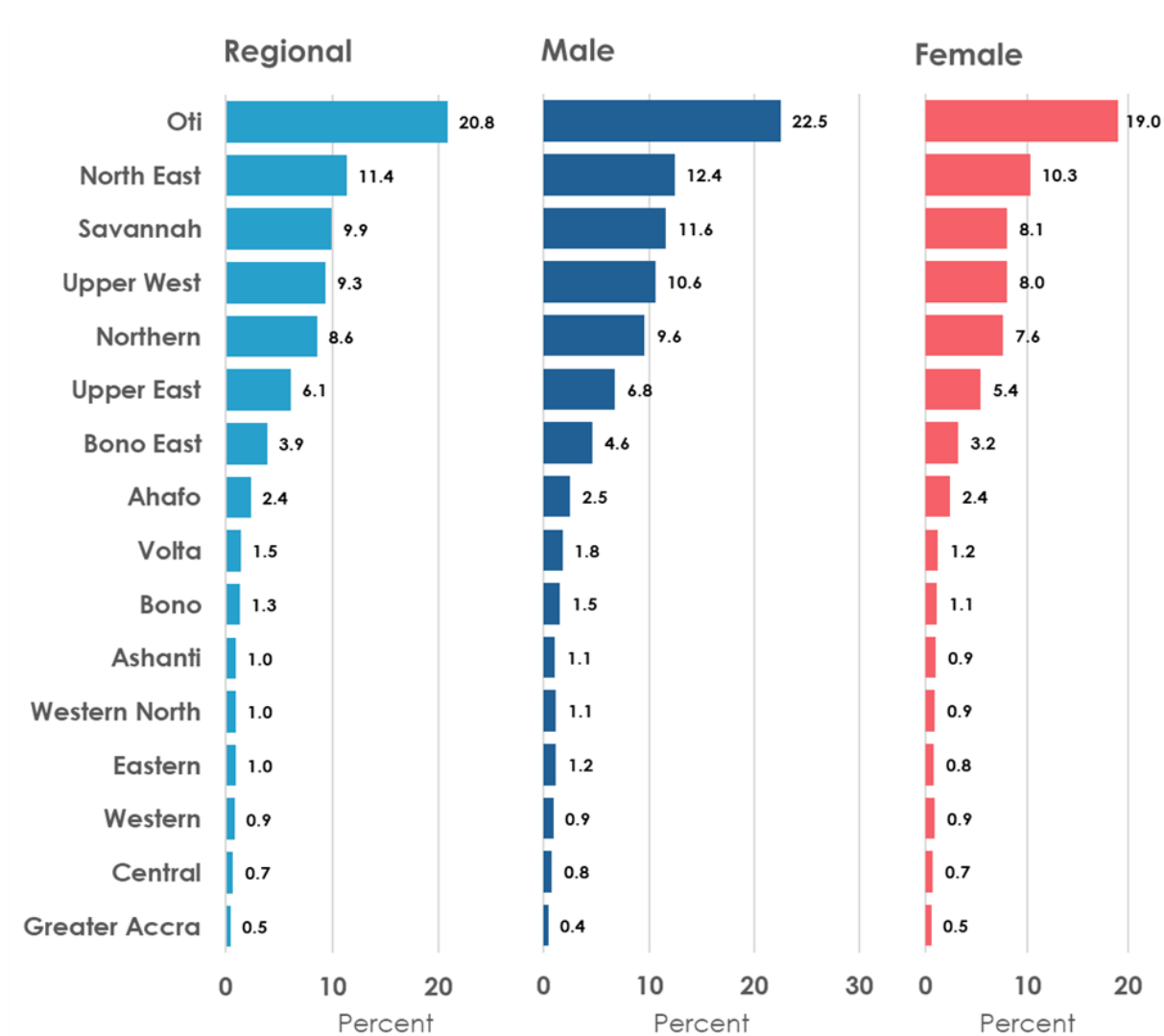
FIGURE 5.5: PROPORTION OF POPULATION 5-14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



³ The 2021 PHC uses the relaxed unemployment definition which does not require that the person be actively seeking for work. This differs from the 2000 and 2010 censuses, where an unemployed person should be available and taken specific steps to seek work.

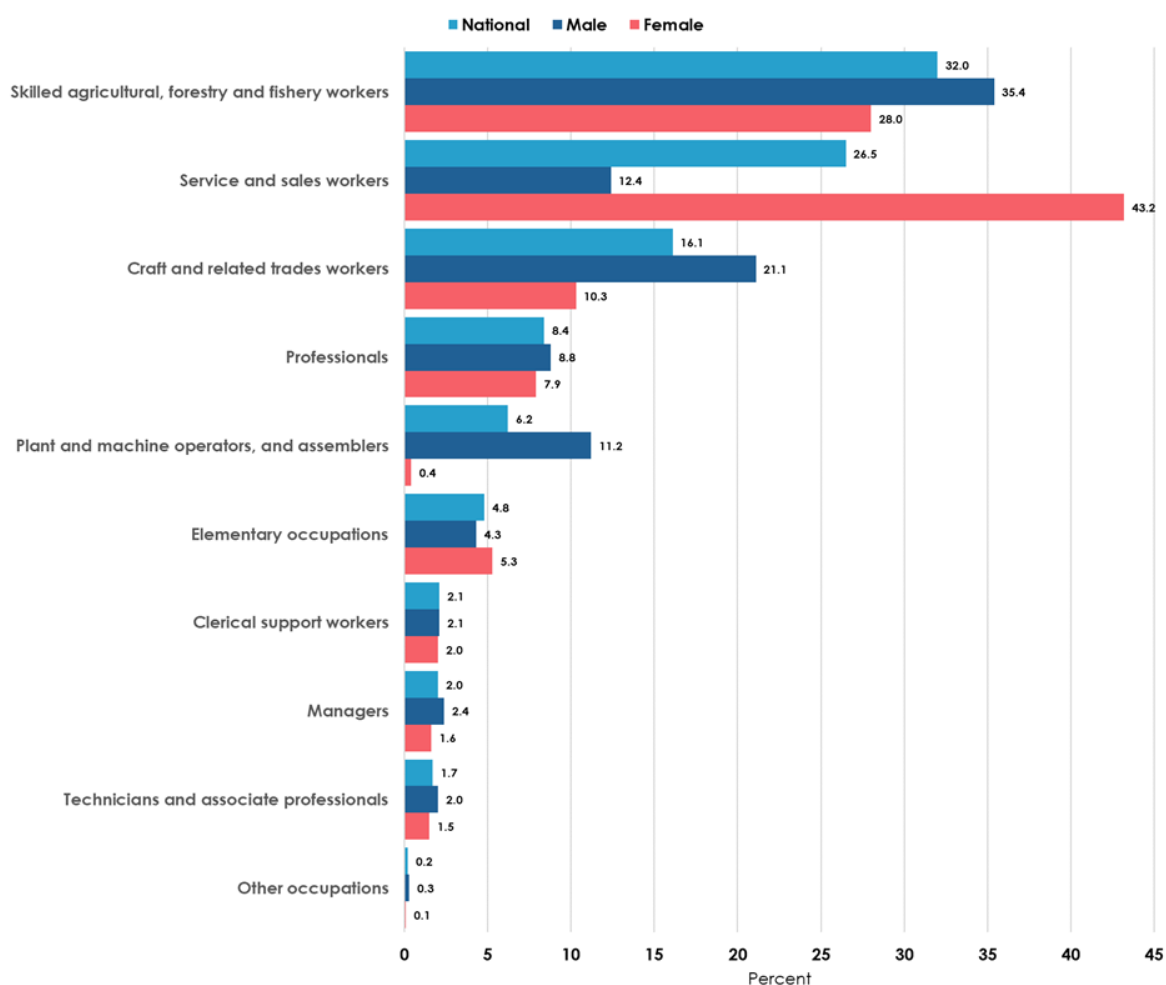
Involvement of children in economic activity in Oti Region (20.8%) is more than six times the national figure (3.2%) and is also prominent in five other regions: North East (11.4%), Savannah (9.9%), Upper West (9.3%), Northern (8.6%) and Upper East (6.1%).

FIGURE 5.6: PROPORTION OF POPULATION 5-14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY SEX AND REGION



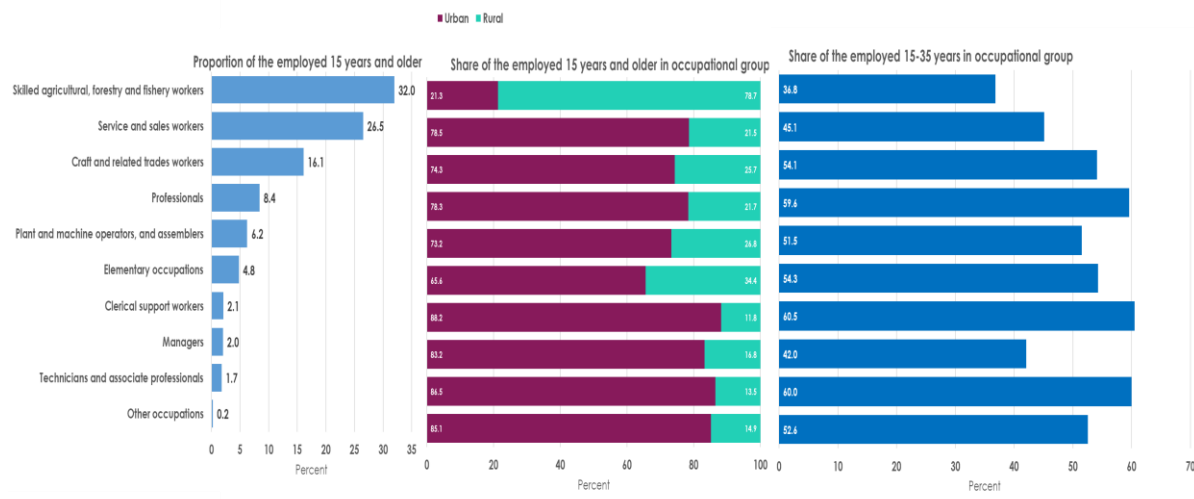
About three-quarters of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (32.0%), services and sales (26.5%) and craft and related trades (16.1%), with a higher representation among females (81.3%) than males (68.9%).

FIGURE 5.7: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX



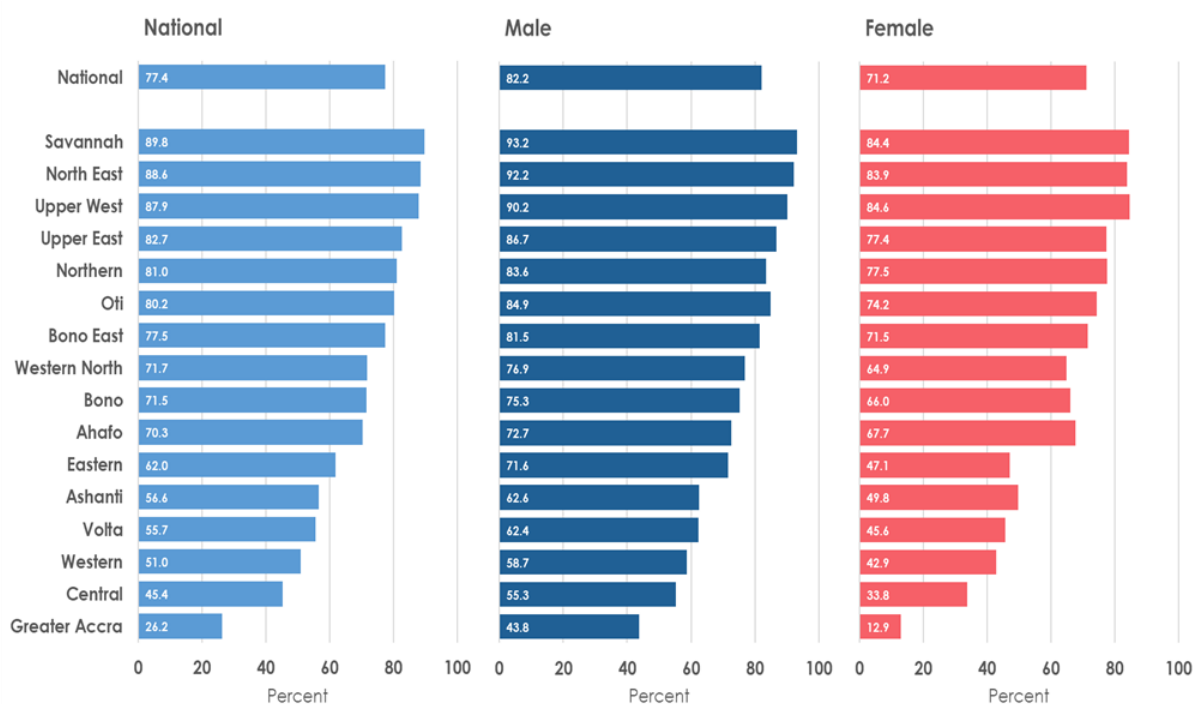
Professionals constitute less than a tenth (8.4%, 837,989) of employed persons 15 years and older of which four in five are in urban areas, and three in five are youth (15-35 years).

FIGURE 5.8: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER, SHARE OF URBAN AND RURAL, AND 15-35 YEARS BY OCCUPATION



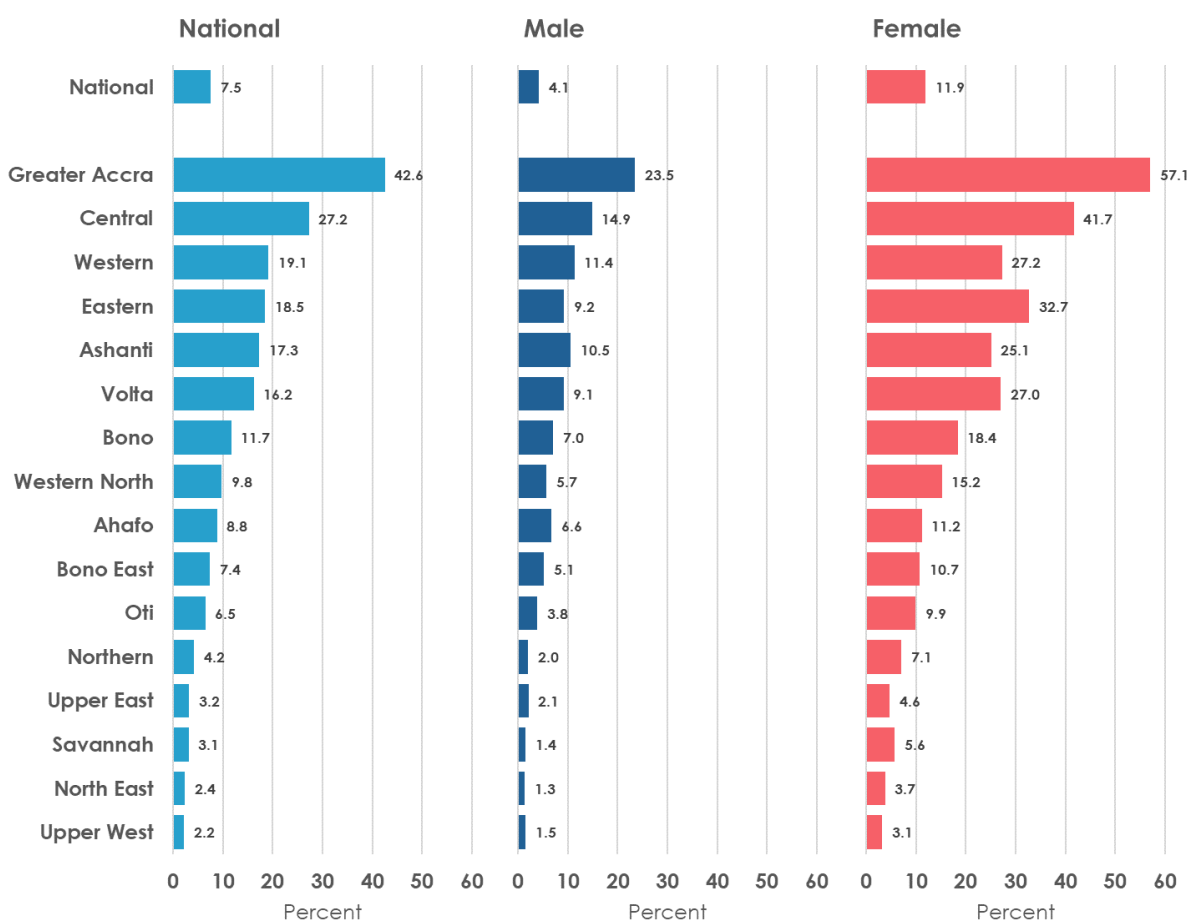
Among children aged 5-14 years engaged in economic activity, almost 80 percent are involved in agriculture-related activities with the highest proportion in Savannah (89.8%) and the least in Greater Accra (26.2%).

FIGURE 5.9: PROPORTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-14 YEARS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE-RELATED ACTIVITIES BY REGION AND SEX



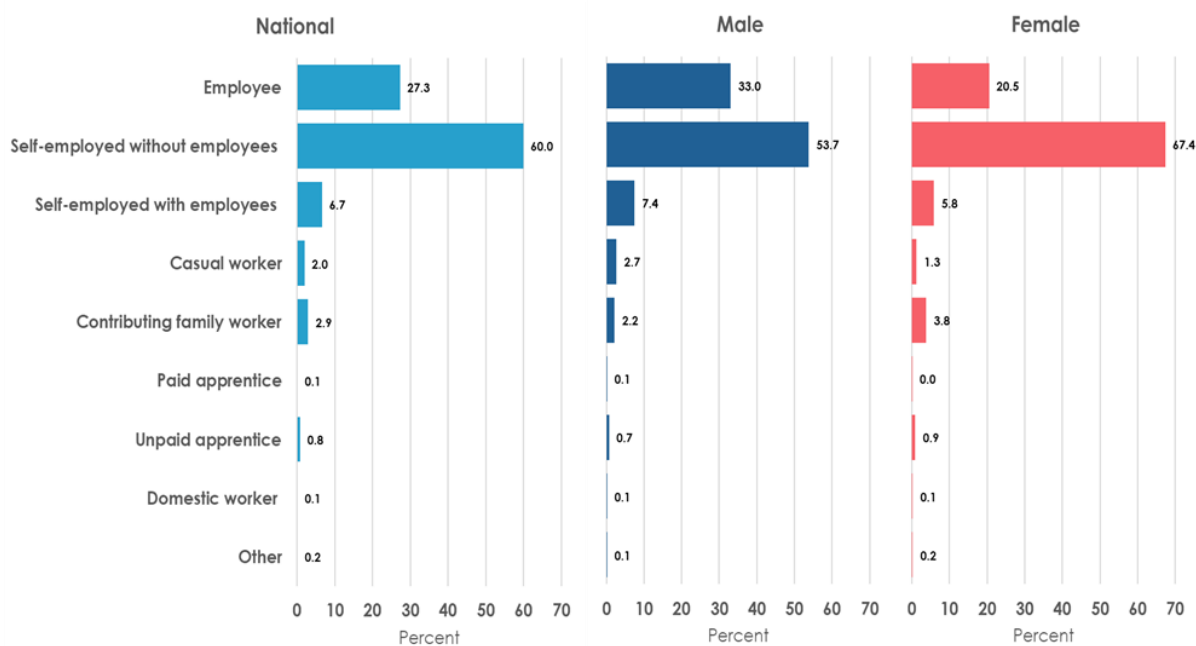
In Greater Accra Region, children's involvement in economic activity is predominantly in service and sales (42.6%).

FIGURE 5.10: PROPORTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-14 YEARS ENGAGED IN SERVICE AND SALES ACTIVITY BY REGION AND SEX



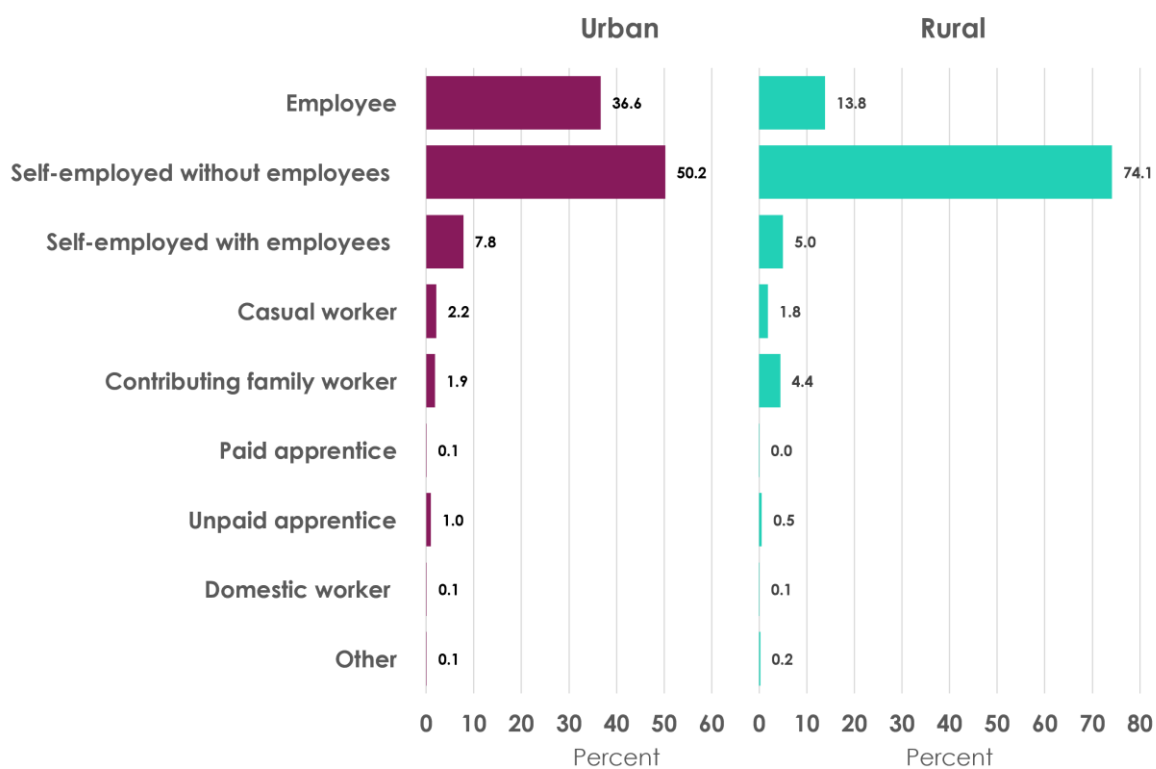
Only about seven percent of employed persons 15 years and older are self-employed with employees compared to 60 percent for those without employees.

FIGURE 5.11: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT BY SEX.



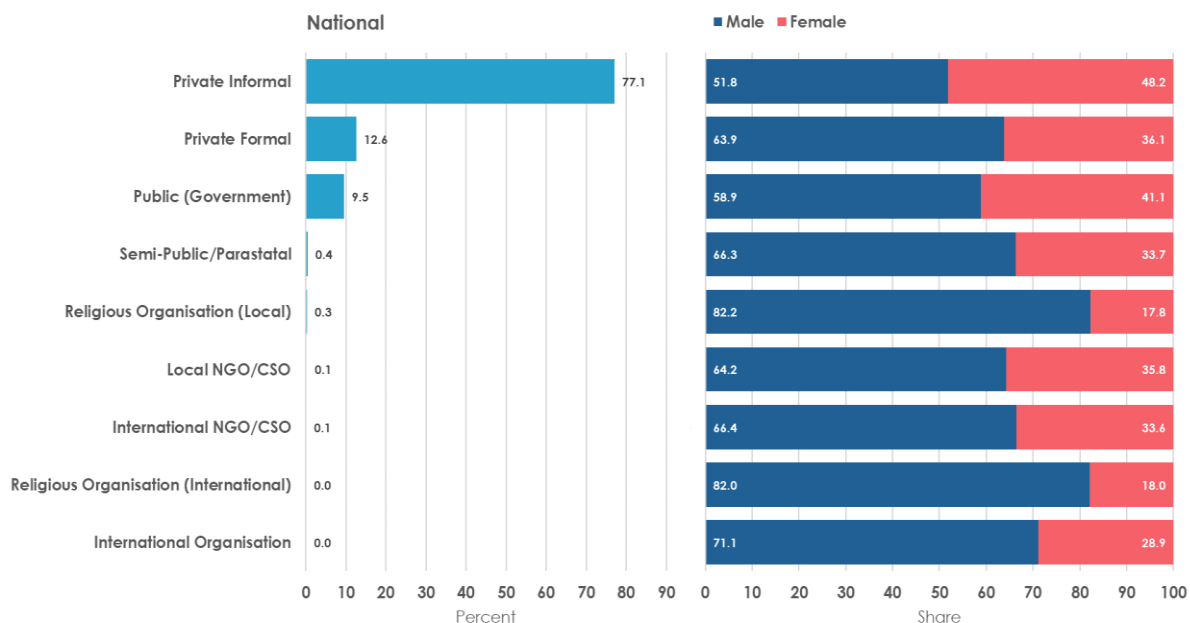
In rural areas, population 15 years and older who are self-employed without employees represents about three-quarters of the employed population 15 years and older compared to half in urban areas.

FIGURE 5.12: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



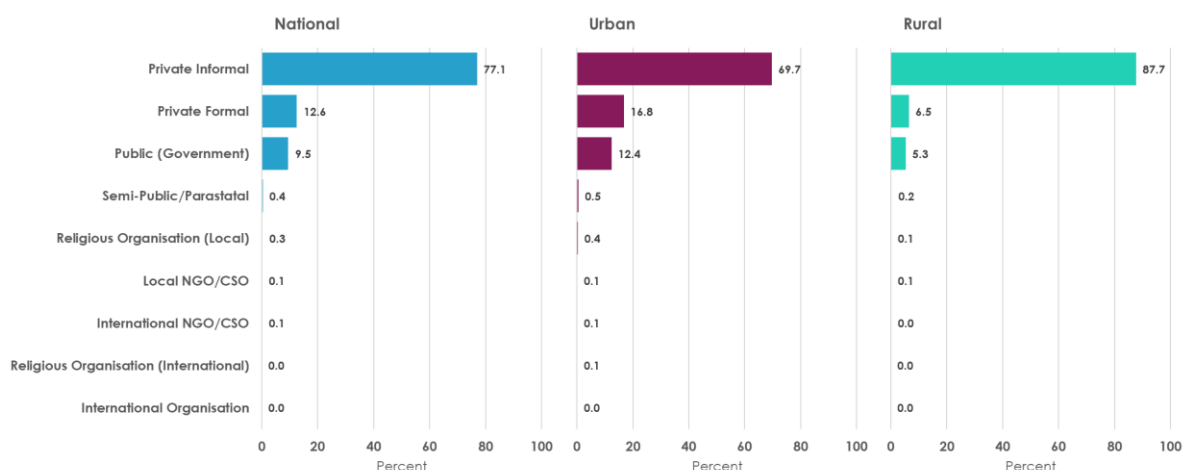
The public sector (government) engages about 10 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, of which almost 60 percent are males.

FIGURE 5.13: PROPORTION AND SEX COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT



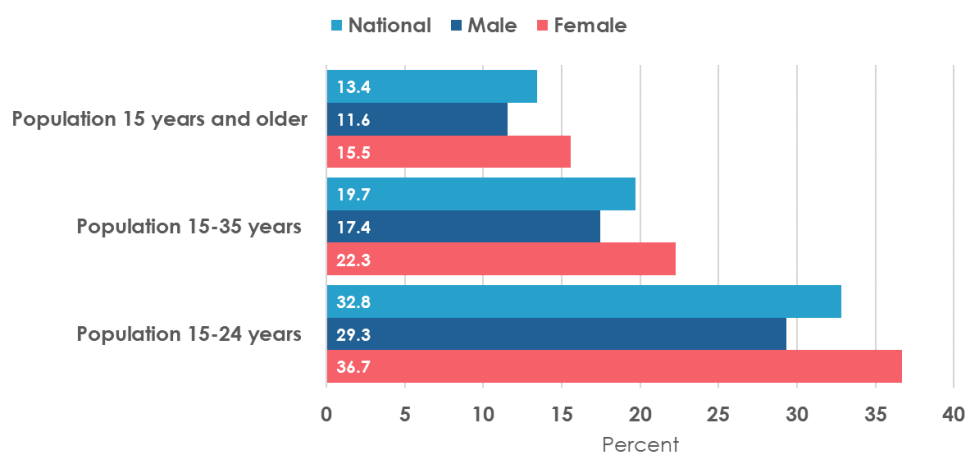
Proportion of public sector employees in urban areas (12.4%) is more than twice that in rural areas (5.3%).

FIGURE 5.14: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



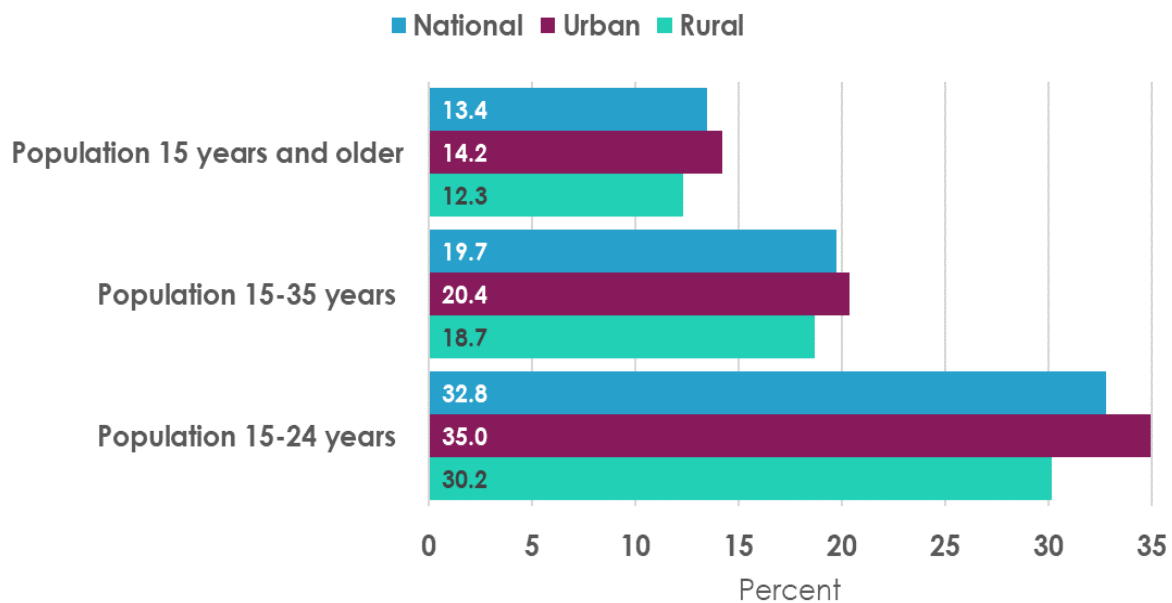
Unemployment rate among the population 15 years and older is 13.4 percent and is higher for females (15.5%) than males (11.6%). Among the population 15-35 years, unemployment rate is 19.7 percent, and is even much higher for young adults 15-24 years (32.8%).

FIGURE 5.15: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



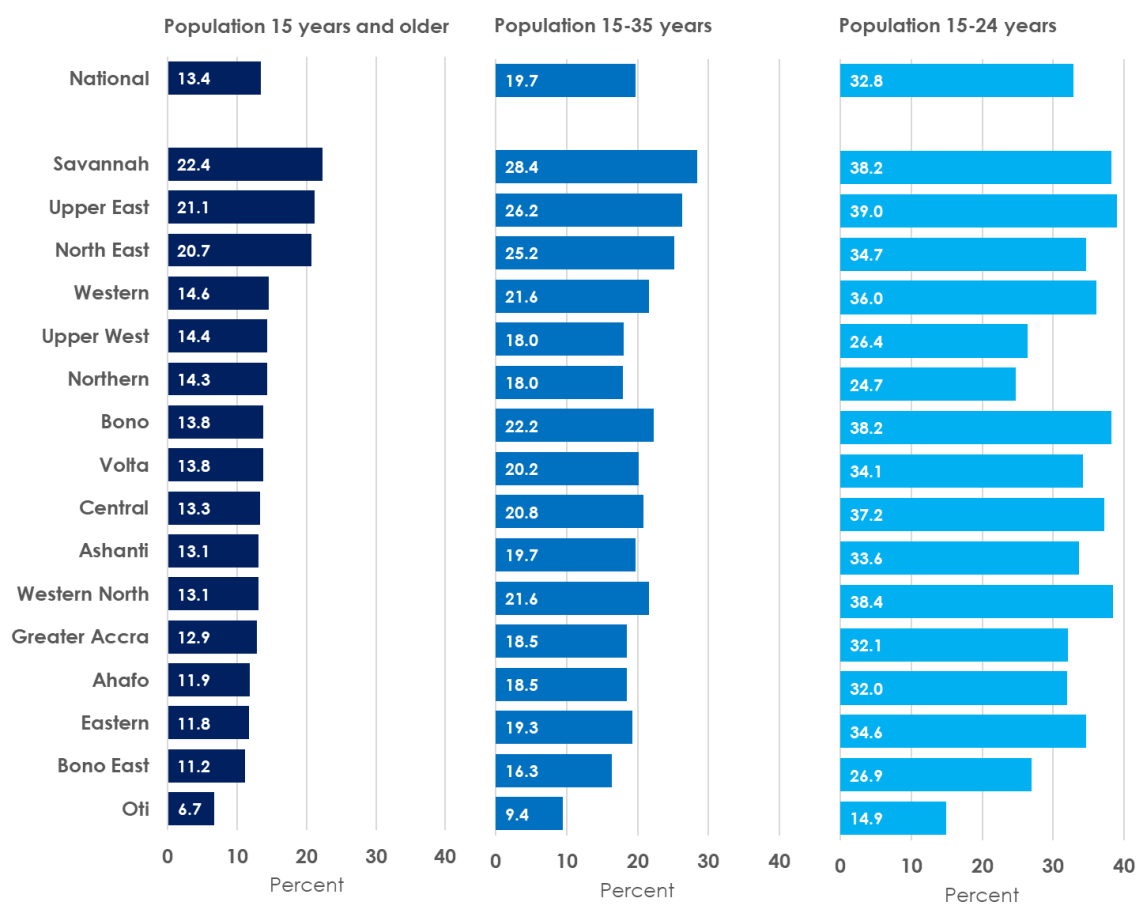
Across all the three age brackets (15-24 years, 15-35 years, and 15 years and older), unemployment rate is higher in urban than rural areas.

FIGURE 5.16: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SELECTED AGE BRACKETS AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



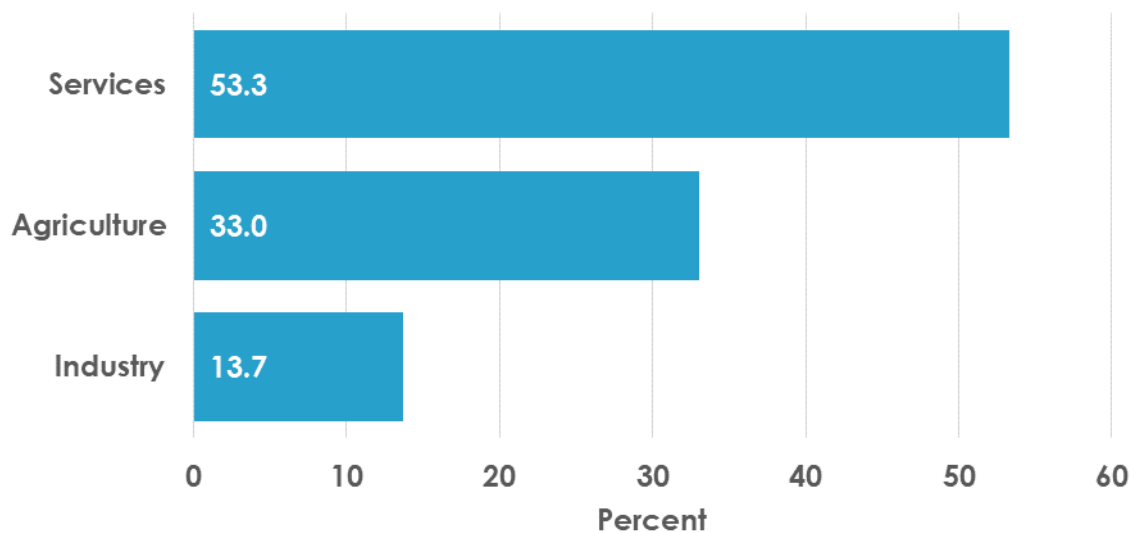
Oti Region has the lowest unemployment rate across all the three age brackets: 15-24 years (14.9%), 15-35 years (9.4%), and 15 years and older (6.7%). Savannah Region has the highest rate in two age brackets: 15-35 years (28.4%) and 15 years and older (22.4%); while Upper East Region has the highest rate in the 15-24 age group (39.0%).

FIGURE 5.17: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SELECTED AGE BRACKETS AND REGION



More than half (53.3%) of the employed population 15 years and older are in the services sector, followed by agriculture (33.0%) with industry having the least (13.7%).

FIGURE 5.18: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SECTOR



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES

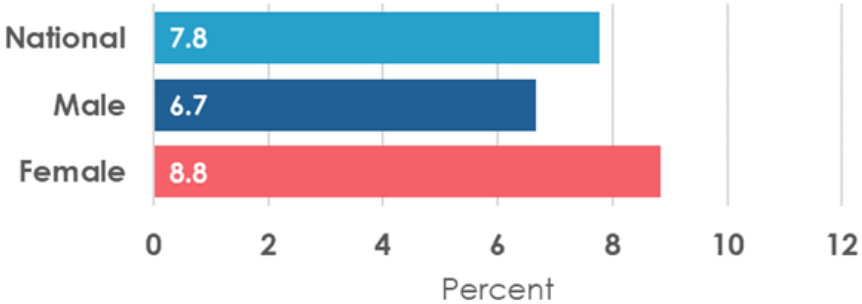
VOLUME 3F

6. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3F

The following are highlights on the population 5 years and older⁴ with varying degrees of difficulty in performing an activity in the six domains.

