



Women and Men in Ghana



A STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM 2014



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Preface and Acknowledgements

The need for improving statistics and indicators on the situation of women was first recognized at the global level by the World Conference on Women in 1975. The third and the fourth world conferences on women, which took place in Nairobi, 1985, and Beijing, 1995 respectively, also recognized that many policies, programmes and actions had not had much impact in addressing gender inequalities. They, therefore, stressed the availability of gender-specific data as a necessary condition for improving the situation of women.

The production of gender statistics is an important requirement for tracking progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, one of which emphasizes the need to eliminate gender disparities in educational levels, literacy rates, wage employment and political participation as a means to sustainable development (Goal 3). These statistics are also indispensable for evidence-based decision-making and for promoting the socio-economic security of all members of the society.

This publication addresses the issue of gender and statistics, a critical consideration for policies and

programmes for the promotion of equal opportunities for women and men, girls and boys. The first compendium was published in 2006. The maiden edition had topics on six broad areas and milestones in Women's Empowerment in Ghana. The second edition was expanded to include topics such as Economic Activity, Migration and Tourism, Access to Credit, and Remittances and Transfers. This third edition includes two new topics – Time Use and Information and Communication Technologies. Data for this publication are derived from population and housing censuses and surveys conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service, as well as administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

The Statistical Service is grateful to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting this effort. The Service would also like to express its profound appreciation to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit, the Prisons Service, and other MDAs that have contributed to this publication in diverse ways. Several other experts, especially Mr. Kofi Agyeman-Duah, have supported this endeavour and we greatly appreciate their comments and inputs. Finally, our gratitude goes to Ms. Ama Akoto-Bamfo, a Senior Statistician at the Ghana Statistical Service, for her dedication and drive in putting together this report and

Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu assisted with revisions at the final stages of the report preparation. It is our expectation that this publication would make statistics more accessible to our stakeholders and users, and enhance statistical literacy whilst bringing statistics to the center of routine decision-making.

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1. Towards Equality between Women and Men in Ghana

Gender Equality

Gender equality refers to a situation where women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential such that they are able to contribute equally to national political, economic, social and cultural development and benefit equally from the results. It pertains to equal distribution of resources and benefits and participation of women and men in all areas of society and also to the need to give equal weight to the knowledge, experience and values of both women and men in society. Gender Equality entails that the underlying causes of discrimination are systematically identified and removed in order to give women and men equal opportunities. The absence of discrimination on the basis of one's sex in the allocation of resources or benefits or in access to services is the hallmark of any society which practices gender equality.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy Context in Ghana

In 1957 Ghana became the first African state south of the Sahara to gain independence. In recognition of the role played by women activists during the struggle for independence, a few women were appointed as legislators. In 1960, the National Council of Women was established, which was responsible for establishing day nurseries, vocational centers and education programs for women. The post-independence government initiatives continued to draw from the existing patriarchal structures in ways that resulted in the deepening of social and gender divides. In spite of the early acknowledgement of the unfair social and gender exclusions, development programming efforts lacked the necessary impetus and good will for reversing the situation. The trend continued into the 1980s when the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) were introduced to reverse the economic decline. During that period gender activism also gained momentum.

The Ghana Gender Profile Assessment study conducted by the African Development Bank (AfDB) reinforced that gender inequality continues to undermine local and national efforts for improving living conditions, reducing poverty and enhancing national development

in Ghana even though gender discussions entered the national development discourse right from independence. These discussions have, however, received slow programming and resource support.

Over the years the government has ratified conventions, created structures and extended support to gender work. The Republic of Ghana is also committed to global, regional and sub-regional gender equality agenda and has signed and ratified key international and regional protocols. Furthermore, Ghana is signatory to a number of instruments on gender equality, including CEDAW which emphasizes the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls, the Protocol on the Rights of Women and, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights which were adopted in 2005 as well as the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets which guarantee women's rights. In addition, Ghana has a National Action Plan (NAP) to enhance women's leadership in the implementation of the UN Security Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. However, progress has been slow. In 2006, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) team noted that the marginalization of women remains a real problem in Ghana despite constitutional and other legislative provisions made to protect and secure the rights of women.

Gender Equality Legal and Policy Framework

Treaties and Conventions

The relevant signed treaties and conventions include the following:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979 (Signed on 17 July, 1980 and Ratified on 2 January, 1986);
- Beijing Platform for Action, 1994;
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-OP) 1999 (Signed on 24 February, 2000);
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966 (Ratified on 7 December, 2000);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966 (Ratified on 7 December, 2000);
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) (Ratified on 24 January, 1989 and Signed on 3 July, 2004);

- Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (Voted in favour as a member on the 13 September, 2007);
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (4 January, 1969);
- International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1991 (2 September, 1990);
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC) 1990 (1, July 2003); and the
- International Conference on Population and Development, 1994.

Relevant Legislation for Gender Equality in Ghana

The Constitution of Ghana was adopted in 1992 and came into effect on January 7, 1993. Consisting of 26 Chapters, the Constitution features an elaborate and comprehensive human rights regime. Chapter five is entirely devoted to fundamental human rights and freedoms consistent with the International Bill of Rights. These include political and civil rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights:

- Article 17 states that all persons are equal before the Law.
- Article 17(2) states that “a person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed, social or economic status.”
- Article 17(4) makes provision for special legislation or policies to address discriminatory socio-cultural, economic or educational imbalances in the Ghanaian society.
- Article 18 guarantees every citizen’s right to property.
- Article 22 provides that spouses shall have equal access to property jointly acquired during marriage, and that assets which are jointly acquired during marriage shall be distributed equitably between the spouses upon dissolution of the marriage.
- Article 22 also prohibits the deprivation of a reasonable provision of a spouse’s estate upon death or dissolution of marriage.

Relevant Policies and National Plans for Gender Equality

The National Gender and Children’s Policy prepared by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

(MoGCSP) is an integral part of the sustainable development process and reinforces the overall development objectives of Ghana. Its main objective is to mainstream gender concerns into the national development process in order to improve the social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people of Ghana, particularly women and children. The policy framework recognizes the critical role of other stakeholders such as state institutions and organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations as well as international organizations - and envisages the establishment of a Multi-Sector Steering Committee to be coordinated by MoGCSP and led by the Ministry of Finance.

The specific objectives of the National Gender and Children's Policy include the following:

- To address existing gender inequalities through policy review, legal reforms and enforcement of existing legislation;
- To provide a national framework from which policies are derived;
- To implement activities designed to strengthen women and children's role in economic development;

- To promote women's equal access to, and control over, economically significant resources and benefits;
- To enhance the survival, development and protection of children.

Source: "The Revised National Gender Policy (Working Draft) 2012" and "The FAO Policy Document on Gender Inequalities in Rural Employment in Ghana, 2012".

2. Milestones on Women Empowerment in Ghana

The Legacies of the First Women

Year	Milestone
1900/1901	Nana Yaa Asantewaa, Queen mother of Ejisu-Ashanti, was the first woman to lead the Ashanti's in a war against British rule in Ashanti. The war is popularly known as the Yaa Asantewaa War.
1954	Ms Mabel Dove was the first and only woman to be appointed as a member of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly
1957	Mrs T.S. Okoh, first Ghanaian woman who designed Ghana's National Flag.
1960-1966	Mrs Susana Alhassan, first Woman to be appointed Minister in the First Republic
1966	Her Lordship Mrs Justice Annie-Jiaggie, the first woman to be appointed a Supreme Court Judge.
1971	Amendment of the Matrimonial Clauses Act in the Criminal Code (Act 367).
1975	Establishment of the National Council on Women and Development (NCWD).
1979	Mrs Amon Nikoi, the first woman to be appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.
1979 – 1981	Affirmative Action Policy instituted to increase female participation and appointment in local level governance from 30% to 50%.

Year	Milestone
1981	Mrs Mary Chinery-Hesse, appointed first ever woman Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System
1985	Establishment of the Federation of International Women Lawyers, Ghana (FIDA).
1985	Passage of the Intestate Succession Law, PNDC L 111
1986	Ghana ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
1989	Mrs Mary Chinery-Hesse, first ever woman to be appointed Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organisation
1990	Ghana ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In other words, Ghana agreed to protect the Rights of Children as enshrined in the CRC and the Children's Act.
1991	Mrs Justice Joyce Adeline Bamford-Addo, the second woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court of Ghana.
1992 – 1996	During the 1st Parliament of the 4th Republic, female representation to their male counterparts in Parliament was in the ratio of 16:184.
1995	Beijing Conference made up of Heads of State and Women Leaders provided a platform for affirmative action for women's empowerment.
1995	“Women in Broadcasting”, an NGO, was established with Sarah Akrofi-Quarcoo, News Editor of GBC, as President.
1996	Dr. Mrs Matilda Fiadzibey, appointed as first administrator of Stool Lands
1996	Mrs Gifty Afenyi-Dadzie, first Woman to be appointed President of Ghana Journalist's Association
1997	Establishment of the Gender Development Institute.

Year	Milestone
1997	Establishment of the Gender Development Institute Amendment of Section 88A of the criminal code to include the prosecution of offenders who mete out criminal customs and practices to bereaved spouses.
1999	Section 69 A of the criminal code was also amended to prohibit female genital mutilation. Section 314 A of the criminal code has also been amended to deal with domestic servitude such as ‘trokosi’.
	Launch of African Women Lawyers Association (AWLA)
1999	Establishment of the Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) of the Ghana Police Service now known as Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU).
2001	Women and Children’s Affairs Ministry established with Minister, Mrs. Gladys Asmah, as Cabinet Member.
2001	Women's Development Fund established.
2001	Ms Esther Ofori, appointed the first woman Chief Executive Officer of the Ghana Trade Fair Authority.
2002	The Government of Ghana came out with an affirmative action that 30% of government appointees should be women.
2002	Ms Eva Lokko, appointed the first woman Director-General of the National and Premier Broadcasting station Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC).
2002	Ms Elizabeth Adjei, the first female to be appointed as Director of the Ghana Immigration Service.
2002	Introduction of NEPAD School feeding programme. The programme ensures the provision of one square meal a day to school children.

Year	Milestone
2002	Ms Annan Bossman, the first Woman to act as Commissioner of the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).
2004	Professor Akua Kuenyehia, first Ghanaian woman to be appointed to the International Court of Justice in The Hague
2004	Dr. Grace Bediako, the first Woman to be appointed Government Statistician.
2004	The formulation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy. The Policy takes a holistic look at the physical, psychological and emotional development of a child from 0 – 8 years.
2004	The Gender and Child Policy was launched to address the issue of gender inequality, women's empowerment and problems and challenges affecting children.
2004	Government Capitation Grant introduced. This was to help poor needy children financially so that they could attend school and consequently reduce the incidence of child labour.
2005	Dr. Regina Adutwum, the first Woman to be appointed the Director-General of the National Development Planning Commission.
2005	Mrs Esther Apewokin, the first woman to be appointed Chief Executive of the National Population Council Secretariat.
2005	Mrs Gifty Afenyi Dadzie, the first female journalist to be appointed to the Council of State.

Year	Milestone
2005	The Africa Chapter on the Rights and Welfare of Children signed and ratified.
2005	Passage of Human Trafficking Act 694
2005	Mrs Elizabeth Mills-Robertson appointed as the first Woman Deputy IGP,.
2005	Dr. Akosua Aidoo, appointed to serve on UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
2006	Launch of a fund to support women in Local Governance (¢4bn). This was to support female political aspirants in local level elections and help attain gender parity amongst elected Assembly Members.
2007	Professor Christine Teki Ntimi-Amponsah, first Woman to be appointed as Dean of the Ghana Medical School.
2007	Passage of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA Act 732)
2007	First ever Women Achievers Photo Exhibition launched at GNAT Teachers Hall Complex
2007	Her Ladyship Justice Mrs Georgina Wood, first Woman to be appointed Chief Justice
2007	Professor Henrietta Mensah-Bonsu, first Ghanaian woman to be appointed as UN Secretary's Representative to Liberia. She doubles as Vice President in Liberia.
2007	Introduction of Gender Responsive Budgeting
2007	Establishment of MTN Hotline code for women and children in distressed situations.
2008	Piloting Gender Responsive Budgeting in 3 Sectors: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture.

