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# GHANA 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS VOLUME 1

# Preliminary Report



The AFRICA We Want



THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICES 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

VOLUME 1

PRELIMINARY REPORT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE  
SEPTEMBER, 2021

# Administrative Regions of Ghana





# Foreword

The Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted to provide updated demographic, social and economic data to support national development activities and track the implementation of national, continental, and global development goals, including: The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024; An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equality Opportunity For All; Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want; and Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As the first fully digital census, the 2021 PHC has offered the country and the global community timely data as this release has occurred within two months of the completion of data collection. The use of tablets, deployment of near real-time data monitoring systems and operations, and harnessing the resourcefulness of geographic information systems culminated in achieving the census objectives of complete coverage and quality data in record time.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in March 2021, published "100 Uses of the Census Data" as part of its Results Advocacy Strategy, which indicated that the 2021 PHC will provide at least 2.6 million disaggregated indicators making it possible for the Service to publish several census data products over the next two years and beyond. This Preliminary Report is the first of several census data products to be released. To learn more about subsequent releases, download the 2021 PHC Product Release Calendar from the census website. ([www.statsghana.gov.gh](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh)).

The Preliminary Report contains provisional results and focuses on population size and sex composition, population density, and structures by region. This sets the tone for the subsequent releases that will provide disaggregated statistics and indicators at the district and locality levels; contain a wider scope of issues based on the census instruments; offer in-depth analysis on specific socio-demographic, economic, housing and sanitation issues; present alternative data visuals including geospatial products; and make accessible the anonymised microdata for further analysis.

This publication targets Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Private Sector, Researchers and the general public to achieve the following: (1) update their information on the national and regional population size and sex composition, growth rates, number of households and average household sizes, population density, and number, level of completion, use and type of structures; and (2) prepare them to engage with the disaggregated, wider and in-depth publications.

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**(CHIEF CENSUS OFFICER AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN)**



# Acknowledgements

Ghana Statistical Service wish to take 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 Airport Authority, 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), the World Bank, the European Union, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (ONS), Statistics Denmark, Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3), Jospong Group of Companies, 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.

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

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# List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CCT	Census Coordinating Implementation Team
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DCICs	District Census Implementation Committees
DCOs	District Census Officers
DDQM	District Data Quality Monitor
DFSs	District Field Supervisors
DPs	Development Partners
DQMTs	Data Quality Management Teams
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EC	Electoral Commission
EU	European Union
GCA	Ghana Census of Agriculture
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GRID3	Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HQ	Headquarters
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT	Information Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NCPEAC	National Census Publicity, Education and Advocacy Committee
NDQMT	The National Data Quality Management Team
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIA	National Identification Authority
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PEA	Publicity, Education and Advocacy
PHC	Population and Housing Census
RCICs	Regional Census Implementation Committees
RDQMT	Regional Data Quality Management Team
RFSs	Regional Field Supervisors
SA	Supervisory Area
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WAEC	West African Examination Council
ZFCs	Zonal Field Coordinators

# 1. Background to the Census Implementation

## 1.1 History of Census Taking

The first modern population census in Ghana was conducted by the British Administration in 1891. After that, censuses were conducted at ten-yearly intervals except in 1941, when World War II interrupted the series. The next census was conducted in 1948, after the War. Since independence in 1957, Ghana has conducted six population censuses: 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010 and 2021. The last three censuses combined population with housing.

## 1.2 Objectives of Ghana 2021 PHC

The Ghana 2021 PHC provides updated demographic, social and economic data to support national development activities and for tracking the implementation of national, continental and global goals, including The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equality Opportunity For All; Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want; and Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This information will help central and local governments plan for various educational, health, housing, and other social services for different groups of persons including the vulnerable. Information from the Census will also help guide individual-level decision-making and the private sector, including businesses, plan their activities, which will benefit the economic development of this country. In addition, international organisations, including Development Partners (DPs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), will use the 2021 PHC data to support Ghana's development activities.

## 1.3 Legal Framework

The legal authority for conducting the 2021 PHC is the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003), which stipulates that "(1) The Service shall conduct a census of population every ten years in the month of March. (2) The population census may include a housing census." and that "... a housing census shall be taken to ensure that (a) the counts of the population, or (b) the counts of population and houses, are provided for each region, district and constituency." (Clauses 33 & 34).

## 1.4 Census Organisation Structure

The Chief Census Officer who is also the Government Statistician—has overall responsibility for coordinating all census activities. Strategic implementation structures were set up at the national, regional and district levels. At the apex of the census organisation structure was the National Steering Committee chaired by the Honourable Minister for Finance, which was supported by the National Census Publicity, Education and Advocacy Committee (NCPEAC) chaired by the Honourable Minister for Information, and the National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC). The Governing Board of GSS provided oversight.



The census operation was managed by the Census Coordinating Team (CCT) comprising the Government Statistician, the Deputy Government Statisticians, UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and three Technical Advisors. The implementation was organised under five different workstreams, with the National Census Secretariat performing administrative functions.

At the regional level, 16 Regional Census Implementation Committees (RCICs) and at the district level, 272 District Census Implementation Committees (DCICs) chaired by the Regional and District Coordinating Directors respectively, coordinated the exercise. For coordination between the national and sub-national levels, the regions were zoned into six areas led by Zonal Field Coordinators (ZFCs).

### **1.5 Census Mapping**

The mapping process for the 2021 PHC demarcated the country into 51,913 Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EAs formed the basis for determining the number of field officers required and their deployment as well as procurement and distribution of logistics.

### **1.6 Recruitment and Training**

The Enumerator Bureau Recruitment Portal was used to receive and assess 206,358 applications. These applications were screened leading to the selection of 75,050 Enumerators and supervisors, 685 IT Officers and 410 Data Quality Monitors who were trained at different levels and times, using several modes (self-learning, virtual and face-to-face). After the training, the following were selected for field work: 59,152 Enumerators and 11,200 Field Supervisors, 34 Regional IT Officers, 449 District IT Officers, 37 Regional Data Quality Monitors and 272 District Data Quality Monitors. The following were appointed and trained: six Zonal Field Coordinators (ZFCs), 32 Regional Field Supervisors (RFSs), 499 District Field Supervisors (DFSs) and 272 District Census Officers (DCOs).

### **1.7 Publicity, Education and Advocacy**

Publicity, Education, and Advocacy (PEA) activities involved engagements with various stakeholders. Multiple channels, including in-person and virtual seminars, print and social media, radio and television stations, community information centres, and mobile information vans were used for the publicity campaigns. GSS developed several PEA materials to educate the public on the importance and benefits of the census including a document on 100 uses of census data, a quarterly newsletter, information sheets for targeted groups, posters and flyers, census dramas and advocacy videos.

Special events were organised to mark key milestones in the exercise: 100 Days Countdown to the Census Night launched by His Excellency The Vice President and the 30-Day Countdown to the Census Night launched by His Excellency The President. The 30-Day Countdown was also launched concurrently in all statistical districts by District Chief Executives. Other features of the publicity included video recording advocacy messages from former Presidents, the Right Honourable Speaker of Parliament and Religious Leaders. Additional PEA support was obtained from traditional leaders, local authorities, Regional Ministers, and persons representing the private sector and Civil Society Organisations, schools and religious institutions.

### **1.8 Enumeration Instruments and Procedures**

The 2021 PHC used seven different data collection instruments for the data collection to cover household population and various categories of non-household populations. Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) technique was used for data collection. One enumerator was assigned to work in an EA and one supervisor in a Supervisory Area (SA) comprising three to six EAs. In situations where an EA was large, support enumerator(s) were deployed.

### **1.9 Structure Listing**

The listing exercise, which preceded enumeration, entailed canvassing and assigning unique serial numbers to structures in every Enumeration Area (EA), and collecting some basic information about the structure, their occupants and use. The procedure started two weeks before the enumeration begun. The first week was used for listing and the second for mop-up and laying out strategies for workload management to ensure complete and timely coverage during enumeration.