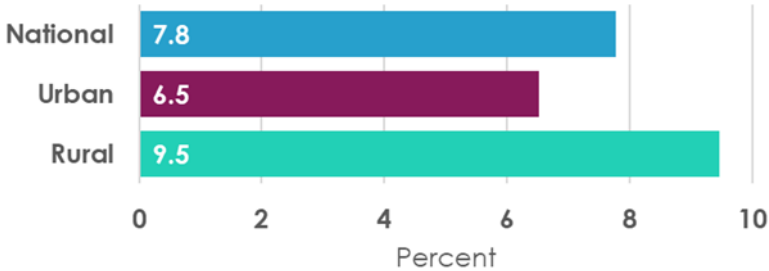
About 8 percent (2,098,138) of the population have varying degrees of difficulty in performing activities and is higher among females (8.8%) than males (6.7%).

FIGURE 6.1: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY SEX



The proportion of the population with varying degrees of difficulty in performing activities in rural areas (9.5%) is higher than in urban areas (6.5%).

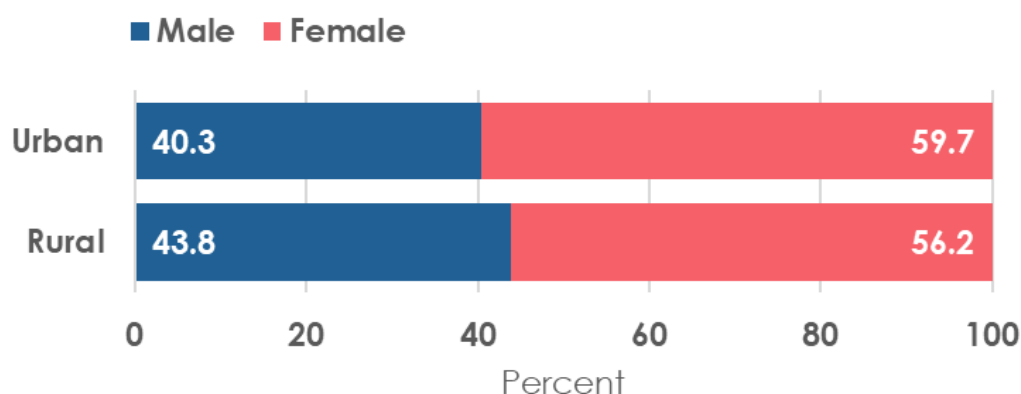
FIGURE 6.2: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



⁴ Information in this report is based on responses obtained only from persons in households and stable institutions, as defined under Section 1.10.3

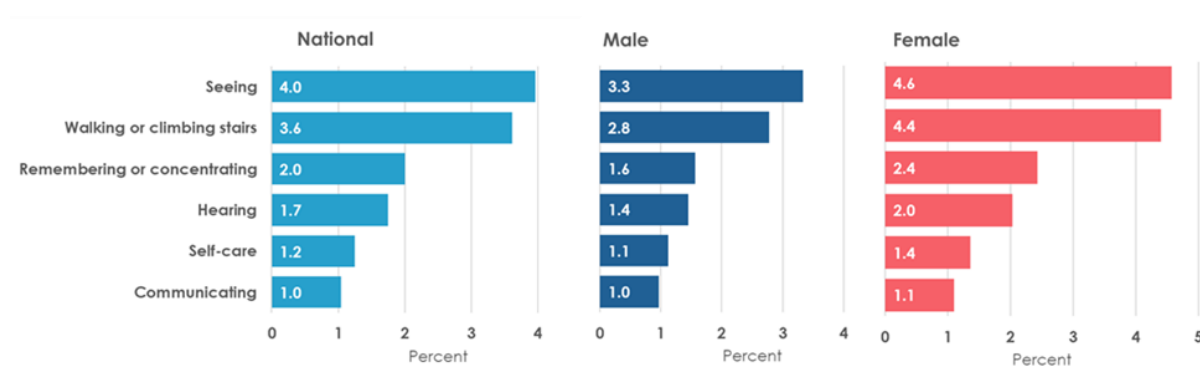
The share of females among persons with varying degrees of difficulty in performing various activities is higher than for males in both rural (56.2% vs 43.8%) and urban (59.7% vs 40.3%) areas, but the difference is larger in urban areas.

FIGURE 6.3: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



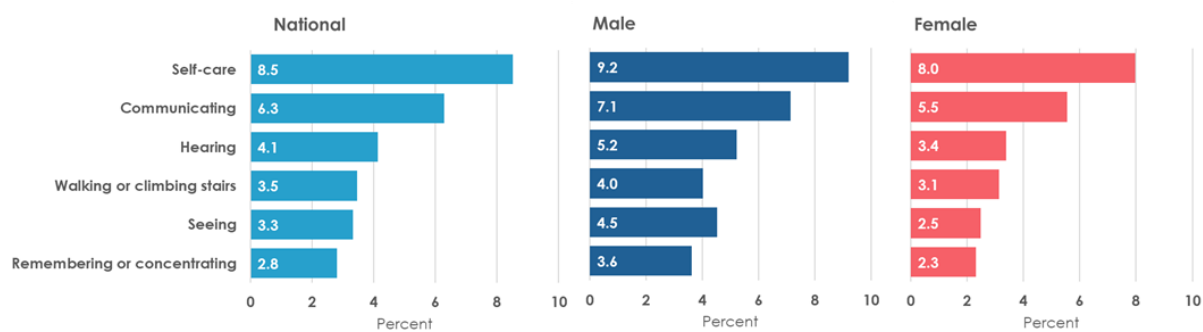
Difficulty in seeing (4.0%) has the highest prevalence among all six domains with communicating having the lowest (1.0%).

FIGURE 6.4: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY AND SEX



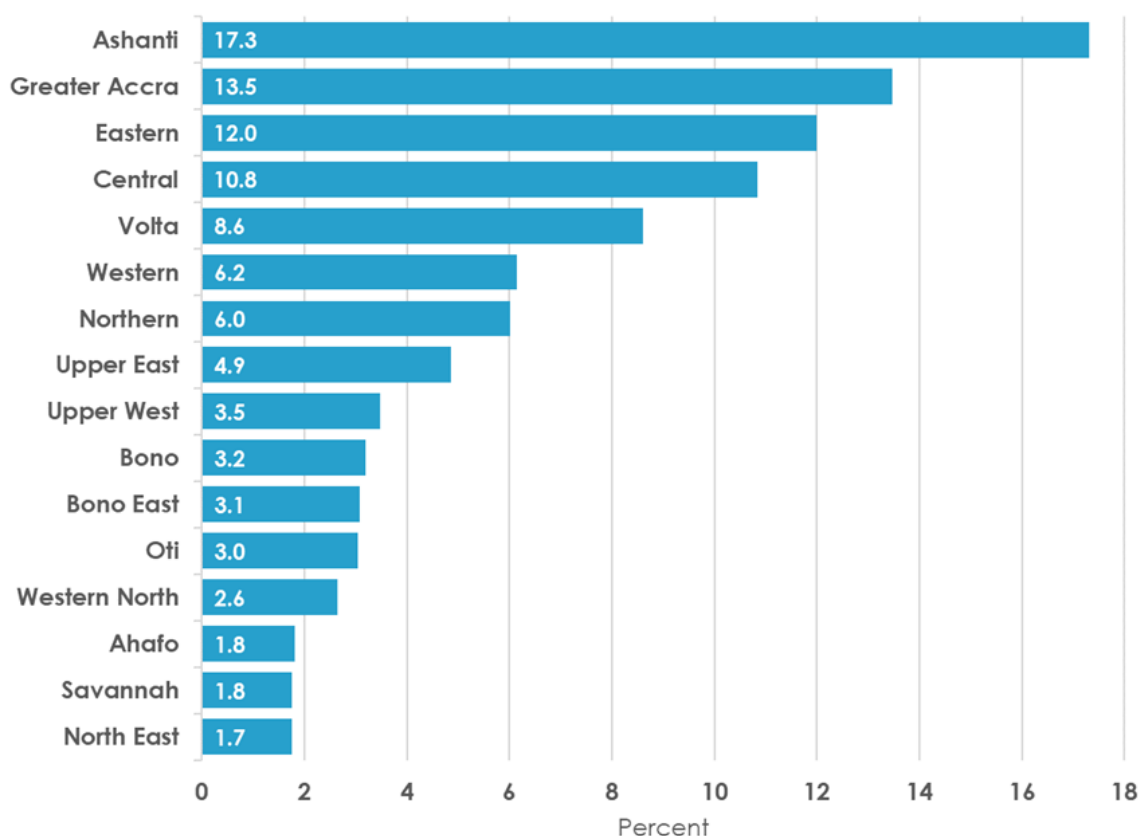
Self-care domain (8.5%) has the highest proportion of persons who cannot perform that activity at all while the lowest is remembering or concentrating (2.8%); with males having higher proportion than females in all domains.

FIGURE 6.5: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WHO CANNOT PERFORM AN ACTIVITY AT ALL BY TYPE OF DIFFICULTY AND SEX



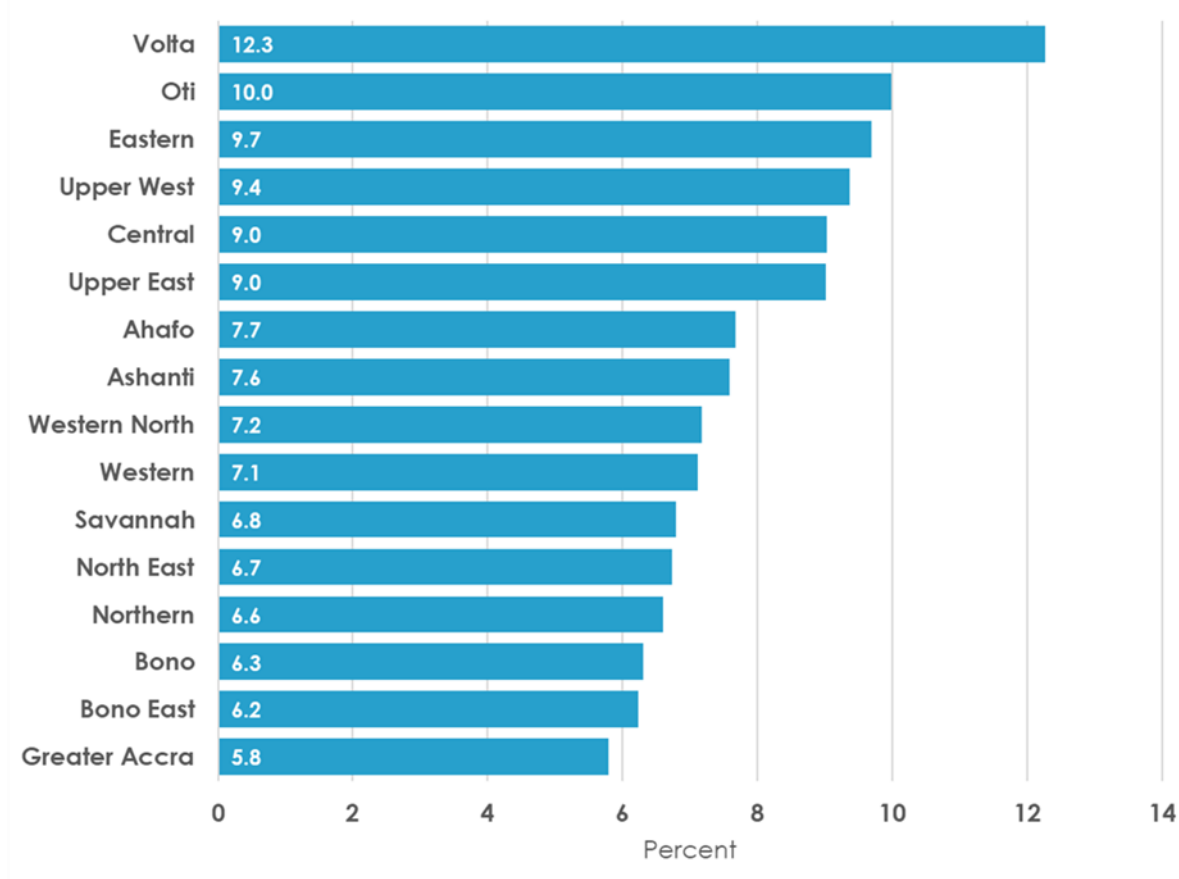
Four regions account for more than half (53.6%) the population 5 years and older with difficulty in performing an activity: Ashanti (17.3%), Greater Accra (13.5%), Eastern (12.0%) and Central (10.8%).

FIGURE 6.6: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES



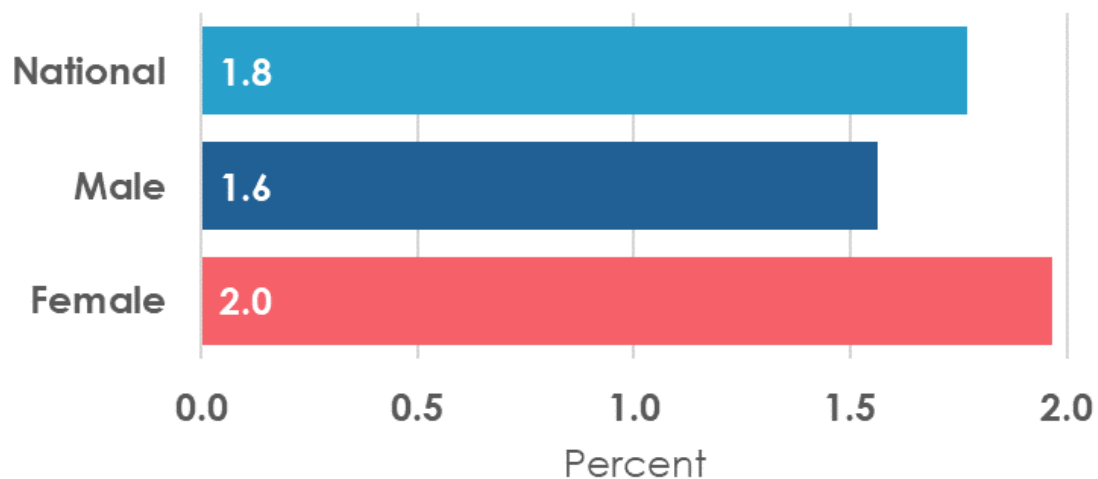
Volta Region (12.3%) has the highest proportion of its population 5 years and older with difficulty in performing at least one activity, which is more than twice that in Greater Accra (5.8%), the lowest.

FIGURE 6.7: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY BY REGION



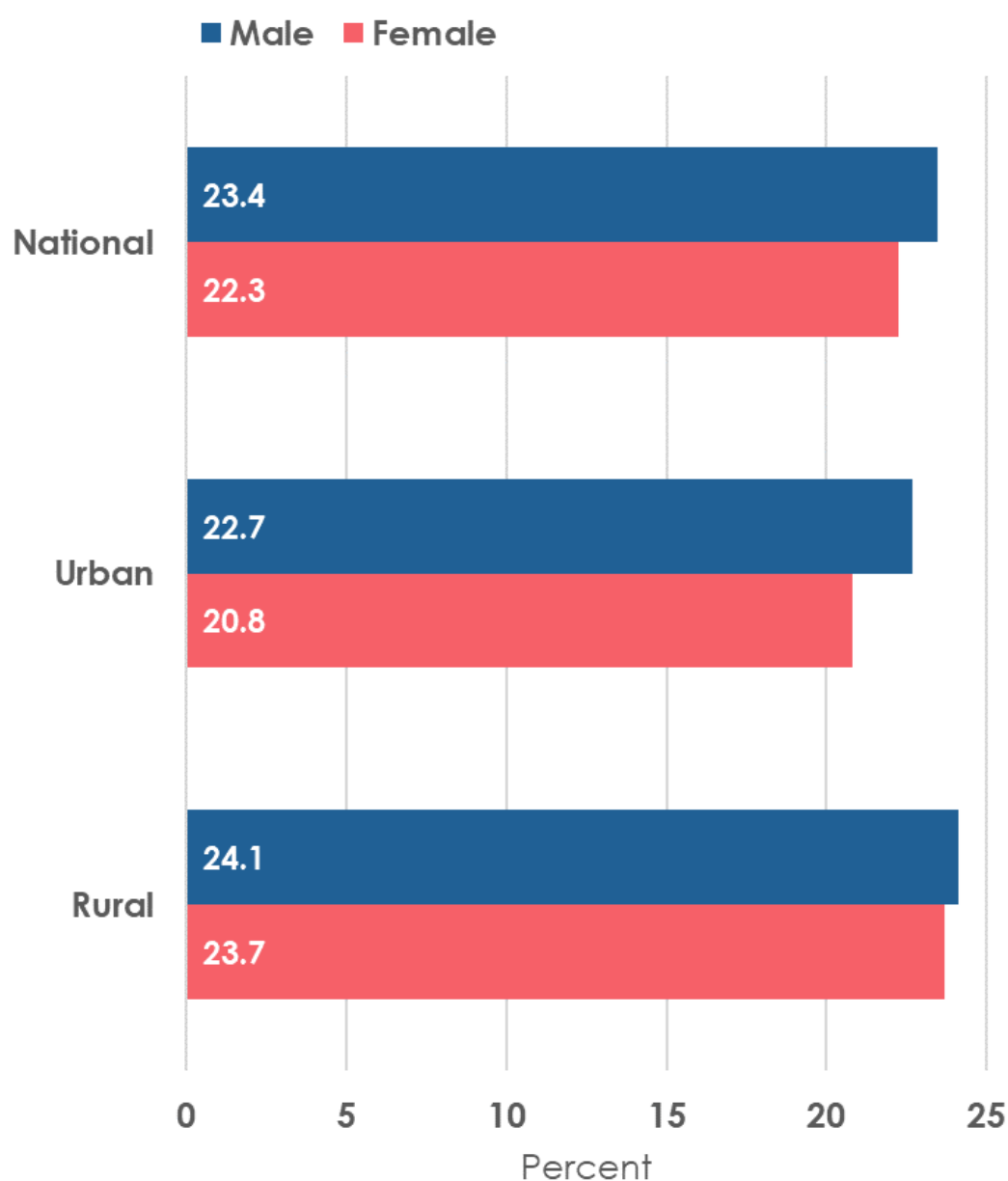
Almost half a million (477,543) representing 1.8 percent of persons 5 years and older have a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do any activity at all in at least one domain, with the proportion of females (56.6%) being higher than males (43.4%).

FIGURE 6.8: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH A LOT OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY OR CANNOT DO AN ACTIVITY AT ALL IN AT LEAST ONE DOMAIN BY SEX



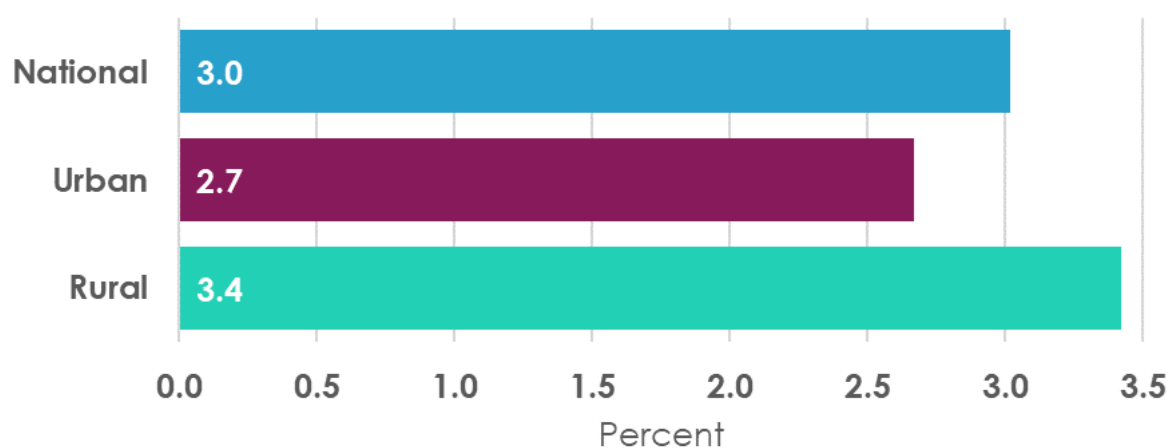
Of the population 5 years and older with varying degrees of difficulty in performing activities, a higher proportion of males than females in both urban (22.7% vs 20.8%) and rural (24.1% vs 23.7%) areas have a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do any activity at all in at least one domain.

FIGURE 6.9: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES, WHO HAVE A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR CANNOT DO AN ACTIVITY AT ALL IN AT LEAST ONE DOMAIN BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND SEX



The proportion of persons aged 5-17 years with varying degrees of difficulty in performing activities is 3.0 percent, with a higher representation in rural areas (3.4%) than urban (2.7%).

FIGURE 6.10: PERCENT OF POPULATION 5- 17 YEARS WITH VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

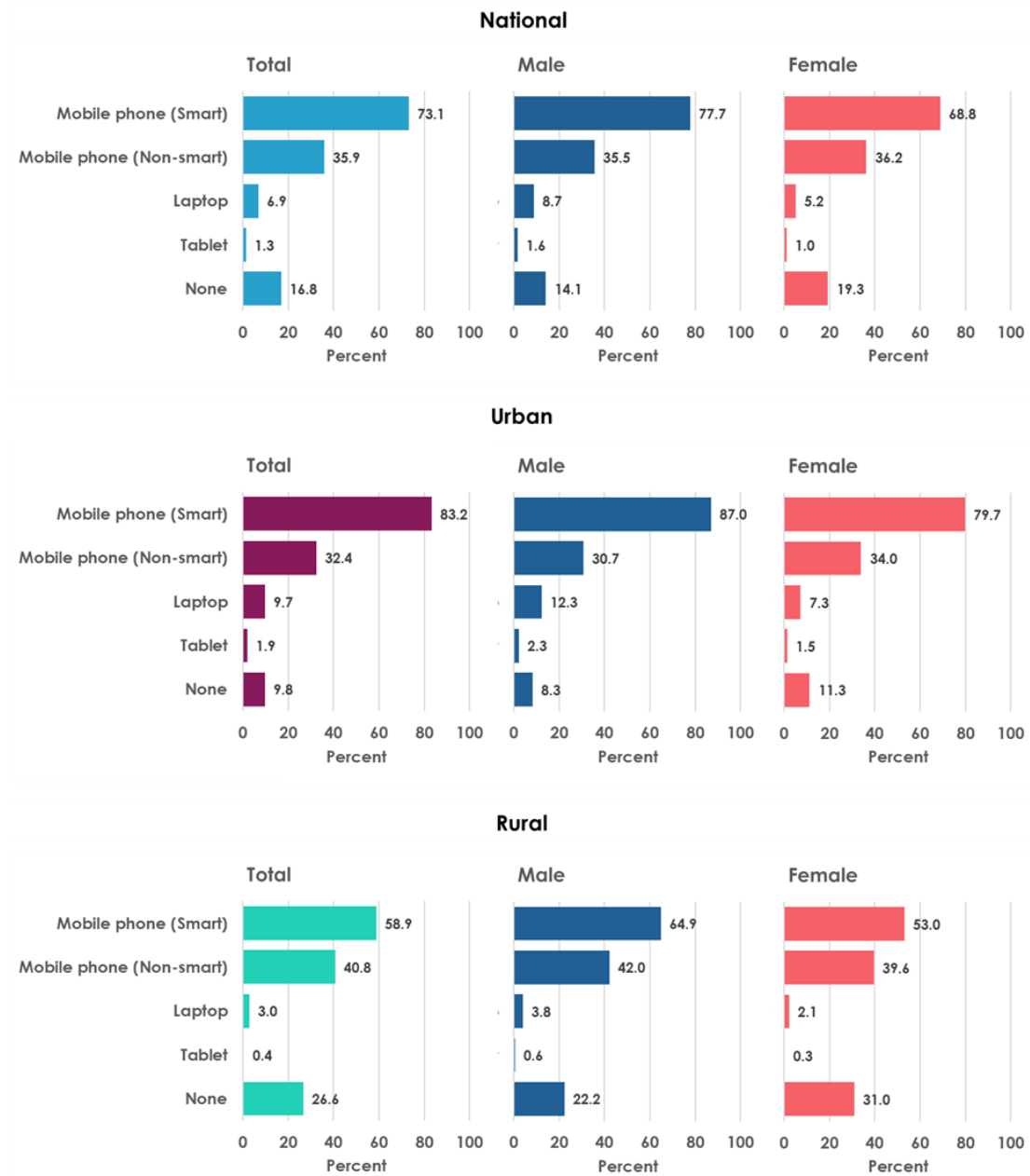
**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY**

VOLUME 3G

7. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3G

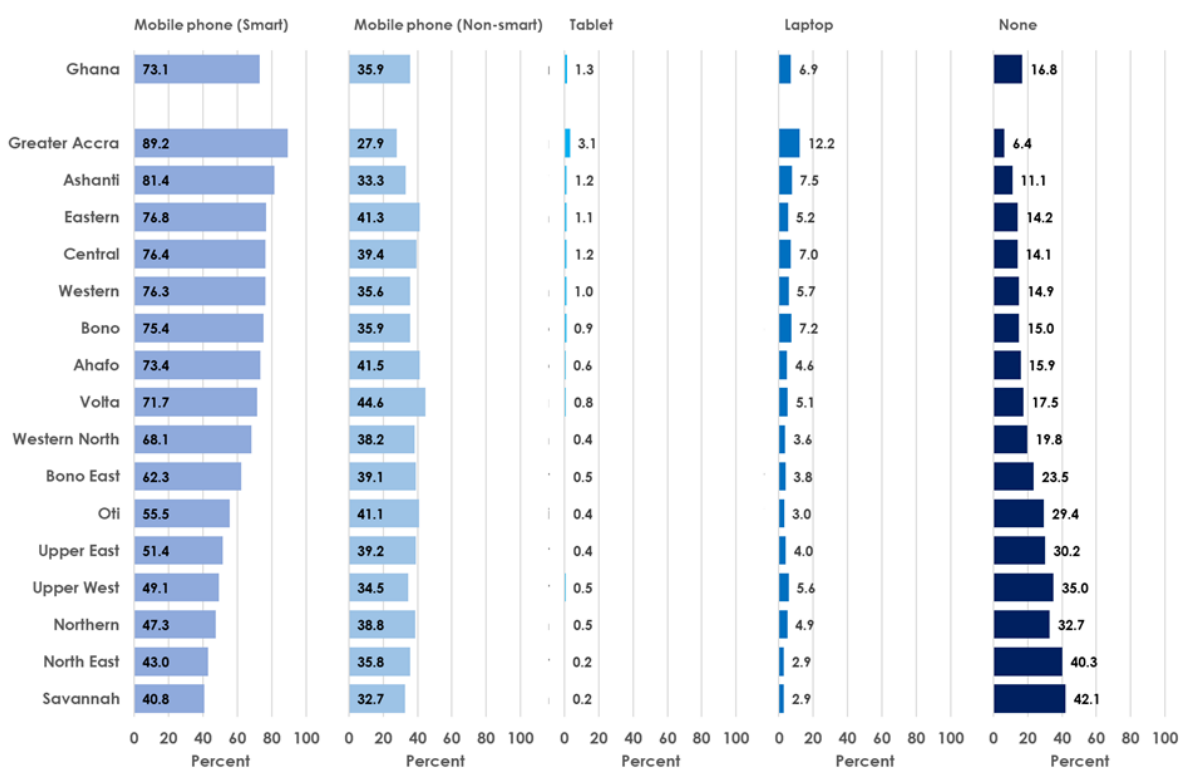
About 17 percent of persons 12 years and older do not own any functional ICT device. The proportion is higher among females (19.3%) than males (14.1%) and in rural (26.6%) than urban (9.8%) areas.

FIGURE 7.1: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL ICT DEVICE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



The proportion of persons 12 years and older who do not own any functional ICT device ranges from 6.4 percent in Greater Accra Region to 42.1 percent in Savannah Region.

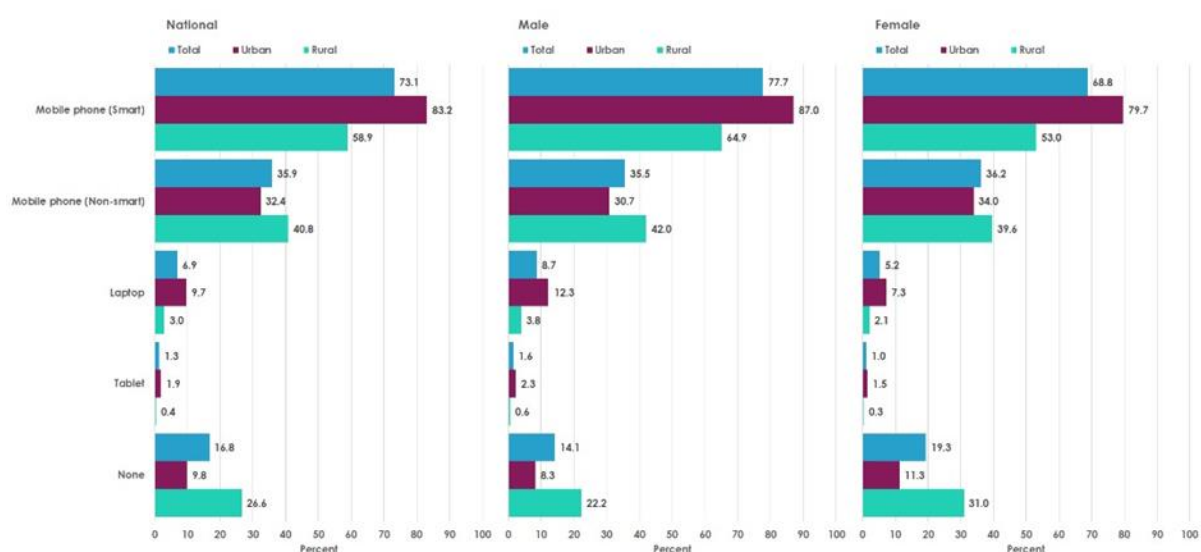
FIGURE 7.2: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL ICT DEVICES AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY REGION



Ownership of functional ICT device among persons 12 years and older is higher among males than females in both urban and rural areas except for non-smart phones at national and urban areas.

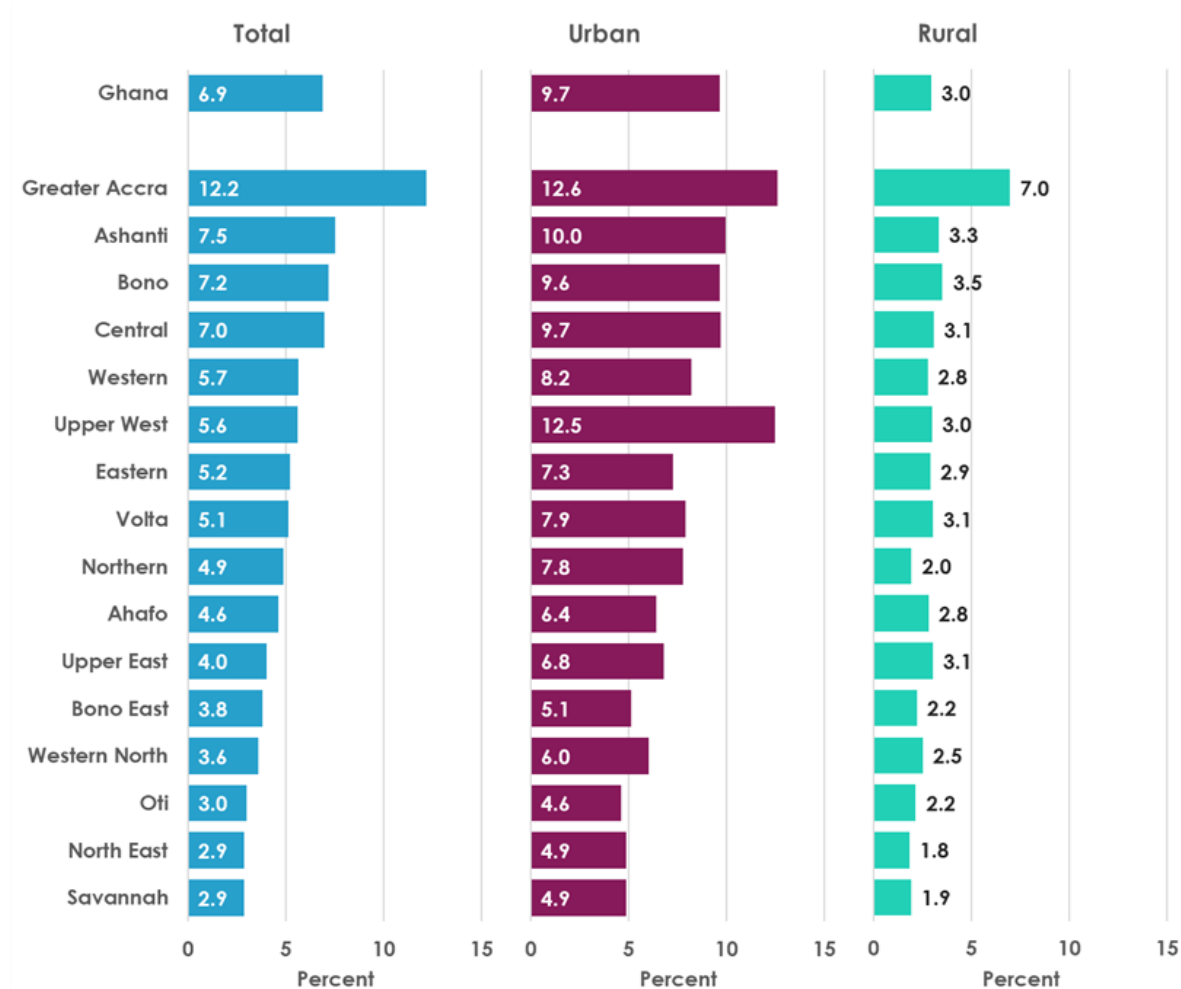
Smart mobile phone (73.1%) is the most widely owned functional ICT device among persons 12 years and older, and it is 10 times the proportion of persons possessing laptops.

FIGURE 7.3: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL ICT DEVICES AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



Ownership of laptop is highest in Greater Accra (12.2%) and lowest in Savannah and North East regions with 2.9 percent each. In urban areas, the proportion of persons who own laptops is about the same in Upper West (12.5%) and Greater Accra (12.6%) regions. The proportions for urban are two to three times as high as in rural areas in all regions except for Upper West and Northern regions where the proportions are four times as high.

FIGURE 7.4: OWNERSHIP OF LAPTOP AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION

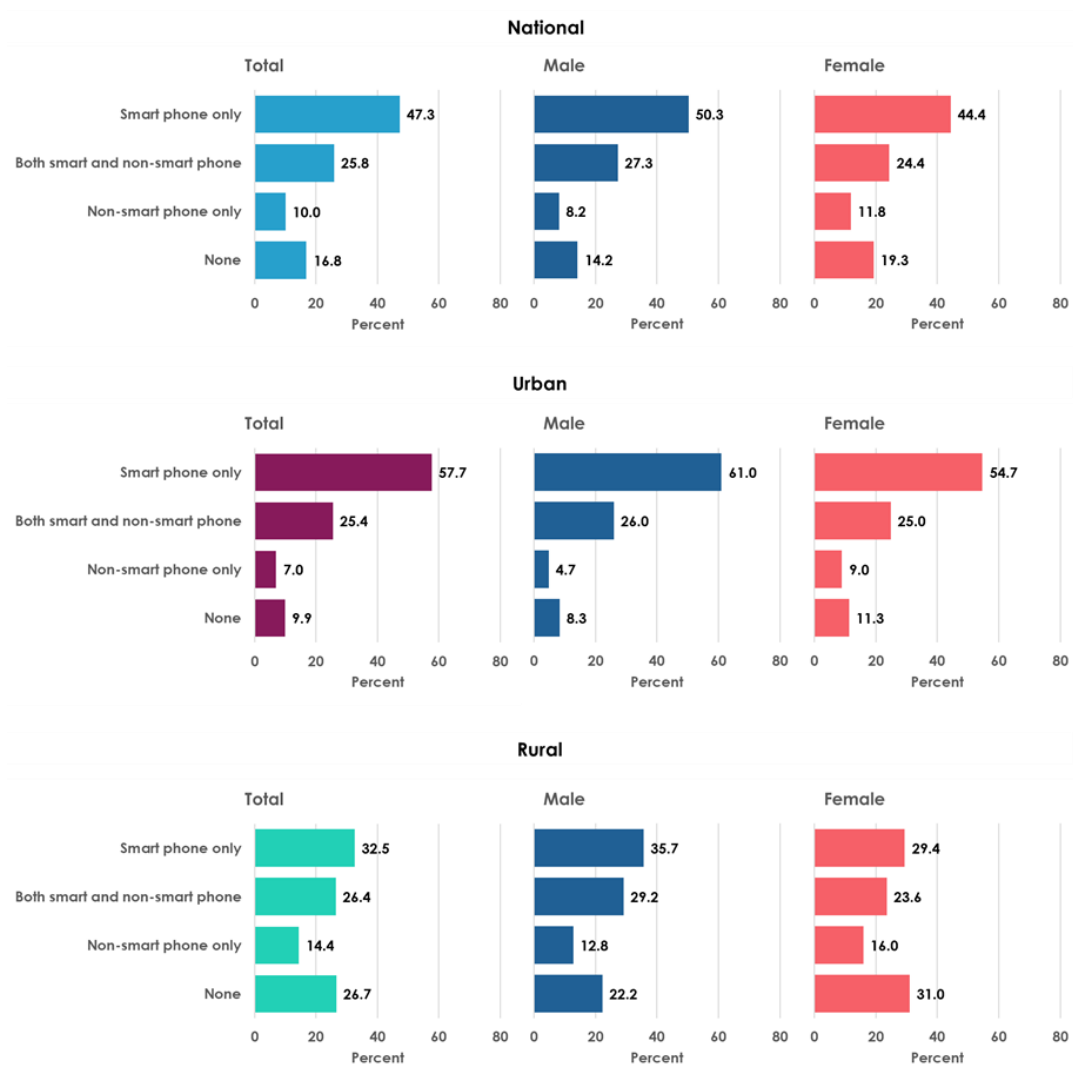


Eight in 10 (83.2%) persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportion is higher for males (85.8%) than females (80.7%). Ownership of mobile phones in urban (90.1%) is higher than rural (63.3%) areas.