Year	Milestone
2009	Rt. Hon. Justice Joyce Adeline Bamford-Addo made history as the first woman to be elected to the position of Speaker of the Fifth Parliament of the Fourth Republic of Ghana.
2009	Dr. Mrs Paulina Ekua Amponsah Senior Research Scientist at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC). She is globally revered and recognized as Ghana's first female Seismologist and the only female out of the five seismologists in Ghana
2011	Ms Christina Samia Yaba Nkrumah was elected as the first woman chairperson of the Convention People's Party and the first woman to ever head a political party in Ghana.
2012	Ms Hillary Gbedemah, Rector of the Law Institute elected a member of the United Nations Committee on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (UNCEDAW)
2012	Women Vice Presidential Candidates for the 2012 elections:
	1. Nana Sarpong-Kumankuma, Convention Peoples Party (CPP)
	2. Mrs Eva Lokko, Progressive People's Party (PPP),
	3. Mrs Helen Matervi, Peoples National Convention (PNC)
2013	Matilda Baffour Awuah, first woman to be appointed Director- General of the Ghana Prisons Service.

3. Population

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging implications for socio-economic development which ultimately impact on the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration, which to a large extent, are influenced by the population's age-sex composition. The population of Ghana was 6,726,815 in 1960 and increased to 18,912,079 in 2000 and to 24,658,823 in 2010.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census showed that the resident population of Ghana was made up of 12,024,845 males (48.8%) and 12,633,978 females (51.2%), giving an overall sex ratio of 95.2 (i.e. about 95 males to every 100 females). In numerical terms there was an excess of 609,133 females in the population. The population more than tripled within a period of fifty years spanning the period 1960 and 2010. Female numerical dominance has been a feature of Ghana since the dawn of modern censuses except in 1960 where males exceeded females by 73,725. Tables 1.1 to 1.4 show the distribution of the population by various characteristics.

The population pyramids for all the census years depict a typical scenario in developing countries, with the broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons. There is evidence of an increase in the elderly population over time, which is a manifestation of rising longevity.

The proportion of males in the age group 0-14 years has consistently been higher for males than for females. In the rest of the age groups, there were no consistent pattern in the proportions of females and males. For instance, in the 15-24 age groups there were more females than males in 1960, 1970 and 1984, but this pattern changed in 2000 and 2010. Among the population aged 65 years and above, there were higher proportions of males than females in 1960, 1970 and 2000, contrary to expectation.

Overall, about two thirds of household heads in Ghana in 2010 were males, with 62.1 percent and 69.4 percent in urban and rural localities respectively. However, large variations were found among the regions. While 40.5 percent of households in the Central region were headed by women, the proportion was 15.0 percent in the Northern region. It must be noted that the proportion of female-headed households has increased in all the ten regions since 1960.

The headship rate for males aged 15-19 years increased from 2.8 percent in 2000 to 3.8 percent in 2010, while that of females in the same age group increased from 1.8 percent in 2000 to 2.9 percent in 2010. Headship rates increased with age for both sexes for all the age groups in 2010. While headship rates among men were over 80 percent among some age groups, those of females were 50 percent or lower, especially in rural areas.

Table 3.1: Population size, 1960-2010

Year	Total	Women	Men	Men per 100 Women
1960	6,726,815	3,326,545	3,400,270	102.2
1970	8,559,313	4,311,504	4,247,809	98.5
1984	12,296,081	6,232,233	6,063,848	97.3
2000	18,912,079	9,554,697	9,357,382	97.9
2010	24,658,823	12,633,978	12,024,845	95.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 1960-2010 Population Censuses

Table 3.2: Population size and density by region, 1984

Region	Area km ²	Total	Women	Men	Density Pop Per Sq.Km
Western	23,921	1,157,807	571,519	586,288	48
Central	9,826	1,142,335	583,023	559,312	116
Greater Accra	3,245	1,431,099	730,147	700,952	441
Volta	20,570	1,211,907	624,967	586,940	59
Eastern	19,323	1,680,890	845,928	834,962	87
Ashanti	24,386	2,090,100	1,061,196	1,028,904	86
Brong Ahafo	39,557	1,206,608	592,758	613,721	31
Northern	70,384	1,164,583	587,758	576,825	17
Upper East	8,846	772,744	404,552	368,192	87
Upper West	18,476	438,008	230,256	207,752	24
All	238,533	12,296,081	5,827,552	5,695,656	52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 1984 Population Census

Table 3.3: Population size and density by region, 2000

Region	Area km2	Total	Women	Men	Density Pop Per Sq.Km
Western	23,921	1,924,577	946,401	978,176	81
Central	9,826	1,593,823	833,602	760,221	162
Greater Accra	3,245	2,905,726	1,469,591	1,436,135	896
Volta	20,570	1,635,421	844,535	790,886	80
Eastern	19,323	2,106,696	1,070,825	1,035,871	109
Ashanti	24,386	3,612,950	1,794,734	1,818,216	148
Brong Ahafo	39,557	1,815,408	904,145	911,263	46
Northern	70,384	1,820,806	913,629	907,177	26
Upper East	8,846	576,583	276,415	300,138	104
Upper West	18,476	920,089	477,597	442,492	31
All	238,533	18,912,079	9,554,697	9,357,382	79

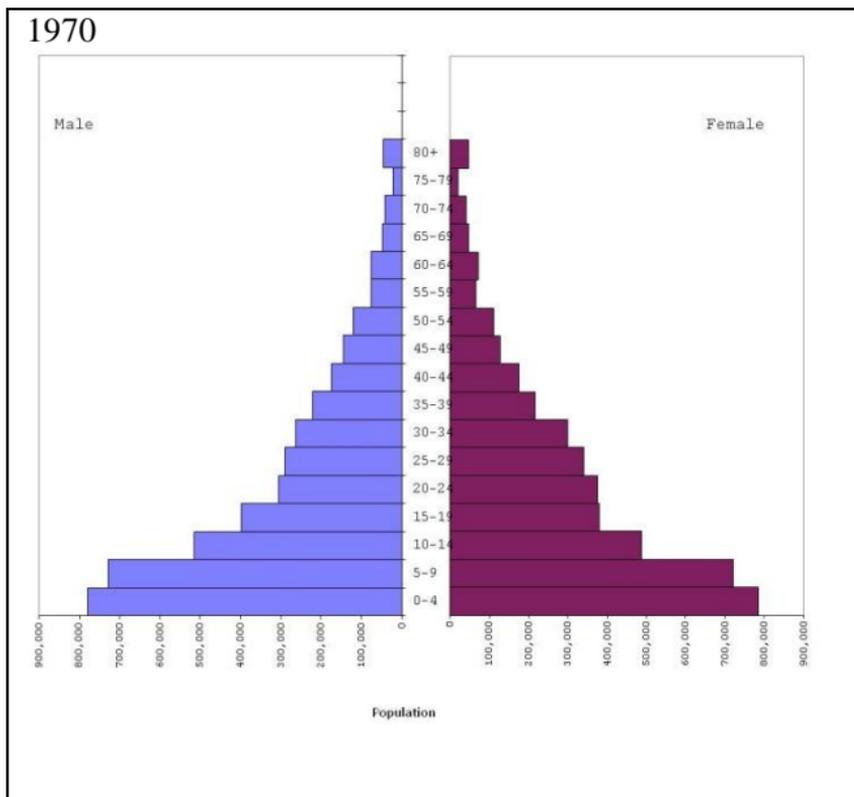
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 Population Census

Table 3.4: Population size and density by region, 2010

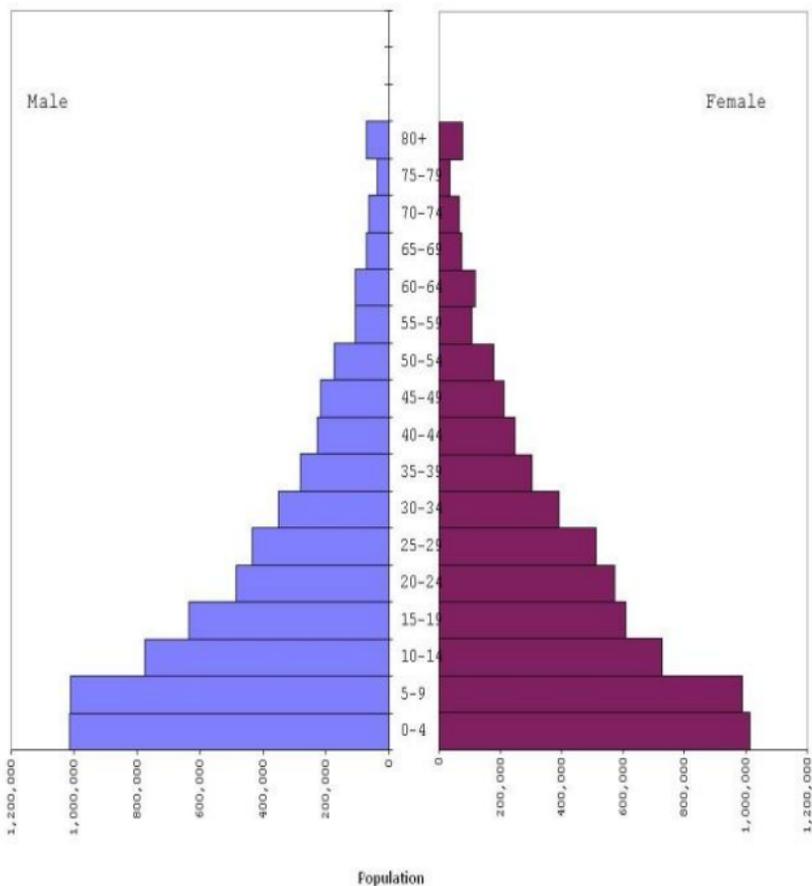
Region	Area km ²	Total	Women	Men	Density Pop Per Sq.Km
Western	23,921	2,376,021	1,188,247	1,187,774	99
Central	9,826	2,201,863	1,151,751	1,050,112	224
Greater Accra	3,245	4,010,054	2,071,829	1,938,225	1236
Volta	20,570	2,118,252	1,098,854	1,019,398	103
Eastern	19,323	2,633,154	1,342,615	1,290,539	136
Ashanti	24,386	4,780,380	2,464,328	2,316,052	196
Brong Ahafo	39,557	2,479,461	1,249,574	1,229,887	63
Northern	70,384	1,046,545	540,140	506,405	15
Upper East	8,846	2,310,983	1,165,712	1,145,271	261
Upper West	18,476	702,110	360,928	341,182	38
All	238,533	24,658,823	12,633,978	12,024,845	103

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

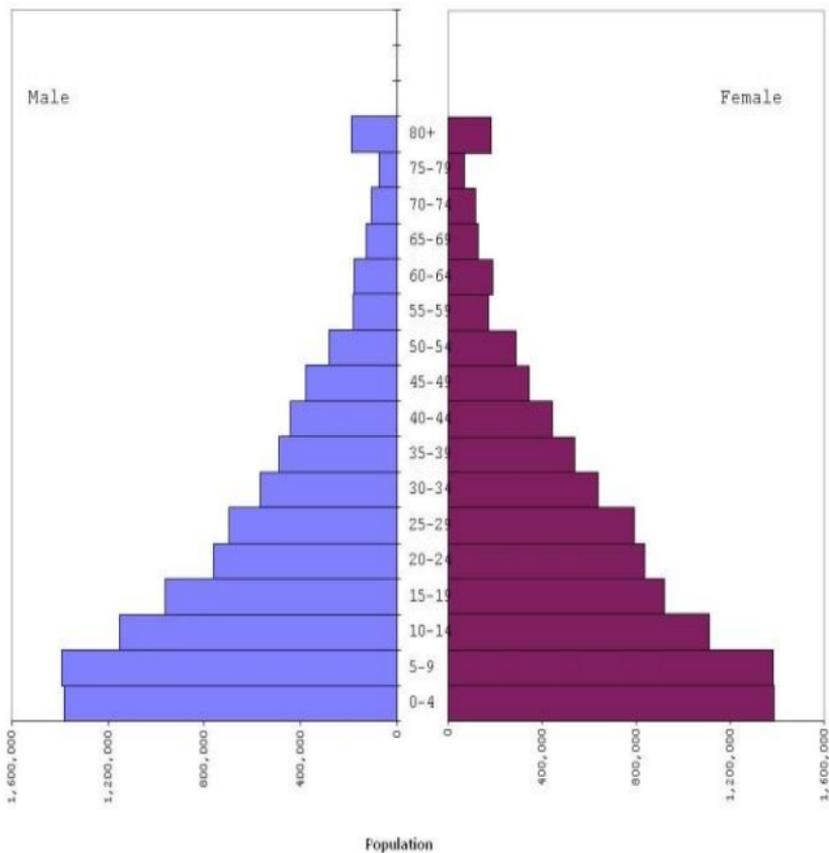
Figure 3.1: Population Pyramids for Ghana, 1970-2010