### **1.10 Enumeration**

In the 2021 PHC, 27th June 2021 was designated as the Census Night (the reference point to which all enumeration questions relate), with activities organised in all the 272 Statistical Districts to usher in the enumeration. Enumeration involved a face-to-face collection of information by Field Officers using different sets of instruments to cover different population groups and housing units throughout the country. On the Census Night, information was collected on all homeless households, people in transit (long-distance travellers), institutions (boarding), outdoor sleepers, hotels, guest houses and other lodging places, police cells, hospitals (in-patients) with the household and institutional enumeration beginning the following day. The 14-day period for the enumeration started on the 28th June and ended on 11th July 2021. Subsequently, a mop-up exercise was conducted for one week and up to three weeks in selected areas to ensure the complete coverage.

### **1.11 Data Transmission and Storage**

Enumerators synced data with their Field Supervisors via Bluetooth. Field Supervisors in turn synced the data received to the central server via internet. For purposes of backup, Enumerators synced data via internet directly to a different database, also on the central server.

### **1.12 Data Quality Monitoring**

For the first time in the history of census taking in Ghana, Data Quality Management Teams (DQMTs) were instituted at national, regional and district levels to assess the quality of data in near real time. At the district level, referred to as the census production unit, the team comprised the District Census Officer (DCO), District Field Supervisor (DFS), District Data Quality Monitor (DDQM), and District IT Officer (DIT) who were supervised by the Regional Data Quality Management Team (RDQMT) – their counterparts at the regional level. In turn, the National Data Quality Management Team (NDQMT) provided direction and supervised the work of the RDQMT.

The responsibilities of the District Data Quality Management Team (DDQMT) were critical for data quality monitoring and included: (i) identifying all data collection errors after each day's work; (ii) ensuring that all data collection errors were corrected while Enumerators were still in the field; (iii) undertaking spot checks and validation exercises to quality assure the work being done by Field Officers; and (iv) resolving promptly technical issues and challenges to ensure a smooth and timely data collection exercise.

### **1.13 Quality Assurance, Monitoring and Evaluation**

In both the planning and implementation phases of the census taking quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation were integral aspects of the operations. Each work stream had an independent person responsible for risk profiling and regularly reporting to the CCT. Products for monitoring and quality assuring the censuses processes were obtained from diverse sources including historical data from previous population and housing censuses, the Ghana Census of Agriculture (GCA) and household-based sample surveys and external data sources such as building footprints from satellite imagery.

Two categories of monitors—national and zonal—were engaged at different stages of the census implementation including demarcation, training and data collection. Another layer of monitoring was provided by independent international and national experts. Finally, a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is being implemented to assess the completeness and accuracy of the Census data.

### **1.14 Finance and Logistics**

The Government of Ghana provided the bulk of the funds for the conduct of the 2021 PHC. Development Partners and private sector sponsors provided additional funds, technical and logistical support for specific census implementation activities such as training, hiring of consultants and report writing. Electronic Payment System was used to transfer funds to the regions, districts, suppliers and field staff engaged in the conduct of the 2021 PHC.



Logistics were despatched to the 272 statistical districts and returnable field logistics retrieved back to the headquarters after fieldwork with support from the Jospong Group of Companies, the Electoral Commission (EC) and the West African Examination Council (WAEC).

### **1.15 Partnership and Collaboration**

Various partnerships and collaborations were leveraged to manage the census processes, particularly for technical, financial and logistical support, as well as PEA campaigns. GSS held meetings with DPs, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), tertiary institutions and private organisations to sensitise them on the census process, the strategic areas needing support and the usefulness of the census data. These meetings led to, among others, access to geospatial resources (satellite imagery, GIS software, building footprints and EA assessment tools), the services of experts, supplies of personal protective equipment, bulk messaging and publicity platforms, access to training facilities, vehicles, storage and office facilities, printing and hauling of materials and funding.

### **1.16 Census in COVID-19 Era**

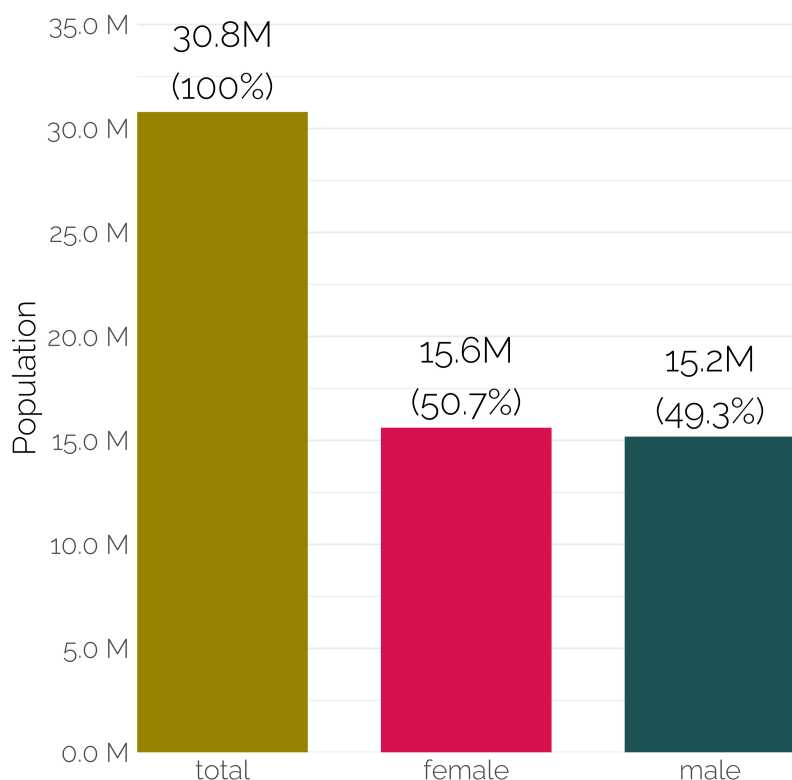
The COVID-19 pandemic had wide ranging effects on the Census leading to postponement of the census date, interruptions in the supply of logistics, variations in the mode and facilitation of training, need for intense public engagement and additional cost. Due to these challenges, GSS reorganised its activities and expanded partnership arrangements with relevant national institutions and international organisations

- 
- 1) The Census could not be organised in March 2020 because of the COVID-19 situation in the country
  - 2) The Metropolitan areas have been represented at the sub-metro level bringing the total number of statistical districts to 272.
  - 3) Non-household populations comprise people in transit (long-distance travellers), educational institutions (boarding facilities), hotels and guest houses, police cells, and hospitals (in-patients)

## 2. Results in Graphics

### Population

Figure 1: **Ghana's Population in 2021 PHC; Total, Males and Females**



**30,792,608**

is the 2021 Population

- Females (50.7%) outnumber males (49.3%), by 0.4 million.
- Ghana's population has grown five-fold since independence.