Ten percent of persons 12 years and older own only non-smart mobile phone.

Higher proportions of persons 12 years and older in rural areas (male: 12.8% and female: 16.0%) own non-smart mobile phone than urban areas (male: 4.7% and female: 9.0%).

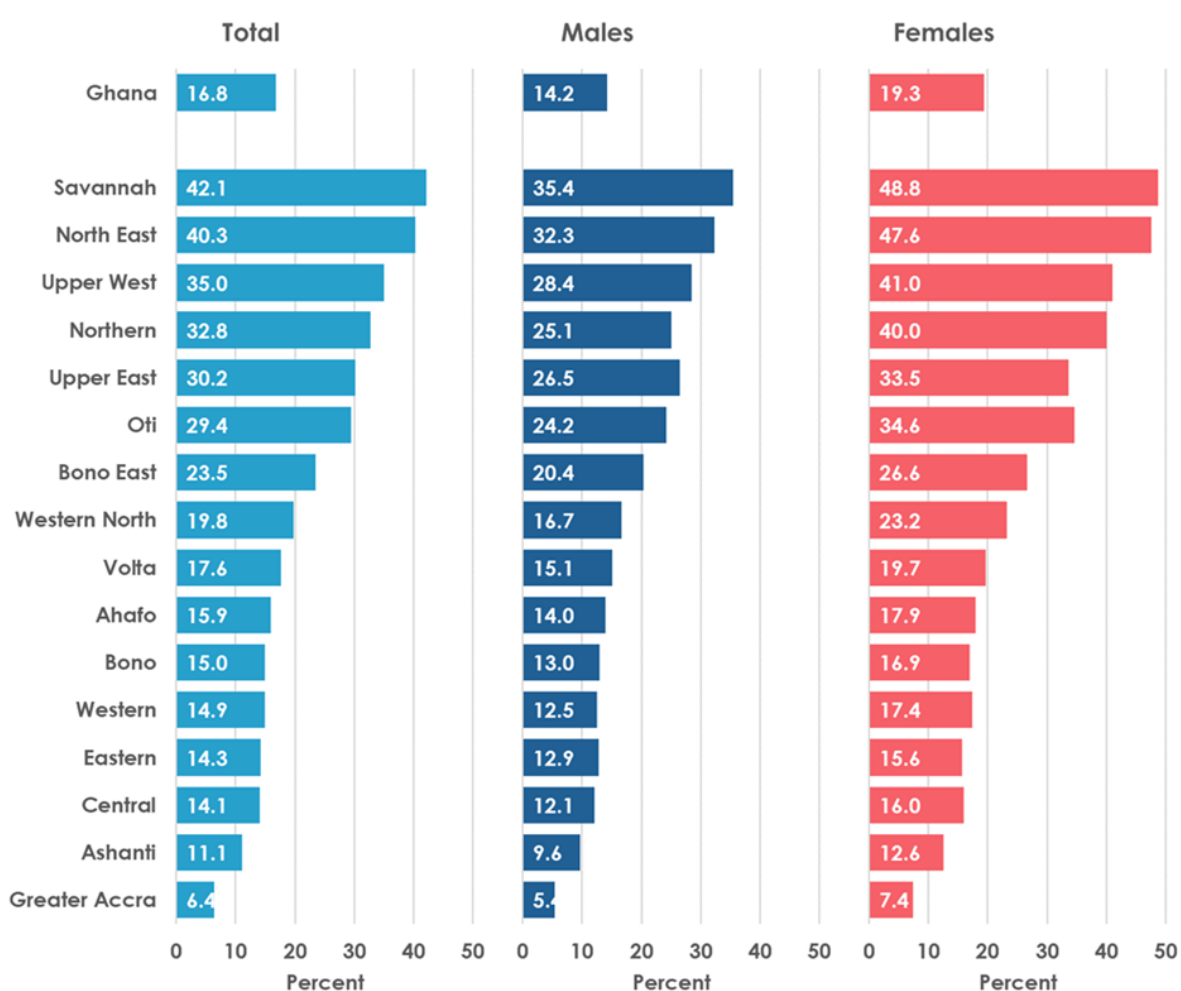
FIGURE 7.5: OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



There is marked variation in non-ownership of mobile phones among regions, and the proportions are highest in Savannah (42.1%) and North East (40.3%) regions, and lowest in Greater Accra (6.4%) and Ashanti (11.1%) regions.

In the regions where non-ownership is high, the difference between males and females is pronounced in Savannah (males: 35.4% and females: 48.8%) and North East (males: 32.3% and females: 47.6%).

FIGURE 7.6: NON-OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX AND REGION

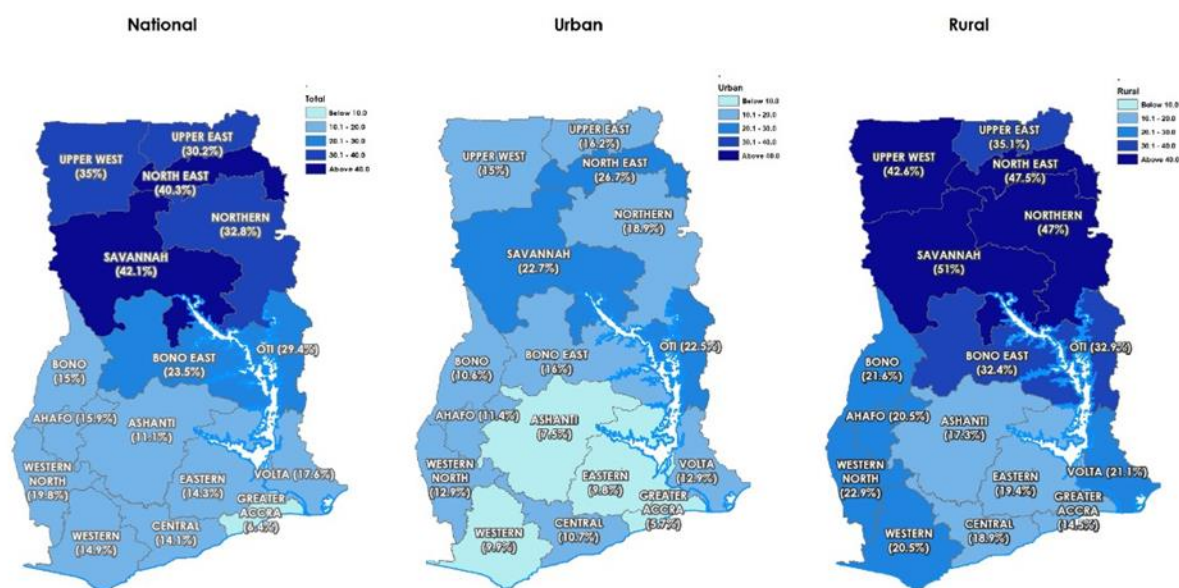


In five regions, 30 percent or more of persons 12 years and older do not own any mobile phone, two of which have proportions of 40 percent or more. Only one region has less than 10 percent of persons 12 years and older who do not own any mobile phone.

Rural areas in seven regions have 30 percent or more of persons 12 years and older do not own any mobile phone, four of which have proportions of 40 percent or more.

In the urban areas, all regions have less than 30 percent of persons 12 years and older who do not own any mobile phone and four of the regions have proportions below 10 percent.

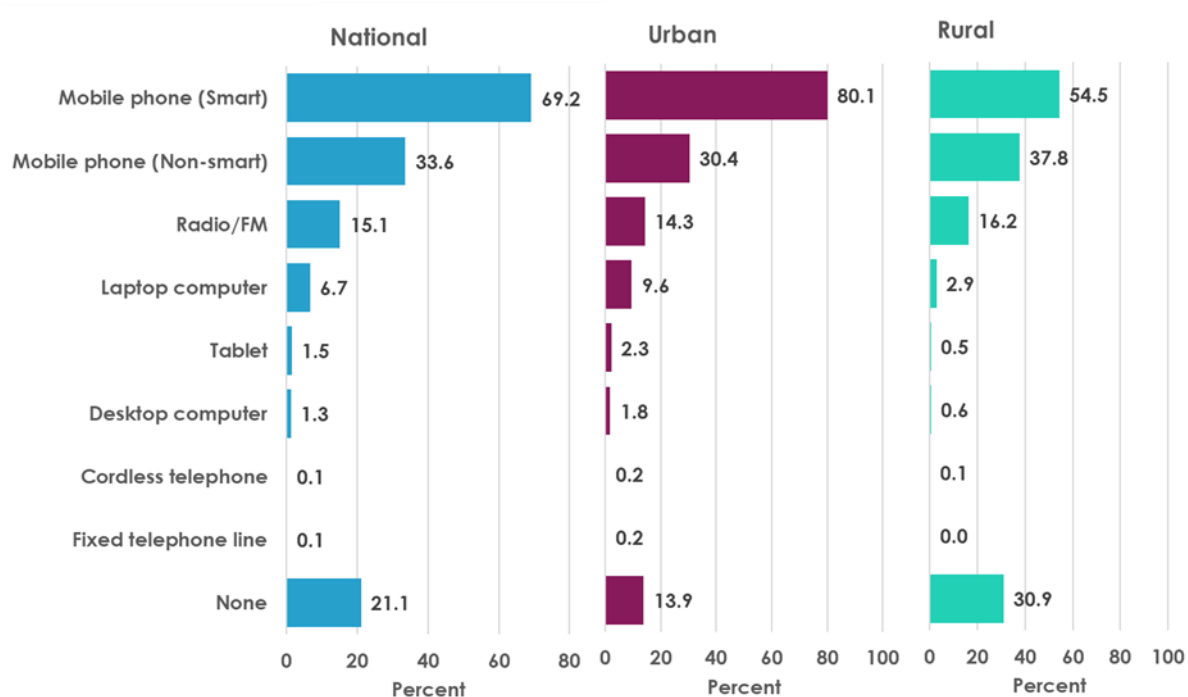
FIGURE 7.7: NON-OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



More than one-fifth of the population 6 years and older did not use any ICT device in the three-month period from April to June 2021.

Most used ICT device among persons 6 years and older is smart mobile phone (69.2%), with the proportion being 80.1 percent in urban and 54.5 percent in rural areas. Use of all ICT devices is higher in urban than rural areas except for mobile phone (non-smart) and radio/FM.

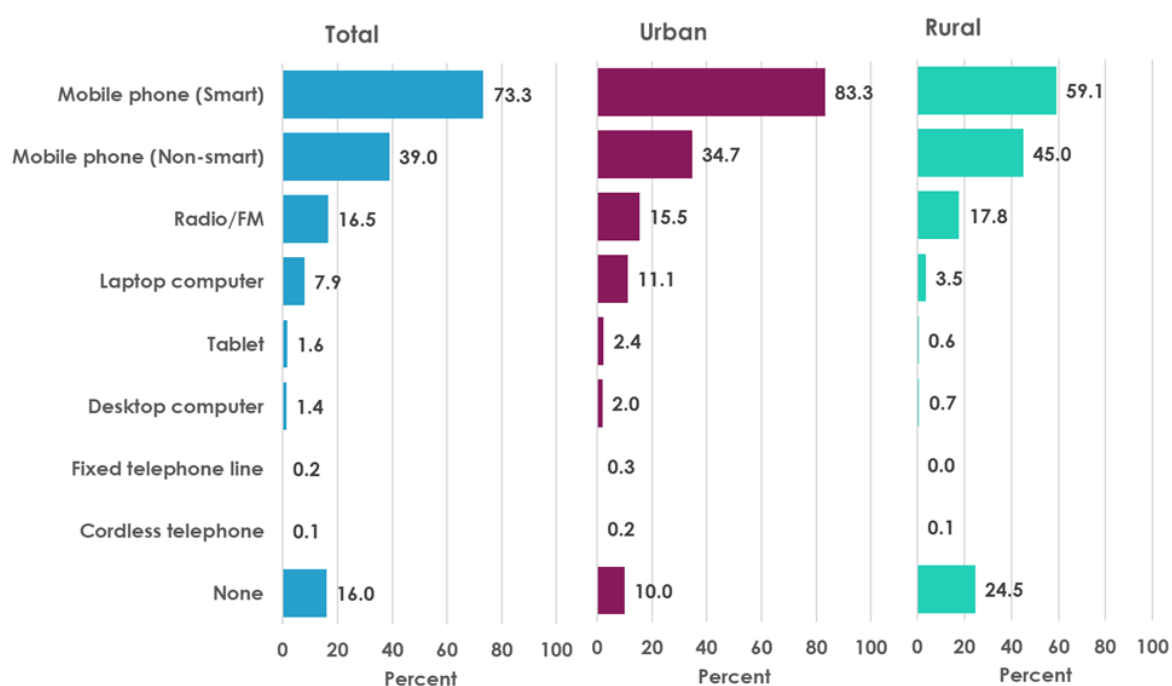
FIGURE 7.8: USE OF ICT DEVICE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Among persons 12 years and older, 16 percent did not use any ICT device in the three-month period from April to June 2021 and the proportion is higher in rural (24.5%) than urban (10.0%) areas.

Smart mobile phone is the most used ICT device among persons 12 years and older (73.3%), with the proportion being 83.3 percent in urban and 59.1 percent in rural areas. Use of all ICT devices is higher in urban than rural areas except for mobile phone (non-smart) and radio/FM.

FIGURE 7.9: USE OF ICT DEVICES AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

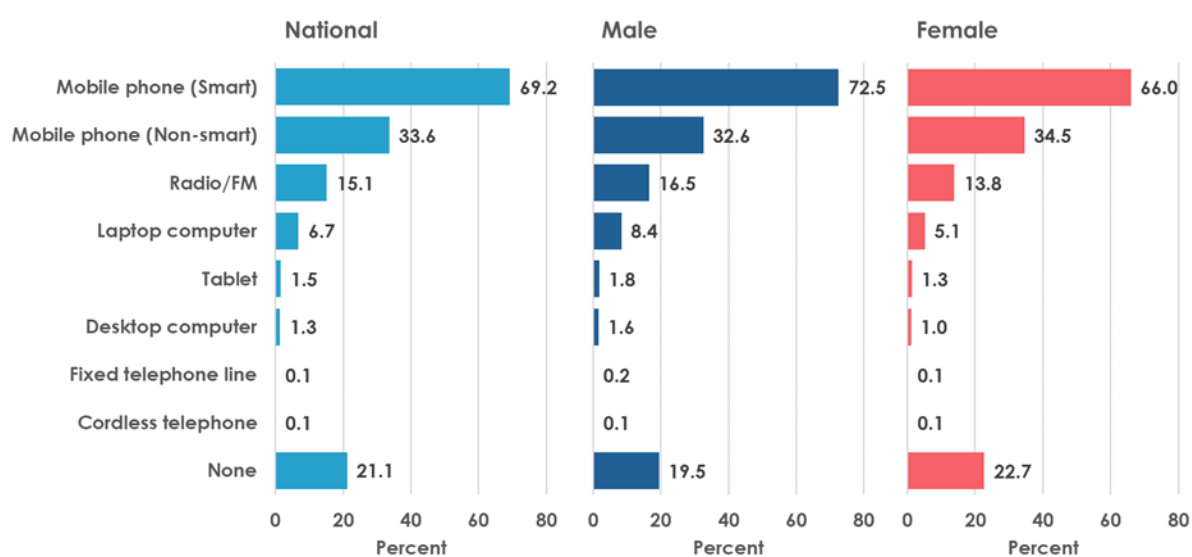


Use of all ICT devices among persons 6 years and older is higher for males than females except non-smart mobile phone.

Among persons 6 years and older smart mobile phone is the most used device by both males (72.5%) and females (66.0%).

One in five persons (21.1%) do not use any ICT device, and the proportions vary marginally between males (19.5%) and females (22.7%).

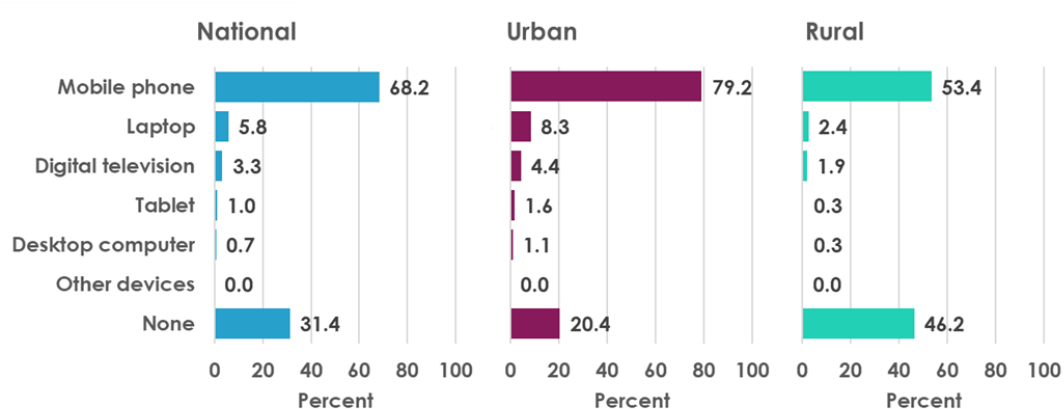
FIGURE 7.10: USE OF ICT DEVICES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



More than two-thirds (68.2%) of persons 6 years and older accessed the Internet with smart phone in the three-month period from April to June 2021, and it is more predominant in urban (79.2%) than rural (53.4%) areas.

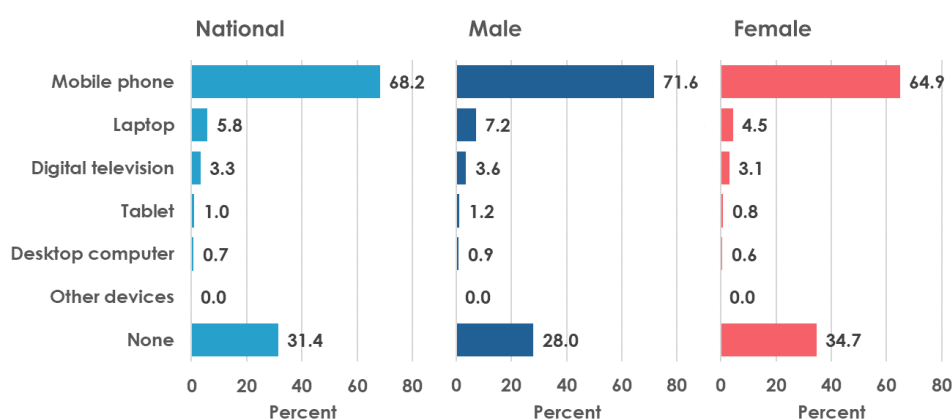
Only 6.5 percent of persons 6 years and older accessed the Internet in the three-month period from April to June 2021 using either a laptop (5.8%) or a desktop computer (0.7%).

FIGURE 7.11: USE OF ICT DEVICE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



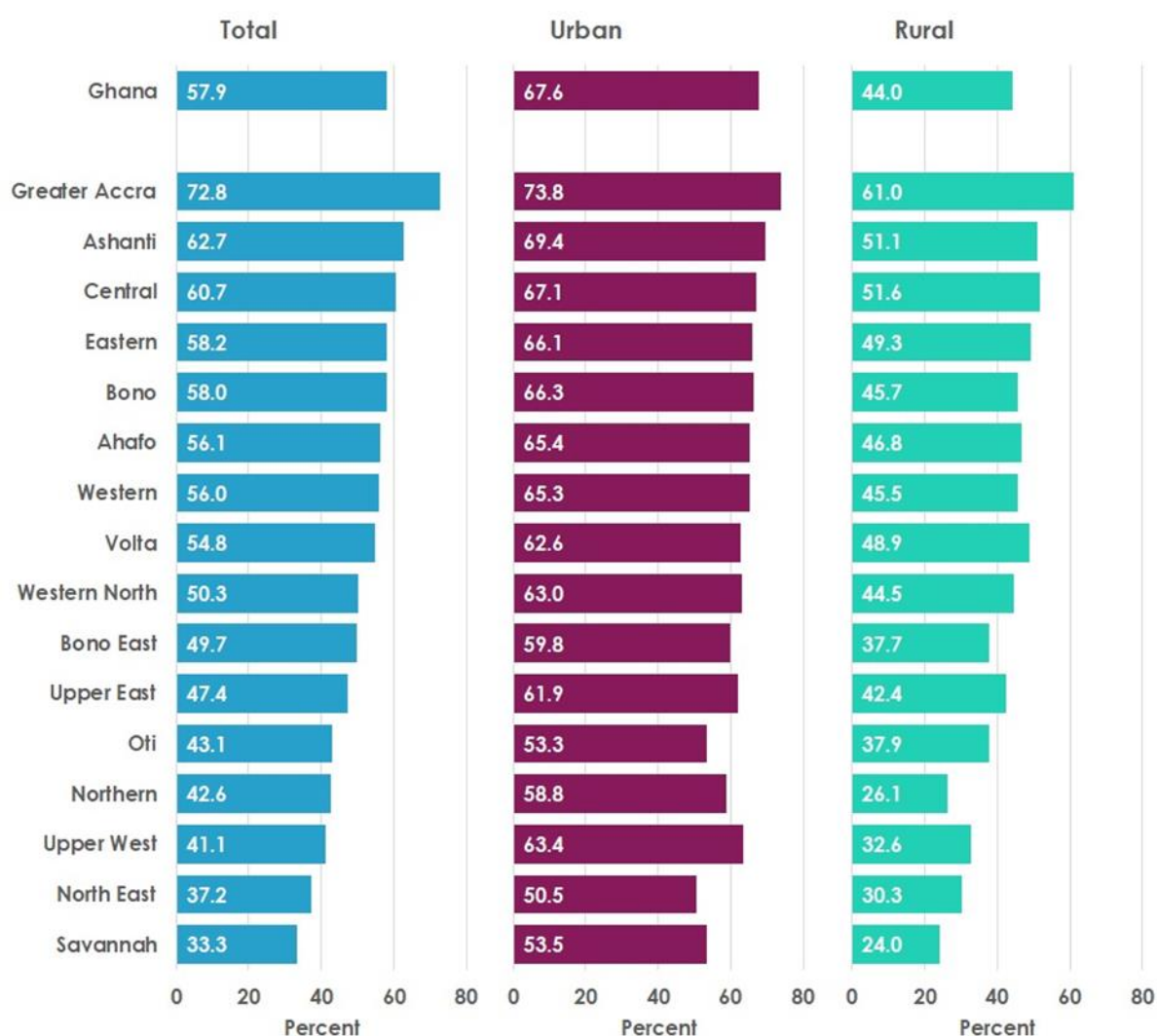
Among persons 6 years and older, about a third (31.4%) did not access the Internet in the three-month period from April to June 2021. The proportion is higher among females (34.7%) than males (28.0%).

FIGURE 7.12: USE OF ICT DEVICES TO ACCESS THE INTERNET AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



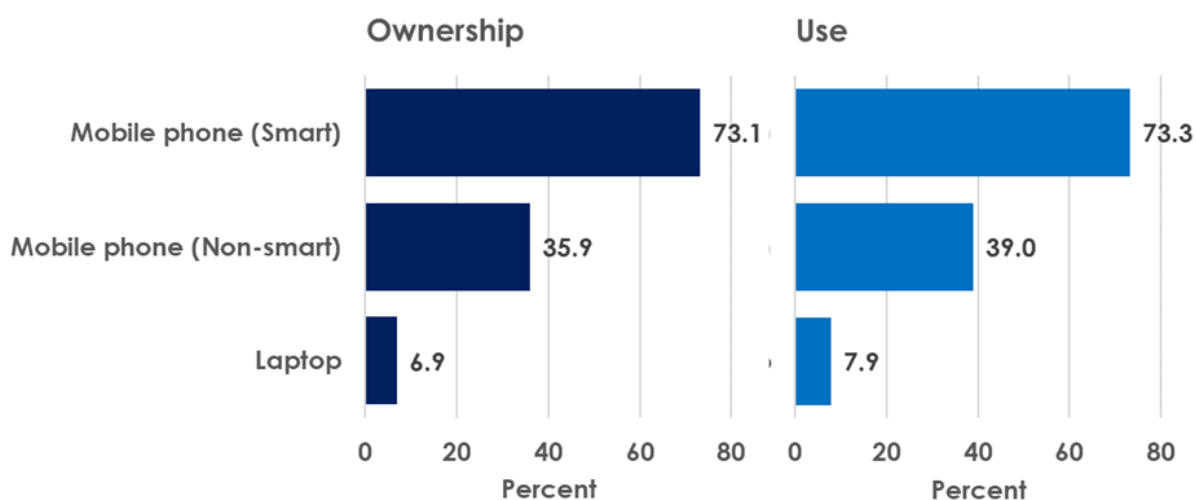
Nearly three in five persons 12 years and older used mobile phone for financial transaction in the three-month period of April to June 2021; and is an urban phenomenon with proportions above 50 percent in all regions. In rural areas, all but three regions (Greater Accra, Ashanti and Central) have proportions below 50 percent.

FIGURE 7.13: USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTION BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Proportion of persons 12 years and older who used smart mobile phone (73.3%) in the three-month period from April to June 2021 is almost the same as the proportion who owned (73.1%), while the proportion who used (7.9%) laptop exceeds those who owned (6.9%) it.

FIGURE 7.14: OWNERSHIP AND USE OF ICT DEVICE AMONG PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

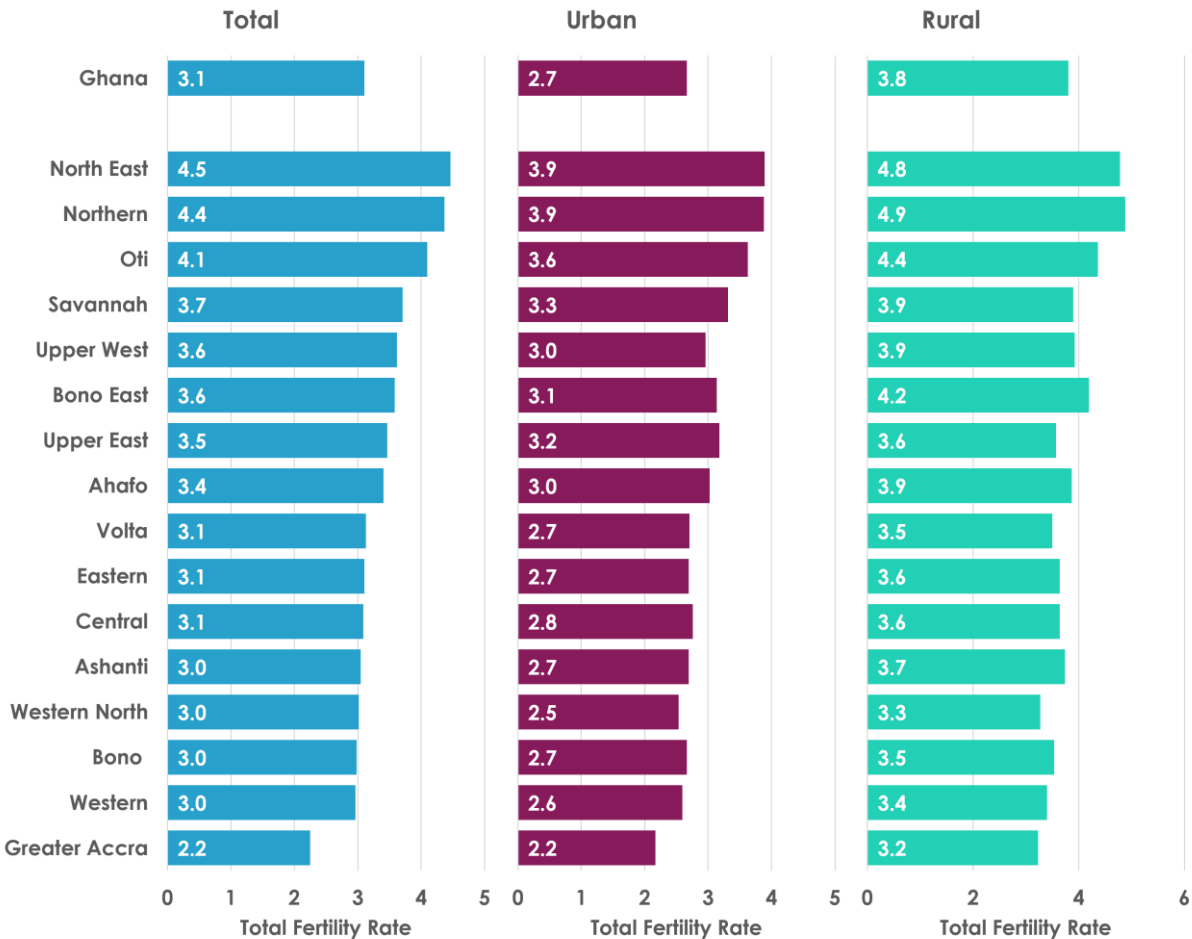
VOLUME 3H

8. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3H

Total Fertility Rate [which is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the end of her reproductive lifespan (15-49 years)] is 3.1. The rate is higher in rural (3.8) than urban (2.7) areas.

Three regions have Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of more than 4.0 (North East, 4.5; Northern, 4.4; Oti, 4.1); Greater Accra has the lowest (2.2), and is the only region with a TFR of less than 3.0.

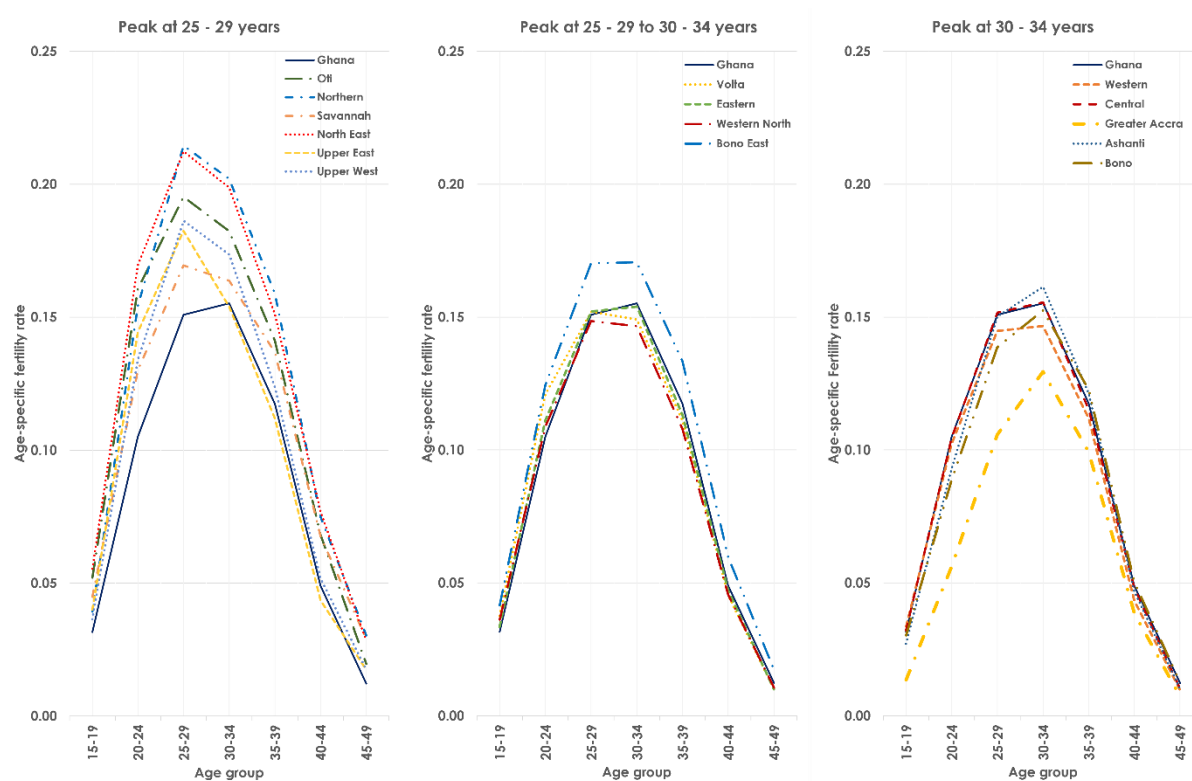
FIGURE 8.1: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Age-specific fertility rate (which is the ratio between the number of live births in a year and the female population in a particular age group) peaks at three different age groups (25-29, 25-29 to 30-34 and 30-34 years) with the peak for 25-29 years age group being the highest.

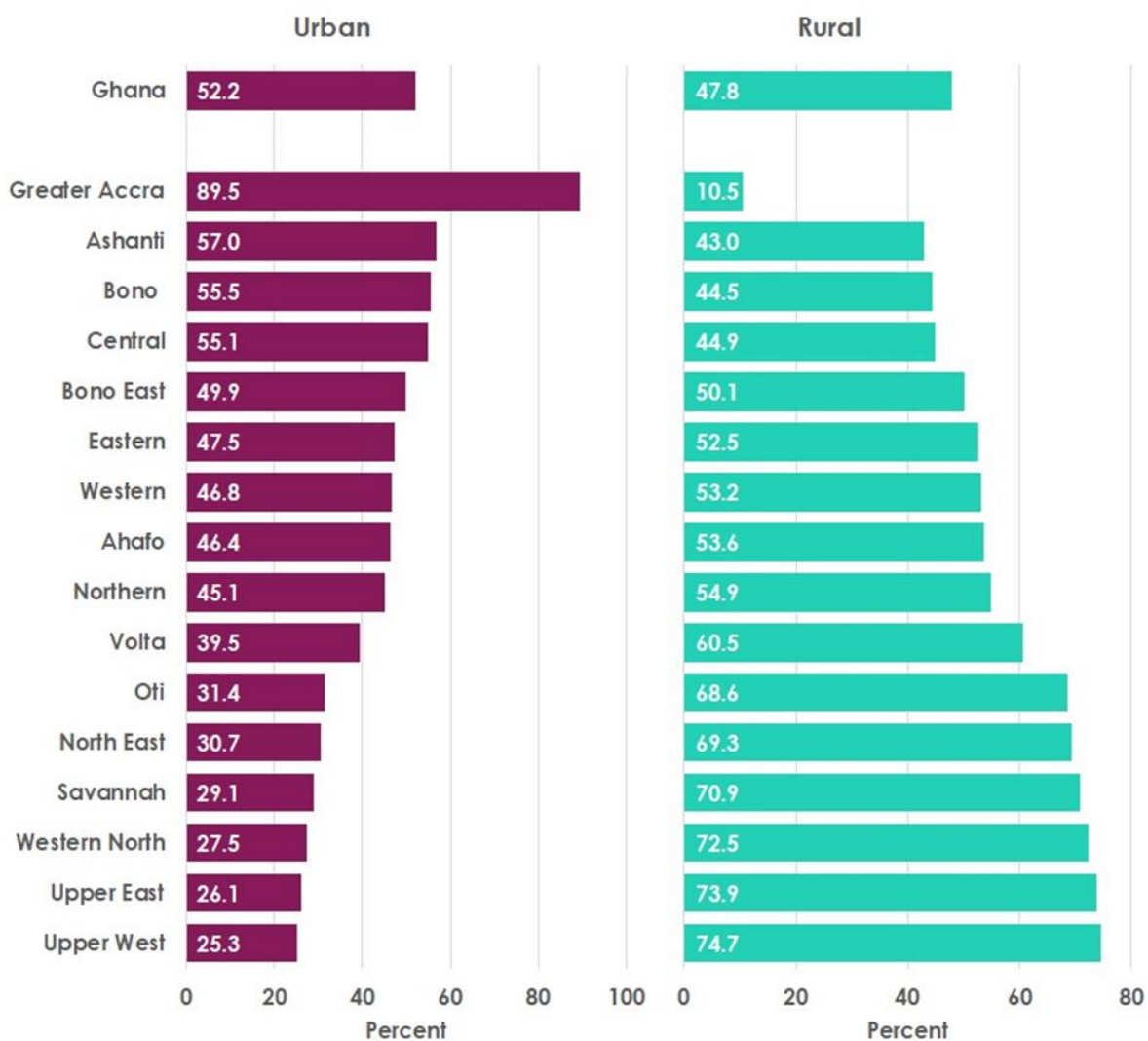
In most regions, the age-specific fertility rate peaks at 25-29 years except in Greater Accra, Ashanti, Bono and Ahafo regions where it peaks at age 30-34 years, and in four other regions (Bono East, Eastern, Volta and Western North) that peak from ages 25-29 to 30-34.

FIGURE 8.2: AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE BY REGION



In total, 772,617 children were born in the 12 months preceding the Census Night; 403,367 (52.2%) in urban and 369,250 (47.8%) in rural areas.