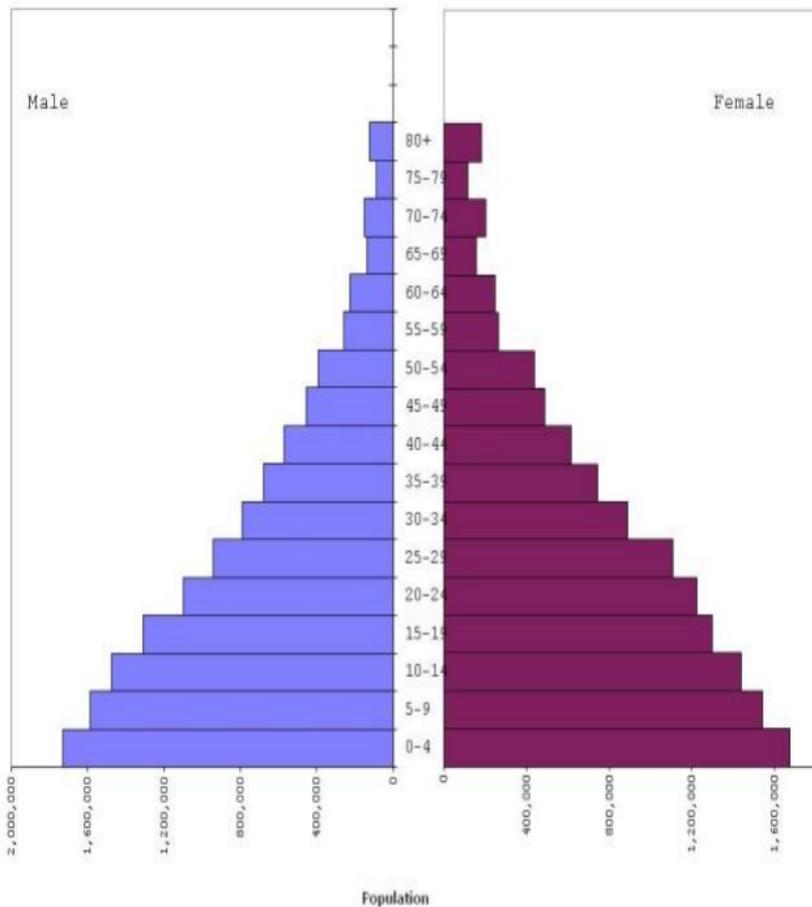
1984



2000



2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

Table 3.5: Age structure by sex, 1960-2010

Age Group	Sex	Year				
		1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Under						
15 years	Female	44.5	46.3	43.9	40.6	36.8
	Male	44.6	47.6	46.2	41.9	39.9
	Both					
	Sexes	44.5	46.9	45.0	41.3	38.3
15- 24 years	Female	17.5	17.5	19.0	18.4	20.0
	Male	16	16.6	18.5	18.5	20.1
	Both					
	Sexes	16.8	17.0	18.7	18.4	20.0
25-59 years	Female	33.1	31.0	31.3	33.6	36.0
	Male	34.1	30.3	29.7	32.4	34.1
	Both					
	Sexes	33.8	30.7	30.4	33.1	35.0
60+ years	Female	4.6	5.2	5.9	7.2	7.3
	Male	5.2	5.5	5.8	7.2	6.0
	Both					
	Sexes	4.6	5.2	5.9	7.2	6.7
65+ years	Female	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.2	5.3
	Male	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.1
	Both					
	Sexes	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.3	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population census reports, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

Table 3.6: Population by age and type of locality and sex, 2000

URBAN				
Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	1,558,632	37.0	1,492,109	40.0
15-64	2,472,586	58.0	2,359,243	58.0
65+	199,222	5.0	192,478	5.0
All	4,230,440	100.0	4,043,830	100.0

RURAL				
Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	2,326,658	44.0	2,429,444	46.0
15-64	2,695,961	50.0	2,578,506	49.0
65+	301,638	6.0	305,602	6.0
All	5,324,257	100.0	5,313,552	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.7: Population by age group and type of locality and sex, 2010

URBAN				
Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	2,169,326	33.0	2,152,954	36.0
15-64	4,048,364	62.0	3,647,077	61.0
65+	311,480	5.0	216,028	4.0
All	6,529,170	100.0	6,016,059	100.0

RURAL				
Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	2,482,128	41.0	2,645,990	44.0
15-64	3,264,581	53.0	3,080,871	51.0
65+	358,099	6.0	281,925	5.0
All	6,104,808	100.0	6,008,786	100.0

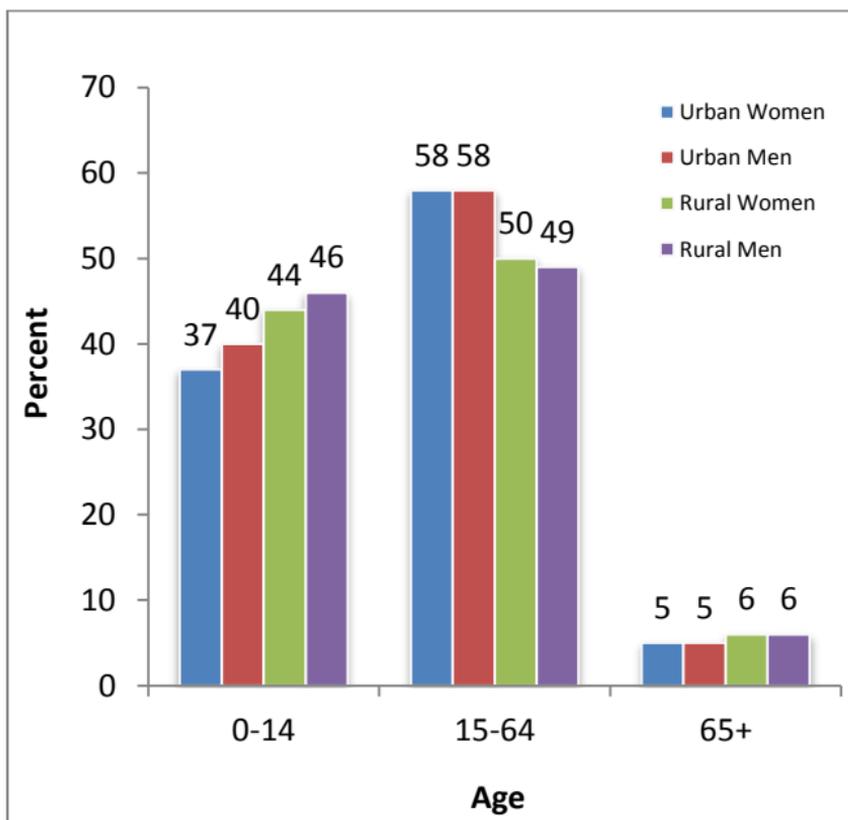
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table: 3.8: Age-sex distribution of the elderly, 2010

Age	Women	Men	All
60-64	27.1	31.3	29.0
65-69	17.2	18.8	17.9
70-74	22.0	20.6	21.4
75-79	12.7	12.3	12.5
80+	21.1	17.0	19.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	918,378	725,003	1,643,381

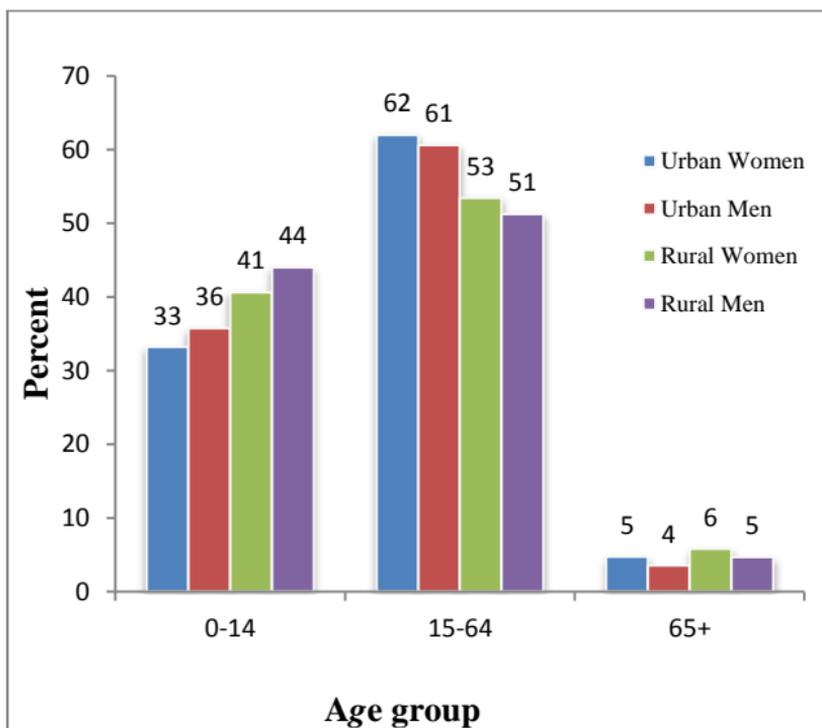
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2: Population by broad age group and type of locality, 2000



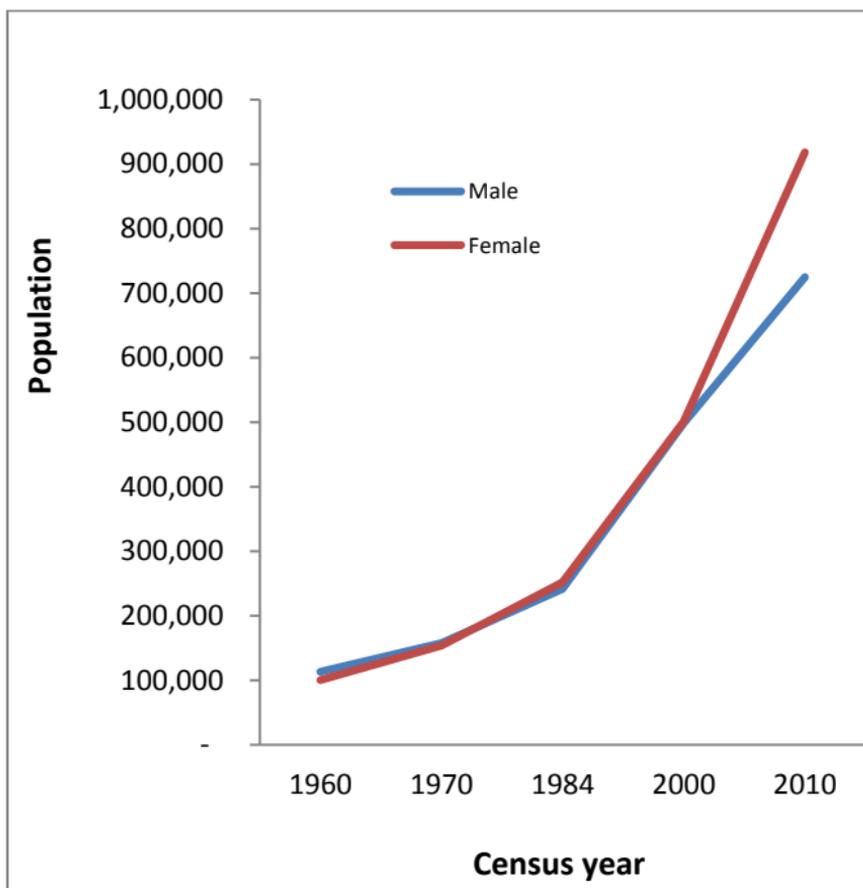
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3: Population by broad age group and type of locality, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.4: Growth of the male and female elderly population, 1960- 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9: Sex Ratios for Ghana, 2000 and 2010

Age group	2000	2010
0-4	99.3	103.5
5-9	100.4	103.3
10-14	103.6	102.7
15-19	104.2	100.9
20-24	91.1	90.0
25-29	87.8	85.2
30-34	88.5	88.9
35-39	91.1	90.9
40-44	99.7	93.3
45-49	110.0	93.4
50-54	97.1	90.0
55-59	105.7	97.5
60-64	93.8	91.3
65-69	99.6	86.4
70-74	89.8	74.1
75+	103.9	68.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10: Sex ratio of the elderly population by age, 1960- 2010

Age	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
60- 64	116.3	105.9	91.3	83.8	91.3
65-69	113.3	102.7	94.3	99.6	86.4
70- 74	111.6	104.0	98.0	89.8	74.1
75- 79	109.5	105.3	102.5	103.9	76.3
80- 84	--	99.1	92.7	--	64.5
85+	--	--	--	--	62.8