Figure 2: **Population Size; Ghana 1960-2021 Censuses**

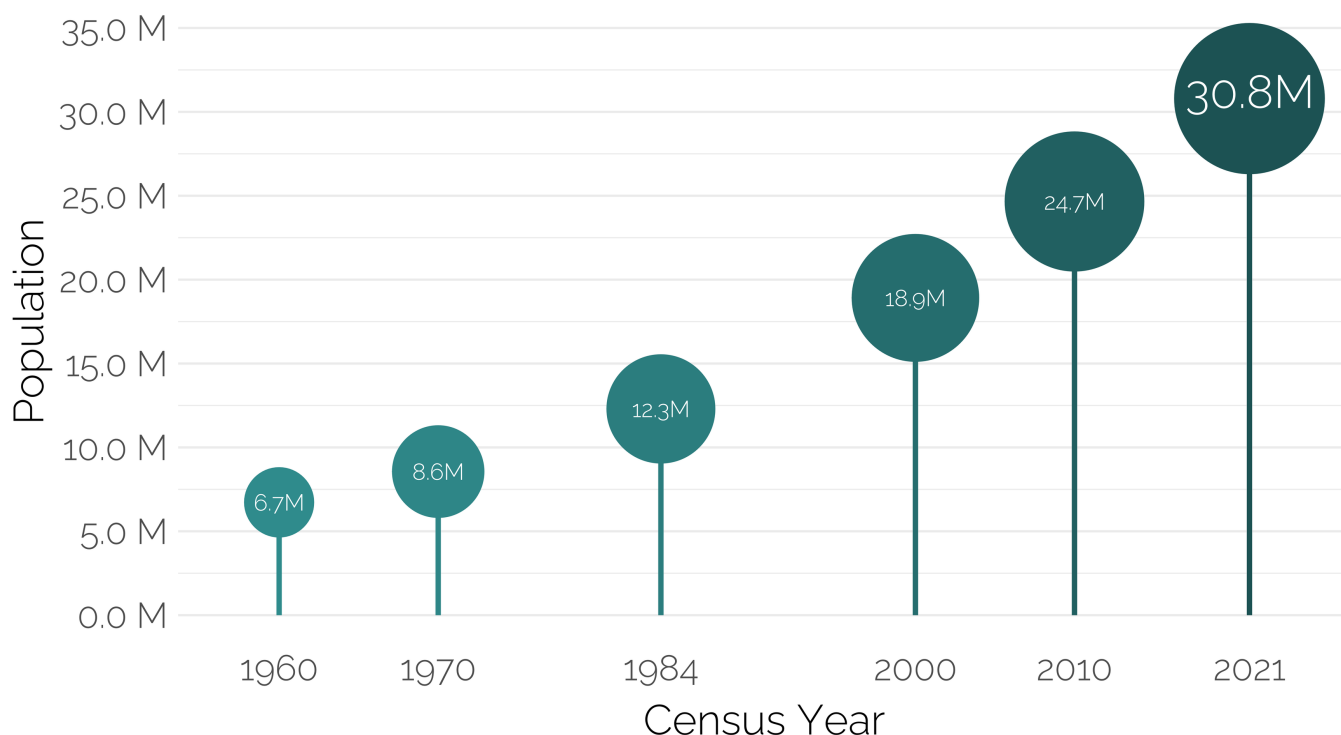
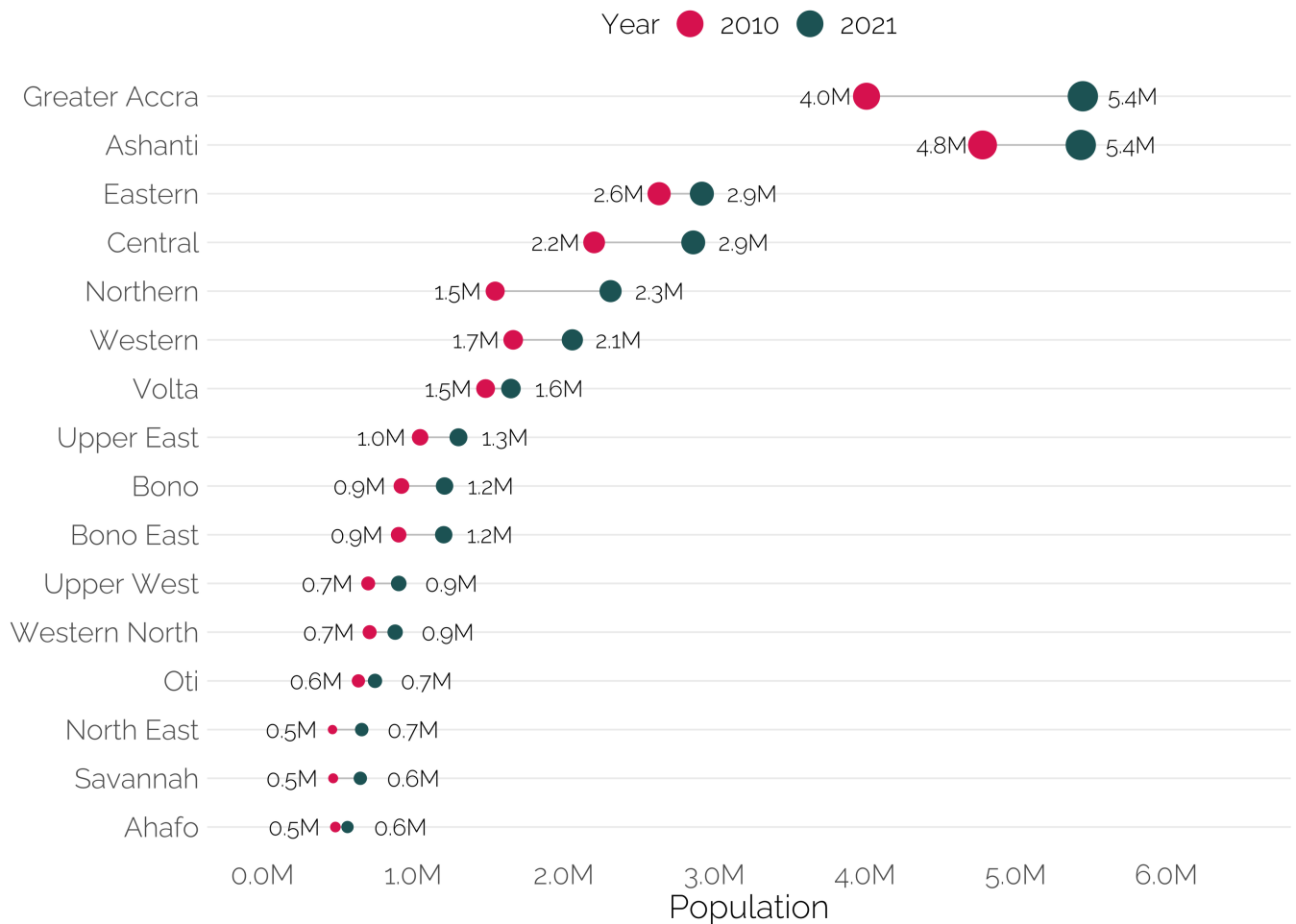


Figure 3: Population by Region; Ghana 2010 and 2021 Censuses



# Population Size and Density

- More than one-third of persons in Ghana live in Greater Accra Region or Ashanti Region.
- Regions in southern Ghana have the highest population concentration.
- Greater Accra Region is six times as densely populated as the next densely populated region (Central Region).

Figure 4: Population Density Map; Ghana 2021 Census

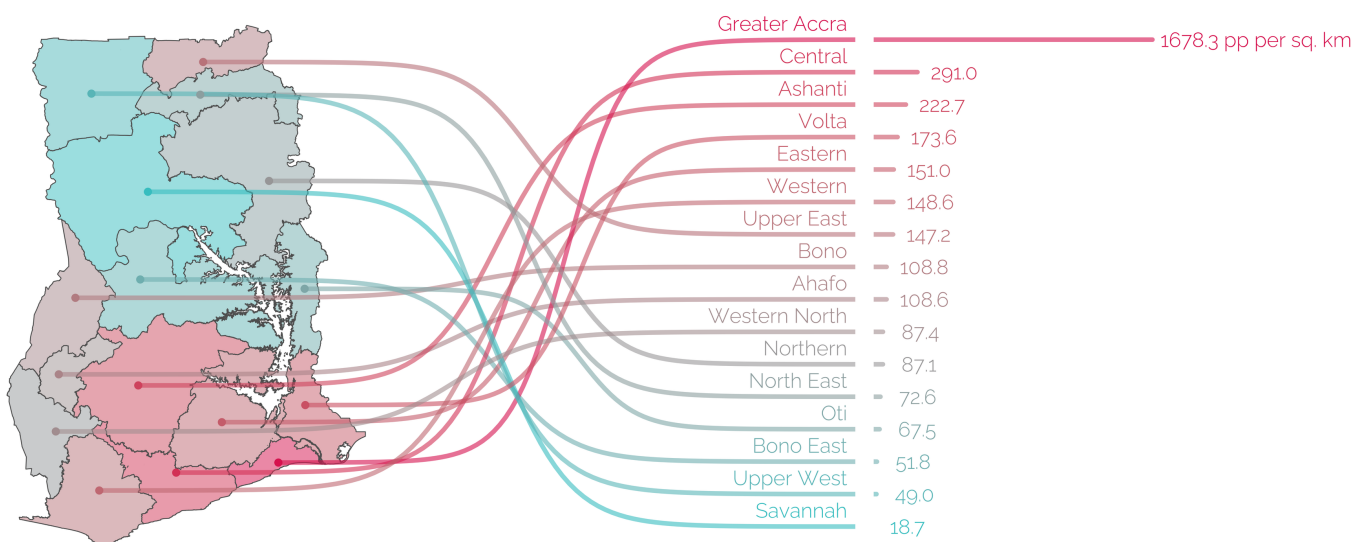


Figure 5: **Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Ghana 1960-2021 Censuses**