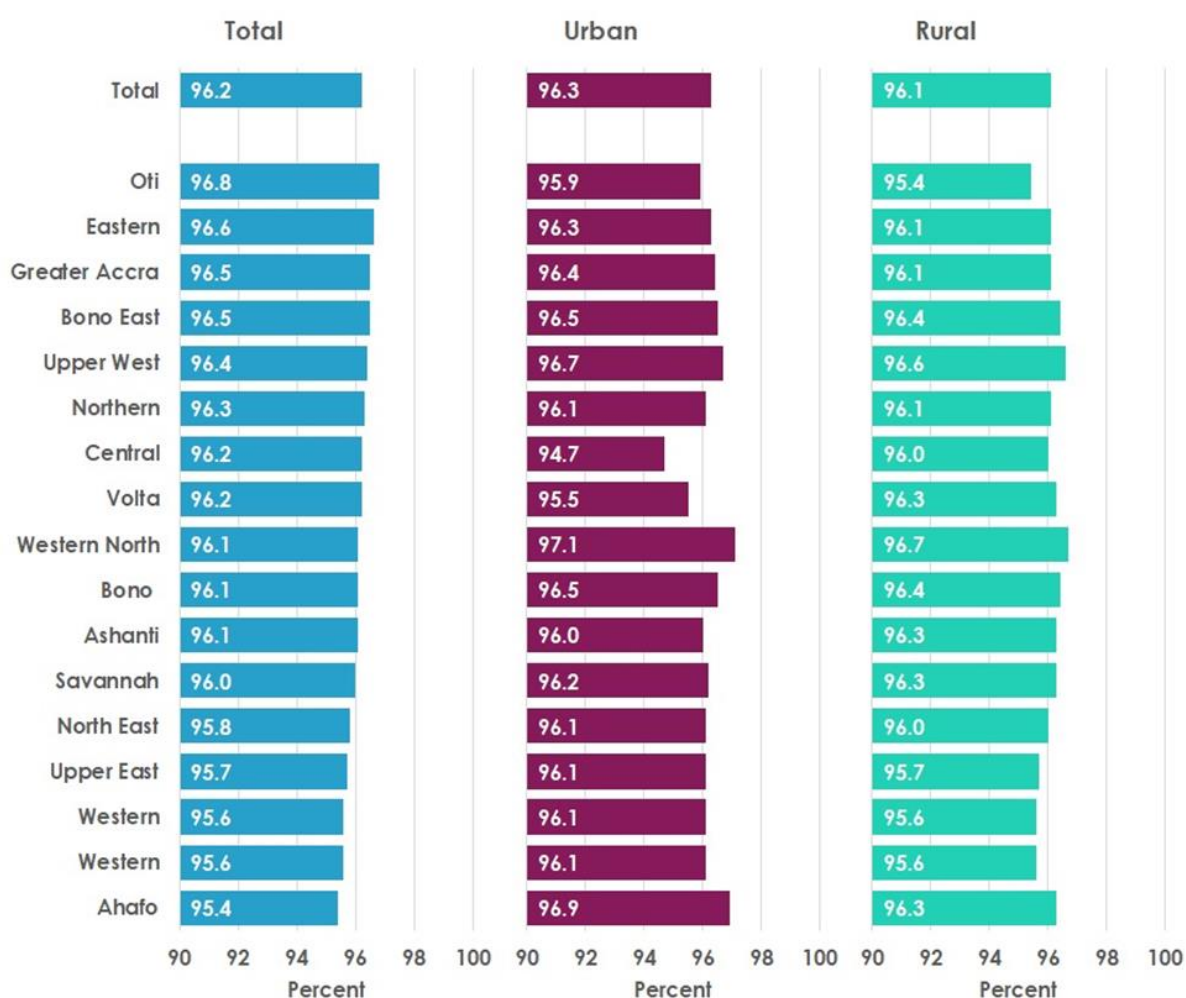
FIGURE 8.3: SHARE OF URBAN-RURAL BIRTHS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY REGION



More than nine out of every 10 (96.2%) children born within the reference period (28th June 2020 to 27th June 2021) to women aged 15-49 years survived to the Census Night.

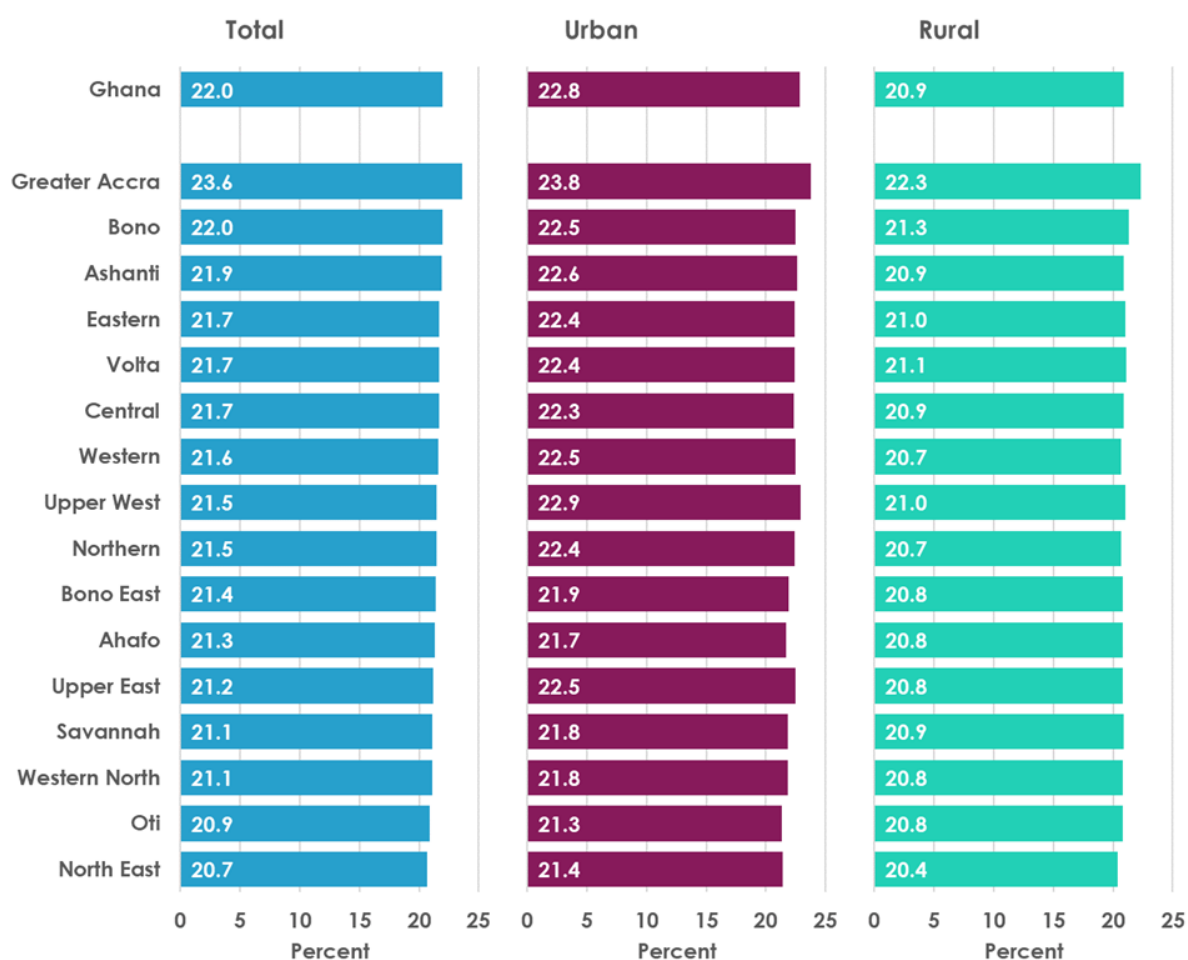
Slightly higher proportion of children born to women in urban (96.3%) than rural (96.1%) areas in the 12 months preceding the Census Night survived, and among all regions except four (Volta, Central, Ashanti and Savannah) the reverse is the case.

FIGURE 8.4: PROPORTION OF SURVIVING CHILDREN AMONG BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Women aged 45-49 years had their first child around 22 years; women in rural areas give birth at a younger age (21 years) than their urban counterparts (23 years). In Greater Accra Region (23.6 years), women give birth for the first time about 3 years later than those in North East Region (20.7 years).

FIGURE 8.5: AGE AT FIRST BIRTH OF WOMEN AGED 45-49 YEARS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Of the total 132,199 household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night, more than half are males (76,067; 57.5%) compared with females (56,132; 42.5%), and the proportion of males in rural (58.5%) is higher than in urban (56.3%) areas. The share of males ranges from 54.5 (Central Region) to 64.6 percent (Upper West Region).

FIGURE 8.6: MALE-FEMALE SHARE OF HOUSEHOLD DEATHS OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Proportion of household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night is higher in rural (56.4%) than urban (43.6%) areas, and similarly among males and females. The proportion of household deaths in urban areas is more than 50 percent in three regions (Greater Accra, 88.2%; Bono, 52.7%; and Ashanti, 52.5%) and this is similar for males for females there are four regions including Ahafo Region.

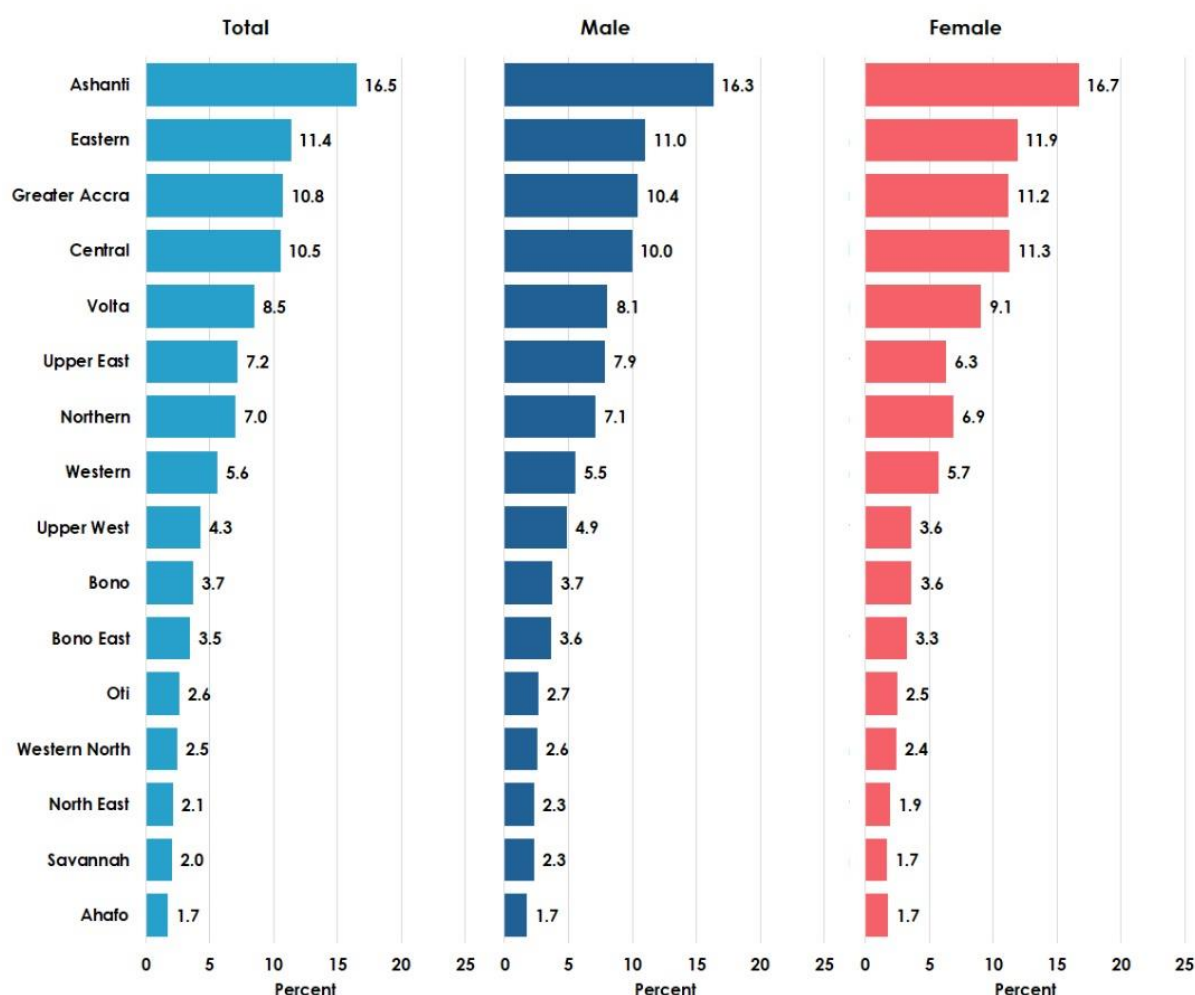
FIGURE 8.7: SHARE OF URBAN-RURAL HOUSEHOLD DEATHS OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX AND REGION



In urban areas, four regions (Central, Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern) contribute more than 60 percent of household deaths during the reference period while in rural areas five regions contribute about 60 percent.

In urban areas Greater Accra Region (21.8%) recorded the highest proportion of household deaths during the 12 months preceding the Census Night while Savannah Region (1.0%) the lowest. In contrast, in rural areas Ashanti Region (13.9%) recorded the highest proportion and Greater Accra Region

FIGURE 8.8: SHARE OF REGION IN HOUSEHOLD DEATHS OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION

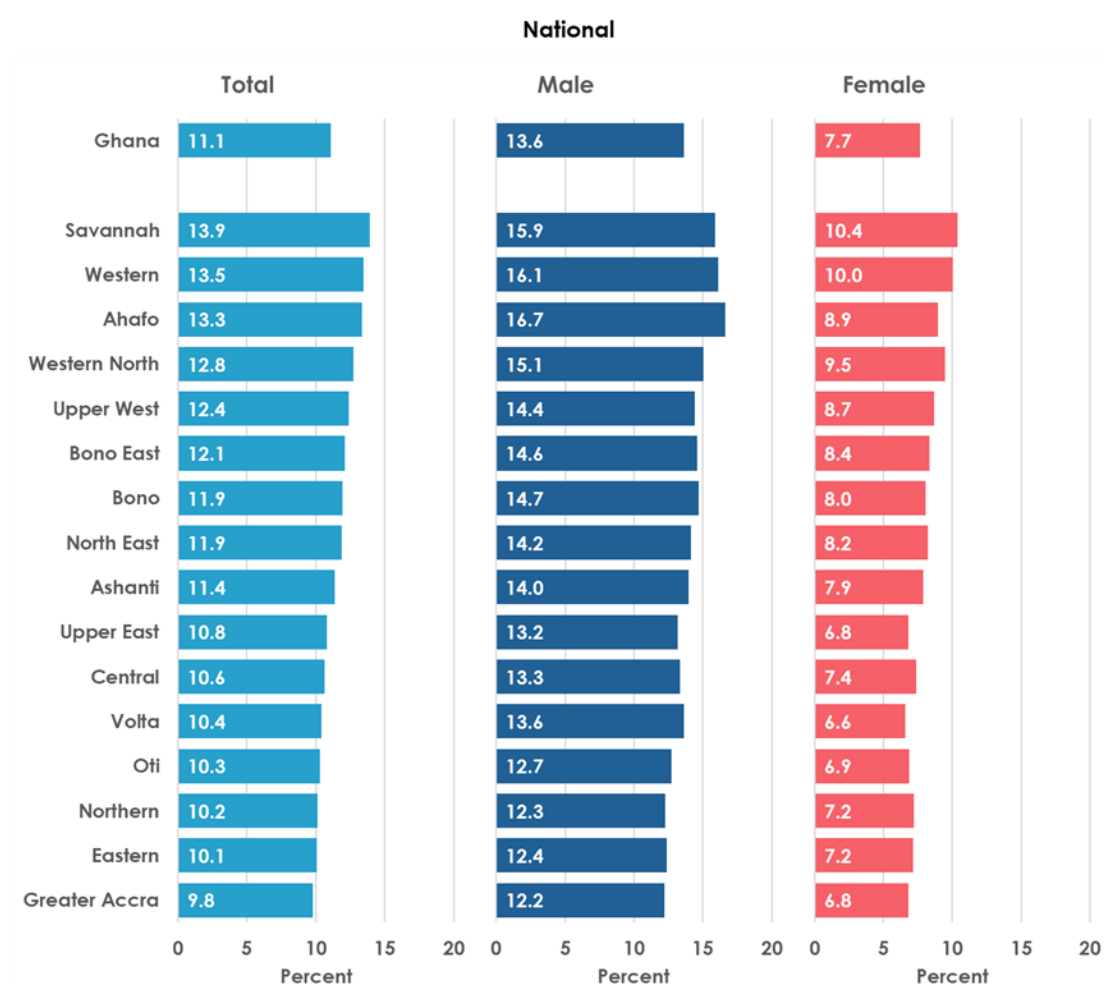




Out of 132,199 household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night, 14,656 (11.1%) comprised deaths due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide, the proportion for males (13.6%) is almost twice as high as that of females (7.7%).

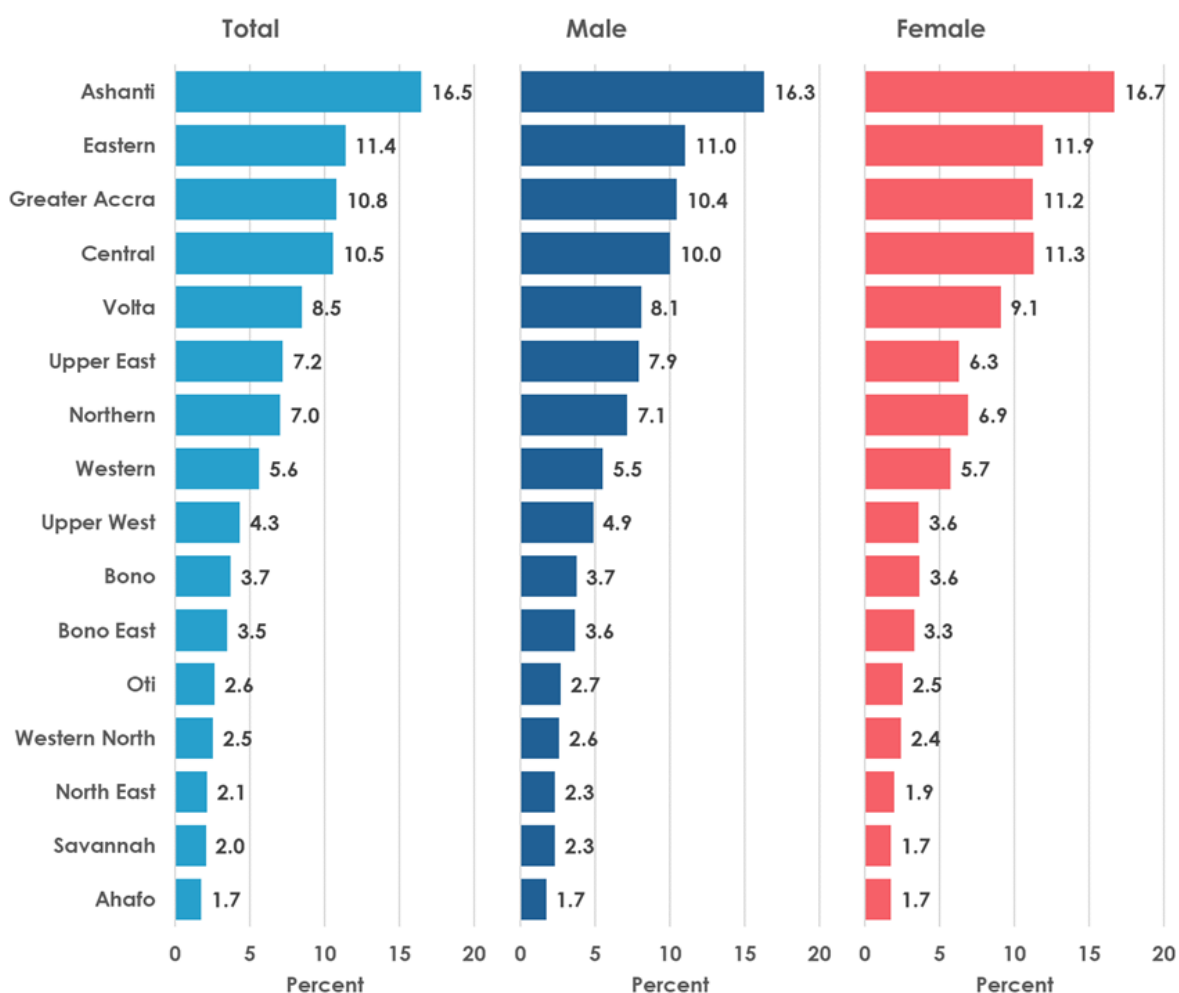
In all regions, proportion of household deaths in the reference period due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide, is more than 10 percent except in Greater Accra Region (9.8%). For males, the proportion exceeds 12 percent in all regions while the highest for females is 10.4 percent (Savannah Region) and the lowest 6.6 percent (Volta Region).

FIGURE 8.9: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENT, VIOLENCE, HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE, AND OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX AND REGION



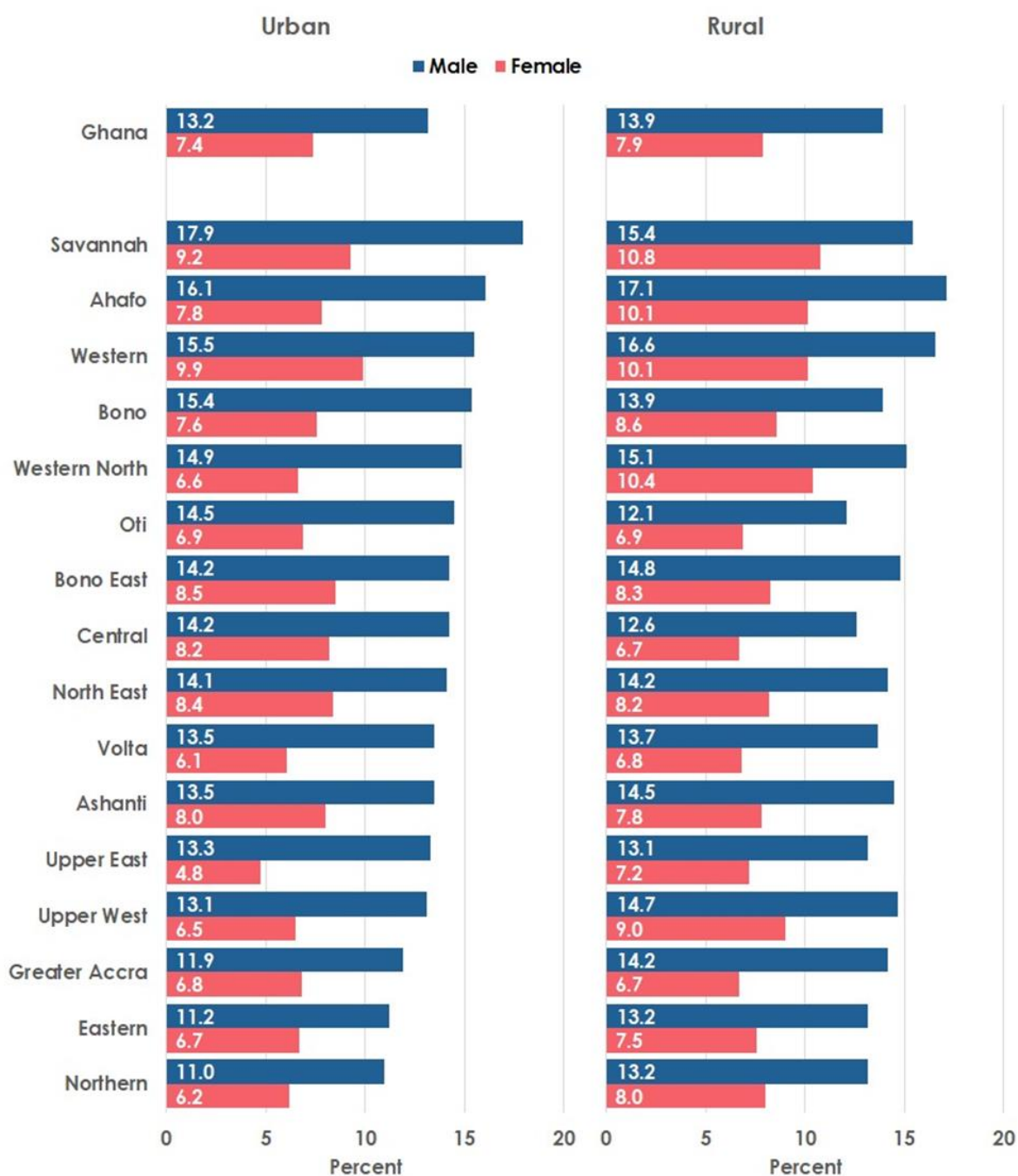
About half of all household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night are recorded in four regions (Ashanti, 16.5%; Eastern, 11.4%; Greater Accra, 10.8%; and Central, 10.5%).

FIGURE 8.10: SHARE OF REGION IN HOUSEHOLD DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENT, VIOLENCE, HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE, AND OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX AND REGION



In all regions and in both urban and rural areas, proportion of deaths due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night for males is more than that of females.

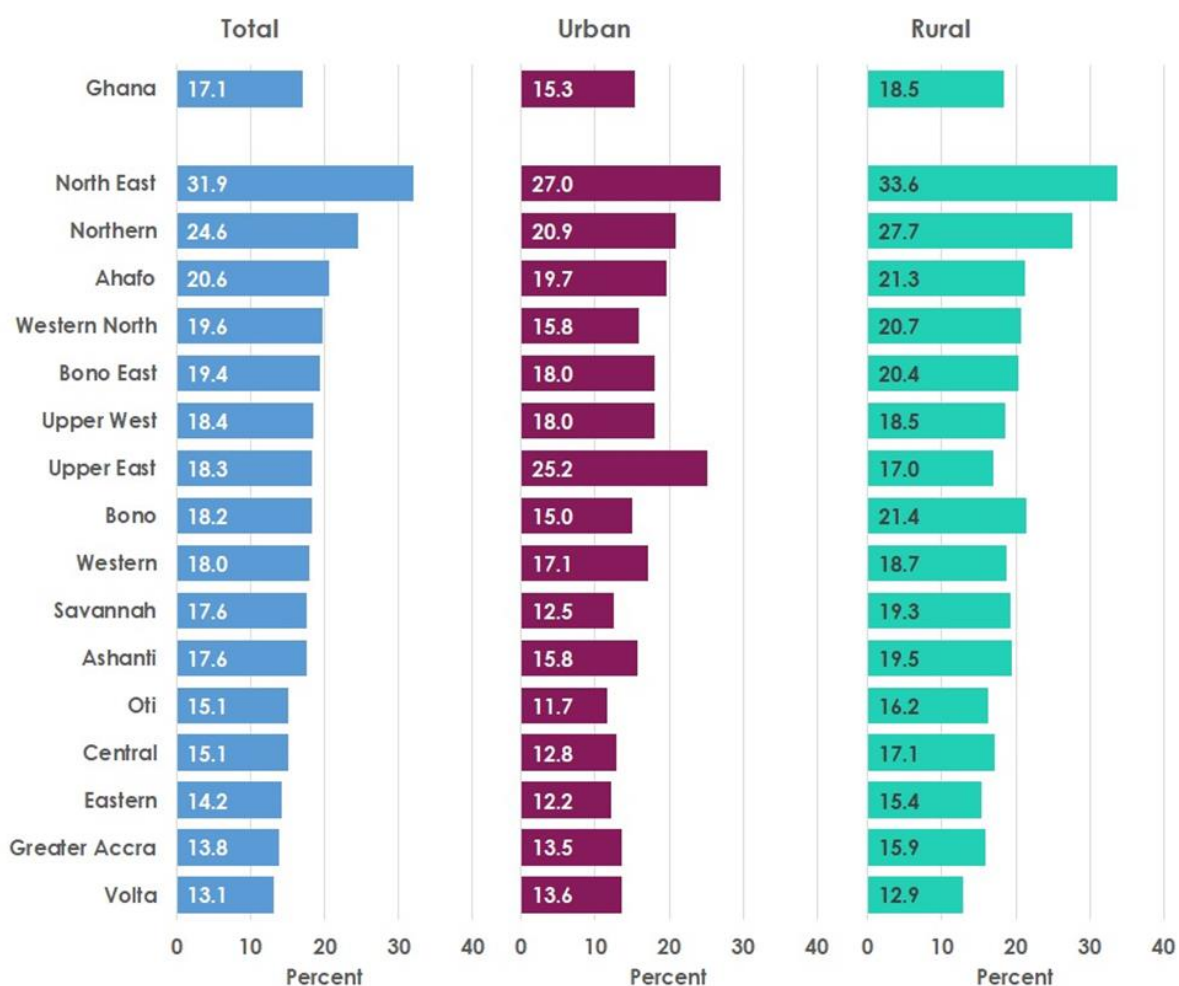
FIGURE 8.11: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENT, VIOLENCE, HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE, AND OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Number of household deaths of females during the 12 months preceding the Census Night is 16,135, out of which 2,754 (17.1%) is pregnancy-related; the proportion is higher in rural (18.5%) than in urban (15.3%) areas.

North East Region (31.9%) recorded the highest proportion of household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night that are pregnancy-related, and the lowest was recorded in Volta Region (13.1%). Among the regions, the proportions are higher for urban than rural areas except in Upper East and Volta regions.

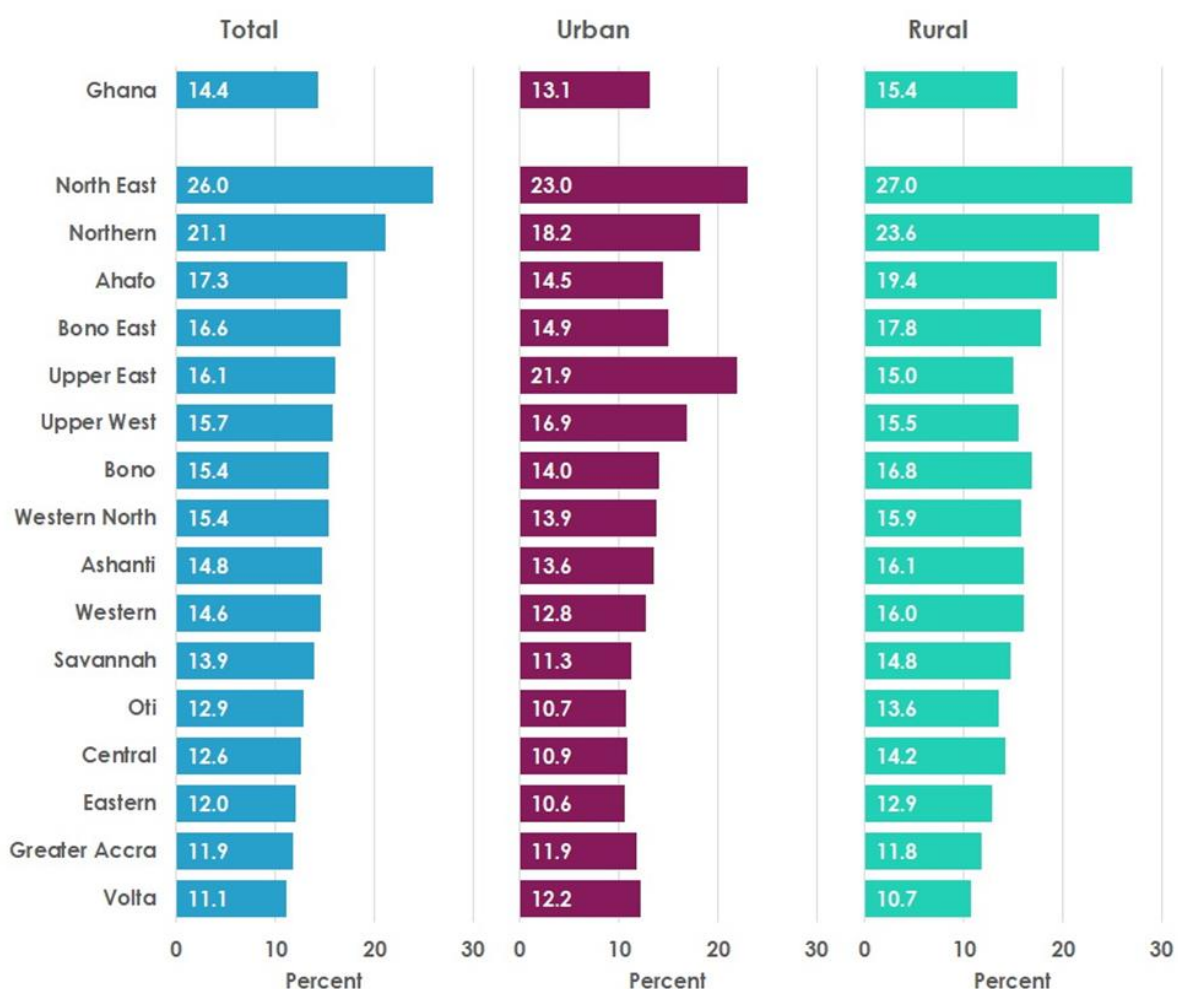
FIGURE 8.12: PROPORTION OF PREGNANCY-RELATED DEATHS OF WOMEN 15-49 YEARS OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Of the 16,135 household deaths of females aged 15-49 years occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night, 2,323 (14.4%) are maternal-related; the proportion of household deaths that are maternal-related is higher in rural (15.4%) than in urban (13.1%) areas.

North East Region (26.0%) recorded the highest proportion of household deaths occurring 12 months preceding the Census Night that are maternal-related, and the lowest was recorded in Volta Region (11.1%). Among the regions, the proportions are higher for urban than rural areas except in four (Upper West, Upper East, Greater Accra and Volta regions).

FIGURE 8.13: PROPORTION OF MATERNAL-RELATED DEATHS OF WOMEN 15-49 YEARS OCCURRING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

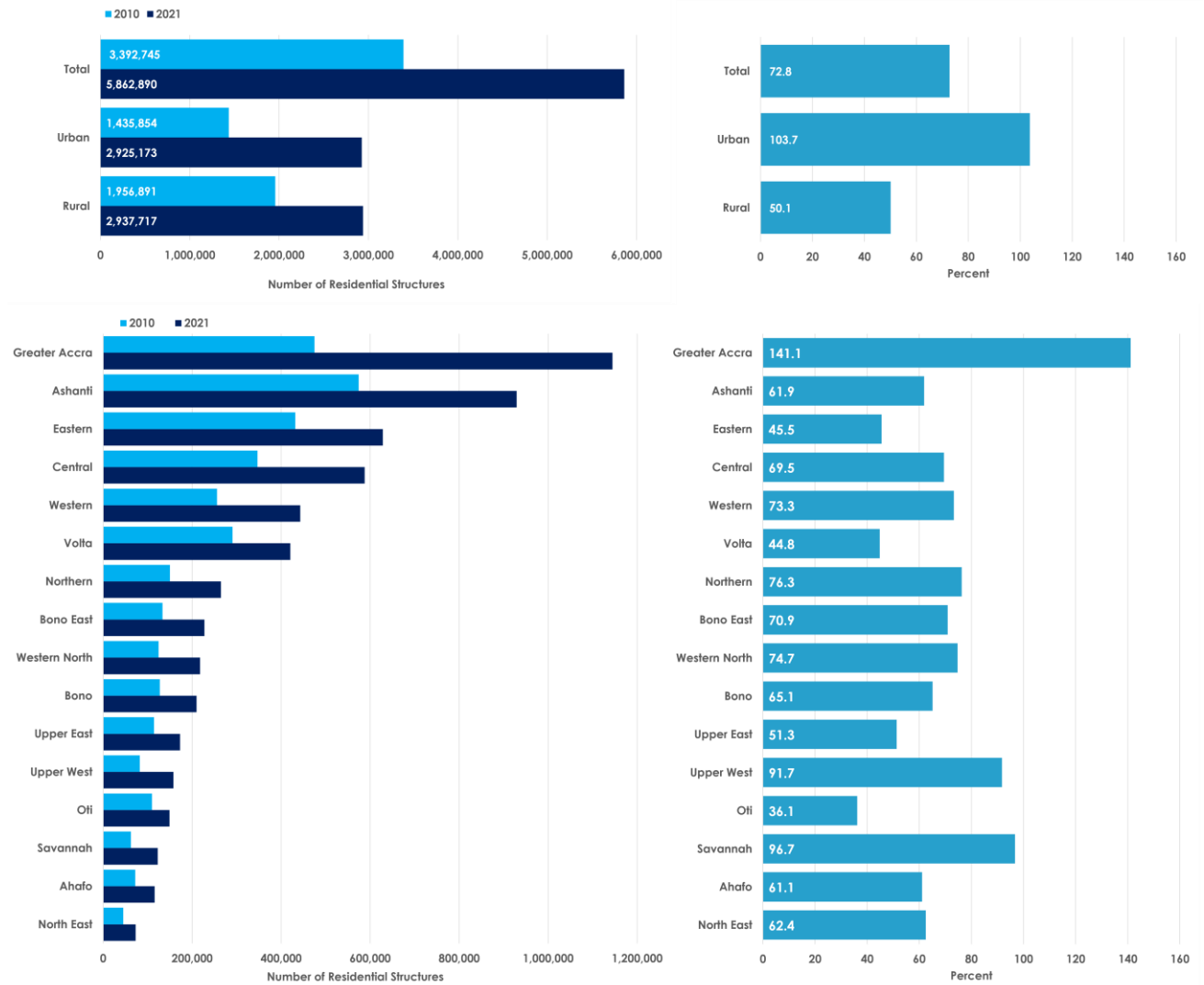
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

VOLUME 3K

9. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3K

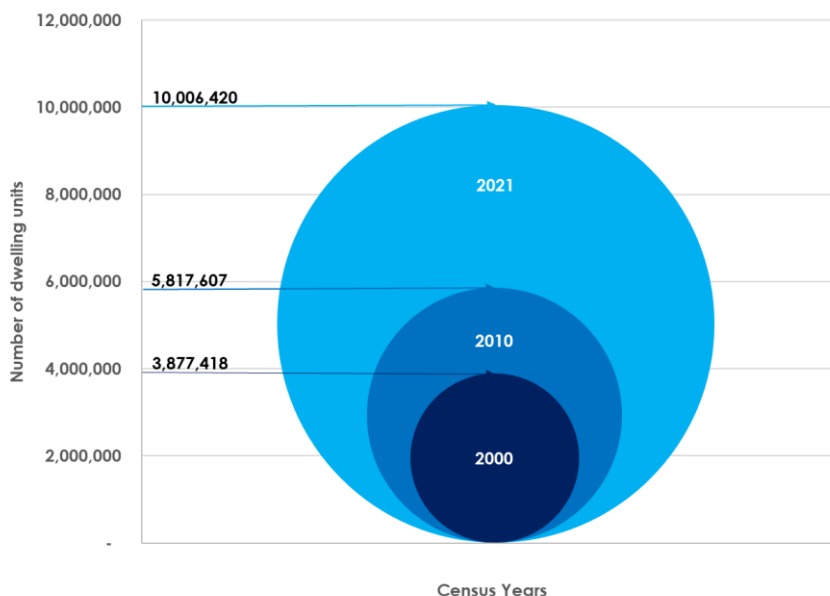
Residential structures increased in the last decade by 72.8 percent (from 3,392,745 in 2010 to 5,862,890 in 2021) with variations by type of locality and region.