Table 3.11: Sex by age group and locality of residence, 2010 and 2000

Age group	2000		2010	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-4	99.7	98.6	103.7	103.2
5-9	102.9	96.6	105.4	100.6
10-14	113.3	91.8	111.7	93.7
15-19	116.5	92.6	112.4	91.5
20-24	87.2	94.8	90.3	89.8
25-29	83.6	92.3	83.5	86.4
30-34	85.0	92.3	86.4	91.0
35-39	90.8	91.4	90.1	91.5
40-44	100.1	99.7	93.4	93.2
45-49	109.9	110.1	96.8	90.3
50-54	94.9	100.1	93.6	86.6
55-59	103.6	108.4	102.8	93.0
60-64	91.6	97.4	93.9	88.4
65-69	100.4	98.4	90.6	82.3
70-74	92.7	85.0	76.8	70.7
75+	105.9	100.9	74.4	61.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.12: Dependency and working population by age group and sex, 1960 - 2010

Age group	Sex	Year				
		1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
0-14 years	Women	44.5	46.3	43.9	40.6	36.8
	Men	44.6	47.6	46.2	41.9	39.9
	Both sexes	44.5	46.9	45.0	41.3	38.3
15-64 years	Females	52.5	50.1	52.1	54.1	57.9
	Males	52.1	48.7	49.8	52.8	56.0
	Both sexes	52.3	49.4	51.0	53.4	57.0
65+ years	Women	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.2	5.3
	Men	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.1
	Both sexes	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.3	4.7
Total dependency ratio		90	102	96	87	76

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population census reports, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

Table 3.13: Percentage distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status, locality and sex, 2000 & 2010

Marital Status	Urban					
	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Never married	44.3	45.9	39.2	40.4	49.7	52.1
Informal/ Consensual union	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.6
Married	40.9	39.4	41.7	39.8	40.0	38.9
Separated	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.2
Divorced	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	2.9	2.0
Widowed	3.9	4.4	6.1	7.3	1.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Cont'd)

Marital Status	Rural					
	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Never married	34.5	37.4	26.8	29.9	42.3	45.4
Informal/ Consensual union	6.9	5.1	7.8	5.6	6.0	4.5
Married	47.8	46.9	50.4	48.9	45.1	44.8
Separated	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.4
Divorced	4.3	3.4	5.3	4.3	3.3	2.4
Widowed	4.9	5.4	7.8	9.1	2.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.14: Marital status of population by age groups and locality and sex, 2000 and 2010

Age Group	Total			
	Women		Men	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
15 - 19	19.5	13.2	10.8	5.8
20 - 24	56.5	45.3	22.6	15.7
25 - 29	79.4	71.8	49.4	42.4
30 - 34	91.8	87.3	76.8	71.4
35 - 39	95.1	93.2	87.7	86.0
40 - 44	96.1	95.7	92.0	92.3
45 - 49	97.0	96.9	94.3	94.7
50 - 54	97.3	97.6	95.2	96.1
55 +	95.6	97.2	93.2	95.7

(Cont'd)

Age Group	Urban			
	Women		Men	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
15 - 19	13.8	9.6	9.1	5.0
20 - 24	42.9	34.5	16.6	11.2
25 - 29	70.8	63.0	40.2	34.0
30 - 34	88.1	82.5	71.2	65.4
35 - 39	93.2	90.5	85.5	83.1
40 - 44	94.9	94.1	91.2	91.1
45 - 49	96.1	95.7	93.9	93.9
50 - 54	96.7	96.9	95.4	95.7
55 +	94.2	96.6	91.8	95.2

(Cont'd)

Age Group	Rural			
	Women		Men	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
15 - 19	25.8	17.5	12.2	6.5
20 - 24	71.0	60.5	29.5	21.9
25 - 29	87.8	83.9	59.3	54.4
30 - 34	95.2	93.5	81.8	79.5
35 - 39	96.7	96.5	89.7	89.7
40 - 44	97.2	97.7	92.8	93.7
45 - 49	97.6	98.1	94.5	95.5
50 - 54	97.8	98.4	95.1	96.5
55 +	96.5	97.8	94.2	96.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.15: Singulate mean age at marriage by selected background characteristics, 2000 and 2010

Background Characteristics	2000	2010
Sex		
Male	27.7	28.2
Female	22.3	24.8
Locality		
Urban	25.8	27.1
Rural	22.8	24.2
Region		
Western	23.4	25.3
Central	23.8	25.4
Greater Accra	26.3	27.7
Volta	23.9	24.7
Eastern	24.0	25.4
Ashanti	24.6	26.5
Brong Ahafo	24.0	25.4
Northern	23.2	24.1
Upper East	22.7	24.6
Total	24.3	25.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fig.3.5: Divorced population by age group and sex

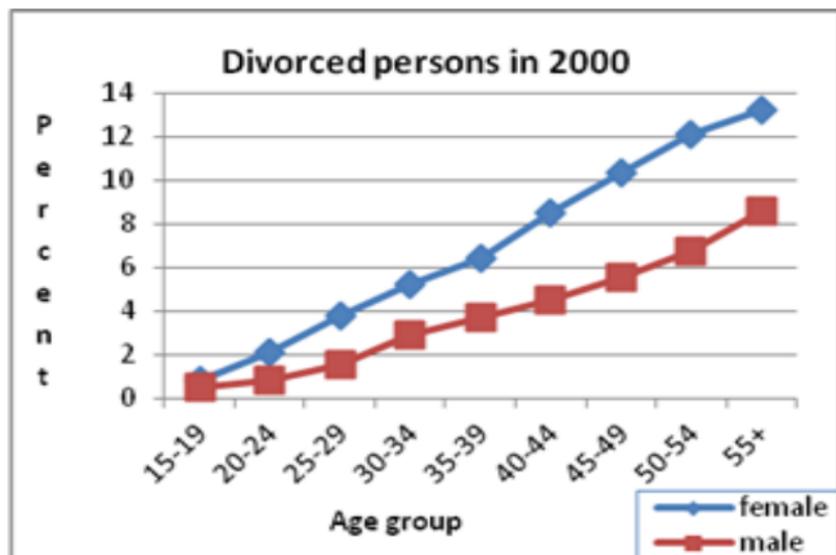
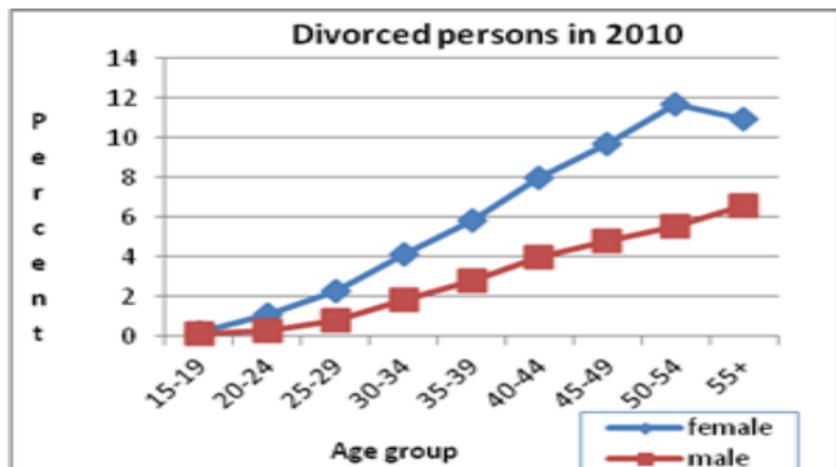


Table 3.16: Proportion of population aged 15 years or older who were divorced by age sex and locality of residence

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Females						
15-19	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3
20-24	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.0
25-29	3.8	2.3	3.5	2.1	3.2	1.8
30-34	5.2	4.1	5.6	4.3	4.6	3.0
35-39	6.4	5.8	7.5	6.6	5.4	4.1
40-44	8.5	8	9.9	9.2	7.4	5.8
45-49	10.3	9.7	11.9	11.2	9.2	7.3
50-54	12.1	11.7	13.9	13.1	10.9	9.7
55 +	13.2	10.9	13.9	11.7	12.7	10.7
Total Female	6.0	5.0	6.1	5.1	5.9	4.8

Table 3.16: Proportion of population aged 15 years or older who were divorced by age sex and locality of residence (Cont'd)

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Males						
15-19	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
20-24	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3
25-29	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.8
30-34	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.7
35-39	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.8	2.6
40-44	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.7
45-49	5.5	4.8	5.5	4.7	5.5	4.6
50-54	6.7	5.5	6.7	5.5	6.6	5.6
55 +	8.6	6.6	8.9	6.6	8.4	7.8
Total Male	3.5	2.4	3.2	2.2	3.8	2.8
Total Country	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.8	3.8

Table 3.17: Proportion of population aged 15 years or older widowed by age sex and locality of residence

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Females						
15-19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
20-24	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
25-29	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
30-34	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
35-39	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.2
40-44	5.2	6.1	4.9	5.8	5.3	6.4
45-49	8.1	9.4	7.9	9.2	8.3	9.7
50-54	13.7	16.2	13.5	15.7	14.1	16.7
55 +	35.7	43.1	35.6	42.7	35.8	43.5
Total Female	7.7	9.0	6.7	8.0	8.6	10.1

Table 3.17: Proportion of population aged 15 years or older widowed by age sex and locality of residence (cont'd)

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Males						
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.1
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
25-29	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
30-34	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4
35-39	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1	0.7
40-44	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1.3	1.2
45-49	2	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.6
50-54	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5
55 +	8.8	7.4	9.6	7.3	8.3	7.4
Total Male	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.7
Total Country	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9