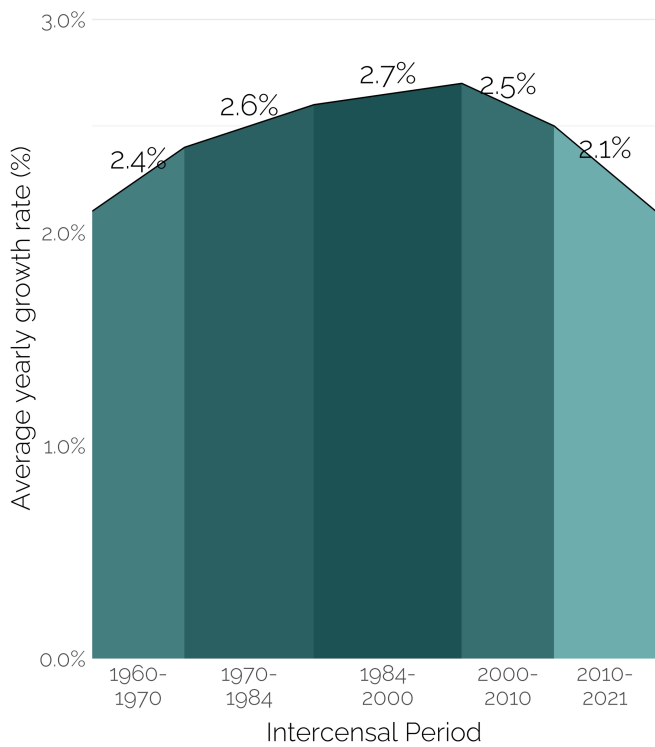
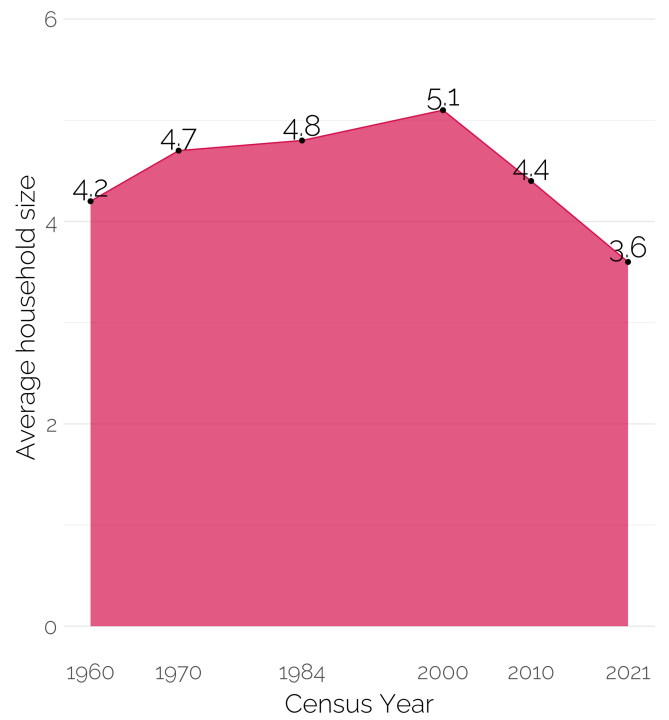


Figure 6: **Average Household Size; Ghana 1960-2021 Censuses**



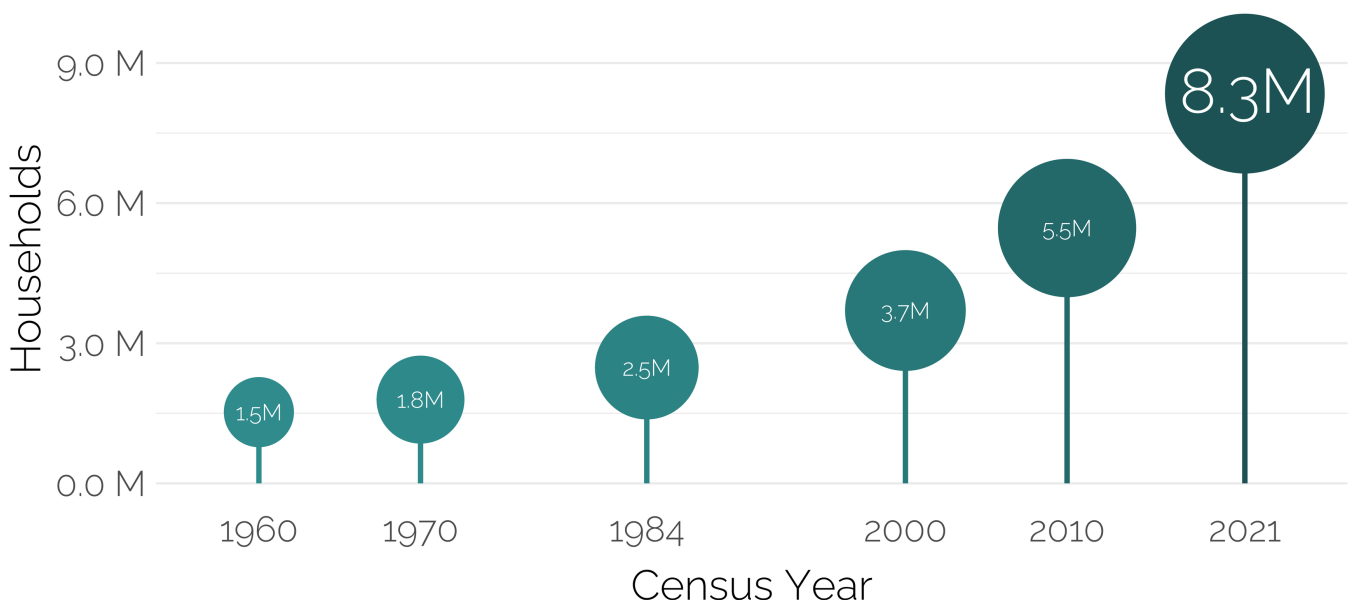
# Households

**8,345,414**

number of households

- Ghana's population is growing, but at a declining rate since the 2000 census.
- Ghana's number of households has grown five-fold since 1960.
- Average household size is on the decline since the year 2000.
- Average household size is at the lowest level ever at 3.6.