FIGURE 9.1: NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION, 2010-2021



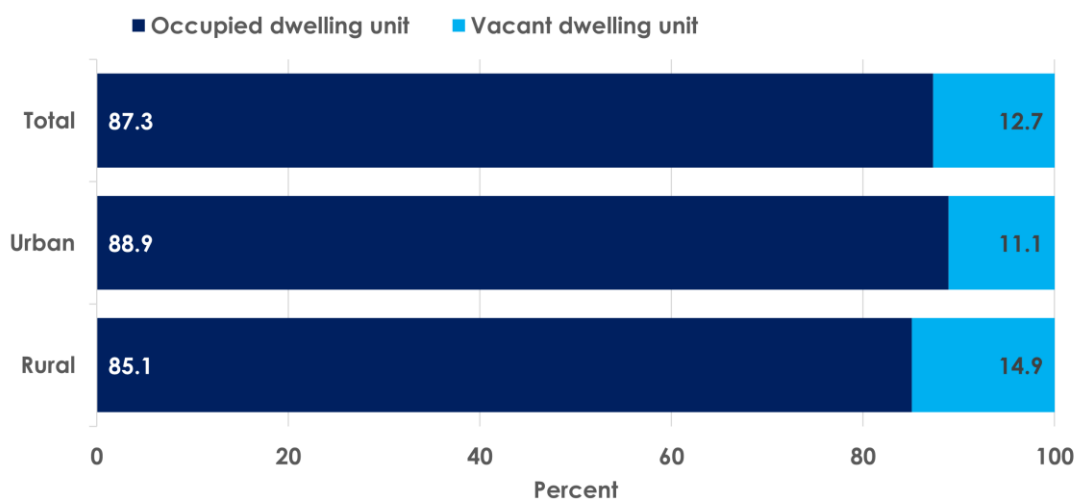
The number of dwelling units increased nearly three-fold (2.6) since the first Population and Housing Census in 2000.

FIGURE 9.2: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, 2000-2021



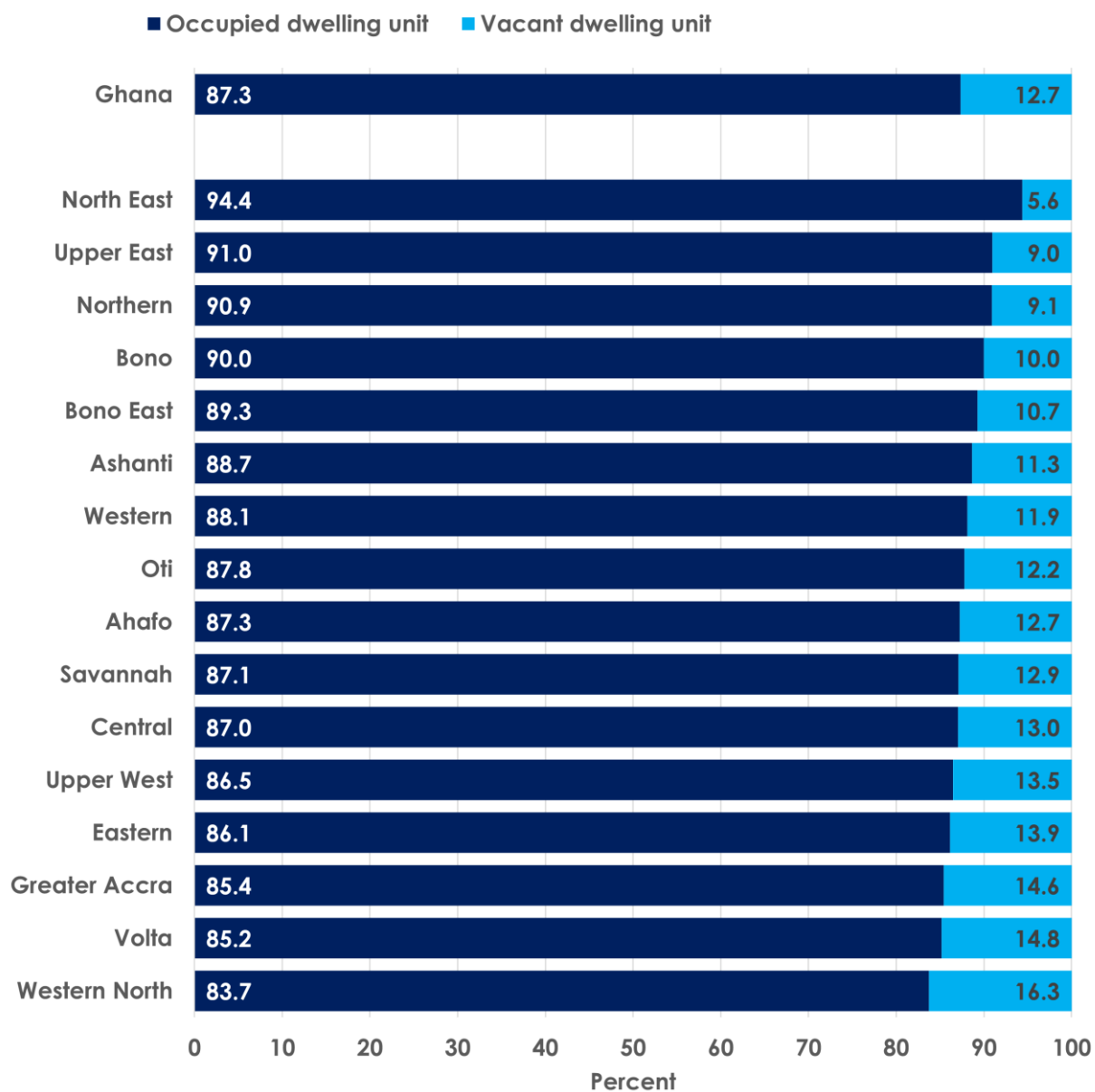
Vacant dwelling units constitute 12.7 percent of all dwelling units, and is more prevalent in rural (14.9%) than urban (11.1%) areas.

FIGURE 9.3: OCCUPANCY STATUS OF DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



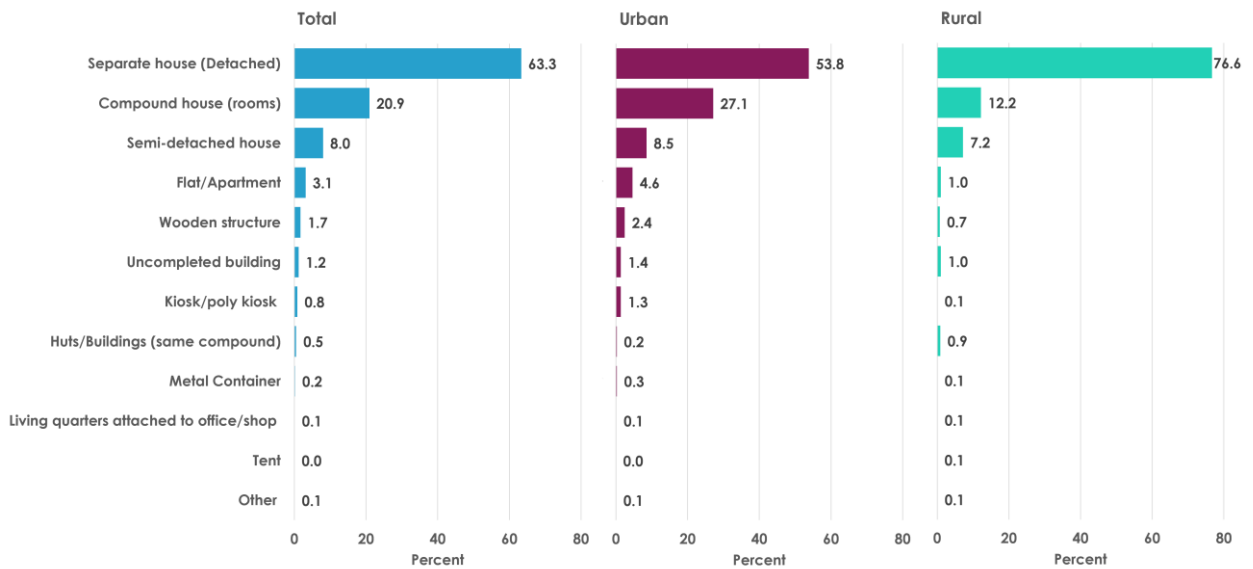
Proportion of vacant dwelling units is highest in Western North Region (16.3%), followed closely by Volta Region (14.8%) and Greater Accra Region (14.6%).

FIGURE 9.4: OCCUPANCY STATUS OF DWELLING UNITS BY REGION



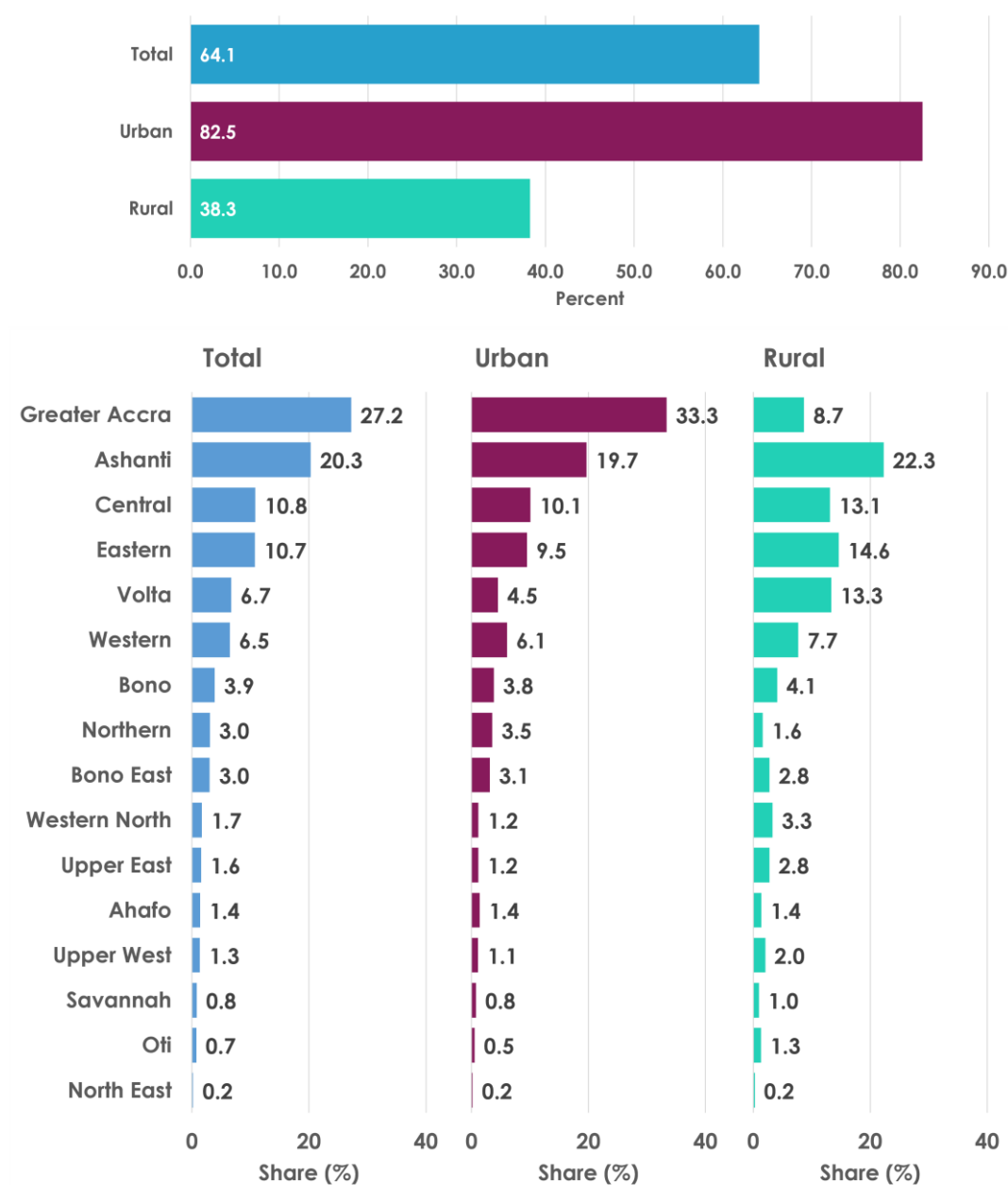
The most prevalent types of dwelling unit in the country are separate house (detached) (63.3%) and compound house (20.9%). Separate house (detached) is however more predominant in rural (76.6%) than urban (53.8%) areas.

FIGURE 9.5: TYPE OF DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



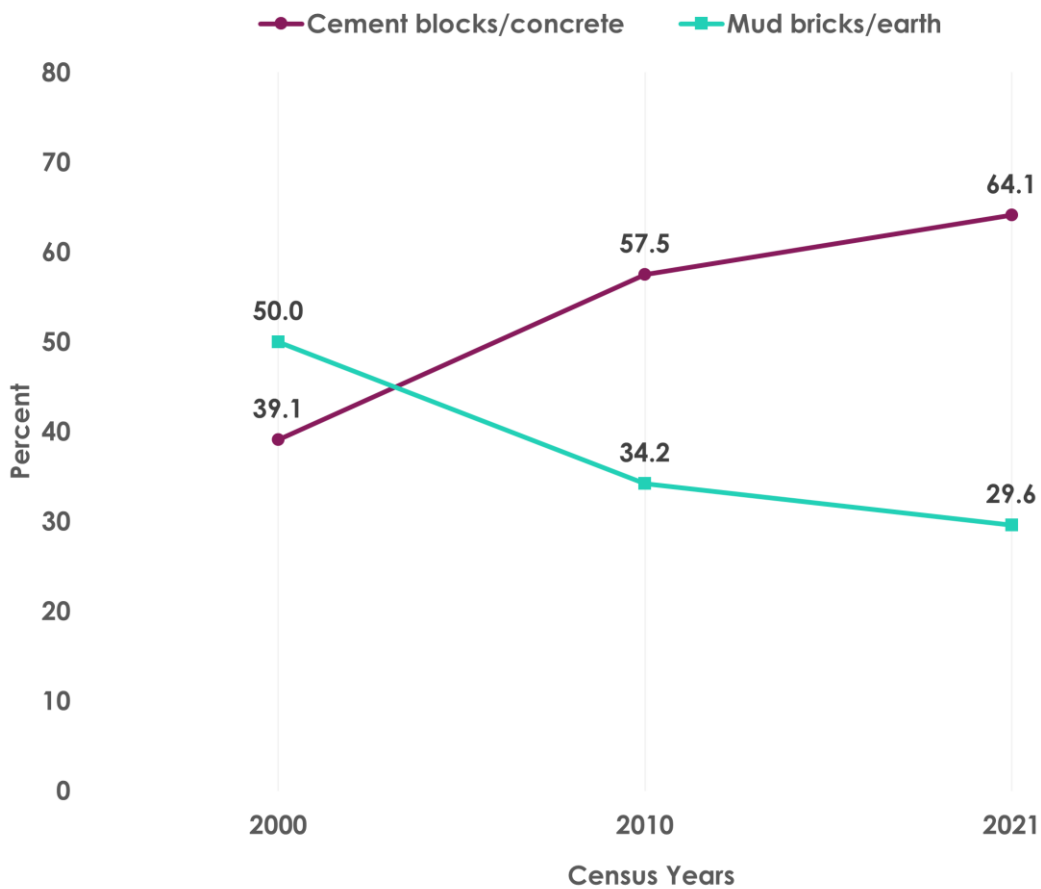
About 64.0 percent of dwelling units have cement blocks or concrete as the main construction material for outer walls, with Greater Accra and Ashanti regions accounting for close to half (47.5%) of these dwelling units, and an urban representation of 82.5 percent.

FIGURE 9.6: CEMENT BLOCKS/CONCRETE AS MAIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR OUTER WALLS OF DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



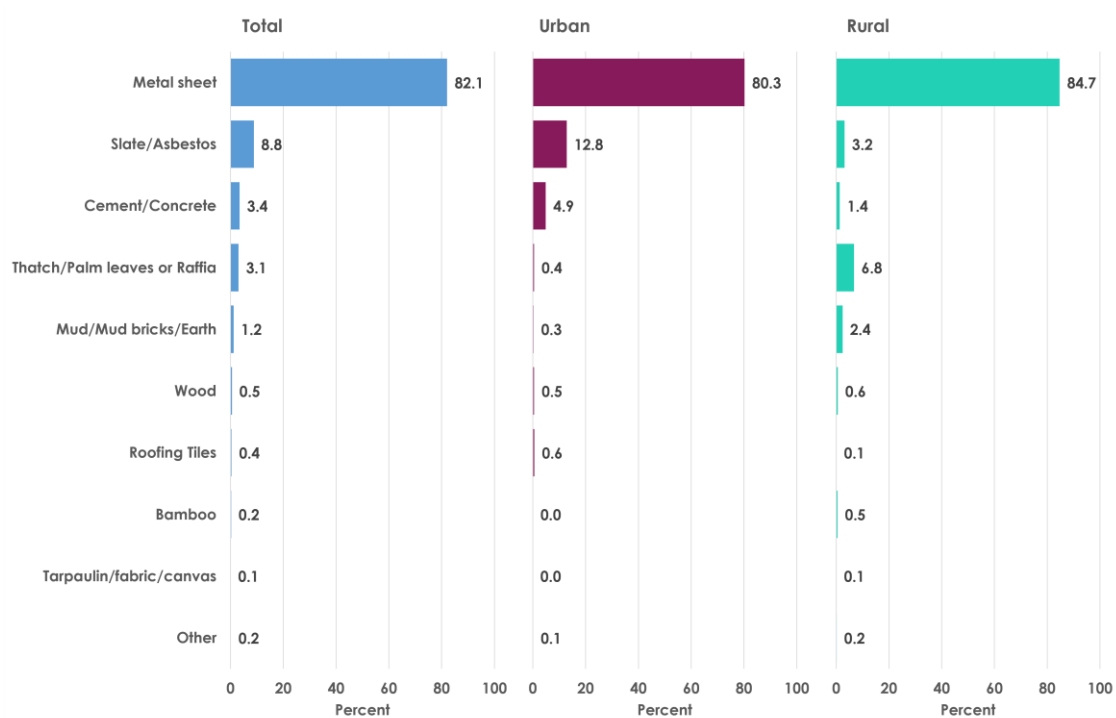
Use of cement blocks/concrete for outer wall of dwelling units increased steadily from 39.1 percent in 2000 to 57.5 percent in 2010 and 64.1 percent in 2021. In contrast, the use of mud bricks/earth declined over the same period (50.0% in 2000; 34.2% in 2010 and 29.6 in 2021).

FIGURE 9.7: PROPORTION OF DWELLING UNITS WITH CEMENT BLOCKS/CONCRETE AND MUD BRICKS/EARTH AS OUTER WALLS, 2000-2021



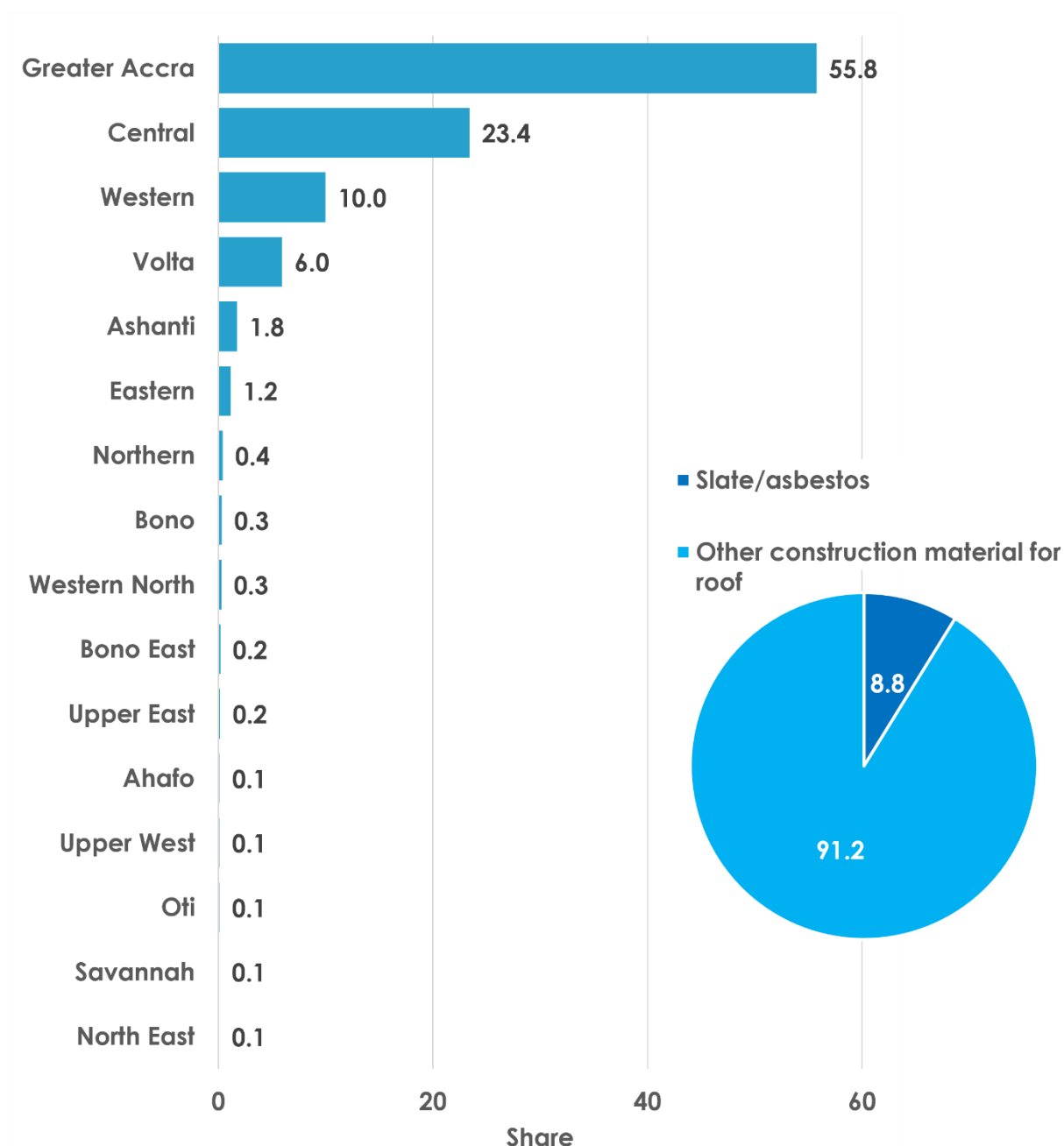
Eight out of every 10 dwelling units have metal sheet as main roofing material, and it is slightly higher in rural (84.7%) than in urban (80.3%) areas.

FIGURE 9.8: TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL FOR DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



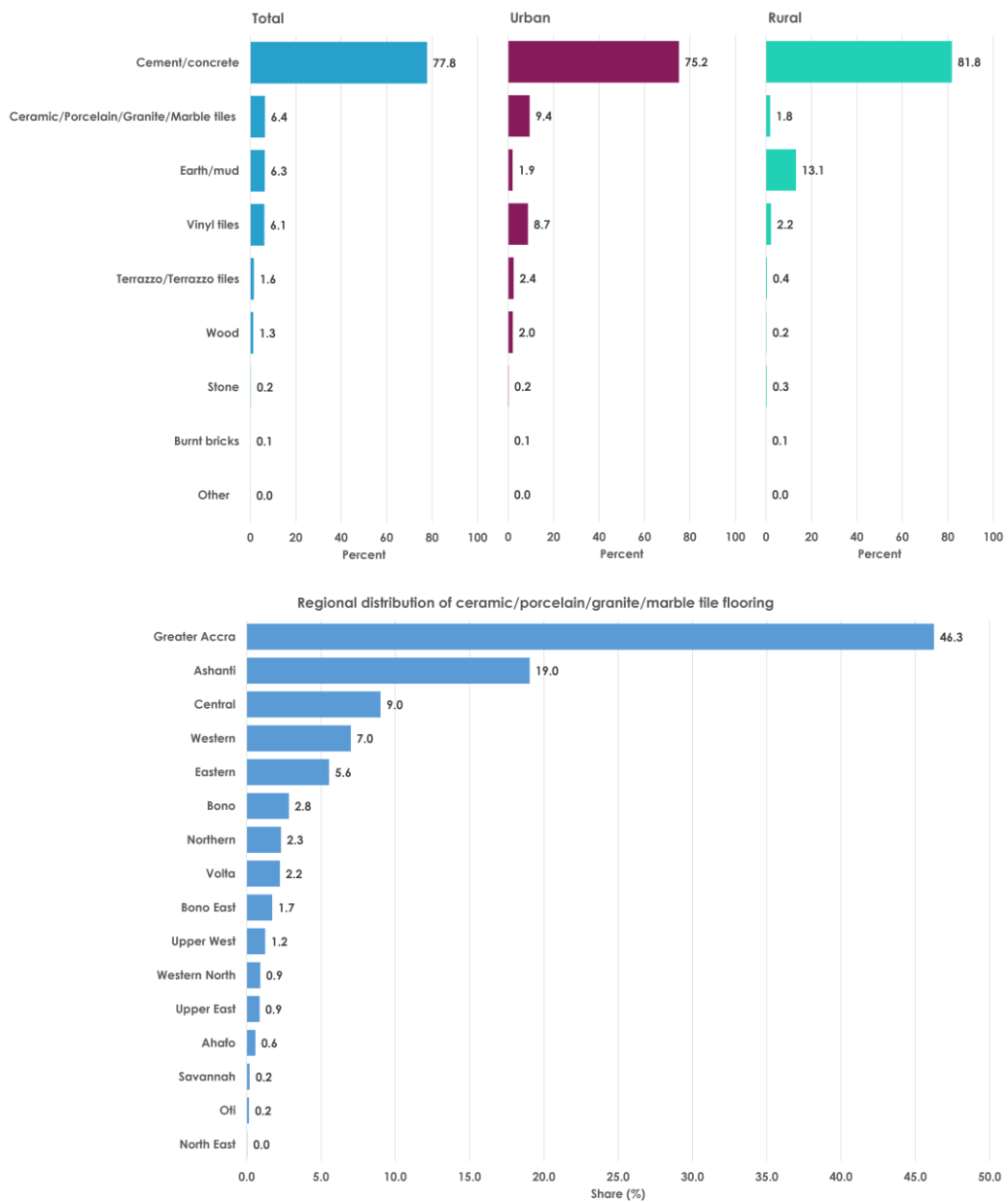
Of the 10,006,420 dwelling units, 883,258 (8.8%) have slate/asbestos roofing and 95.1 percent of them are in the four regions along the coast (Greater Accra, Central, Western and Volta).

FIGURE 9.9: PROPORTION OF DWELLING UNITS WITH SLATE/ASBESTOS BY REGION



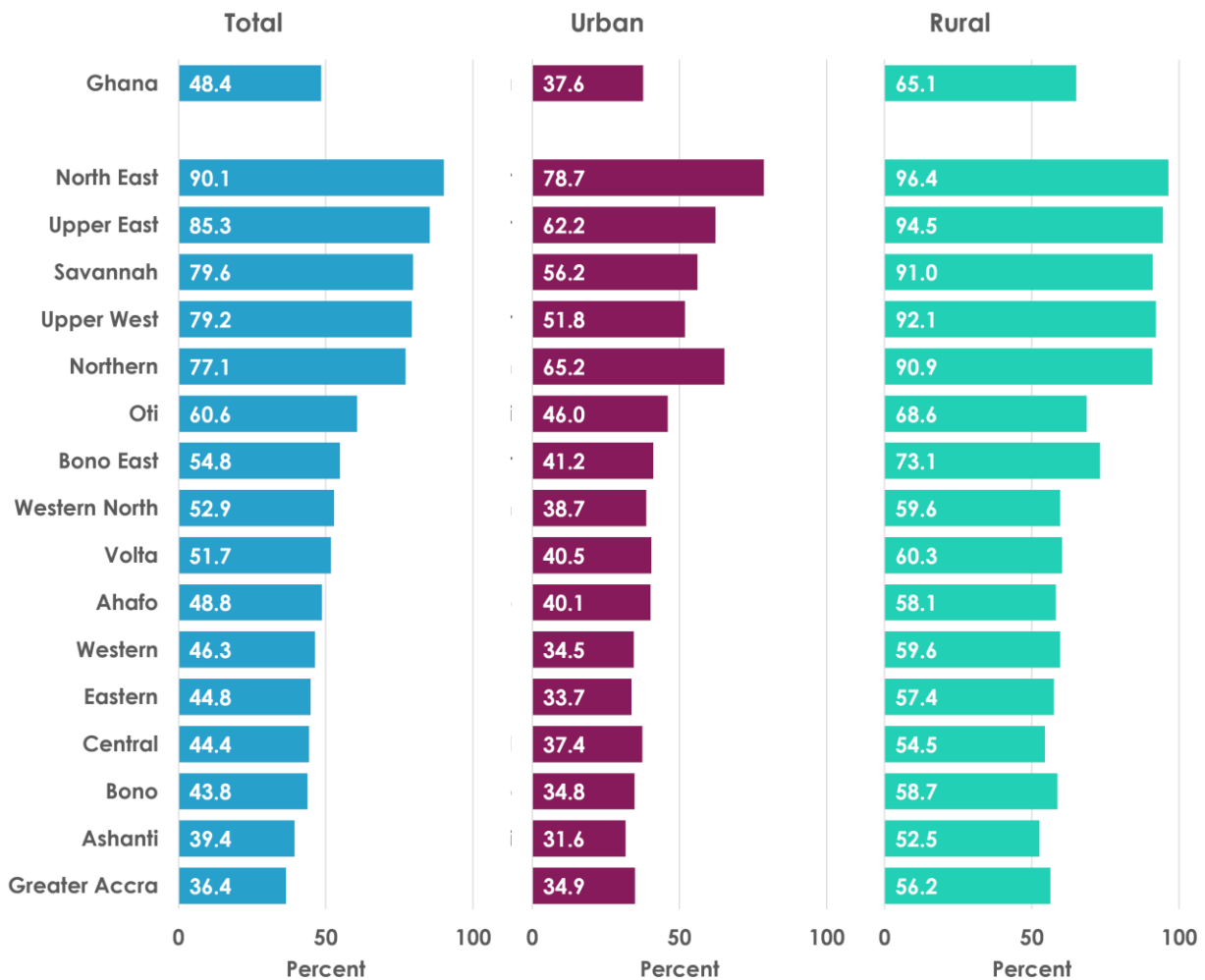
Cement or concrete is the dominant material for floors of dwelling units for both rural (81.8%) and urban (75.2%) areas. About six percent (6.4%) of floors of dwelling units are made up of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and it is mainly used in Greater Accra (46.3%) and Ashanti (19.0%) regions, accounting for almost two-thirds.

FIGURE 9.10: MAIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR FLOOR OF DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



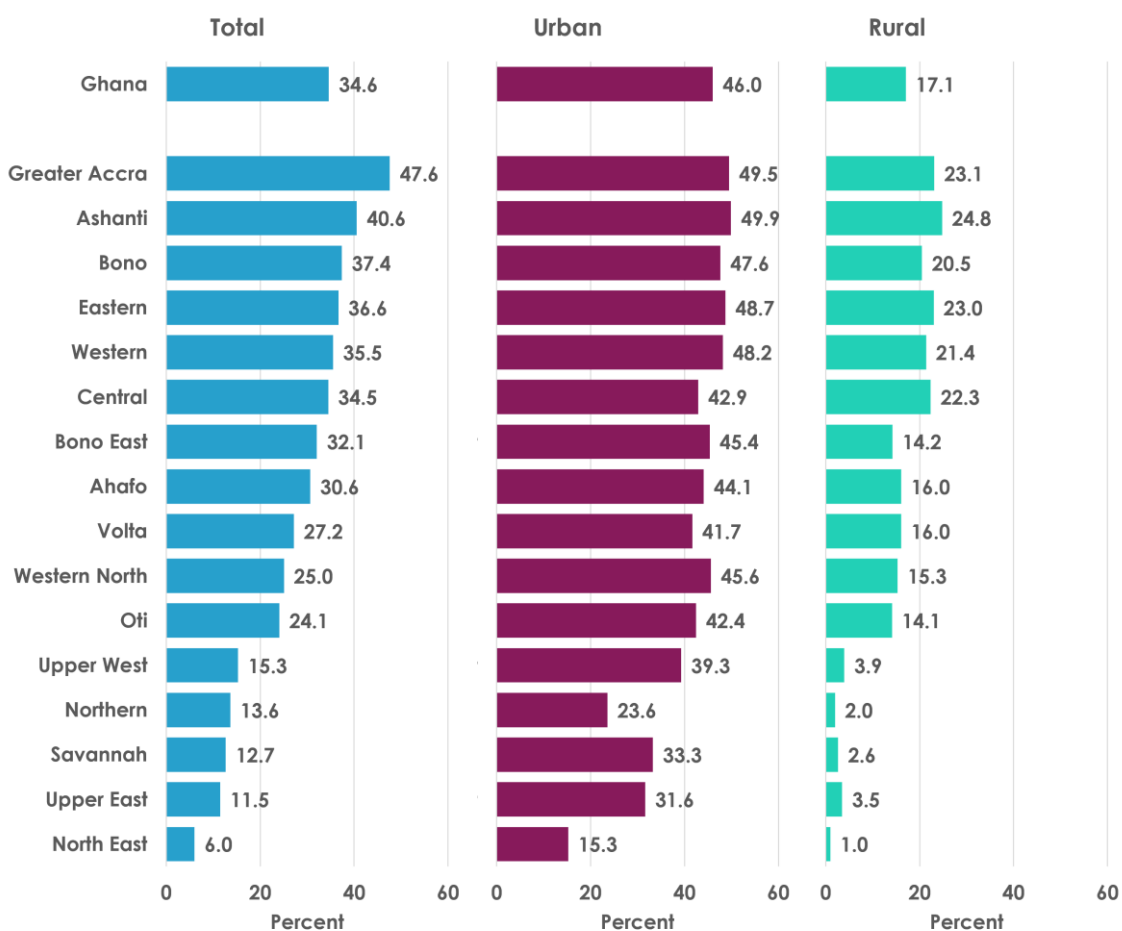
About half (48.4%) of households live in owner occupied dwelling units with North East Region (90.1%) recording the highest proportion and Greater Accra Region (36.4%) the lowest, and form the majority in rural areas.

FIGURE 9.11: OWNER-OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



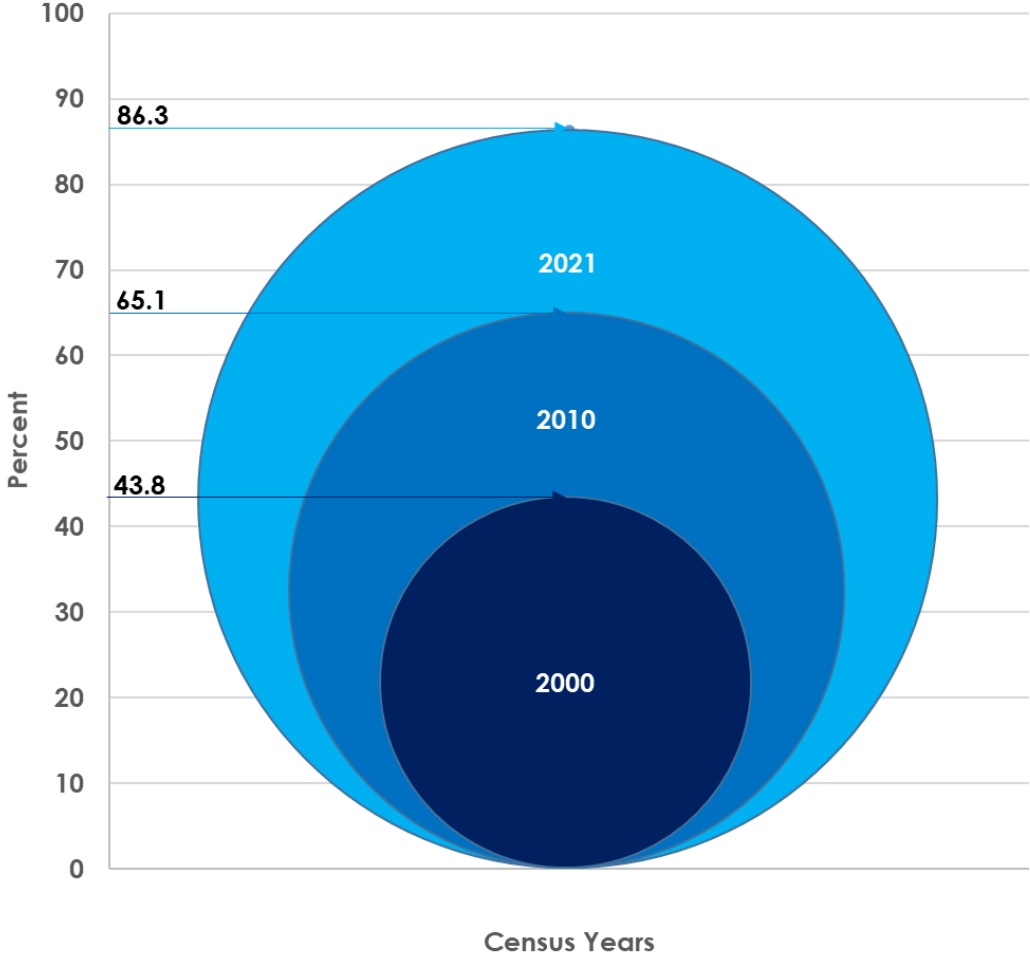
A third (34.6%) of households occupy rented dwelling units (urban, 46.0%; rural, 17.1%) with Greater Accra (47.6%) and Ashanti (40.6%) regions having the highest proportions.