Fig.3.6: Widowed persons by age group and by sex, 2000 and 2010

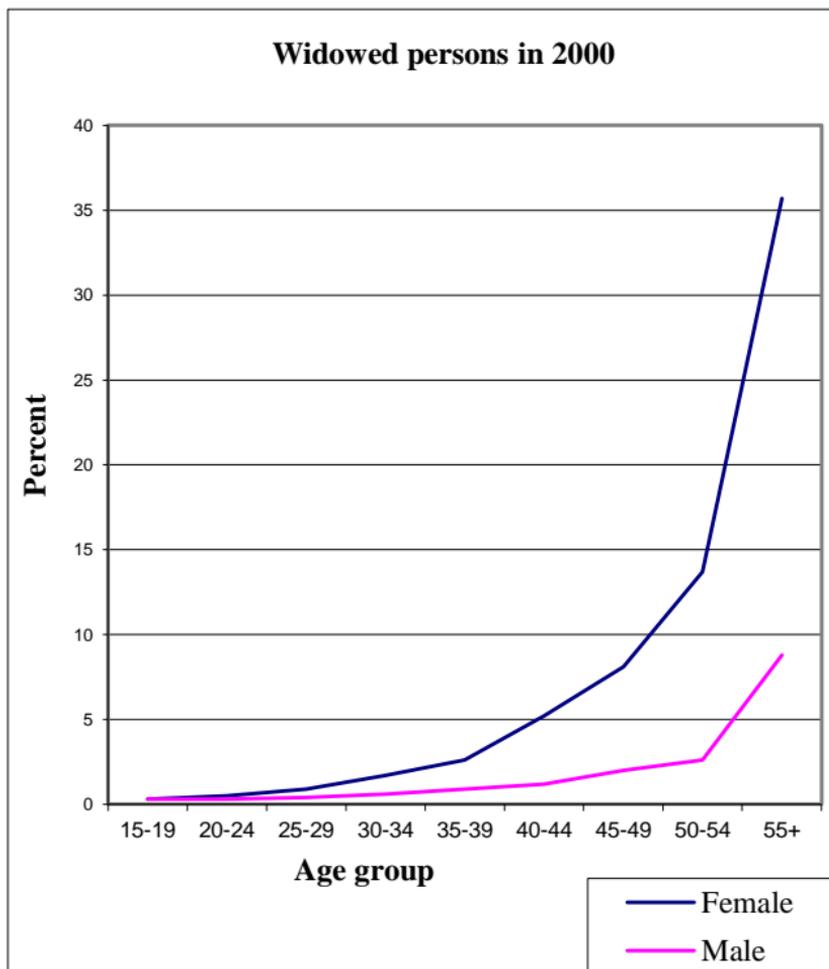


Fig.3.6: Widowed persons by age group and by sex, 2000 and 2010

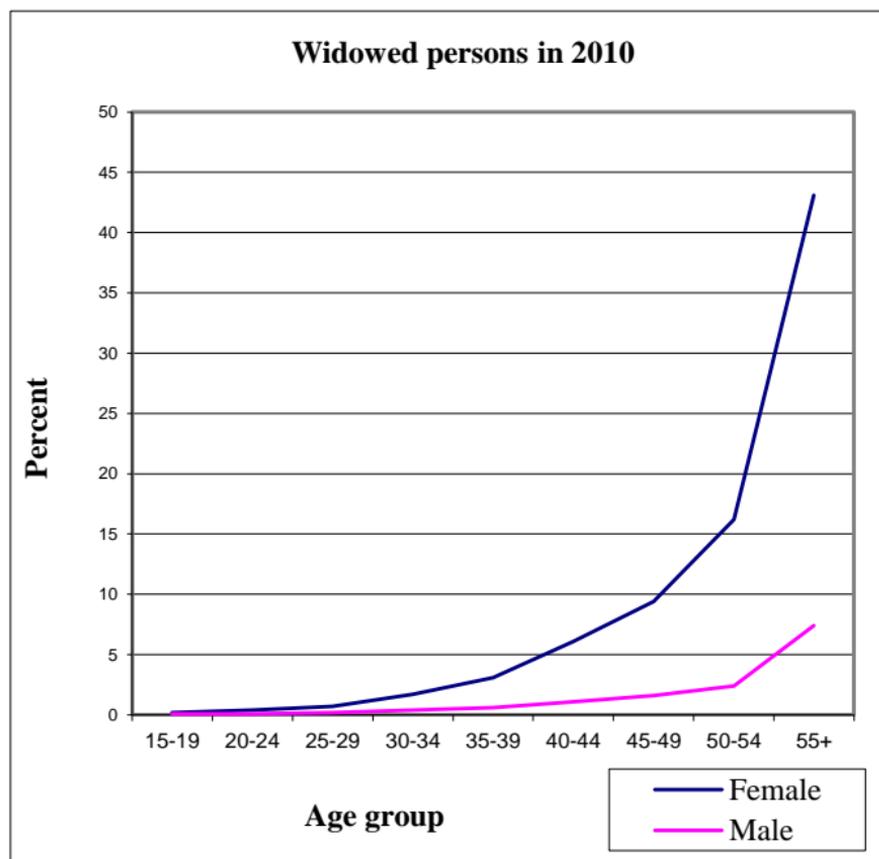


Table 3.18: Household heads 15 years and older by place of residence and sex

Place of Residence	1960		1970		1984	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<u>Locality</u>						
Total	26.0	74.0	28.6	71.4	31.9	68.1
Urban	28.0	72.0	30.9	69.1	35.8	64.2
Rural	25.0	75.0	27.6	72.4	29.7	70.3
<u>Region</u>						
Western	28.0 ¹	72.0 ¹	24.1	75.9	27.4	72.6
Central			39.3	60.7	41.3	58.7
Greater Accra	25.0	75.0	25.4	74.6	46.0	54.0
Volta	28.0	72.0	32.3	67.7	36.7	63.3
Eastern	28.0	72.0	31.8	68.2	33.4	66.6
Ashanti	32.0	68.0	34.7	65.3	37.0	63.0
Brong Ahafo	27.0	73.0	28.5	71.5	30.9	69.7
Northern	6.0 ²	95.0 ²	9.4	90.6	11.2	88.8
Upper East			12.81 ³	87.71 ³	23.8	76.2
Upper West			---	---	13.8	86.2

Table 3.18: Household heads 15 years and older by place of residence and sex (Cont'd)

Place of Residence	2000		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<u>Locality</u>				
Total	31.3	68.7	34.7	65.3
Urban	34.6	65.4	37.9	62.1
Rural	28.4	71.6	30.6	69.4
<u>Region</u>				
Western	27.6	72.4	31.2	68.8
Central	38.8	61.2	40.5	59.5
Greater Accra	31.9	68.1	35.5	64.5
Volta	37.1	62.9	38.4	61.6
Eastern	33.9	66.1	36.8	63.2
Ashanti	34.6	65.4	37.6	62.4
Brong Ahafo	29.9	70.1	34.7	65.3
Northern	14.1	85.9	15.0	85.0
Upper East	22.2	77.8	27.7	72.3
Upper West	18.3	81.7	24.7	75.3

Notes: 1. Includes Central (1960), 2. Includes Upper East and Upper West (1960), 3. Includes Upper West (1970).

--- Not applicable

Table 3.19: Headship rates by age-group (15 years and older), 2000 and 2010

Age Group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>2000</u>						
15 - 19	2.8	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.5
20 - 24	15.8	7.4	15.8	9.0	15.8	5.7
25 - 29	38.4	12.6	38.4	16.1	38.5	9.3
30 - 34	54.7	16.4	55.7	20.8	53.7	12.4
35 - 39	64.0	20.4	64.5	25.1	63.6	16.1
40 - 44	69.3	26.7	69.2	31.9	69.4	22.4
45 - 49	72.1	31.4	71.2	36.9	72.9	27.1
50 - 54	74.0	34.9	73.7	40.8	74.3	30.8
55 - 59	72.4	39.2	70.5	44.6	73.9	35.1
60 - 64	73.9	43.1	71.5	49.3	75.5	39.2
65+	59.0	43.1	50.2	45.3	65.0	41.7
All Ages (15+)	43.9	19.1	42.0	21.2	45.5	17.3

Table 3.19: Headship rates by age-group (15 years and older), 2000 and 2010 (Cont'd)

Age Group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>2010</u>						
15 - 19	3.8	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.3
20 - 24	18.7	10.9	19.6	12.8	17.4	8.2
25 - 29	43.6	18.7	44.1	22.4	43.0	13.5
30 - 34	62.6	22.9	63.2	27.5	61.9	16.9
35 - 39	72.3	26.9	72.1	31.9	72.6	20.8
40 - 44	76.8	31.5	76.4	36.8	77.3	25.5
45 - 49	80.3	36.0	79.1	41.1	81.4	30.4
50 - 54	81.8	41.6	80.9	46.3	82.7	36.6
55 - 59	83.8	46.5	83.1	50.9	84.6	41.3
60 - 64	82.0	47.0	81.4	52.5	82.6	42.0
65+	78.6	48.4	77.7	52.3	79.3	45.0
All Ages (15+)	49.4	23.7	49.0	26.5	49.9	20.4

Table 3.20: Household composition by sex and locality of residence

Household Composition	Males			
	1970	1984	2000	2010
Urban				
Head	34.4	30.9	26.7	32.6
Temporary Head	0.7	0.2	0.6	---
Spouse	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.0
Child	40.6	45.4	34.8	40.9
Son/Daughter-in-law	-	0.1	0.9	0.3
Parent/Parent-in-law	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Grand Child	7.4	9.2	6.3	7.9
Bother/Sister	---	---	---	5.2
Stepchild	---	---	---	0.8
Adopted/Foster Child	---	---	---	0.4
Other Relatives	13.5	11.7	25.3	7.2
Non Relative	2.9	1.4	3.3	2.6
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.20: Household composition by sex and locality of residence (Cont'd)

Household Composition	Females			
	1970	1984	2000	2010
Urban				
Head	14.2	15.5	13.4	18.2
Temporary Head	0.7	0.6	2.0	---
Spouse	18.5	16.9	15.2	17.9
Child	39.7	41.7	33.6	38.0
Son/Daughter-in-law	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7
Parent/Parent-in-law	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4
Grand Child	8.2	9.0	6.6	7.6
Bother/Sister	---	---	---	4.2
Stepchild	---	---	---	0.7
Adopted/Foster Child	---	---	---	0.4
Other Relatives	14.3	12.4	23.4	8.4
Non Relative	2.7	1.7	3.4	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.20: Household composition by sex and locality of residence (Cont'd)

Household Composition	Males			
	1970	1984	2000	2010
Rural				
Head	29.1	26.4	24.6	28.4
Temporary Head	0.2	0.2	0.5	---
Spouse	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2
Child	45.9	47.8	42.4	48.3
Son/Daughter-in-law	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
Parent/Parent-in-law	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Grand Child	8.5	10.0	7.5	8.8
Bother/Sister	---	---	---	4.3
Stepchild	---	---	---	0.9
Adopted/Foster Child	---	---	---	0.4
Other Relatives	13.6	13.1	20.2	4.0
Non Relative	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.20: Household composition by sex and locality of residence (Cont'd)

Household Composition	Females			
	1970	1984	2000	2010
Rural				
Head	10.1	10.3	9.8	12.3
Temporary Head	0.8	0.4	1.8	---
Spouse	22.7	20.6	18.8	20.0
Child	40.2	40.0	37.7	42.7
Son/Daughter-in-law	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.2
Parent/Parent-in-law	2.4	4.6	1.5	1.9
Grand Child	8.7	8.9	7.5	8.4
Bother/Sister	---	---	---	3.1
Stepchild	---	---	---	0.1
Adopted/Foster Child	---	---	---	0.4
Other Relatives	12.9	12.7	19.2	8.2
Non Relative	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 censuses

Note: ---- Not applicable

Table 3.21: Household Relationship, 1970-2010

Household Composition	1970		1984	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Head	12.0	31.0	13.0	27.0
Spouse	22.0	0.0	20.0	1.0
Child	40.0	45.0	41.0	47.0
Parent/Parent-in-law	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
Son/Daughter-in-law	1.0	-	2.0	0.0
Grand Child	9.0	8.0	10.0	10.0
Brother/Sister*				
Step child*				
Adopted/Foster child*				
Other Relatives	13.0	14.0	11.0	13.0
Non relative	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 3.21: Household Relationship, 1970-2010
(Cont'd)**

Household Composition	2000		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Head	13.3	26.1	15.3	30.5
Spouse	17.2	1.5	18.9	1.6
Child	35.9	39.0	40.3	44.6
Parent/Parent-in-law	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.3
Son/Daughter-in-law	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.3
Grand Child	7.1	7.0	8.0	8.4
Brother/Sister*			3.7	4.8
Step child*			0.8	0.9
Adopted/Foster child*			0.4	0.4
Other Relatives	21.5	22.8	8.3	6.3
Non relative	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Censuses

*These categories were not included in the 1970, 1984 and 2000 Censuses

4. Education

The importance of education is for every single person undeniable. This is because education has a positive effect on human life. All people need to study. It is only with the advent of education that people can gain knowledge and expand their views of the world.

In modern times, education has become a fundamental element of poverty reduction strategies. This recognition has led the United Nations to set the provision of primary education to all children of the world (boys and girls alike) by year 2015, as one of the Millennium Development Goals. Since 1987, the Ghanaian educational system has undergone a process of reforms directed at improving both the quality and the quantity of education. The Ghana Government's effort has been supported by several international donors such as the World Bank. The support of the World Bank has consisted of school buildings and rehabilitation, provision of school furniture, teaching materials, teachers' training facilities, advice on institutional reforms and promotion of community involvement.

**Table 4.1: Literate and non-literate population
11 years and older by region and locality
of residence**

Region	Total	
	Not literate	Literate
Population	4,500,068	12,892,787
All regions	25.9	74.1
Western	23.6	76.4
Central	21.8	78.2
Greater Accra	10.7	89.3
Volta	26.5	73.5
Eastern	19	81
Ashanti	17.4	82.6
Brong Ahafo	30.2	69.8
Northern	62.8	37.2
Upper East	52.5	47.5
Upper West	53.8	46.2

**Table 4.1: Literate and non-literate population
11 years and older by region and locality
of residence (Cont'd)**

Region	Women	
	Not literate	Literate
Population	2,851,594	6,210,731
All regions	31.5	68.5
Western	30.1	69.9
Central	28.9	71.1
Greater Accra	14.7	85.3
Volta	33.4	66.6
Eastern	24.4	75.6
Ashanti	22.3	77.7
Brong Ahafo	35.5	64.5
Northern	69.6	30.4
Upper East	59.4	40.6
Upper West	60.1	39.9

**Table 4.1: Literate and non-literate population
11 years and older by region and locality
of residence (Cont'd)**

Region	Men	
	Not literate	Literate
Population	1,648,474	6,682,056
All regions	19.8	80.2
Western	16.9	83.1
Central	13.7	86.3
Greater Accra	6.4	93.6
Volta	18.8	81.2
Eastern	13.1	86.9
Ashanti	11.9	88.1
Brong Ahafo	24.6	75.4
Northern	55.7	44.3
Upper East	44.6	55.4
Upper West	46.7	53.3

Table 4.2: Literacy level by locality of residence for persons 11 years and older

Locality of residence/ sex	All level	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian Language only
Total	17,392,855	25.9	20.2	7.0
Urban	9,286,733	15.9	24.1	5.9
Rural	8,106,122	37.3	15.6	8.2
Women				
Total	9,062,325	31.5	19.3	7.9
Urban	4,912,496	20.8	23.4	7.2
Rural	4,149,829	44.1	14.6	8.9
Men				
Total	8,330,530	19.8	21.0	6.0
Urban	4,374,237	10.5	25.0	4.6
Rural	3,956,293	30.1	16.6	7.6

Table 4.2: Literacy level by locality of residence for persons 11 years and older (Cont'd)