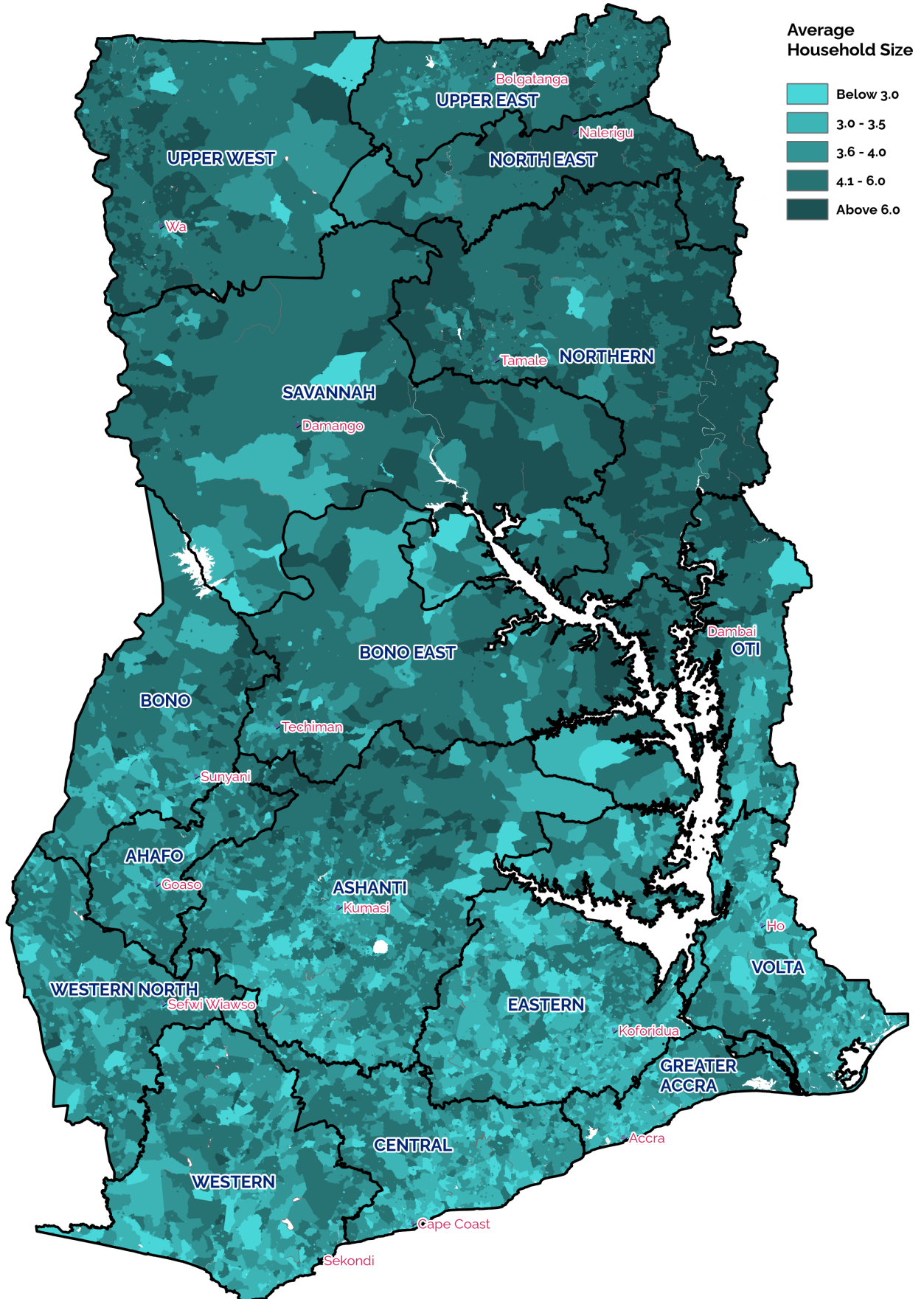
Figure 7: **Number of Households; Ghana 1960-2021 Censuses**



# Household Size

- Regions in southern Ghana recorded the lowest average household sizes

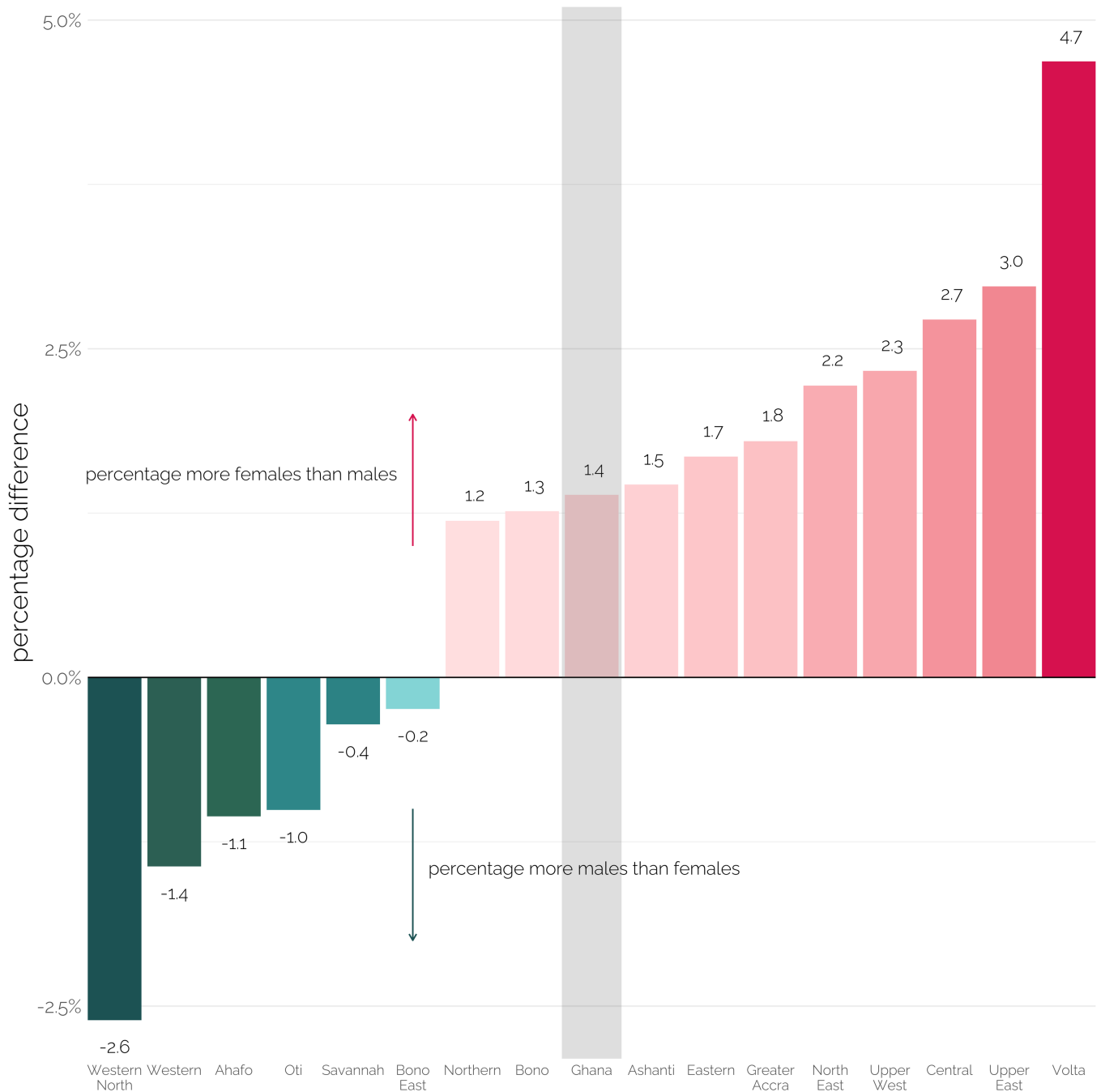
Figure 8: Average Household Sizes; Ghana 2021 Census



# Males and Females

- Females most outnumber males in Volta (4.7%), Upper West (3.0%) and Central (2.7%).
- Males outnumber females in six regions, most notably in Western North Region (2.6%).

Figure 9: **Difference in Shares (%) of Females and Males by Region; Ghana 2021 Census**