FIGURE 9.12: RENTED DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



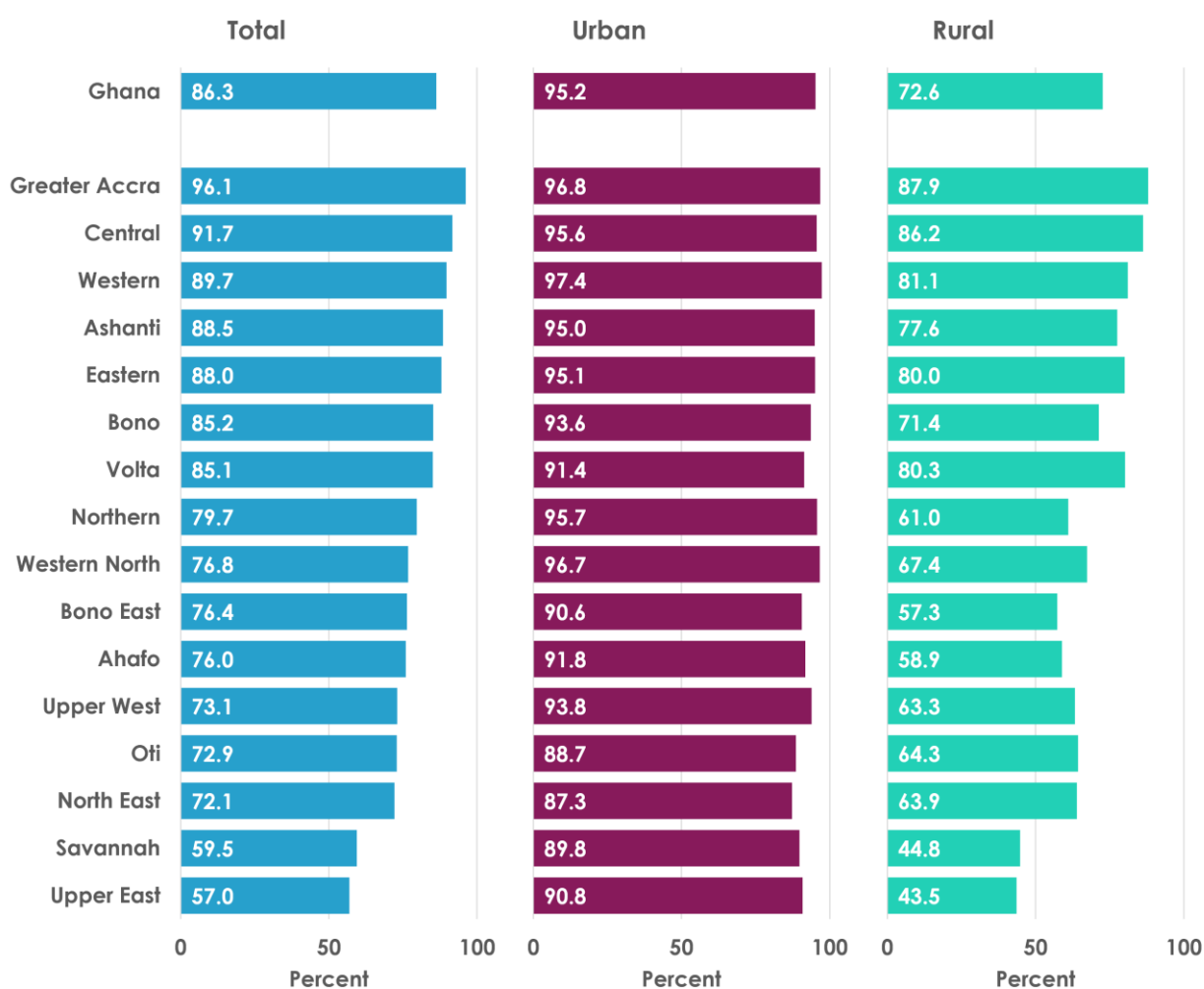
The proportion of households that use electricity as the main source of lighting doubled in the last two decades from 43.8 percent in 2000 to 86.3 percent in 2021.

FIGURE 9.13: ELECTRICITY AS MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING, 2000-2021



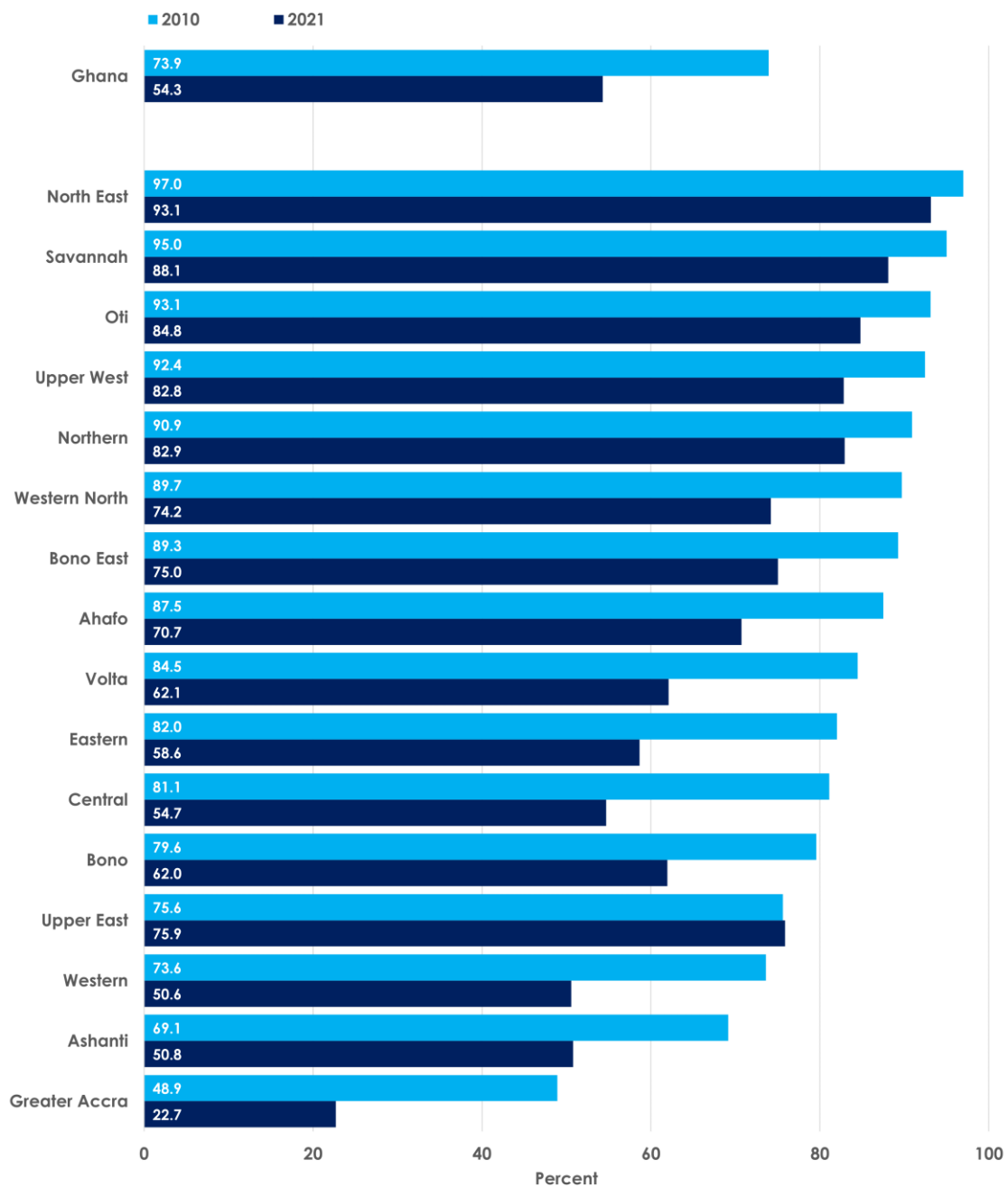
Use of electricity as main source of lighting varies markedly among regions, with the highest in Greater Accra Region (96.1%) and the lowest in North East Region (57.0%); and between urban (95.2%) and rural (72.6%) areas.

FIGURE 9.14: USE OF ELECTRICITY AS MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



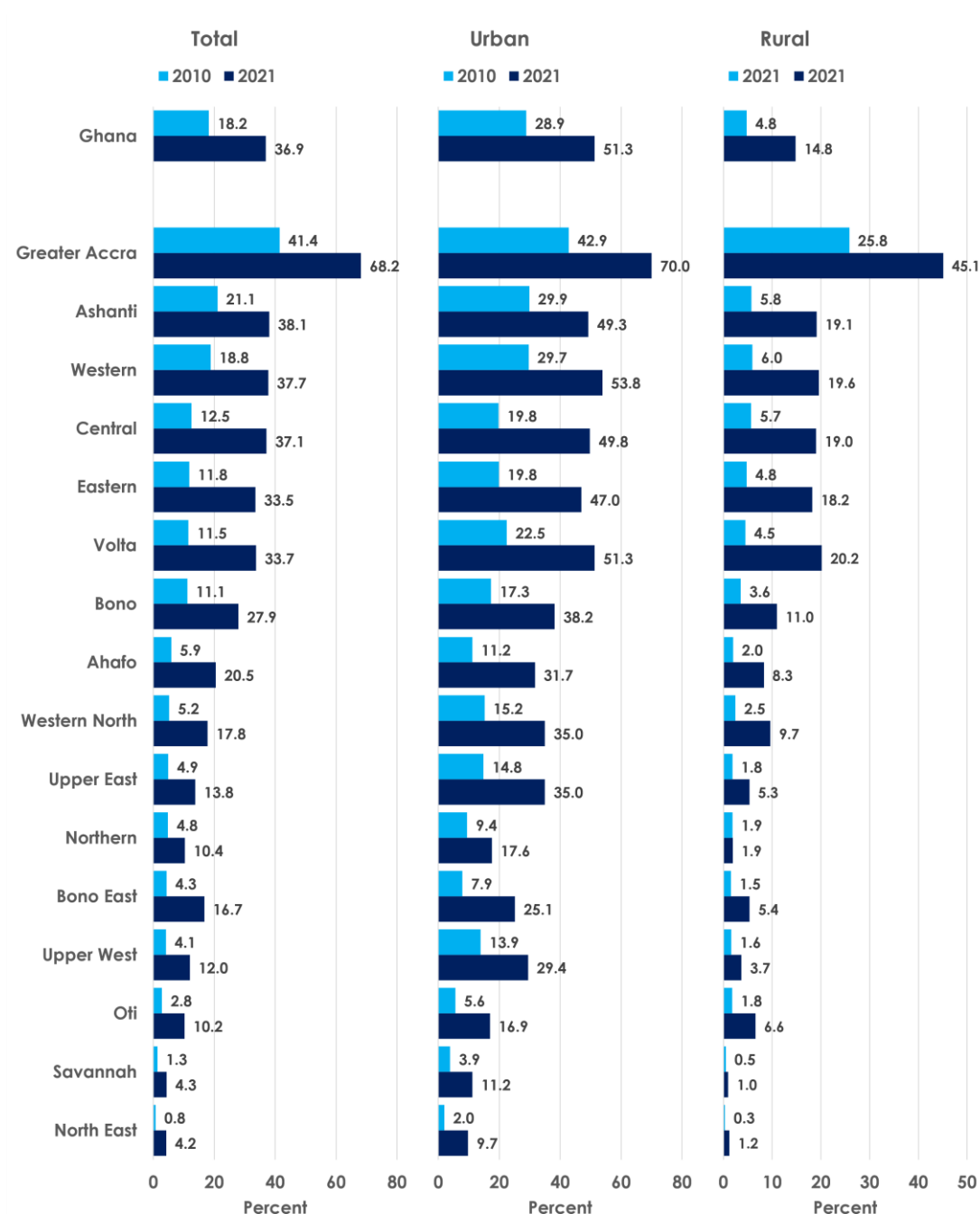
Although use of wood or charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel has declined over the last two decades (from 73.9 percent in 2010), more than half (54.3%) of households, and in 11 regions, more than six in every ten households, still use wood or charcoal.

FIGURE 9.15: USE OF WOOD AND CHARCOAL AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL BY REGION, 2010-2021



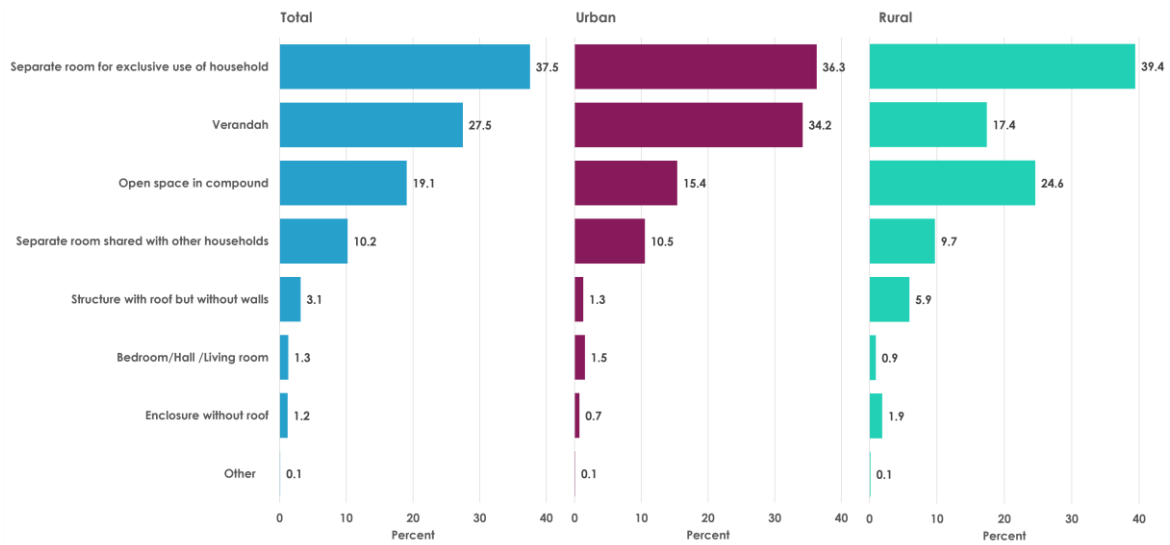
Gas (LPG) as main source of cooking fuel increased from 6.2 percent in 2000 to 36.9 percent in 2021: it is substantially lower in rural areas (14.8%) than urban areas (51.3%); highest in Greater Accra Region (68.2%) and lowest in North East Region (4.2%).

FIGURE 9.16: GAS (LPG) AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL BY REGION, 2000-2021



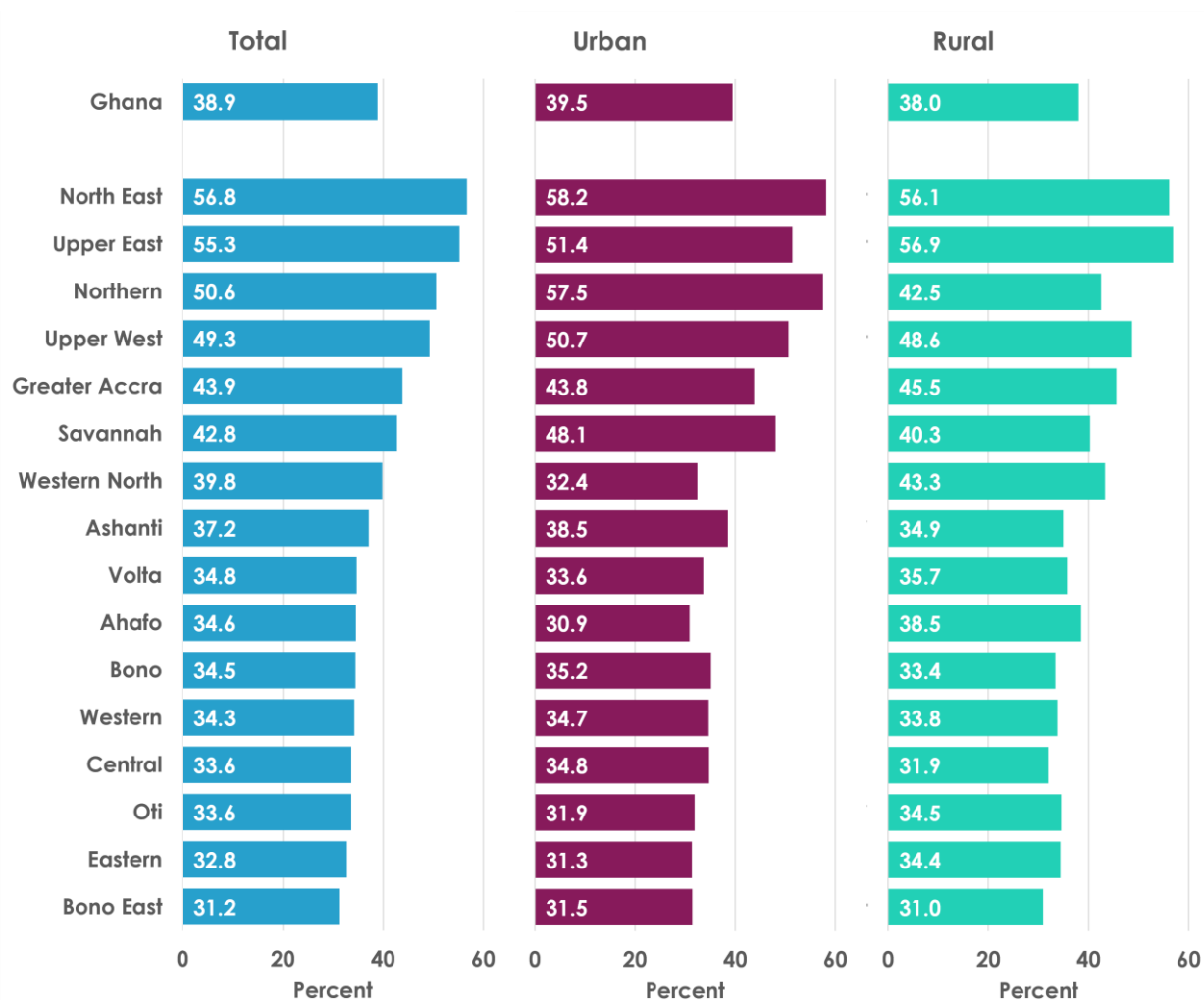
Majority of households live in dwelling units that do not have separate room exclusively for cooking. Only 37.5 percent of households have a separate room exclusively for cooking, with slightly higher proportion for rural (39.4%) than urban (36.3%) areas.

FIGURE 9.17: COOKING SPACE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Just four in ten (38.9%) households have own bathroom for exclusive use and only three of the 16 regions have more than half of their households with own bathrooms for exclusive use (Northern, 50.6%; Upper East, 55.3% and North East, 56.8%).

FIGURE 9.18: OWN BATHROOM FOR EXCLUSIVE USE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

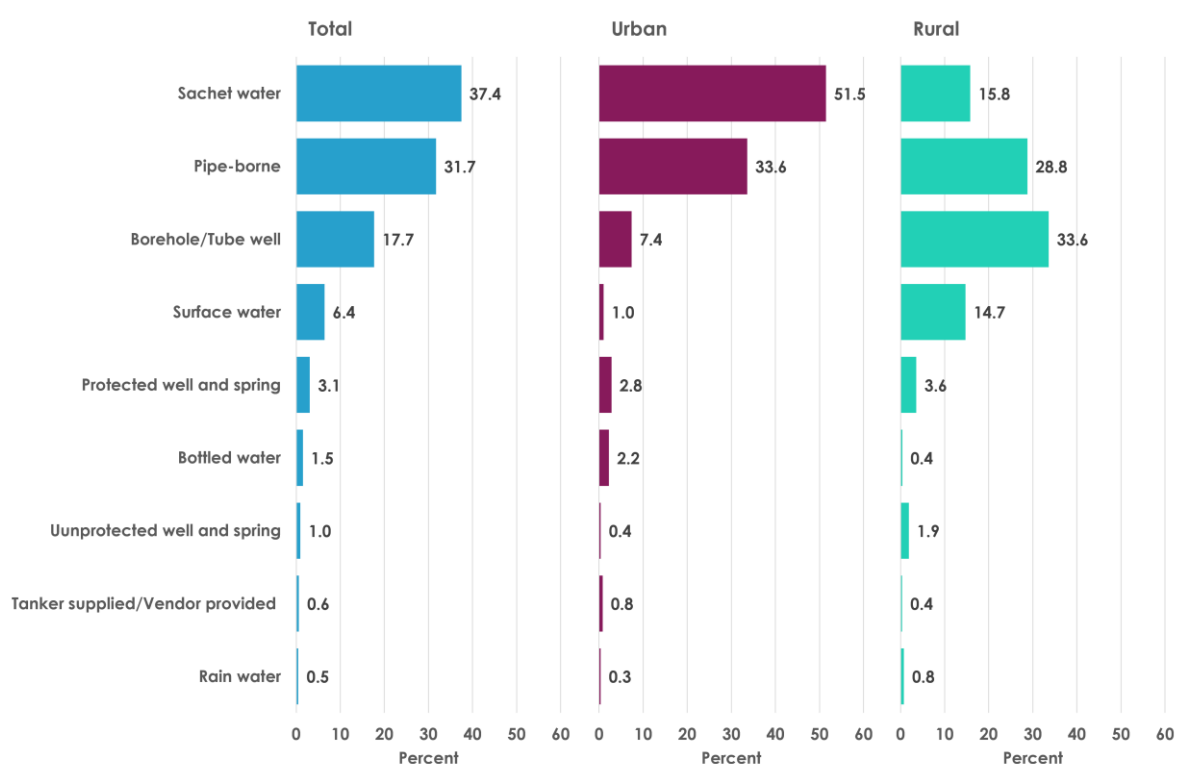
WATER AND SANITATION

VOLUME 3M

10. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3M

The three main sources of drinking water for households are sachet water (37.4%), pipe-borne water (31.7%) and borehole/tube well (17.7%). In urban areas the two main sources are sachet water (51.5%) and pipe-borne water (33.6%) while in rural areas they are borehole/tube well (33.6%) and pipe-borne water (28.8%).

FIGURE 10.1: MAIN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Nine in 10 households (92.0%) have access to improved sources of drinking water and the proportion is higher for urban (97.8%) than rural (83.0%) households.

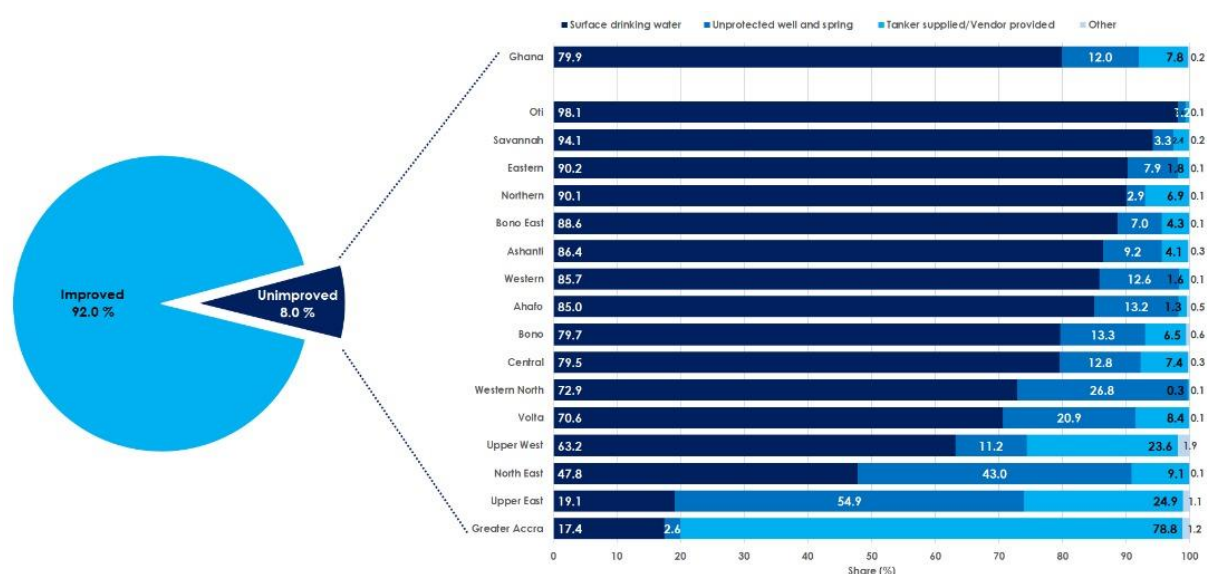
At least 90 percent of households in nine regions have access to improved sources of drinking water, of which Greater Accra (98.3%), Bono (97.5%) and Upper West (97.3%) have the highest, and Oti (77.1%), North East (74.8%) and Savannah (70.5%) regions, the lowest.

FIGURE 10.2: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



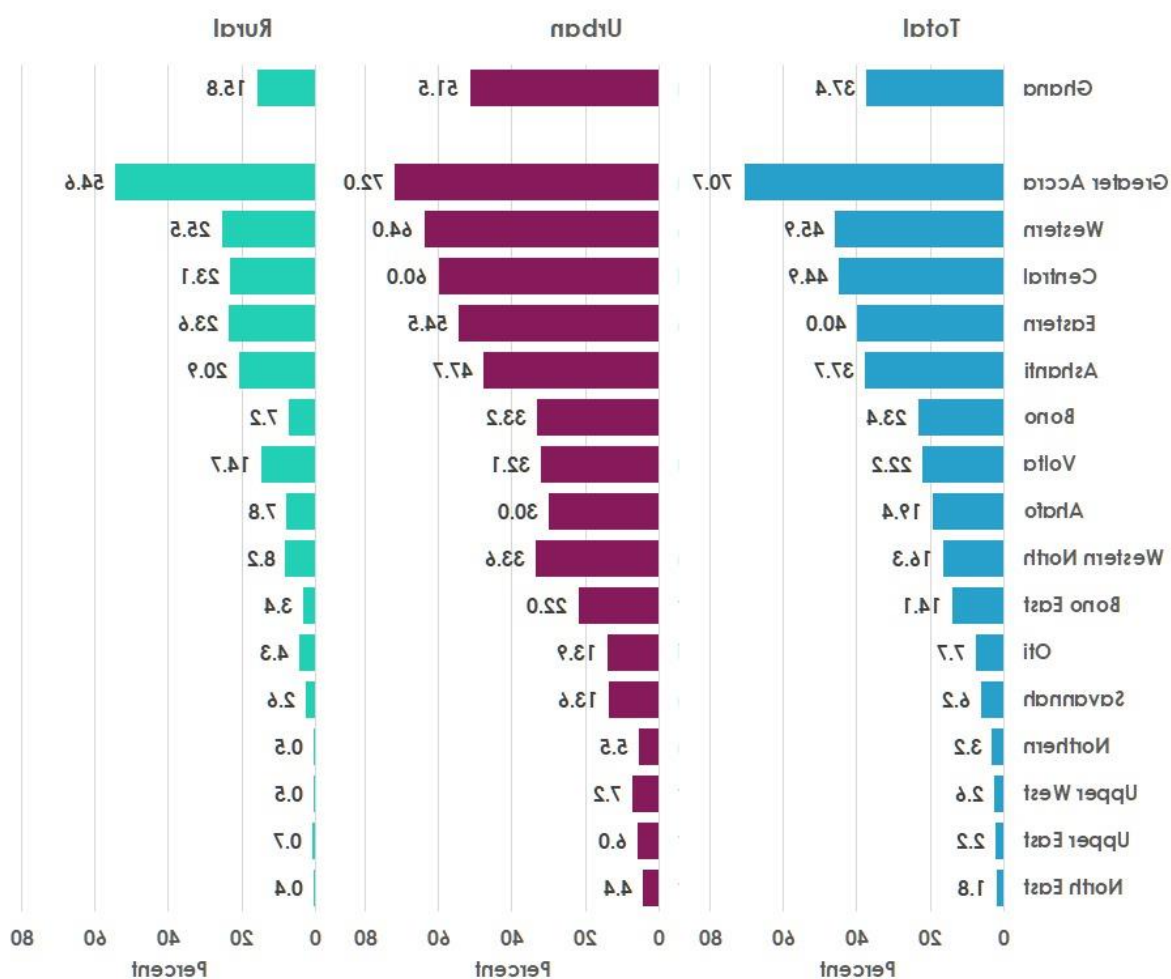
Four in five households (79.9%) using unimproved sources of drinking water rely on surface water (river/stream/dugout/pond/dam/canal), and this is the case for 10 regions, with the highest in the Oti Region (98.1%). In Greater Accra Region, the dominant source is tanker service (78.8%) while unprotected well and spring dominate in Upper East Region (54.9%).

FIGURE 10.3: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING UNIMPROVED SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BY TYPE AND REGION



Use of sachet water as the main source of drinking water is largely an urban phenomenon (51.5%). It is the most used source of drinking water in Greater Accra (70.7%) and the least in North East (1.8%), Upper East (2.2%) and Upper West (2.6%) regions.

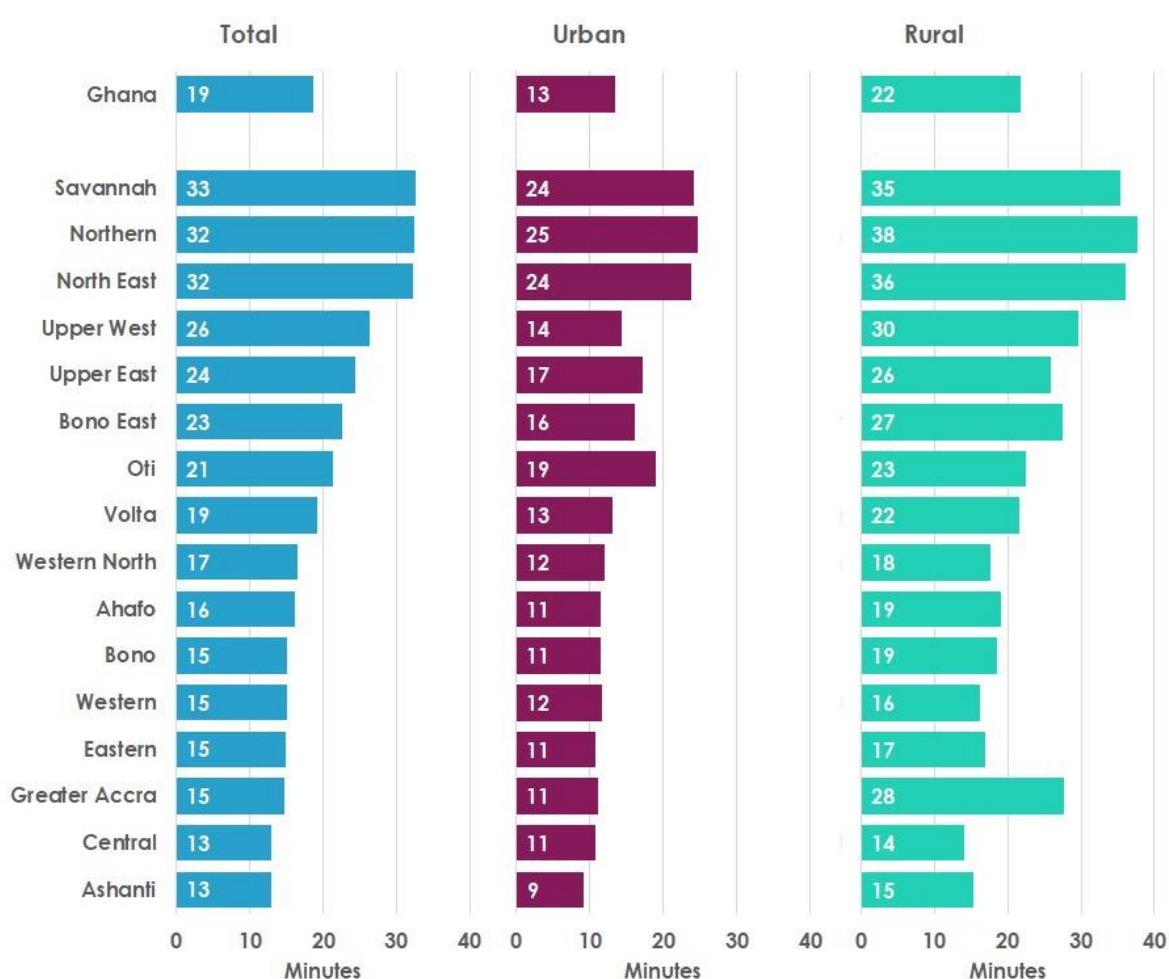
FIGURE 10.4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING SACHET WATER AS MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



The average time households without water on their premises spend to access any source of drinking water is 19 minutes, and is generally longer in rural (22 minutes) than in urban (13 minutes) areas.

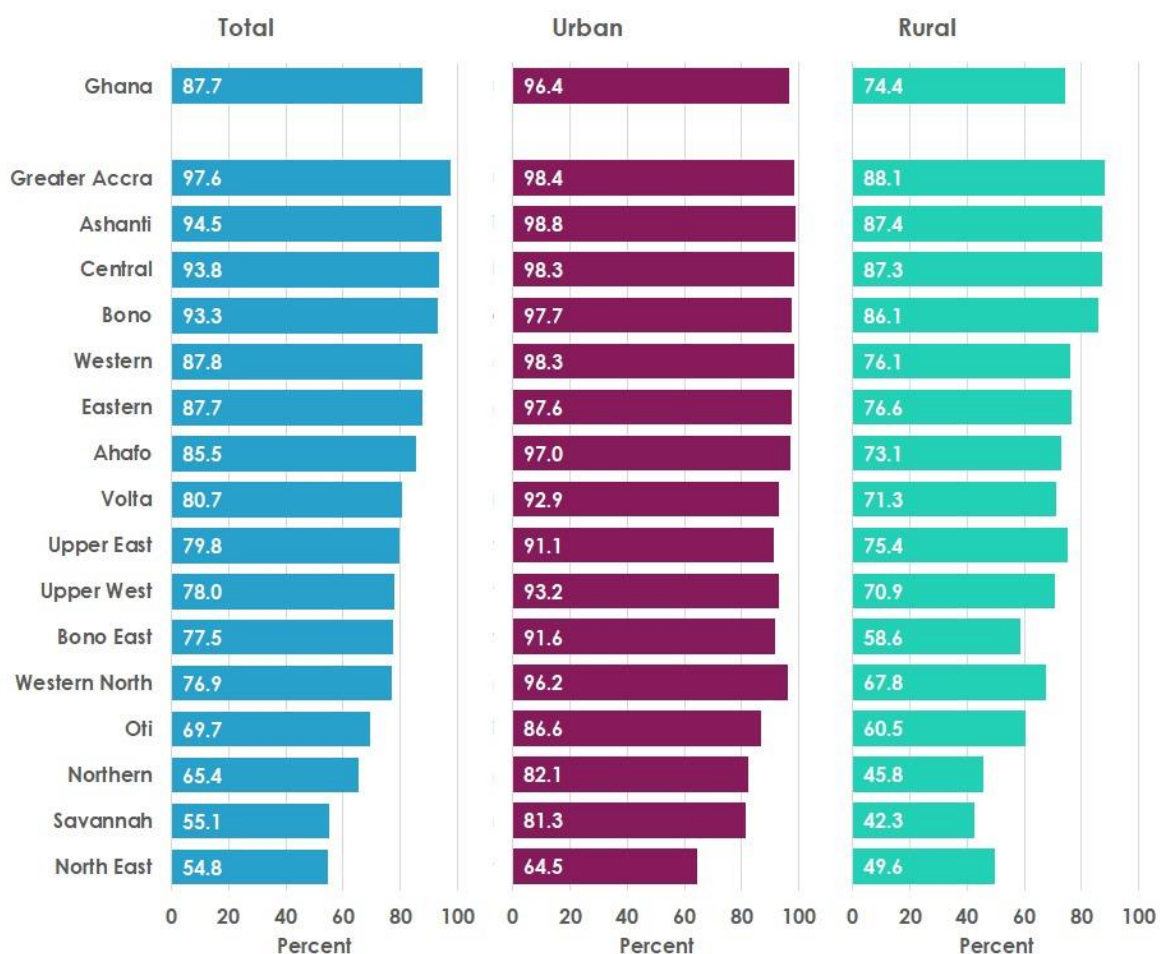
In the regions, the time spent is longest in the Savannah (33 minutes), Northern and North East (32 minutes), and shortest in Central and Ashanti (13 minutes) regions.