Locality of residence/ sex	English and Ghanaian Language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian Language	Other
Total	45.8	0.3	0.8	0
Urban	52.3	0.5	1.2	0
Rural	38.4	0.2	0.4	0
Women				
Total	40.3	0.3	0.7	0
Urban	47.2	0.4	1.1	0
Rural	32.1	0.1	0.3	0
Men				
Total	51.9	0.4	0.9	0
Urban	58.0	0.6	1.4	0
Rural	45.1	0.2	0.4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 4.1: Literate and Non-literate population
15 years and older**

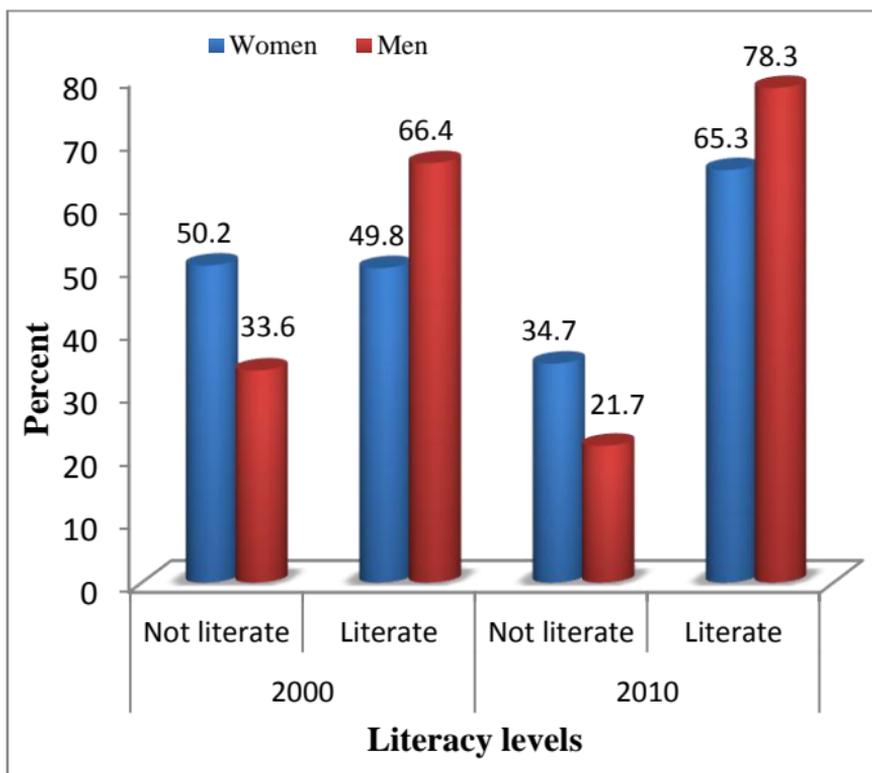
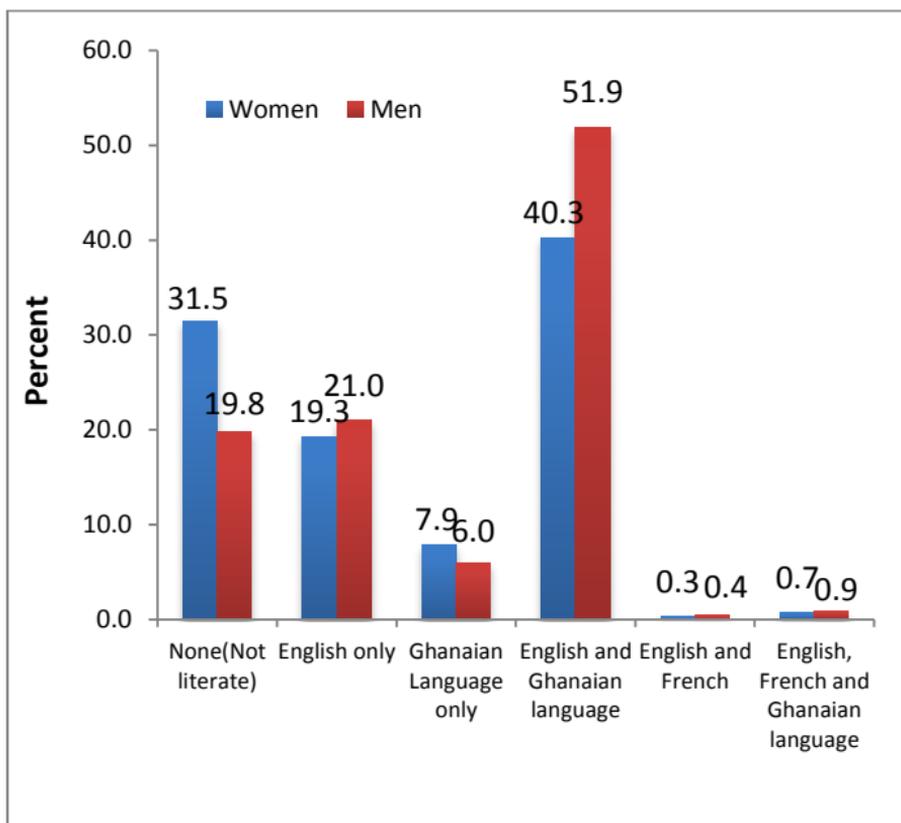


Figure 4.2: Literacy levels for persons 11 years and older

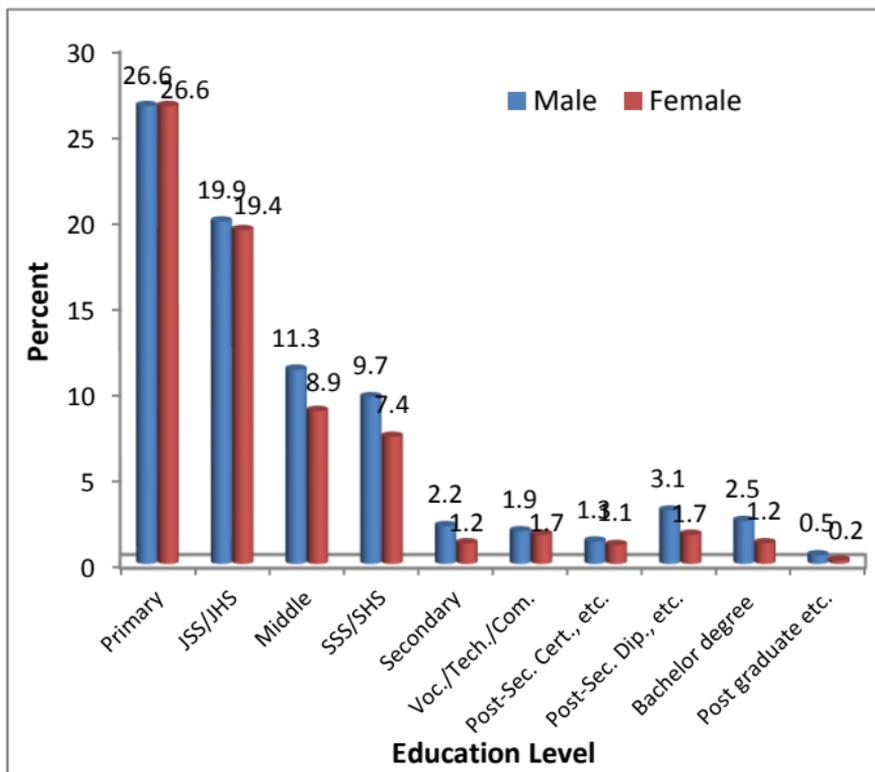


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 4.3: Population 6 years and older by level of Education, 2000 and 2010,

Level of Education	Number	Total	Women	Men
Never attended School	4,836,027	23.5	28.3	18.3
Nursery	87,794	0.4	0.4	0.5
Kindergarten	432,005	2.1	1.9	2.3
Primary	5,482,963	26.6	26.6	26.6
JSS/JHS	4,048,059	19.7	19.4	19.9
Middle	2,067,507	10.0	8.9	11.2
SSS/SHS	1,756,714	8.5	7.4	9.7
Secondary	349,221	1.7	1.2	2.2
Voc./Technical/ Commercial	369,365	1.8	1.7	1.9
Post Middle/Post- Secondary Certificate etc.	243,739	1.2	1.1	1.3
Post-Secondary Diploma etc.	484,766	2.4	1.7	3.1
Bachelor degree	373,641	1.8	1.2	2.5
Post graduate etc.	68,610	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	20,600,411	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.3: Population 6 years and older by level of education, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Gender parity in education has been achieved in Primary education.

Table 4.4: Past and current school attendance (six years and older) by highest level of education attained, 2000-2010

Level of Education	Past Attendance		
	Total	Women	Men
Primary	17.6	21.4	13.8
JSS/JHS	31.3	33.6	29.1
Middle	22.4	21.0	23.7
SSS/SHS	12.0	10.8	13.5
Secondary	3.4	2.6	4.2
Voc./Technical/ Commercial	3.9	3.8	4.0
Post Middle/Post- Secondary Certificate etc.	2.3	2.1	2.4
Post-Secondary Diploma, etc.	4.0	2.9	5.0
Bachelor degree	2.5	1.5	3.3
Post graduate, etc.	0.6	0.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	8,393,922	4,108,767	4,275,155

**Table 4.4: Past and current school attendance
(six years and older) by highest level of
education attained, 2000-2010 (Cont'd)**

Level of Education	Current Attendance		
	Total	Women	Men
Primary	1.2	1.2	1.2
JSS/JHS	5.9	5.9	5.8
Middle	54.4	55.6	53.3
SSS/SHS	21.8	21.7	21.9
Secondary	10.9	10.5	11.3
Voc./Technical/ Commercial	0.6	0.6	0.6
Post Middle/Post- Secondary Certificate etc.	0.7	0.9	0.6
Post-Secondary Diploma, etc.	2.0	1.7	2.3
Bachelor degree	2.3	1.8	2.7
Post graduate, etc.	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	7,370,462	3,516,381	3,854,081

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and
Housing Censuses

Figure 4.4: Trends in never attended school attendance, 1960- 2010

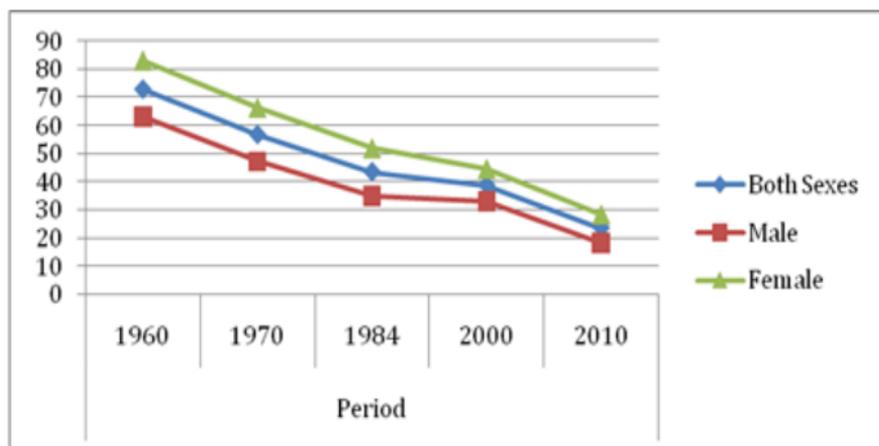


Figure 4.5: Trends in past school attendance, 1960- 2010

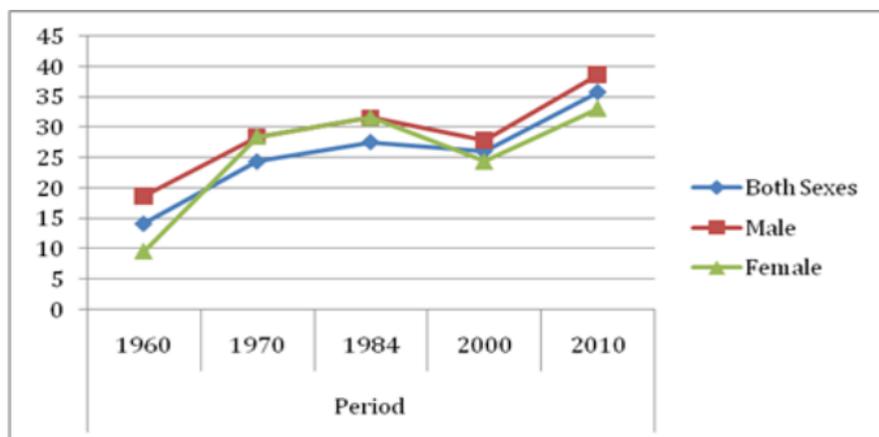
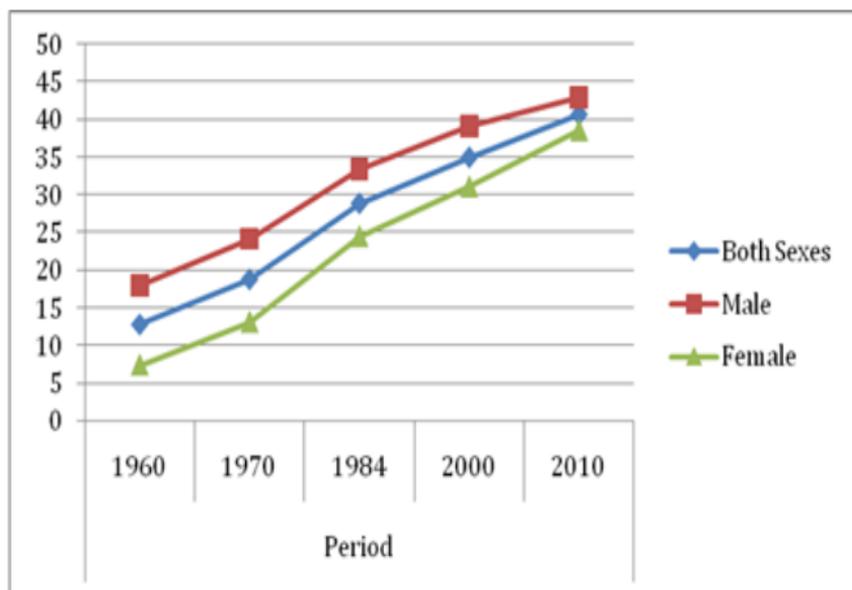