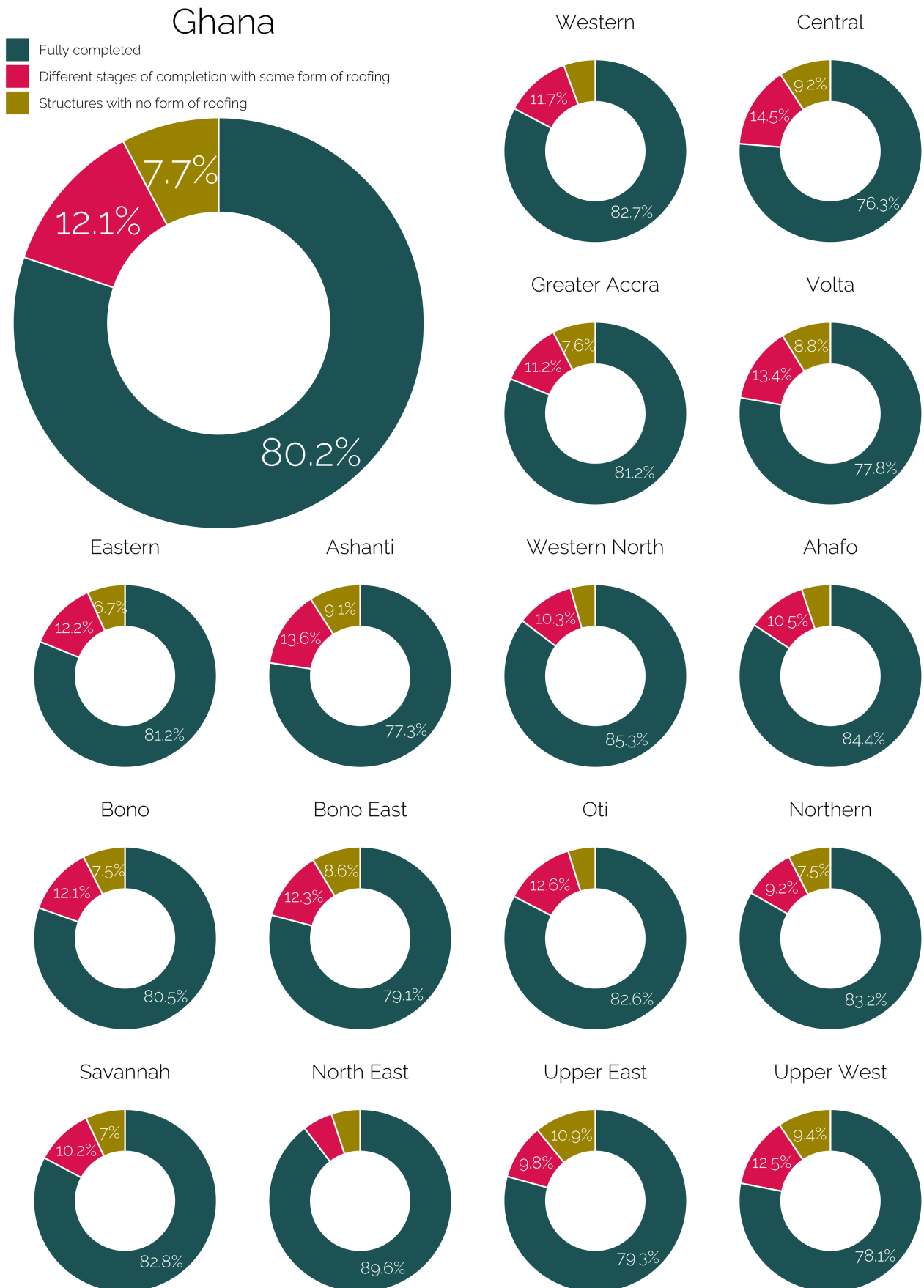
# Completion of Structures

- One in five structures listed are uncompleted.

**10,661,421**

number of listed structures

Figure 10: Level of Completion of Structures; Ghana 2021 Census



# Use of Structures

- More than half of structures are used for residential purpose in Ghana.

Figure 11: **Structures by Use in Ghana; Ghana 2021 Census**

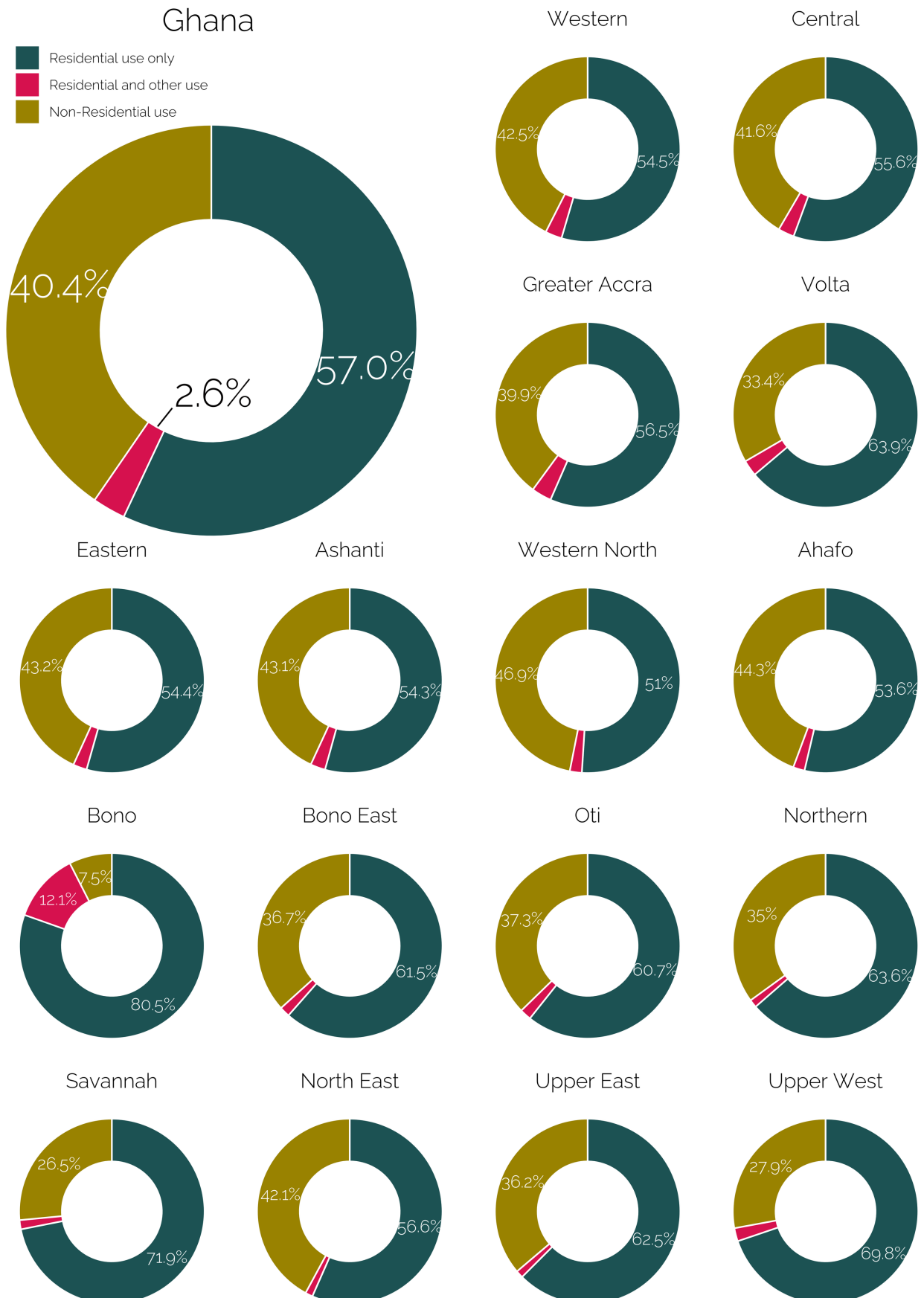


Figure 12: **Structures by Type; Ghana 2021 Census**



# Structures

**9,837,153**

**total number of  
roofed structures**

- Twenty percent of structures in Ghana are metal containers, wooden structures or kiosks.