FIGURE 10.5: AVERAGE TIME SPENT (MINUTES) BY HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT WATER ON THEIR PREMISES TO ACCESS DRINKING WATER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



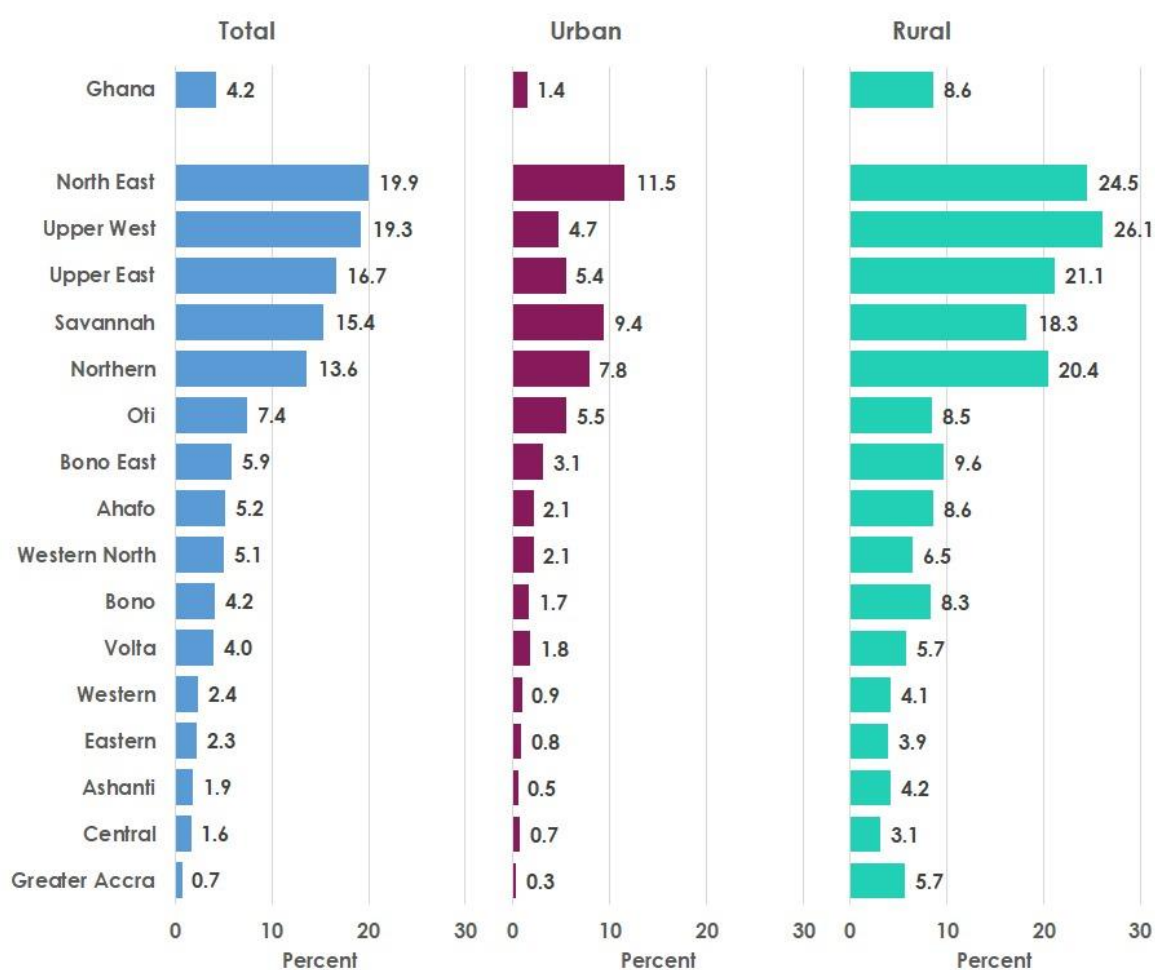
Households with basic drinking water services constitute 87.7 percent, and this varies between urban (96.4%) and rural (74.4%) areas. Savannah (55.1%) and North East (54.8%) regions have the lowest with Greater Accra (97.6%) and Ashanti (94.5%) regions having the highest proportions.

FIGURE 10.6: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Less than five percent (4.2%) of households have access to improved source of drinking water beyond 30 minutes (limited service), and the proportion is higher in rural (8.6%) than in urban (1.4%) areas. Five regions are worse off, having proportions higher than 10 percent: North East (19.9%), Upper West (19.3%), Upper East (16.7%), Savannah (15.4%) and Northern (13.6%) regions.

FIGURE 10.7: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH LIMITED SERVICE TO IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



The most prevalent method of disposing wastewater is throwing onto the ground/street/outside (70.6%), and this occurs in rural (88.9%) as well as urban (58.7%) areas. The least is through sewerage system (2.3%) with 3.2 percent in urban and 0.9 percent in rural areas.

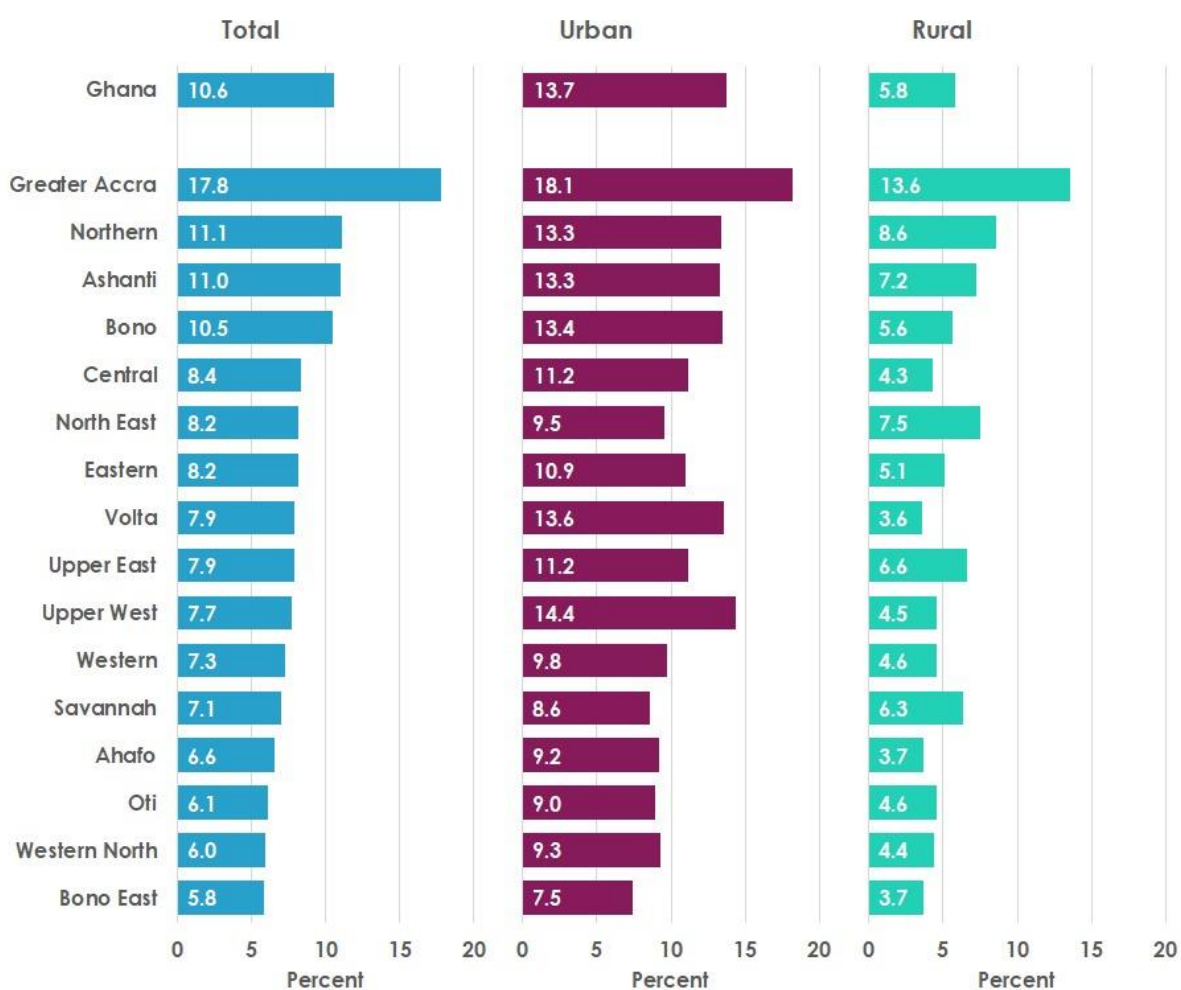
FIGURE 10.8: HOUSEHOLD WASTEWATER DISPOSAL BY METHOD AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



NOTE: The figures are from multiple responses and therefore the sum exceeds 100 percent.

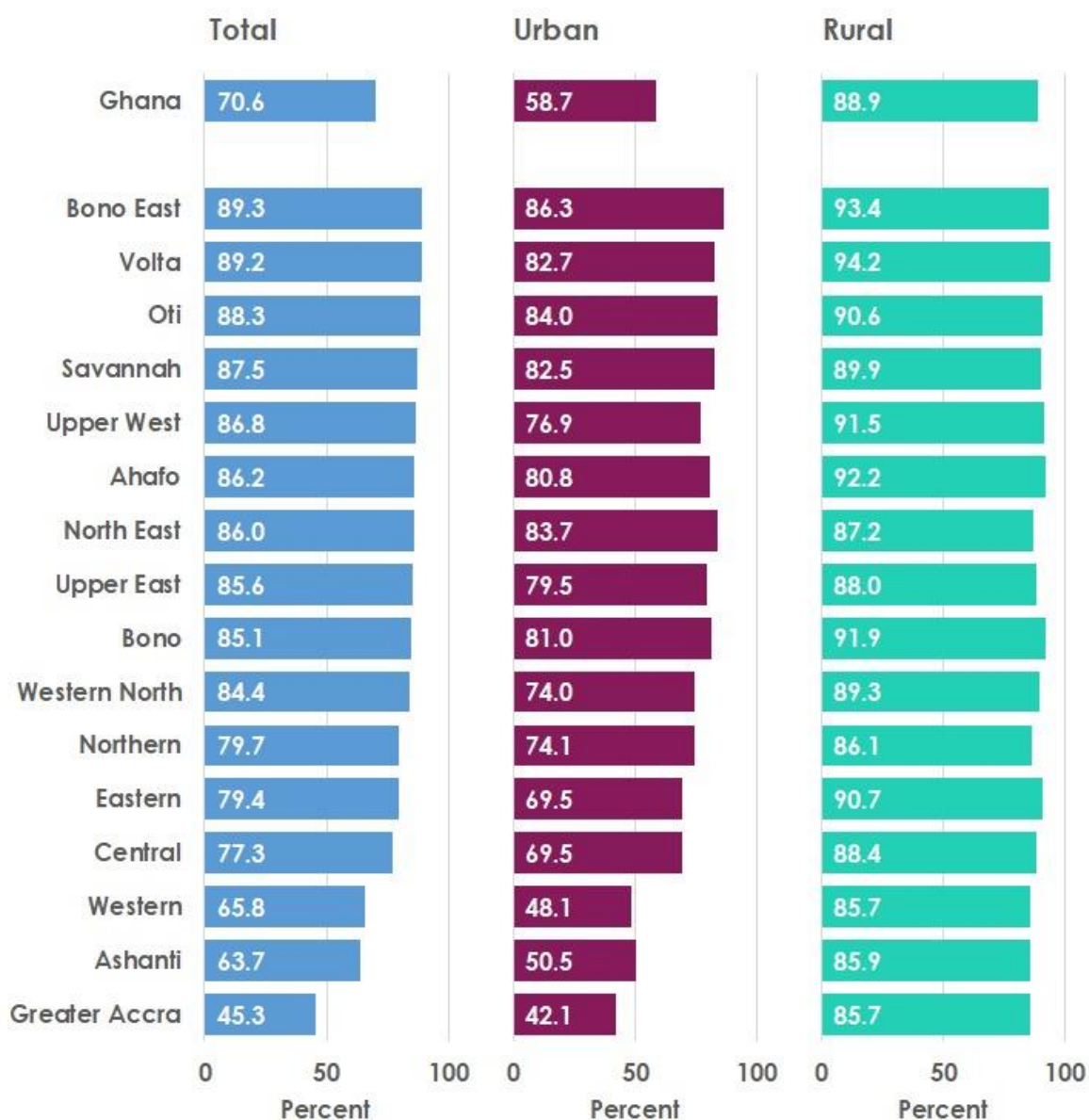
One-tenth (10.6%) of the households discharge their wastewater through soakaway (soak pit). The proportion for urban (13.7%) is more than twice that of rural (5.8%). Greater Accra (17.8%) has the highest proportion and Bono East (5.8%), the lowest.

FIGURE 10.9: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING SOAKAWAY (SOAK PIT) FOR WASTEWATER DISPOSAL BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



The practice of disposing of wastewater by throwing onto the ground/street/outside varies widely in urban areas from 42.1 percent in Greater Accra to 86.3 percent in Bono East regions, and is less diverse in the rural with proportions from 85.7 percent in Greater Accra to 94.2 percent in Volta regions.

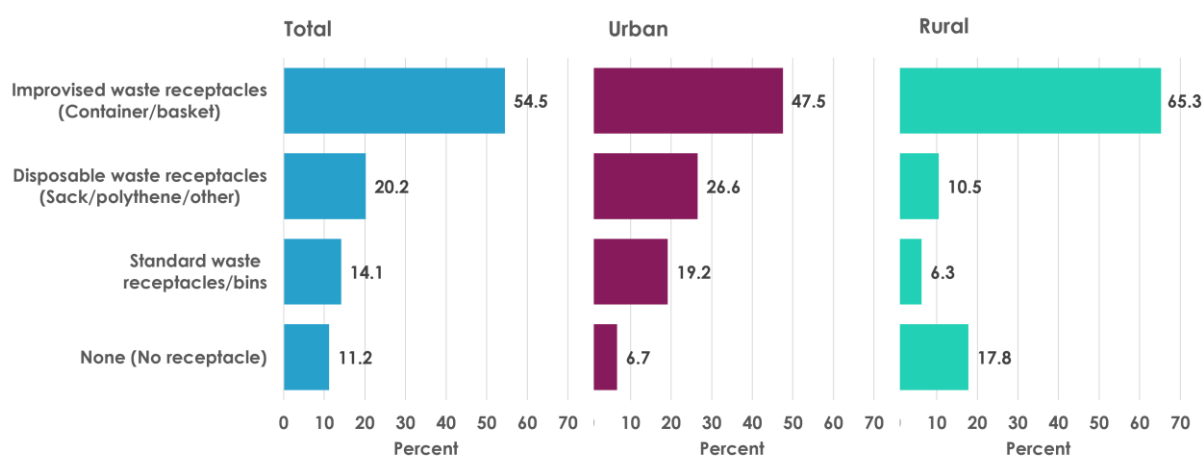
FIGURE 10.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THROWING WASTEWATER ONTO GROUND/STREET/OUTSIDE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Only 14.1 percent of households use standard waste containers, with the proportion for urban (19.2%) being three times as high as for rural (6.3%) areas.

More than half (54.5%) of households store solid waste in improvised containers, with the proportion higher in rural (65.3%) than urban (47.5%) areas.

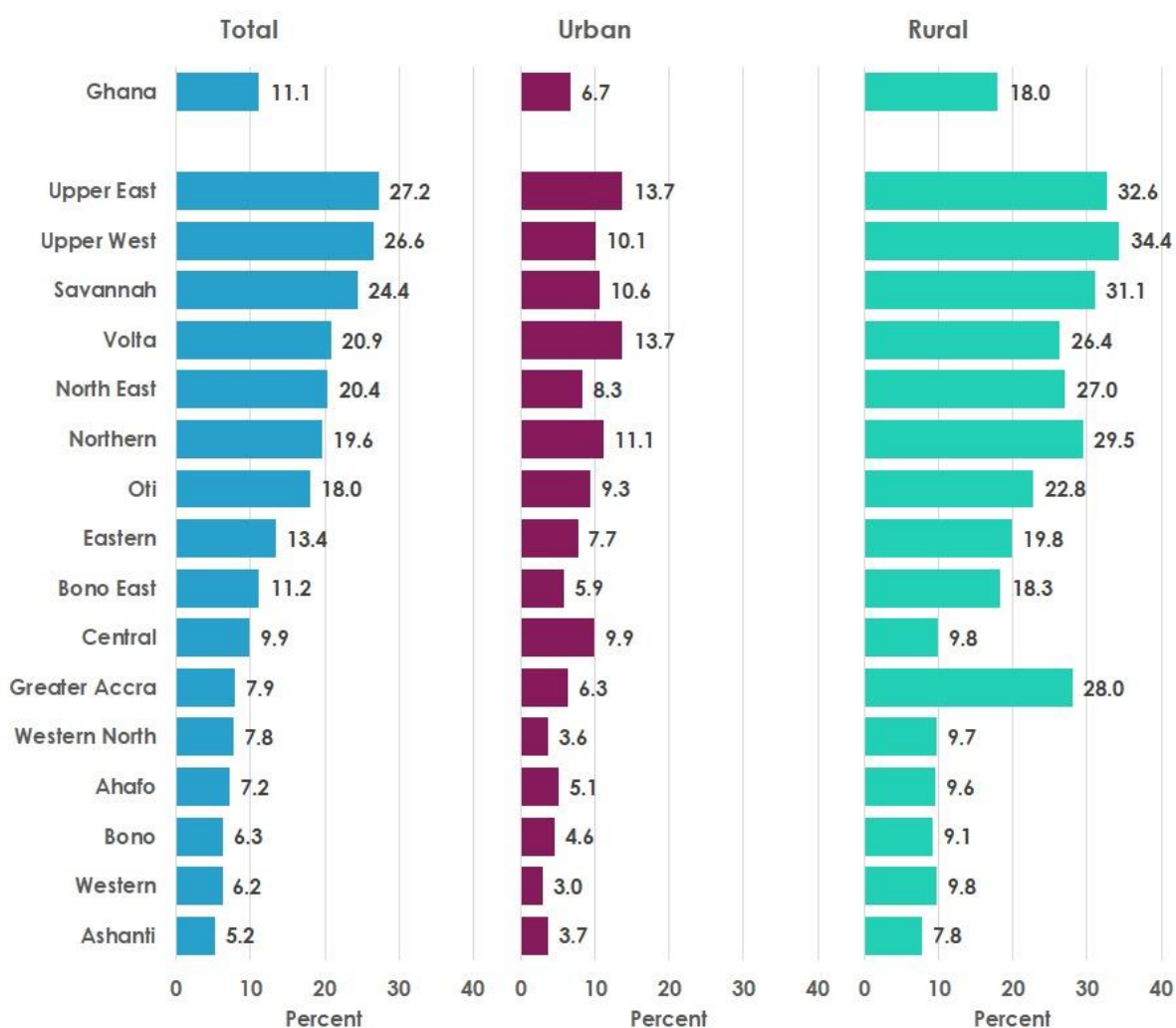
FIGURE 10.11: STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



One in 10 households (11.1%) do not have any form of receptacle for solid waste generated, and the proportion in rural (18.0%) is almost three times as high as in urban (6.7%) areas.

One in five households in six regions (Upper East, Upper West, Savannah, Volta, North East and Northern) do not have any form of receptacle for solid waste generated.

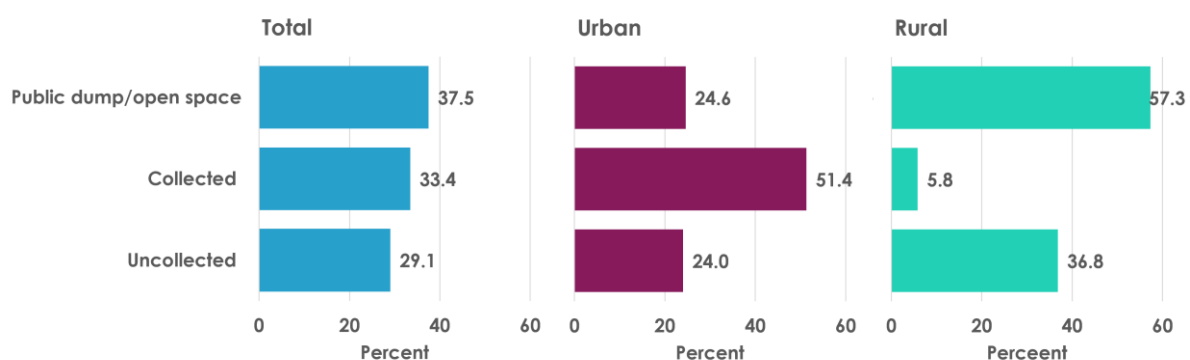
FIGURE 10.12: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT RECEPTACLE FOR STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Only a third (33.4%) of households have their solid waste collected and the proportion is strikingly higher in urban (51.4%) than in rural (5.8%) areas.

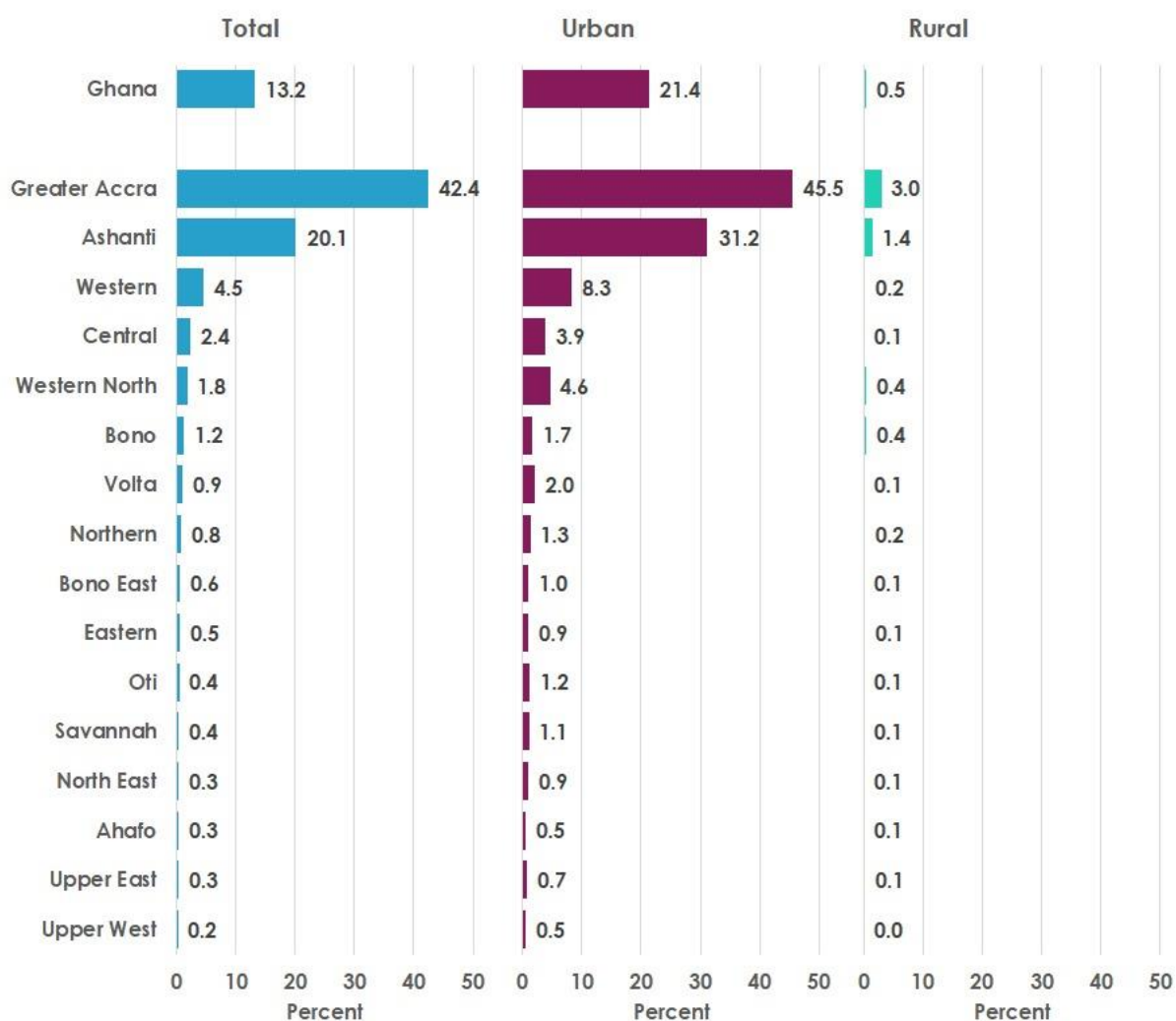
Most rural households (57.3%) use public dump/open space for solid waste disposal compared to 24.6 percent of urban households.

FIGURE 10.13: METHOD OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



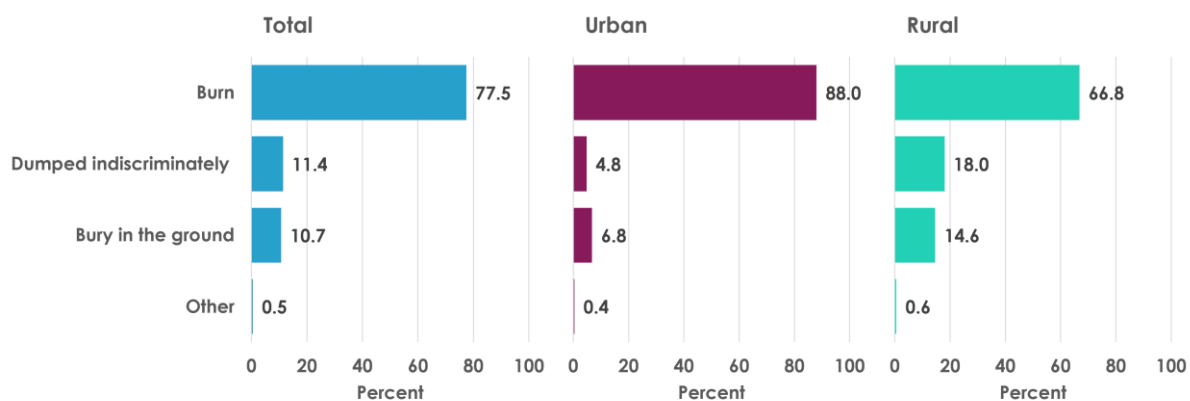
Use of tricycles accounts for 13.2 percent of methods of solid waste collection and is essentially an urban phenomenon (21.4%), with only 0.5 percent of households in rural areas. It is most prevalent in Greater Accra (42.4%) and Ashanti (20.1%) regions.

FIGURE 10.14: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING TRICYCLE FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



The most prevalent method of disposal of uncollected solid waste is burning (77.5%). Nine in 10 of urban households (88.0%) and seven in 10 of rural households (66.8%) burn their uncollected solid waste.

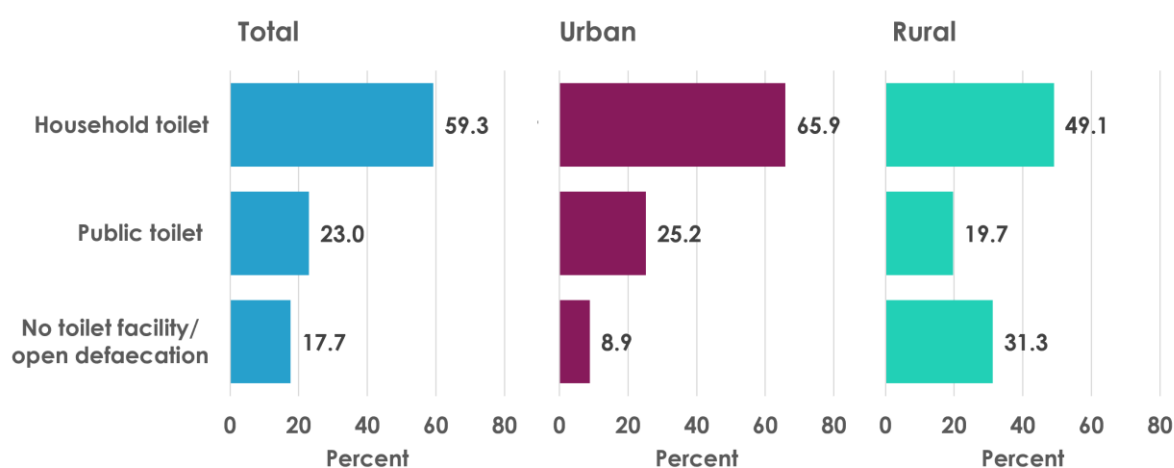
FIGURE 10.15: METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF UNCOLLECTED SOLID WASTE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



Three in five households (59.3%) have access to a household toilet facility and the proportion is higher among urban (65.9%) than rural (49.1%) households.

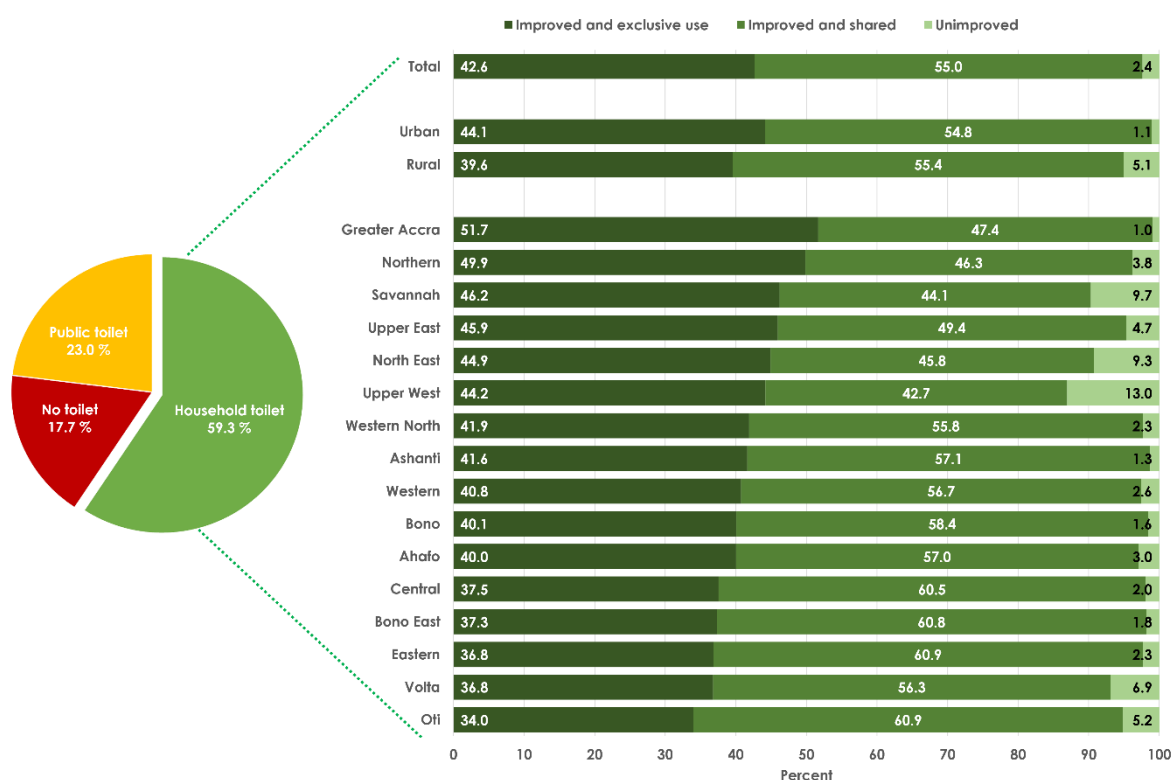
About 18 percent of households do not have access to a toilet facility with the proportion being over three times as much among rural (31.3%) as urban (8.9%) households.

FIGURE 10.16: TOILET FACILITY USED BY HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



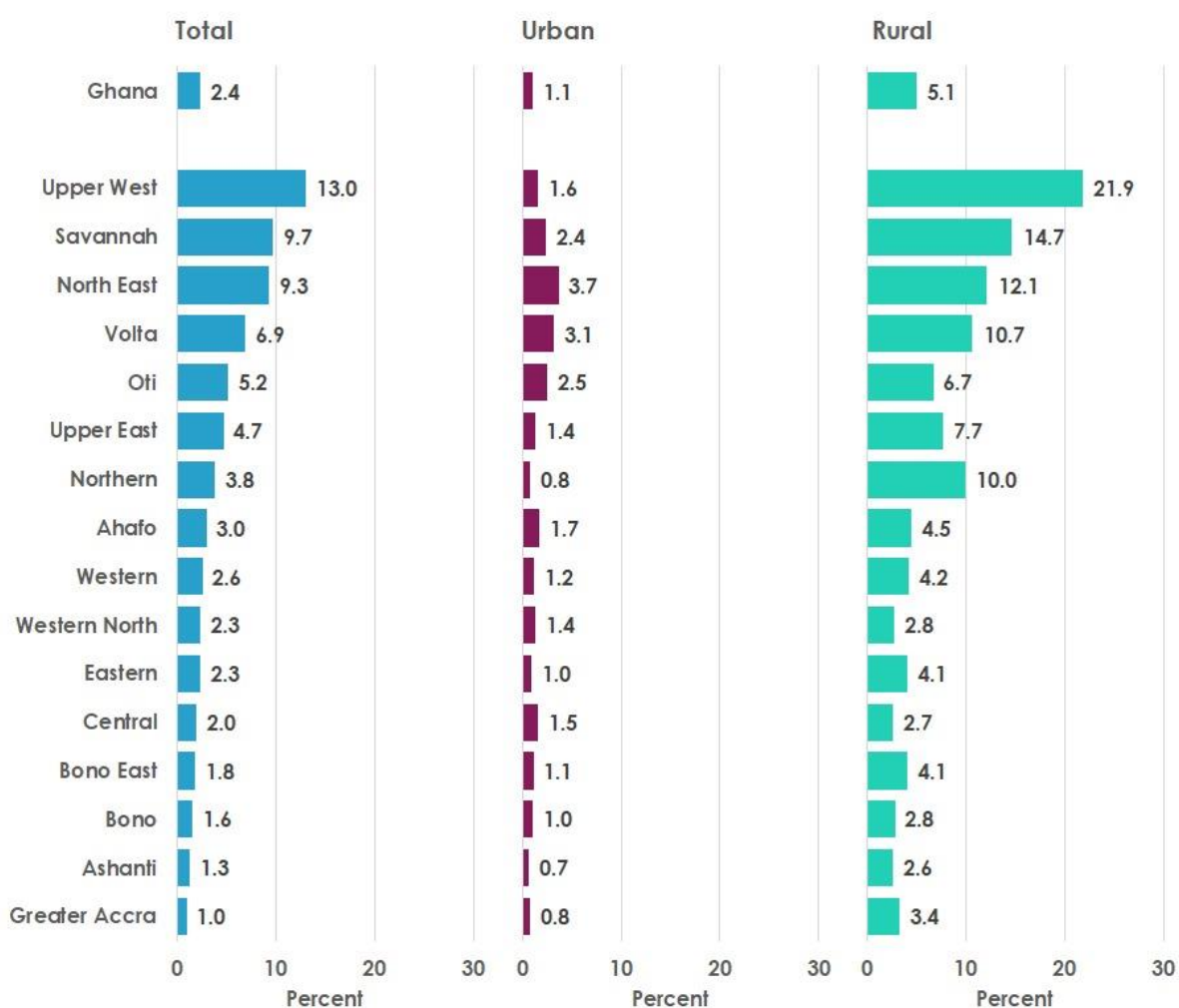
Three in five households (59.3%) use household toilet facility. Among these households, more than half (55.0%) share improved household toilet facility with other households and 2.4 percent use unimproved toilet facility. The proportions of households that share improved household toilet facilities vary little between rural (55.4%) and urban (54.8%) areas.

FIGURE 10.17: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD TOILET FACILITY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND BY REGION



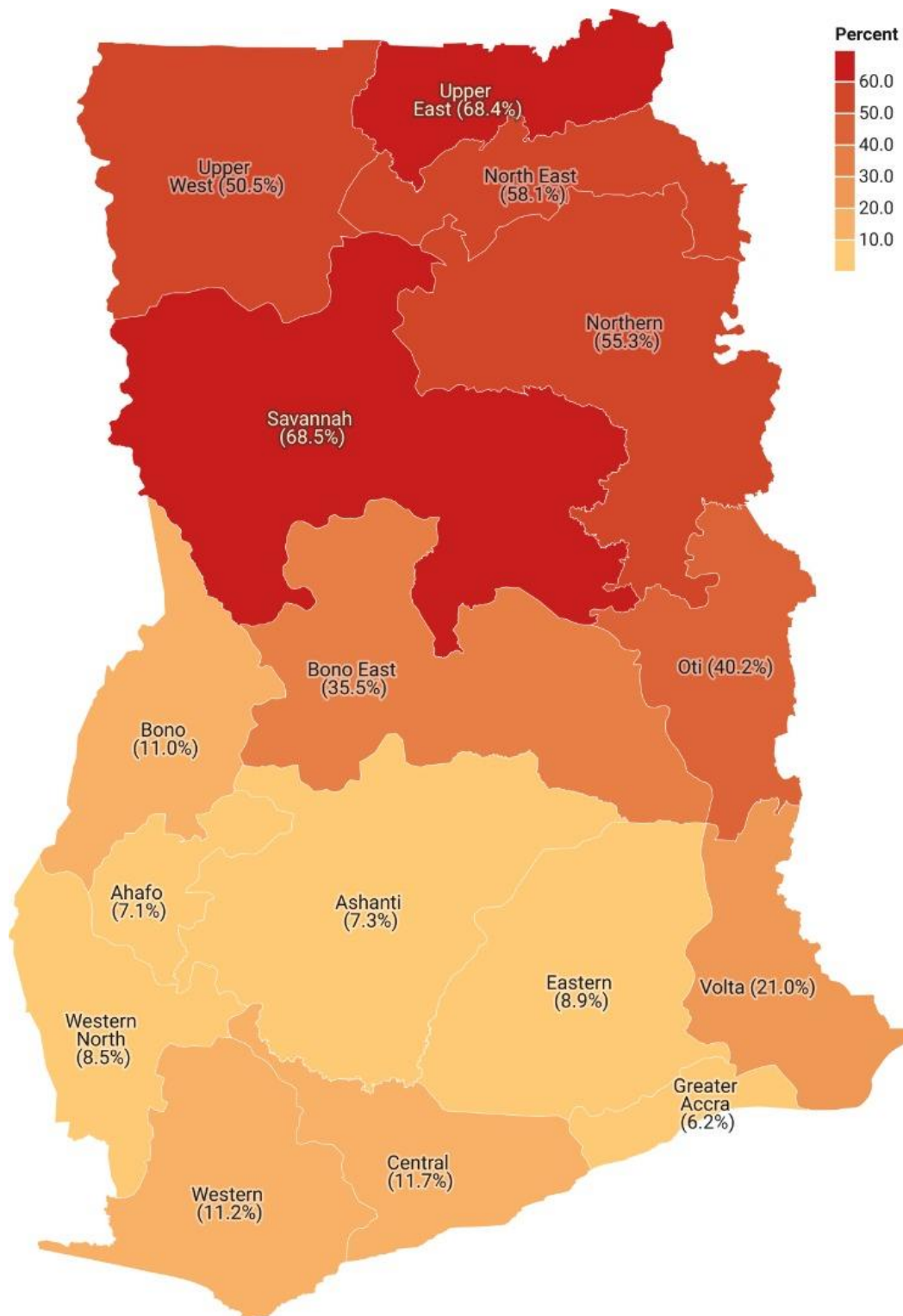
Rural households (5.1%) dominate the use of unimproved toilet facility relative to urban areas (1.1%), and show wide disparities across the regions ranging from Upper West (21.9%) to Greater Accra Region (3.4%).