Figure 4.6: Trends in current school attendance, 1960- and 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Censuses

Table 4.5: Current school attendance ratio for persons aged 3 years and older by region and sex, 2010

Region	Total	Women	Men
All Regions	39.5	36.8	42.3
Western	41.0	39.2	42.8
Central	43.1	39.7	46.9
Greater Accra	35.6	34.3	37.0
Volta	39.2	35.6	43.1
Eastern	39.7	37.0	42.6
Ashanti	41.4	38.7	44.4
Brong Ahafo	41.5	38.8	44.3
Northern	34.7	31.4	38.0
Upper East	40.9	37.2	44.8
Upper West	39.7	36.6	43.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6: Primary Enrolment Rates for 2010/2011

Type of Enrolment	Girls	Boys	Total
Total Enrolment	1,933,886	2,028,893	3,962,779
GER	94.70%	98.00%	96.40%
NER	76.70%	79.00%	77.80%

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.7: JHS Enrolment Rates for 2010/2011

Type of Enrolment	Girls	Boys	Total
Total Enrolment	627,553	707,847	1,335,400
GER	76.40%	82.60%	79.60%
NER	45.00%	47.00%	46.10%

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.8: Enrolment in Educational Institutions, 2008-2010

Institution	2008/2009			
	Public		Private	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crèche/Nursery	17,884	17,968	87,321	89,462
KG	537,859	541,114	128,773	130,708
Primary	1,471,588	1,570,307	330,827	337,925
Junior High School	491,221	572,867	109,943	111,246
Senior High School	191,202	250,122	26,226	22,784
Tec/Voc. School	10,807	21,320	12,913	7,621

**Table 4.8: Enrolment in Educational Institutions,
2008-2010 (Cont'd)**

Institution	2009/2010			
	Public		Private	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crèche/Nursery	15,951	16,114	102,373	103,938
KG	577,412	582,236	139,487	141,597
Primary	1,503,555	1,595,679	352,344	357,680
Junior High School	498,504	576,531	112,772	114,133
Senior High School	209,817	269,479	30,561	27,475
Tec/Voc. School	12,778	21,555	14,682	7,950

Management Information System (EMIS)

**Table 4.9: Enrolment in Educational Institutions,
2010-2012**

Institution	2010/2011			
	Public		Private	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crèche/Nursery	14,328	14,094	103,873	106,375
KG	587,360	593,400	154,326	156,364
Primary	1,553,856	1,644,664	380,030	384,229
Junior High School	511,475	589,196	116,078	118,651
Senior High School	296,862	366,638	34,015	30,561
Tec/Voc. School	12,837	24,464	16,265	10,912

(Cont'd)

Institution	2011/2012			
	Public		Private	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crèche/Nursery	11,872	12,185	116,603	119,958
KG	595,755	604,212	170,707	172,640
Primary	1,540,445	1,624,385	446,561	450,635
Junior High School	525,547	597,074	130,786	131,960
Senior High School	309,951	382,377	33,394	32,746
Tec/Voc. School	8,620	34,741	8,536	5,553

Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.10: Student Enrolment in Public Polytechnics by location, 2008-2010

Name of Polytechnic	2008/2009		2009/2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Accra	1,634	4,373	4,758	1,828
Kumasi	1,464	3,693	4,376	1,772
Cape coast	1,090	2,258	2,335	1,128
Takoradi	2,691	5,368	6,005	2,901
Sunyani	1,255	3,429	4,066	1,420
Koforidua	964	2,068	2,266	1,103
Tamale	928	2,620	4,394	2,059
Ho	1,098	2,316	815	387
Wa	194	625	805	265
Bolgatanga	164	424	699	300
Total	11,482	27,174	30,519	13,163

Source: National Council for Tertiary Education, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Table 4.11: Student Enrolment in Private Universities by Institution, 2008/2009

Name of Institution	2008/2009		
	Women	Men	All
Ashesi University College	170	199	369
Catholic University College	611	879	1,490
Evangelical Presby University College	53	130	183
Garden City University College	578	712	1,290
Ghana Baptist University College	85	175	260
Ghana Christian University College	31	163	194
Islamic University College	286	517	803
Knutsford University College	52	79	131
Meridian University College	50	88	138
Methodist University College	1,796	1,875	3,671
Pentecost University College	222	452	674
Presbyterian University College	383	571	954
Regent University College	768	1,216	1,984
Technical University College of Tamale	10	103	113
University of Applied Management	5	18	23
Valley View University College	783	1,521	2,304
Wisconsin University College	743	955	1,698
Total	6,626	9,653	16,279

Source: National Council for Tertiary Education

Female enrolment is higher than males in all the Private Universities

Table 4.12: Full-Time Academic Staff in Public Universities 2008-2010

Name of University	2008/2009		2009/2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
University of Ghana	199	644	199	644
Kwame Nkrumah University Of Science & Technology	88	639	88	639
University of Education	58	265	59	379
University for Development Studies	30	280	45	238
University of Mines And Technology	6	51	50	362
University of Cape Coast	59	379	6	67
Total	440	2,258	447	2,329

Source: National Council for Tertiary Education

Figure 4.7: Full-Time Teaching Staff in Public Universities, 2008/2009

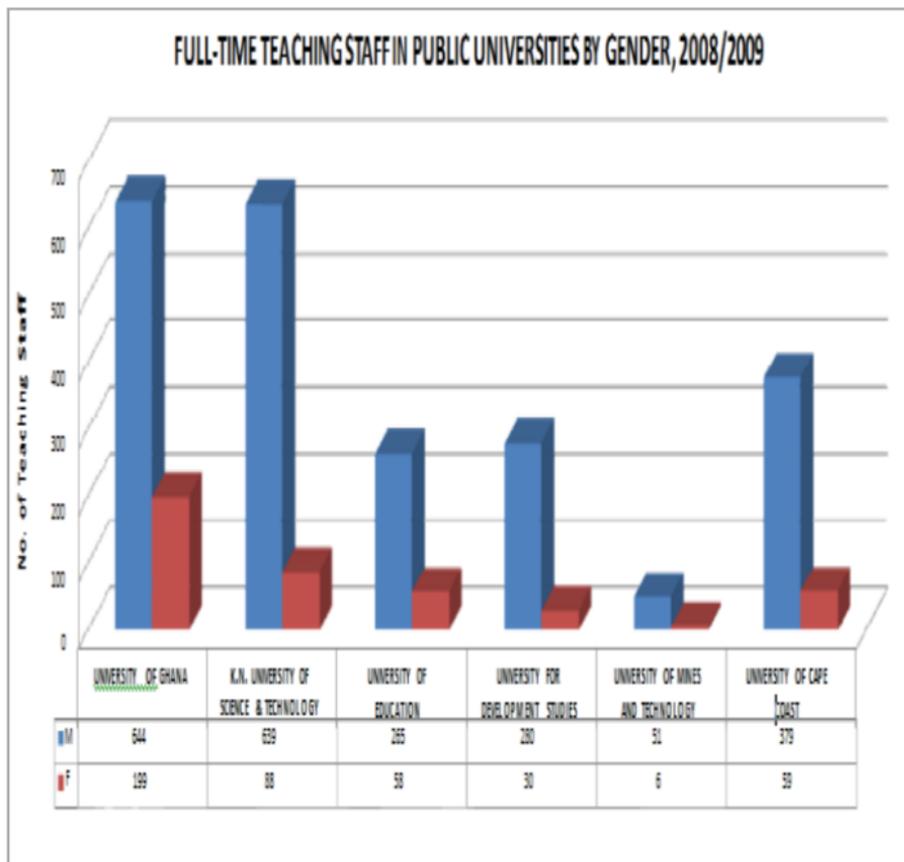
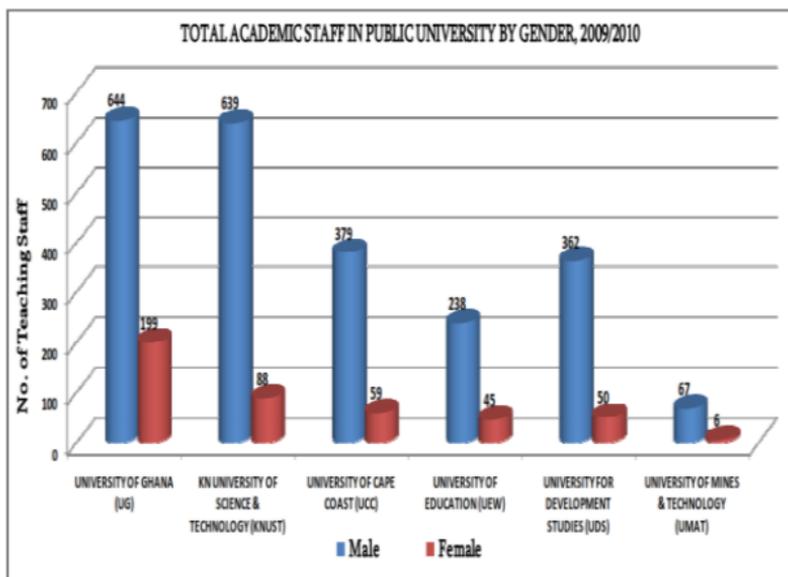
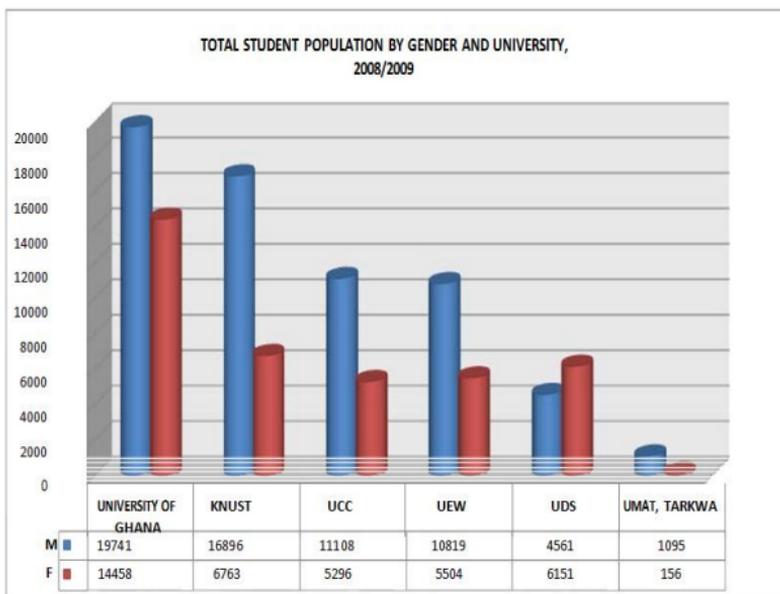


Figure 4.8: Full-Time Teaching Staff in Public Universities, 2009/2010



Source: Source: National Council for Tertiary Education

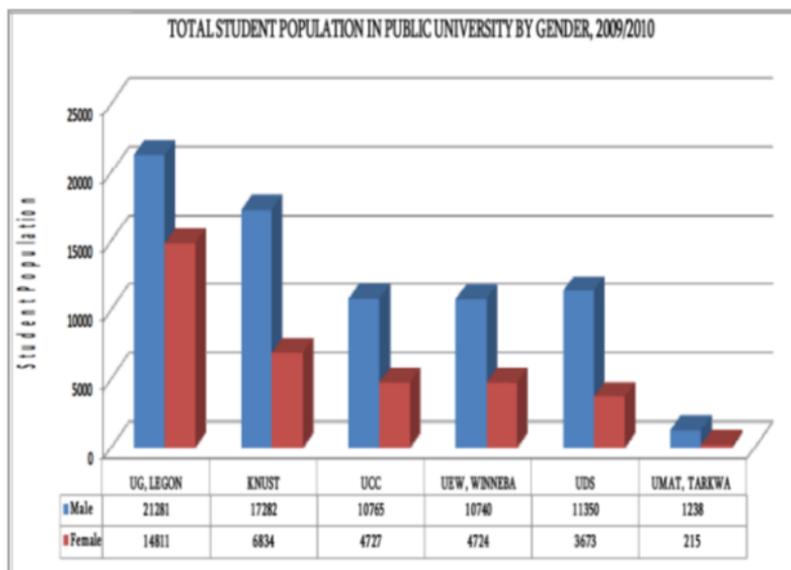
Figure 4.9: Student Population in Public Universities, 2008/2009



Source: Source: National Council for Tertiary Education, 2010

UDS is the only public university where female enrolment is higher than males in 2008/2009.