Figure 13: **Structures by Type and Region; Ghana 2021 Census**

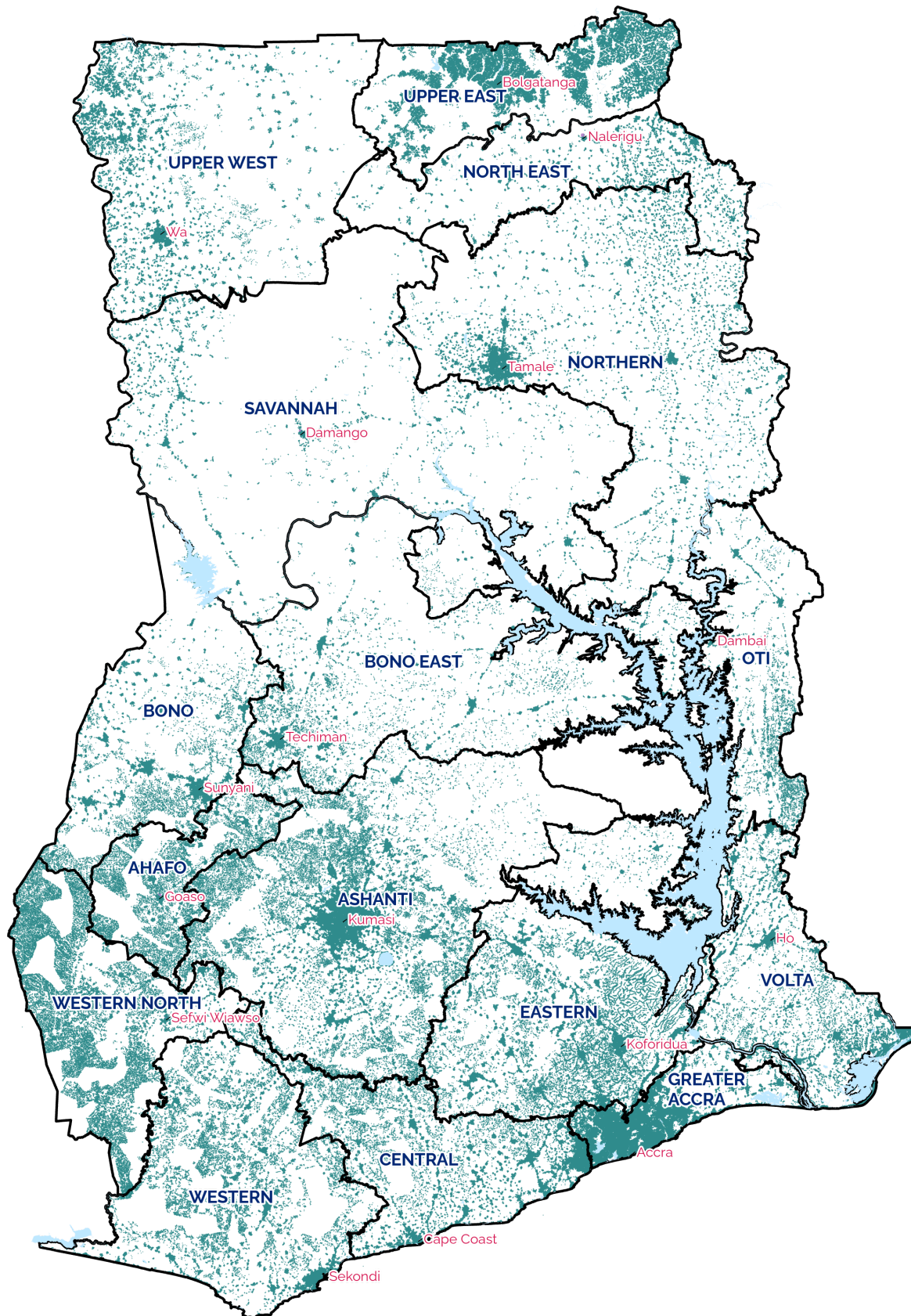
Each square represents a 1000 structures



# Residential Structures

- Residential structures in Ghana are concentrated mainly in regions in the southern part and in the Upper East Region.

Figure 14: Concentration of Residential Structures; Ghana 2021 Census



### 3. Results in Tables

Table 1: Population in Households and Non-households by Region and Sex; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Total Population			Household Population			Non-household Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>30,792,608</b>	<b>15,182,459</b>	<b>15,610,149</b>	<b>30,048,166</b>	<b>14,817,814</b>	<b>15,230,352</b>	<b>744,442</b>	<b>364,645</b>	<b>379,797</b>
Western	2,057,225	1,043,400	1,013,825	2,019,891	1,024,811	995,080	37,334	18,589	18,745
Central	2,859,821	1,390,985	1,468,836	2,771,283	1,347,646	1,423,637	88,538	43,339	45,199
Greater Accra	5,446,237	2,674,192	2,772,045	5,376,531	2,637,354	2,739,177	69,706	36,838	32,868
Volta	1,649,523	786,112	863,411	1,592,070	758,041	834,029	57,453	28,071	29,382
Eastern	2,917,039	1,434,021	1,483,018	2,815,202	1,386,045	1,429,157	101,837	47,976	53,861
Ashanti	5,432,485	2,676,394	2,756,091	5,241,282	2,583,595	2,657,687	191,203	92,799	98,404
Western North	880,855	451,911	428,944	869,720	446,813	422,907	11,135	5,098	6,037
Ahafo	564,536	285,251	279,285	549,076	278,693	270,383	15,460	6,558	8,902
Bono	1,208,965	596,841	612,124	1,175,345	580,439	594,906	33,620	16,402	17,218
Bono East	1,203,306	603,095	600,211	1,184,541	594,112	590,429	18,765	8,983	9,782
Oti	747,227	377,380	369,847	732,726	369,729	362,997	14,501	7,651	6,850
Northern	2,310,943	1,141,708	1,169,235	2,275,388	1,123,224	1,152,164	35,555	18,484	17,071
Savannah	649,627	325,973	323,654	643,142	322,604	320,538	6,485	3,369	3,116
North East	658,903	322,139	336,764	651,079	318,712	332,367	7,824	3,427	4,397
Upper East	1,301,221	631,258	669,963	1,272,066	617,135	654,931	29,155	14,123	15,032
Upper West	904,695	441,799	462,896	878,824	428,861	449,963	25,871	12,938	12,933



Table 2: Population Share and Percentage Change by Region; Ghana 2010 and 2021 Censuses

Region	2021		2010		2010 - 2021	
	Population	% Share	Population	% Share	% Change	
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>30,792,608</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,658,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	
Western	2,057,225	6.7	1,664,586	6.8	23.6	
Central	2,859,821	9.3	2,201,863	8.9	29.9	
Greater Accra	5,446,237	17.7	4,010,054	16.3	35.8	
Volta	1,649,523	5.4	1,481,363	6.0	11.4	
Eastern	2,917,039	9.5	2,633,154	10.7	10.8	
Ashanti	5,432,485	17.6	4,780,380	19.4	13.6	
Western North	880,855	2.9	711,435	2.9	23.8	
Ahafo	564,536	1.8	484,210	2.0	16.6	
Bono	1,208,965	3.9	922,617	3.7	31.0	
Bono East	1,203,306	3.9	904,156	3.7	33.1	
Oti	747,227	2.4	636,889	2.6	17.3	
Northern	2,310,943	7.5	1,544,946	6.3	49.6	
Savannah	649,627	2.1	469,510	1.9	38.4	
North East	658,903	2.1	465,005	1.9	41.7	
Upper East	1,301,221	4.2	1,046,545	4.2	24.3	
Upper West	904,695	2.9	702,110	2.8	28.9	

Table 3: Population and Sex Composition by Region; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Number			Percent	
	Total Population	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>30,792,608</b>	<b>15,182,459</b>	<b>15,610,149</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Western	2,057,225	1,043,400	1,013,825	50.7	49.3
Central	2,859,821	1,390,985	1,468,836	48.6	51.4
Greater Accra	5,446,237	2,674,192	2,772,045	49.1	50.9
Volta	1,649,523	786,112	863,411	47.7	52.3
Eastern	2,917,039	1,434,021	1,483,018	49.2	50.8
Ashanti	5,432,485	2,676,394	2,756,091	49.3	50.7
Western North	880,855	451,911	428,944	51.3	48.7
Ahafo	564,536	285,251	279,285	50.5	49.5
Bono	1,208,965	596,841	612,124	49.4	50.6
Bono East	1,203,306	603,095	600,211	50.1	49.9
Oti	747,227	377,380	369,847	50.5	49.5
Northern	2,310,943	1,141,708	1,169,235	49.4	50.6
Savannah	649,627	325,973	323,654	50.2	49.8
North East	658,903	322,139	336,764	48.9	51.1
Upper East	1,301,221	631,258	669,963	48.5	51.5
Upper West	904,695	441,799	462,896	48.8	51.2



Table 4: Total Population, Land Area and Population Density by Region; Ghana 2010 and 2021 Censuses