FIGURE 10.18: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING UNIMPROVED HOUSEHOLD TOILET FACILITY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



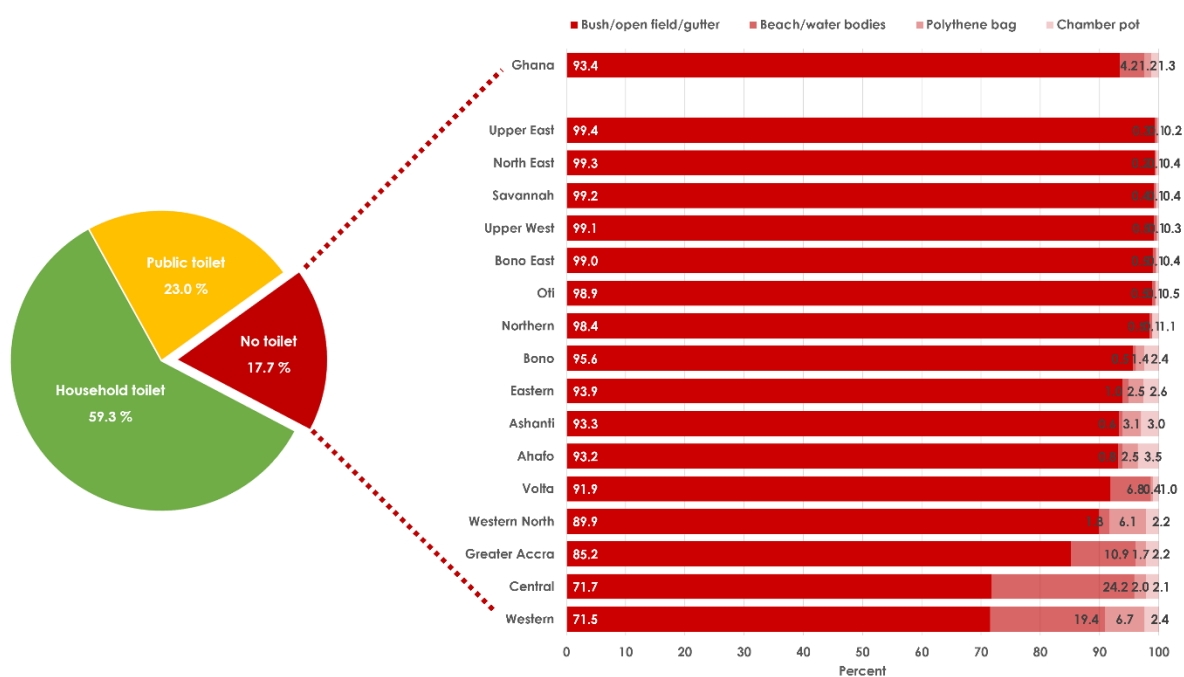
In all 16 administrative regions open defaecation is prevalent, with five regions recording more than 50 percent.

FIGURE 10.19: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT PRACTISE OPEN DEFAECATION BY REGION



For households without toilet facility, point of defaecation is bush/open field/gutter for 90 percent or more of households in all regions, except in three (Central, Western and Greater Accra) where 10 percent or more use beach/water bodies. In seven regions, almost all households with no toilet facility (98% or above) defecate in bush/open field/gutter.

FIGURE 10.20: DEFAECATION POINTS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO ANY TOILET FACILITY BY REGION



GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

STRUCTURES

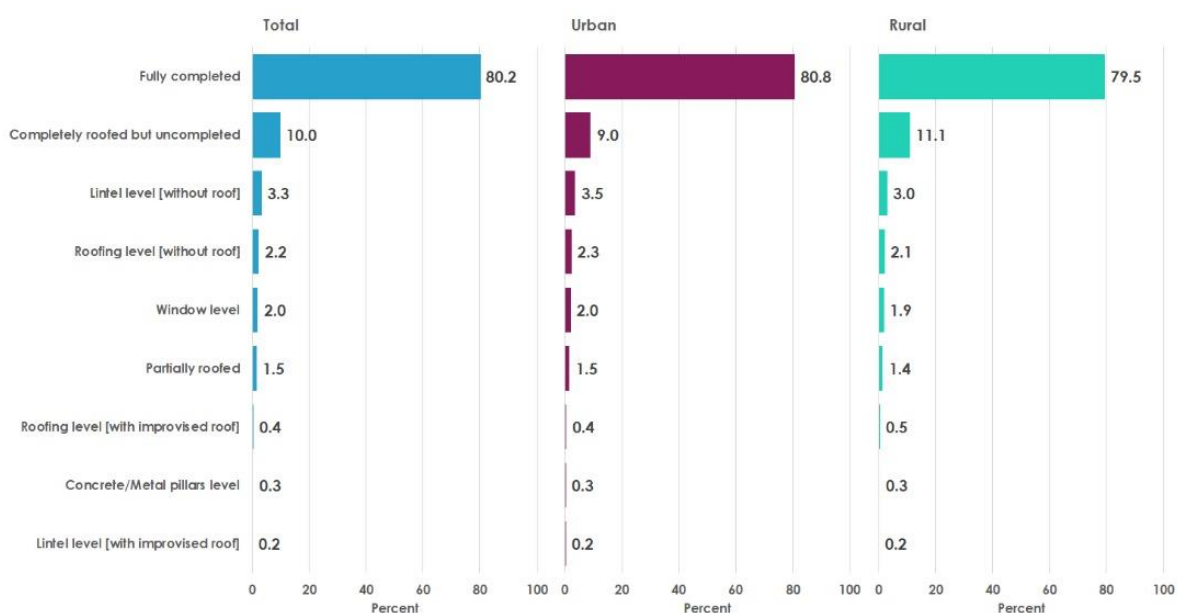
VOLUME 3N

11. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS – VOLUME 3N

Of the 10,659,542 structures at various levels of completion, 8,545,049 (80.2%) are fully completed, an additional 1,065,387 (10.0%) are completely roofed but not completed and 223,739 (2.1%) have some form of roofing.

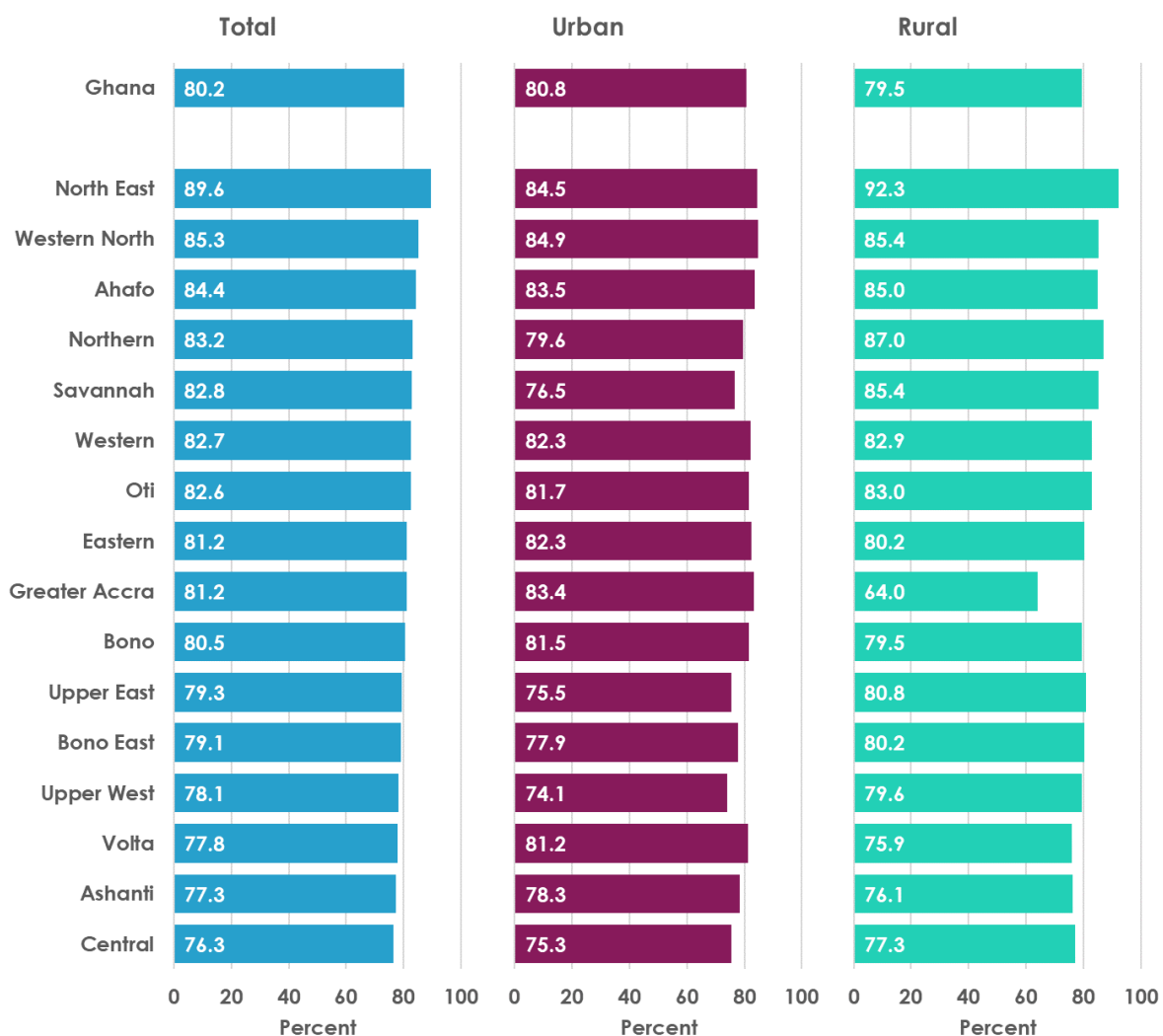
The proportions of structures at various levels of completion are almost equal in urban and rural areas.

FIGURE 11.1: LEVEL OF COMPLETION OF STRUCTURES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



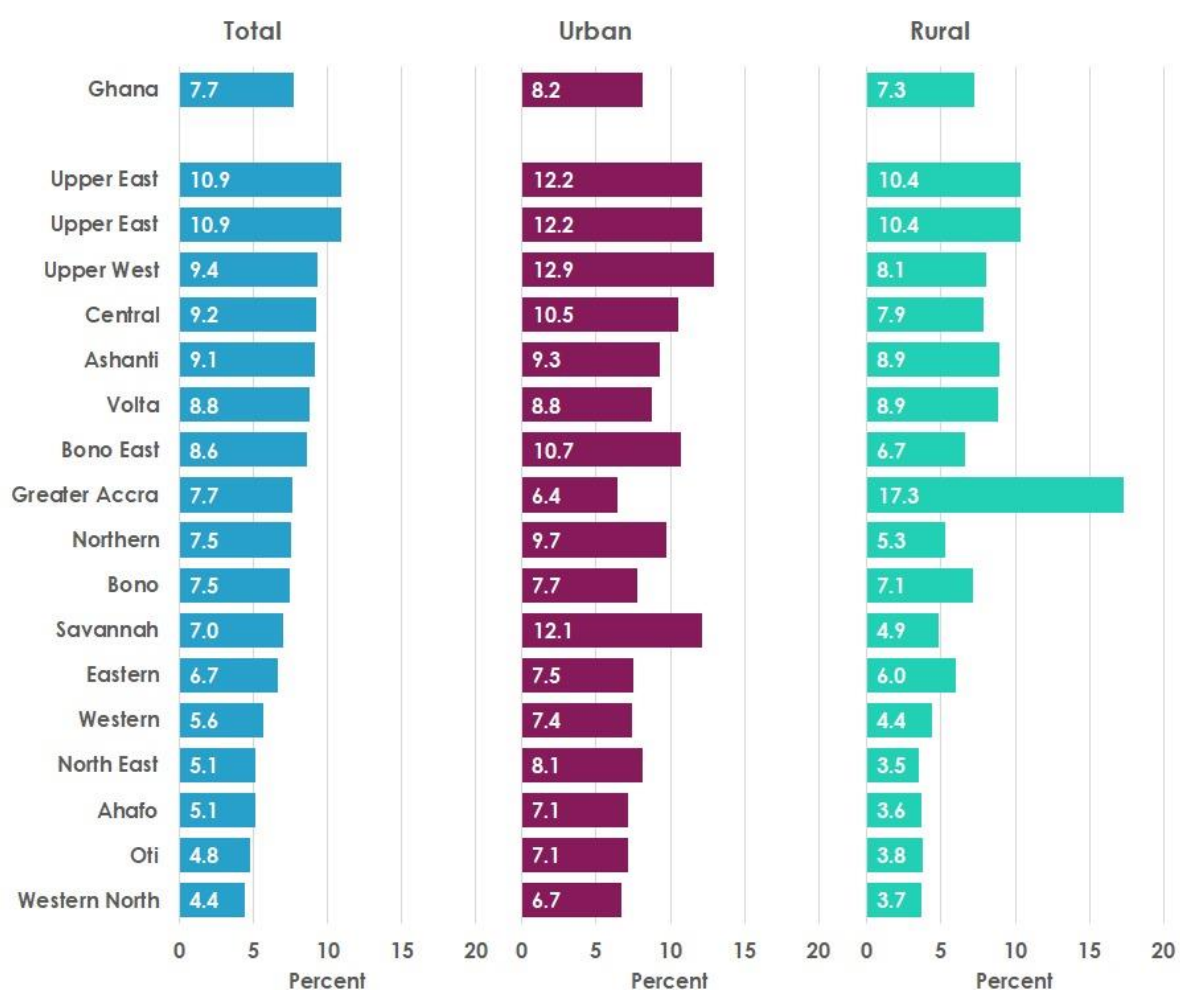
The proportions of fully completed structures vary from 76.3 percent in Central Region to 89.6 percent in North East Region. In urban areas, Upper West (74.1%) has the lowest proportion of fully completed structures and Western North (84.9%) the highest, while rural areas have wide disparities ranging from 64.0 percent in Greater Accra to 92.3 percent in North East.

FIGURE 11.2: PROPORTION OF FULLY COMPLETED STRUCTURES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



About 8 percent (825,367) of structures are uncompleted and without roof. The highest proportion (Upper East, 10.9%) is more than twice the lowest (Western North, 4.4%). In all regions, the proportions are higher in urban than rural areas except for Volta Region where they are about the same, and Greater Accra Region where rural (17.3%) is more than twice as high as that of rural (6.4%).

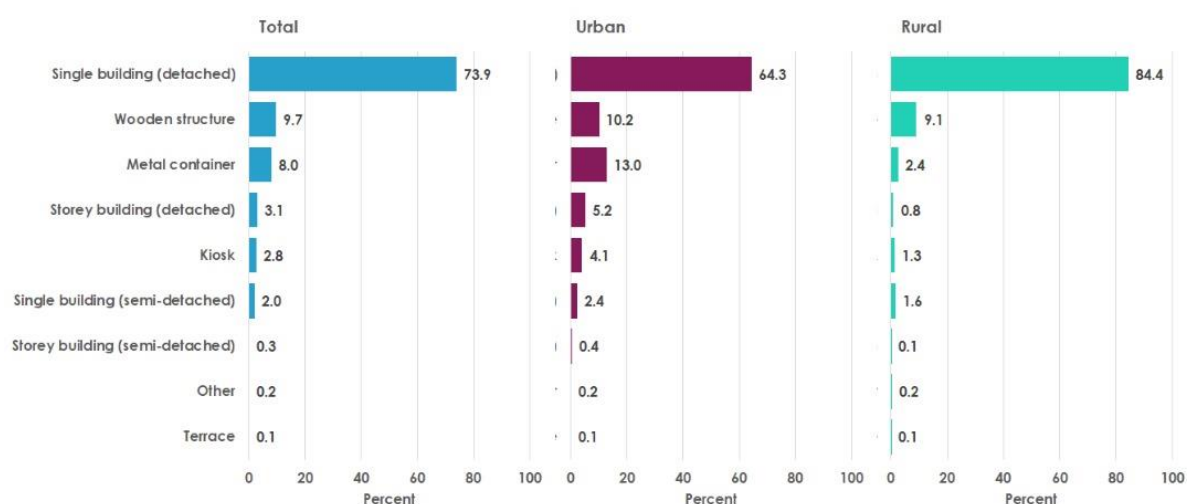
FIGURE 11.3: PROPORTION OF STRUCTURES THAT ARE UNCOMPLETED AND WITHOUT ROOFING BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



About three-quarters (73.9%) of roofed structures are single detached, and the proportion is higher in rural (84.4%) than in urban (64.3%) areas.

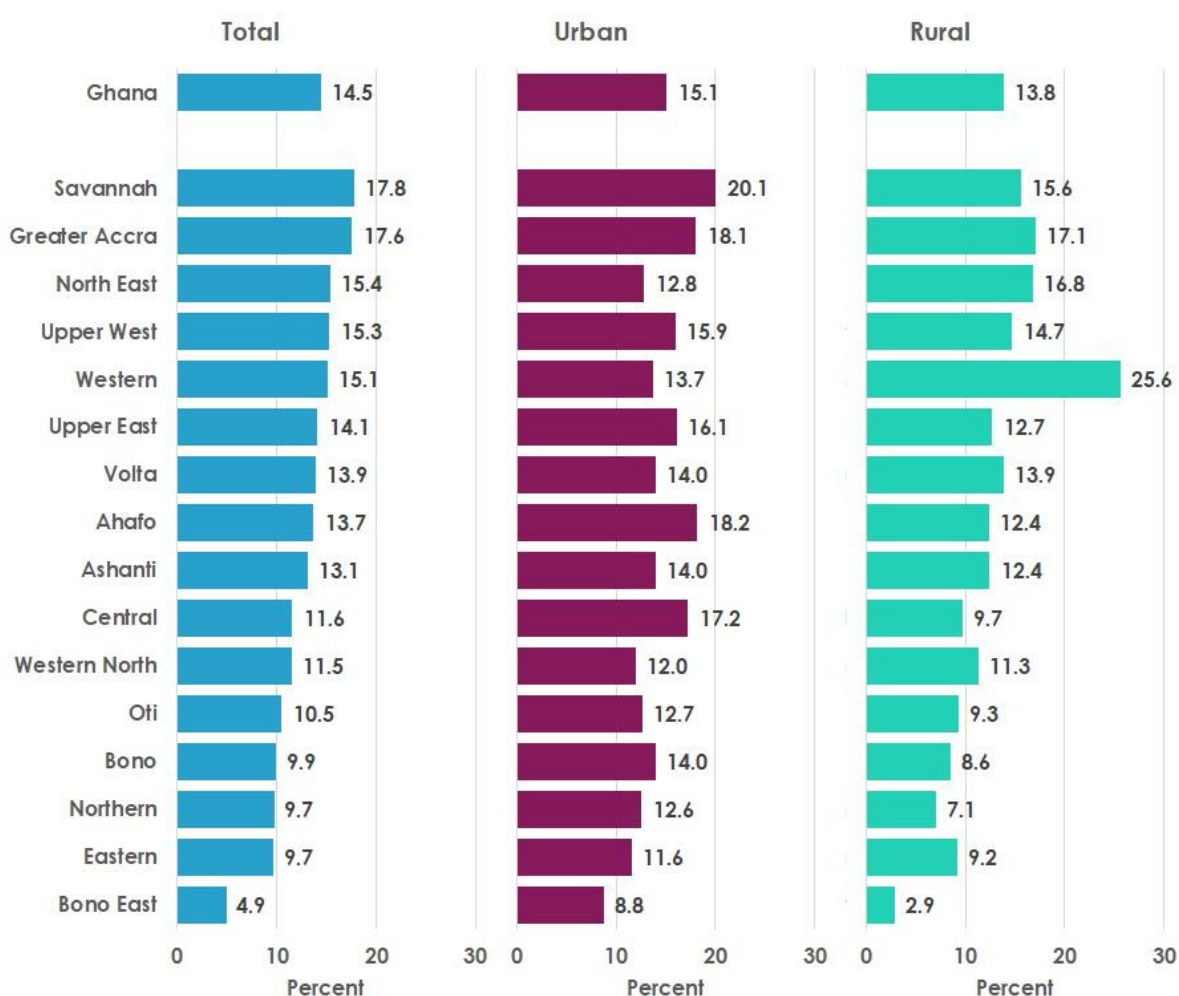
One in five (20.4%) roofed structures are metal containers, wooden structures and kiosks, and they are more of an urban (27.3%) than rural (12.8%) phenomenon.

FIGURE 11.4: ROOFED STRUCTURES BY TYPE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY



About 15 percent of all residential structures are not fully completed but have some form of roofing, and there is a marginal difference between urban (15.1%) and rural (13.8%) areas. The proportion ranges from 4.9 percent in Bono East Region to 17.8 percent in Savannah Region and 17.6 percent in Greater Accra Region.

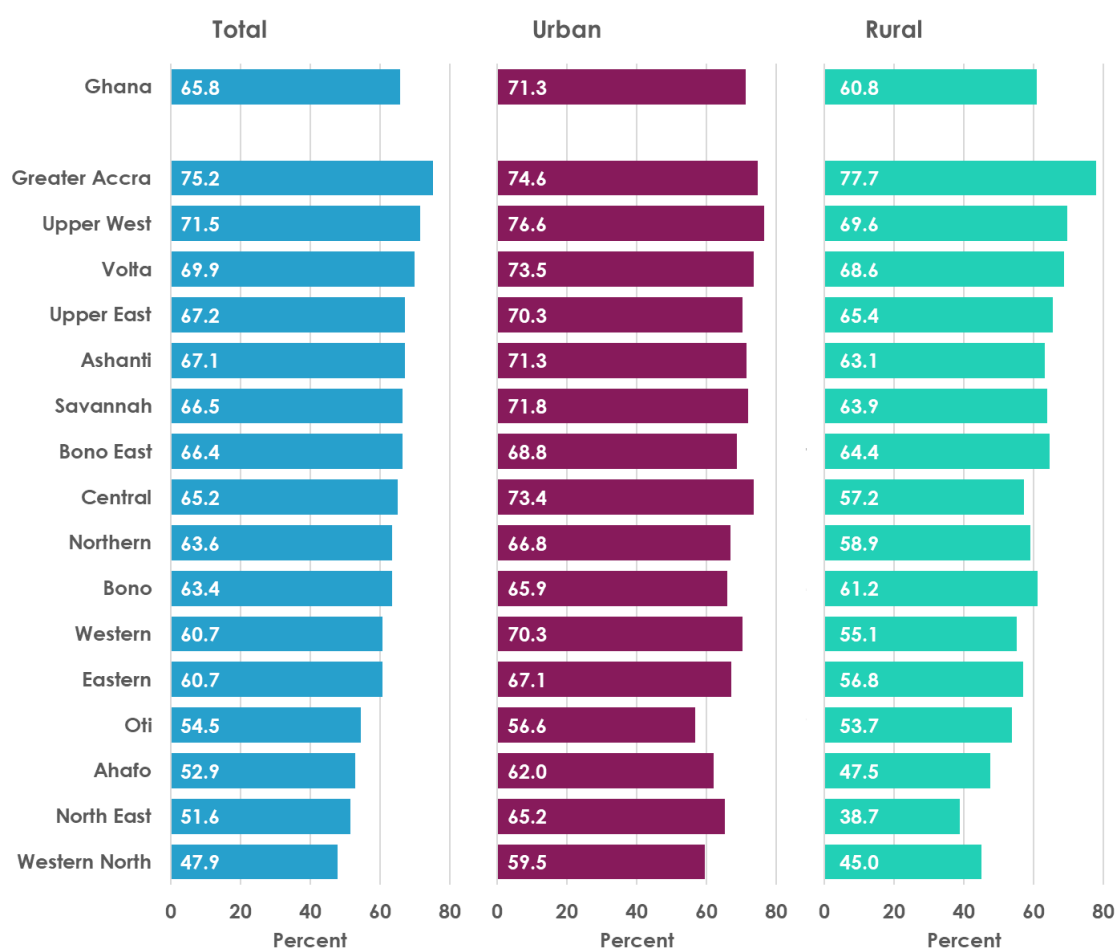
FIGURE 11.5: PROPORTION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITH SOME FORM OF ROOFING BUT NOT FULLY COMPLETED BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Two-thirds (65.8%) of not fully completed structures with some form of roofing are used for residential purposes, and the proportion is higher in urban (71.3%) than rural (60.8%) areas. Among the regions, the proportions are highest in Greater Accra (75.2%) and Upper West (71.5%) regions and lowest in Western North Region (47.9%).

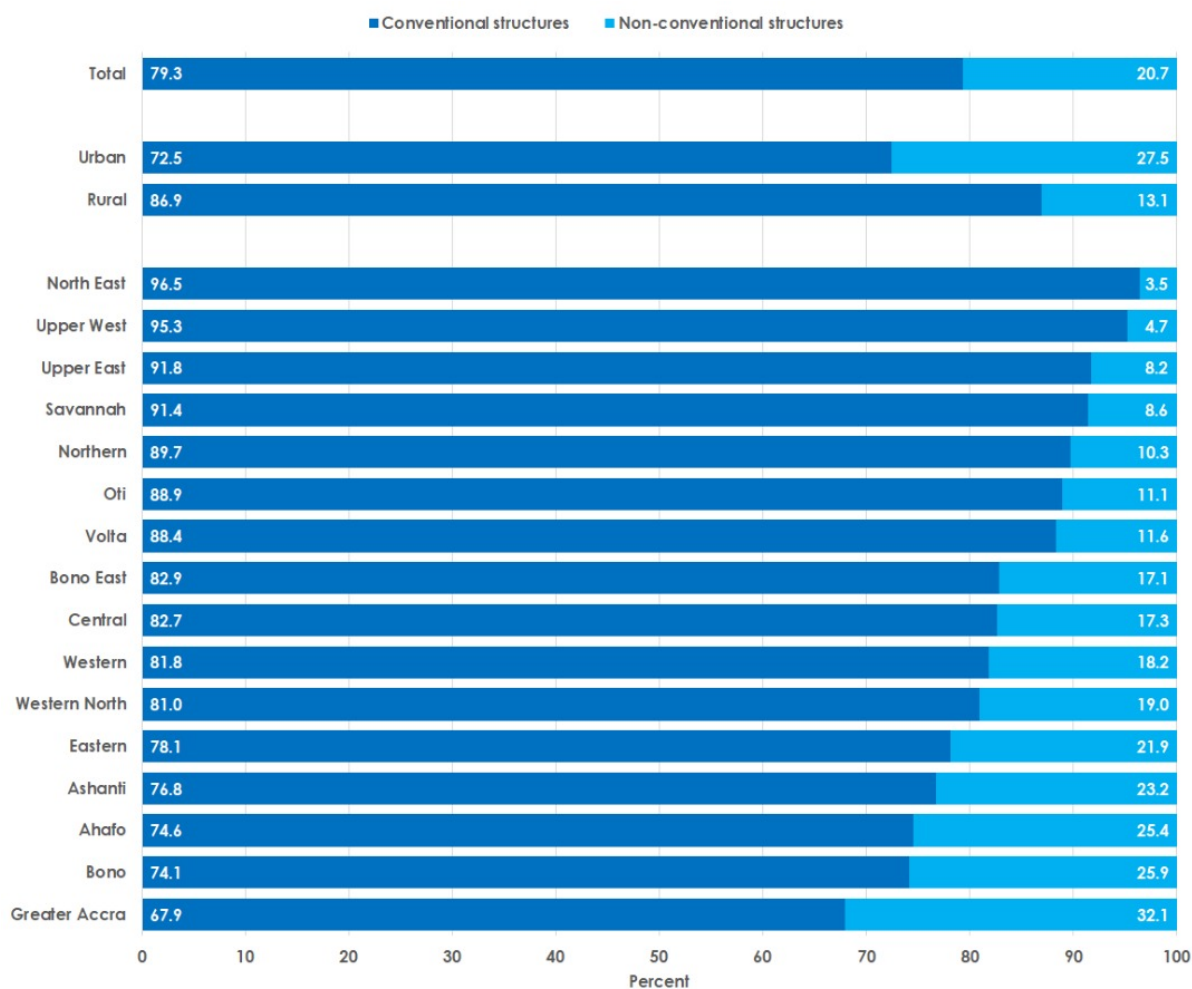
Majority of not fully completed structures with some form of roofing are used for residential purposes in urban areas in all regions, ranging from 56.6 percent in Oti Region to 76.6 percent in Upper West Region. Similarly, in rural areas, the proportions are above 50 percent in all regions apart from three regions (North East, 38.7%; Western North, 45.0%; and Ahafo, 47.5%).

FIGURE 11.6: PROPORTION OF NOT FULLY COMPLETED STRUCTURES WITH SOME FORM OF ROOFING USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



Proportion of non-conventional structures (metal containers, wooden structures, and kiosks) are 20 percent or higher in five regions and less than 10 percent in four.

FIGURE 11.7: CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND BY REGION

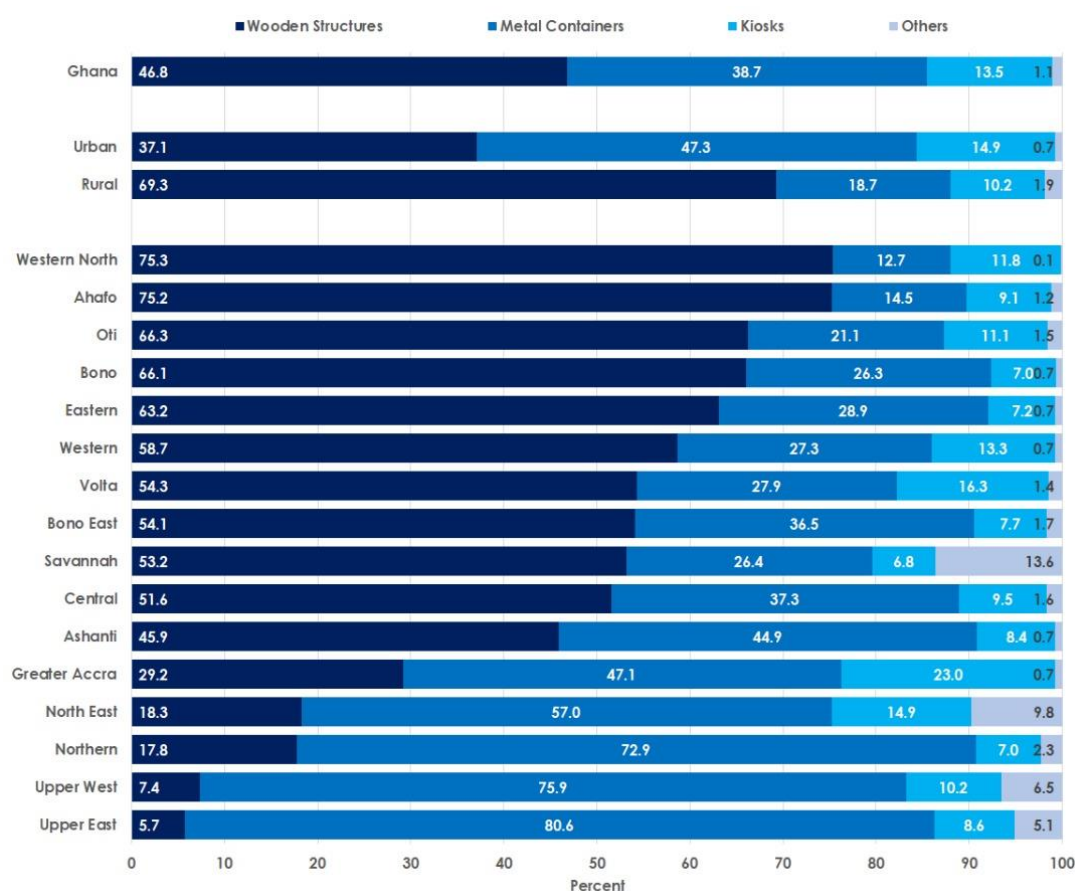


Nearly half (46.8%) of all non-conventional structures are wooden and almost 40 percent are metal containers. In urban areas, metal containers dominate (47.3%) while in rural areas it is wooden structures (69.3%).

In 10 regions, wooden structures constitute more than 50 percent of non-conventional structures, while in three regions, metal containers make up more than 70 percent. Greater Accra (23.0%) and Volta (16.3%) regions have the highest proportions of kiosks among non-conventional structures.

Proportion of metal containers among non-conventional structures in Upper East Region (80.6%) is over six times that in Western North (12.7%) and in Western North (75.3%) the proportion of wooden structures is 13 times that of Upper East

FIGURE 11.8: NON-CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURES BY TYPE, TYPE OF LOCALITY AND BY REGION

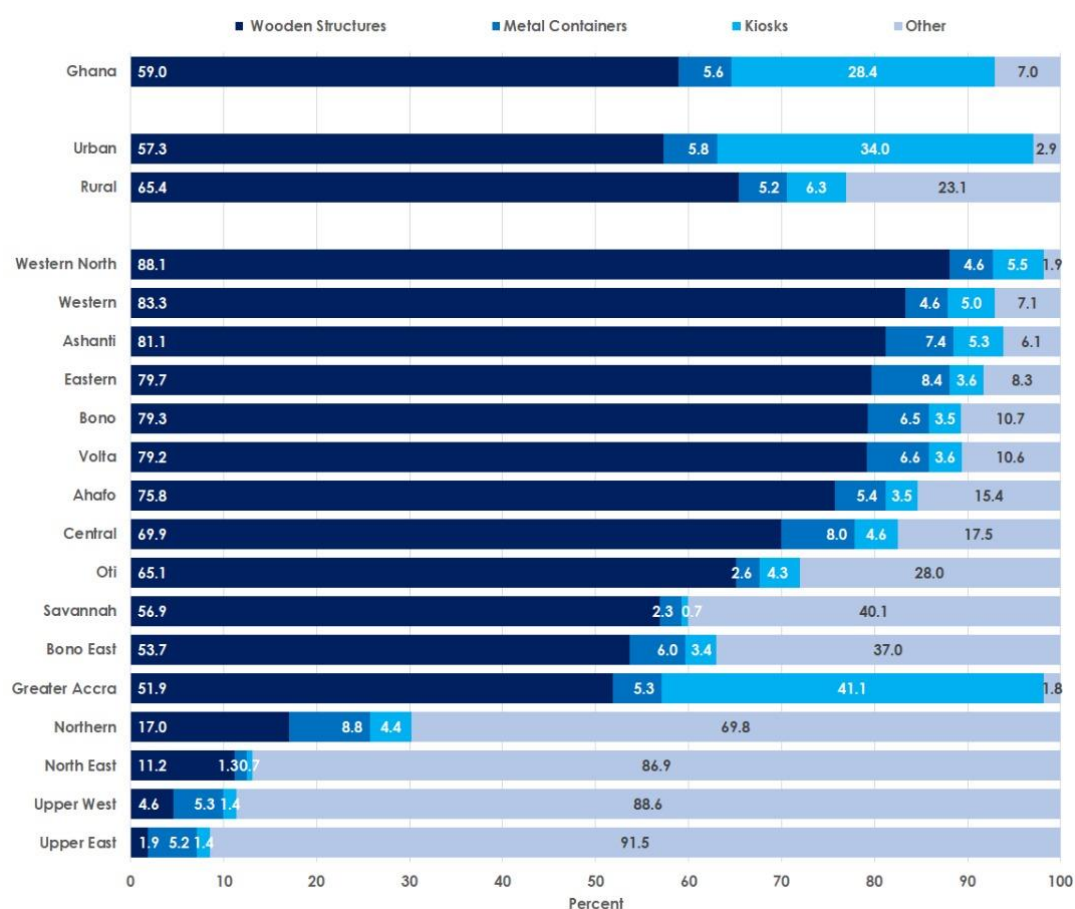


Six in 10 (59.0%) non-conventional structures used for residential purposes are wooden and about three in 10 (28.4%) are kiosks. In both rural (65.4%) and urban (57.3%) areas, wooden structures dominate as residential structures.

In 12 regions, wooden structures constitute more than 50 percent of non-conventional structures used for residential purposes, while in Greater Accra, kiosks constitute 41.1 percent.

In four regions (Upper East, Upper West, North East and Northern), structures made of other materials such as reed, straw, thatch and rubber sheets are predominant among non-conventional structures used for residential purposes.

FIGURE 11.9: PROPORTION OF NON-CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURES USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY AND REGION



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