Region	Land Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density (Persons. per sq. Km)	
		2021	2010	2021	2010
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>238,533</b>	<b>30,792,608</b>	<b>24,658,823</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>103.4</b>
Western	13,842	2,057,225	1,664,586	148.6	120.3
Central	9,826	2,859,821	2,201,863	291.0	224.1
Greater Accra	3,245	5,446,237	4,010,054	1678.3	1235.8
Volta	9,504	1,649,523	1,481,363	173.6	155.9
Eastern	19,323	2,917,039	2,633,154	151.0	136.3
Ashanti	24,389	5,432,485	4,780,380	222.7	196.0
Western North	10,079	880,855	711,435	87.4	70.6
Ahafo	5,196	564,536	484,210	108.6	93.2
Bono	11,113	1,208,965	922,617	108.8	83.0
Bono East	23,248	1,203,306	904,156	51.8	38.9
Oti	11,066	747,227	636,889	67.5	57.6
Northern	26,524	2,310,943	1,544,946	87.1	58.2
Savannah	34,790	649,627	469,510	18.7	13.5
North East	9,070	658,903	465,005	72.6	51.3
Upper East	8,842	1,301,221	1,046,545	147.2	118.4
Upper West	18,476	904,695	702,110	49.0	38.0

Table 5: Households, Population and Average Household Size by Region; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Number of Households	Household Population	Average Household Size
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>8,345,414</b>	<b>30,048,166</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Western	619,329	2,019,891	3.3
Central	837,054	2,771,283	3.3
Greater Accra	1,698,009	5,376,531	3.2
Volta	488,476	1,592,070	3.3
Eastern	877,090	2,815,202	3.2
Ashanti	1,519,667	5,241,282	3.4
Western North	239,753	869,720	3.6
Ahafo	152,625	549,076	3.6
Bono	317,741	1,175,345	3.7
Bono East	288,436	1,184,541	4.1
Oti	173,924	732,726	4.2
Northern	437,773	2,275,388	5.2
Savannah	132,393	643,142	4.9
North East	108,051	651,079	6.0
Upper East	264,332	1,272,066	4.8
Upper West	190,761	878,824	4.6

Table 6: Number of Structures by Region and Level of Completion; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Number				Percent			
	Total	Fully Completed	Different stages of completion	Structures with no form of roofing	Total	Fully Completed	Different stages of completion	Structures with no form of roofing
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>10,661,421</b>	<b>8,547,391</b>	<b>1,289,762</b>	<b>824,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Western	815,859	674,546	95,309	46,004	100.0	82.7	11.7	5.6
Central	1,106,704	844,314	160,374	102,016	100.0	76.3	14.5	9.2
Greater Accra	2,061,234	1,673,814	230,198	157,222	100.0	81.2	11.2	7.6
Volta	691,662	537,998	92,723	60,941	100.0	77.8	13.4	8.8
Eastern	1,183,999	961,196	144,018	78,785	100.0	81.2	12.2	6.7
Ashanti	1,795,006	1,387,505	243,650	163,851	100.0	77.3	13.6	9.1
Western North	427,789	364,859	44,112	18,818	100.0	85.3	10.3	4.4
Ahafo	218,684	184,558	22,974	11,152	100.0	84.4	10.5	5.1
Bono	422,589	340,017	50,943	31,629	100.0	80.5	12.1	7.5
Bono East	392,936	310,774	48,302	33,860	100.0	79.1	12.3	8.6
Oti	249,166	205,827	31,447	11,892	100.0	82.6	12.6	4.8
Northern	439,773	366,110	40,483	33,180	100.0	83.2	9.2	7.5
Savannah	179,060	148,203	18,313	12,544	100.0	82.8	10.2	7.0
North East	132,974	119,169	6,988	6,817	100.0	89.6	5.3	5.1
Upper East	303,120	240,352	29,770	32,998	100.0	79.3	9.8	10.9
Upper West	240,866	188,149	30,158	22,559	100.0	78.1	12.5	9.4

Table 7: Residential and Non-Residential Structures by Region; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Number				Percent			
	Total	Residential use only	Residential and other use	Non-Residential use	Total	Residential use only	Residential and other use	Non-Residential use
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>9,837,153</b>	<b>5,604,205</b>	<b>254,940</b>	<b>3,978,008</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>40.4</b>
Western	769,855	419,859	22,643	327,353	100.0	54.5	2.9	42.5
Central	1,004,688	558,901	28,121	417,666	100.0	55.6	2.8	41.6
Greater Accra	1,904,012	1,076,556	67,416	760,040	100.0	56.5	3.5	39.9
Volta	630,721	402,965	17,380	210,376	100.0	63.9	2.8	33.4
Eastern	1,105,214	601,644	26,518	477,052	100.0	54.4	2.4	43.2
Ashanti	1,631,155	886,373	42,457	702,325	100.0	54.3	2.6	43.1
Western North	408,971	208,604	8,610	191,757	100.0	51.0	2.1	46.9
Ahafo	207,532	111,262	4,246	92,024	100.0	53.6	2.0	44.3
Bono	390,960	202,025	8,025	180,910	100.0	51.7	2.1	46.3
Bono East	359,076	220,902	6,293	131,881	100.0	61.5	1.8	36.7
Oti	237,274	144,128	4,666	88,480	100.0	60.7	2.0	37.3
Northern	406,593	258,592	5,828	142,173	100.0	63.6	1.4	35.0
Savannah	165,787	119,246	2,584	43,957	100.0	71.9	1.6	26.5
North East	126,157	71,390	1,597	53,170	100.0	56.6	1.3	42.1
Upper East	270,122	168,848	3,497	97,777	100.0	62.5	1.3	36.2
Upper West	219,036	152,910	5,059	61,067	100.0	69.8	2.3	27.9

Note: These numbers exclude structures at lintel level without roof, window level, concrete/metal/pillars levels

Table 8: Structures by Region and Type; Ghana 2021 Census

Region	Number					Percent						
	Total	Conventional Structures	Metal Containers	Wooden Structures	Kiosks	Others	Total	Conventional Structures	Metal Containers	Wooden Structures	Kiosks	Others
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>9,837,153</b>	<b>7,740,836</b>	<b>786,083</b>	<b>950,315</b>	<b>273,421</b>	<b>86,498</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Western	769,855	627,930	38,115	82,032	18,621	3,157	100.0	81.6	5.0	10.7	2.4	0.4
Central	1,004,688	820,825	64,883	89,812	16,516	12,652	100.0	81.7	6.5	8.9	1.6	1.3
Greater Accra	1,904,012	1,282,733	287,680	178,218	140,642	14,739	100.0	67.4	15.1	9.4	7.4	0.8
Volta	630,721	554,768	20,502	39,869	12,002	3,580	100.0	88.0	3.3	6.3	1.9	0.6
Eastern	1,105,214	857,558	69,942	152,726	17,490	7,498	100.0	77.6	6.3	13.8	1.6	0.7
Ashanti	1,631,155	1,241,546	170,383	174,019	31,855	13,352	100.0	76.1	10.4	10.7	2.0	0.8
Western North	408,971	330,884	9,904	58,540	9,195	448	100.0	80.9	2.4	14.3	2.2	0.1
Ahafo	207,532	152,784	7,633	39,733	4,820	2,562	100.0	73.6	3.7	19.1	2.3	1.2
Bono	390,960	288,120	26,571	66,814	7,067	2,388	100.0	73.7	6.8	17.1	1.8	0.6
Bono East	359,076	292,973	22,457	33,292	4,755	5,599	100.0	81.6	6.3	9.3	1.3	1.6
Oti	237,274	209,017	5,523	17,374	2,924	2,436	100.0	88.1	2.3	7.3	1.2	1.0
Northern	406,593	362,500	30,473	7,448	2,920	3,252	100.0	89.2	7.5	1.8	0.7	0.8
Savannah	165,787	148,251	3,771	7,597	976	5,192	100.0	89.4	2.3	4.6	0.6	3.1
North East	126,157	120,328	2,522	808	660	1,839	100.0	95.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.5
Upper East	270,122	243,999	17,885	1,271	1,915	5,052	100.0	90.3	6.6	0.5	0.7	1.9
Upper West	219,036	206,620	7,839	762	1,063	2,752	100.0	94.3	3.6	0.3	0.5	1.3

Note: Conventional structures comprise buildings constructed from cement blocks, concrete, landcrete, burnt bricks or mud. This table excludes structures at lintel level without roof, window level, concrete/metal/pillars levels



**You Count, Get Counted**

<https://census2021.statsghana.gov.gh/>