Figure 4.10: Student Population in Public Universities, 2009/2010



Source: Source: National Council for Tertiary Education, 2011

**Table 4.14: Number of Teaching Staff in Primary Schools,
2008-2010**

Sex	Primary Schools					
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Female	32,187	6,614	36,703	7,972	37,003	8,648
Male	56,807	18,813	64,618	21,764	57,924	20,784
All	88,994	25,427	101,321	29,736	94,927	29,432

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

**Table 4.15: Number of Teaching Staff in Junior High Schools,
2008-2011**

Sex	Junior High Schools					
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Female	15,371	2,069	19,267	3,066	18,196	2,810
Male	43,843	14,126	54,253	17,155	46,990	15,343
All	59,214	16,195	73,520	20,221	65,186	18,153

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.16: Number of Teaching Staff in Senior High Schools, 2008-2012

Sex	Senior High Schools					
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Female	3,858	303	4,499	336	5,095	370
Male	15,993	2,367	18,198	2,819	19,198	2,918
All	19,851	2670	22,697	3155	24,293	3,288

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.17: Number of Teaching Staff in Technical and Vocational Schools, 2008-2012

Sex	Technical/Vocational					
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Female	507	440	708	540	737	599
Male	1,507	699	1,896	742	1,986	844
All	2,014	1,139	2,604	1,282	2,723	1,443

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Table 4.18: Number of Teaching Staff in College of Education, 2008-2012

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES						
Sex	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Female	373	362	368	3	389	0
Male	1,155	1,232	1,237	7	1,200	12
All	1528	1,594	1,605	10	1,589	12

Source: MOE, Education Management Information System (EMIS)

5. Demographic and Health

Characteristics

One of the most useful indicators of fertility is the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to pass through all her child-bearing years conforming to the Age-Specific Fertility Rates of a given year.

The TFR in 2010 was 3.28 children per woman, indicating a decline of about 17.8% from the 2000 census figure of 3.99 children per woman. The GDHS (1988, 1993, 2003 and 2008) has also consistently reported a decline in the TFR from 6.4 children in 1988 to 5.2 in 1993, 4.4 in 2003 and 4.0 in 2008. The 2010 decline, therefore, appears to be consistent with the gradual but steady lowering of the TFR observed since 1988.

Another very common measure of fertility is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The CBR has dropped from 31.1 in 2000 to 25.3 births per 1000 population in 2010, suggesting a decline of 18.6 percent.

Both TFR and CBR indicate that fertility is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas for both 2000 and 2010 (Figure 3.2). Due to differences in education and value-systems, rural girls marry at a much earlier age than their counterparts in the urban area and thus have a much longer child-bearing span. In 2010, the singulate mean age at marriage was 27.1 for the urban areas compared to 24.2 for rural areas. Additionally, child-bearing is more compatible with agricultural activity than work in the formal sector of the urban economy where strict employment conditions or requirements could be a determining factor in a woman's decision to have children or delay childbearing.

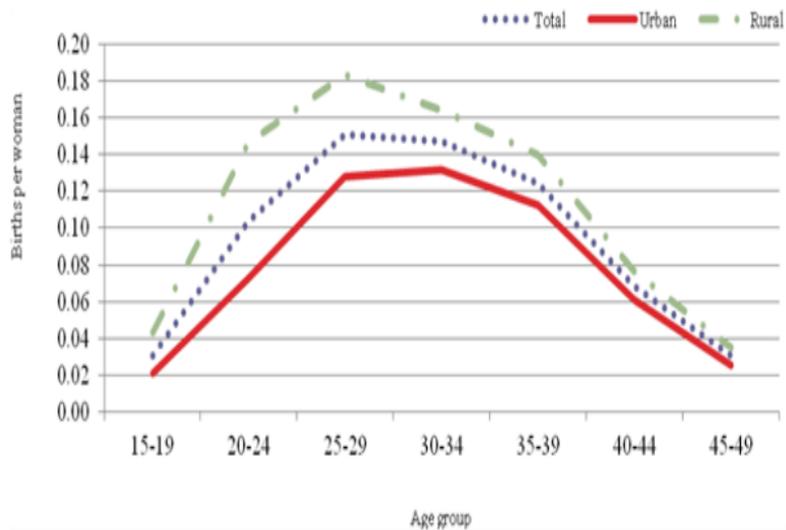
Total Fertility Rate as reported from a variety of censuses and surveys undertaken between 1960 and 2010 is on the decline. Overall, there is a steady decline in fertility from a high of 6.5 children per woman in 1960 to almost half of that (3.28) in the fifty-year period up to 2010. It is worth noting that the TFR in 2000 was 3.99 children per woman which is lower than the 5.0 children target specified in the 1994 (Revised) national population policy. The trend also confirms the likelihood of meeting the population policy target of 3.0 by the year 2020.

Table 5.1: Fertility indicators by type of locality, 2000 and 2010

Age group	Age specific fertility rates					
	2000*			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
15-19	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.04
20-24	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.1	0.07	0.15
25-29	0.17	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.13	0.18
30-34	0.17	0.14	0.2	0.15	0.13	0.16
35-39	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.14
40-44	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.08
45-49	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04
TFR	3.99	3	4.9	3.28	2.78	3.94
GFR	130	100.1	155.5	96.6	81.1	116.2
CBR	31.1	26.7	33.8	25.3	23	26.9

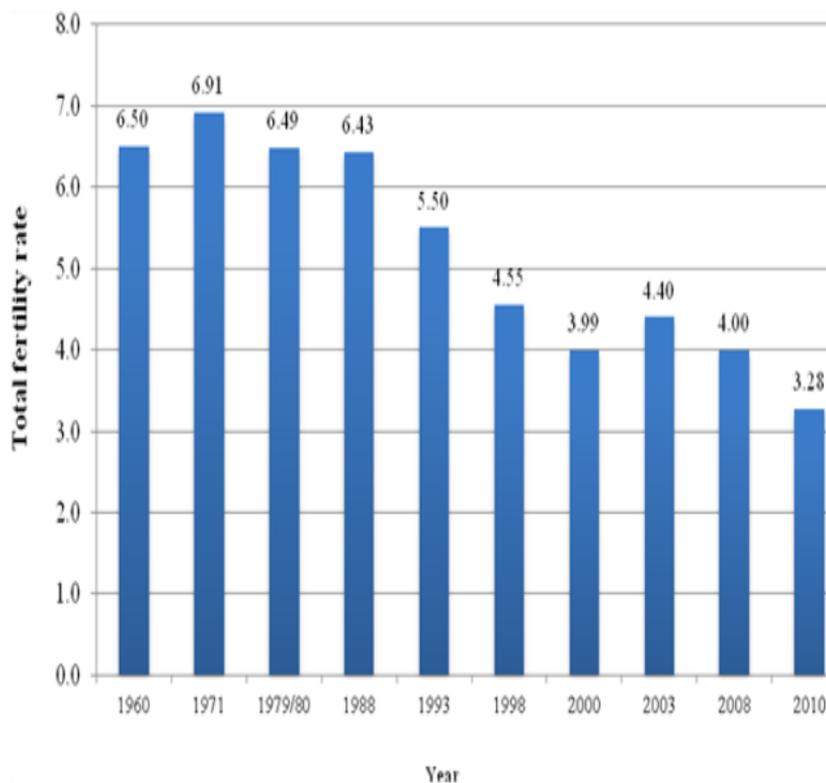
Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census; *Nyarko, 2005, Table 8.7, page 151

Figure 5.1: Age-specific fertility rates, 2010



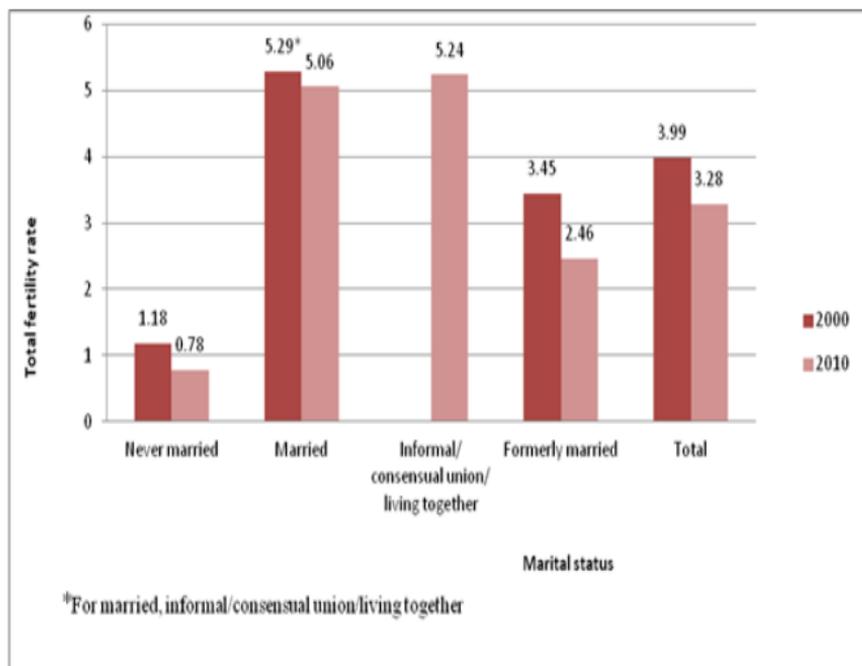
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.2: Reported total fertility rates, 1960-2010



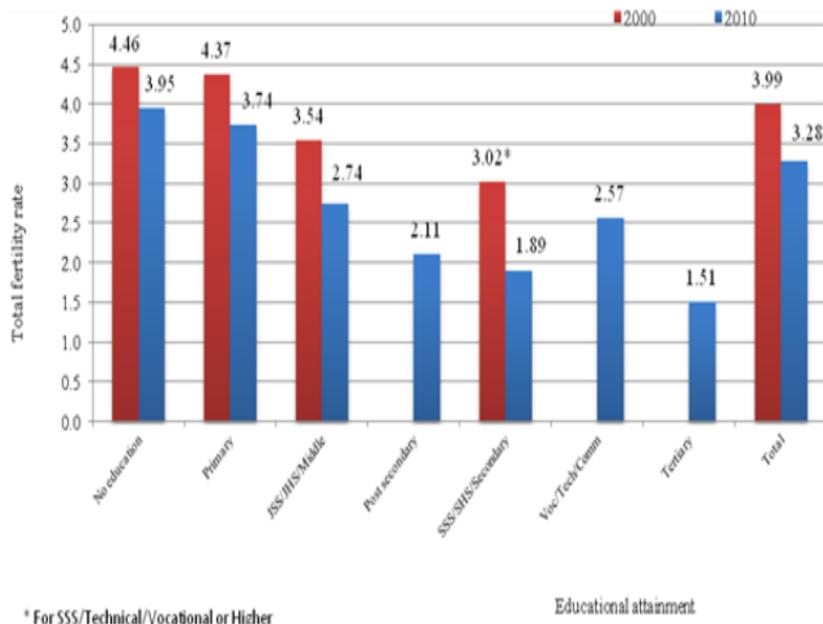
Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census; *Nyarko, 2005, Table 8.3, page 146

Figure 5.3: Total fertility rates by marital status, 2000 and 2010



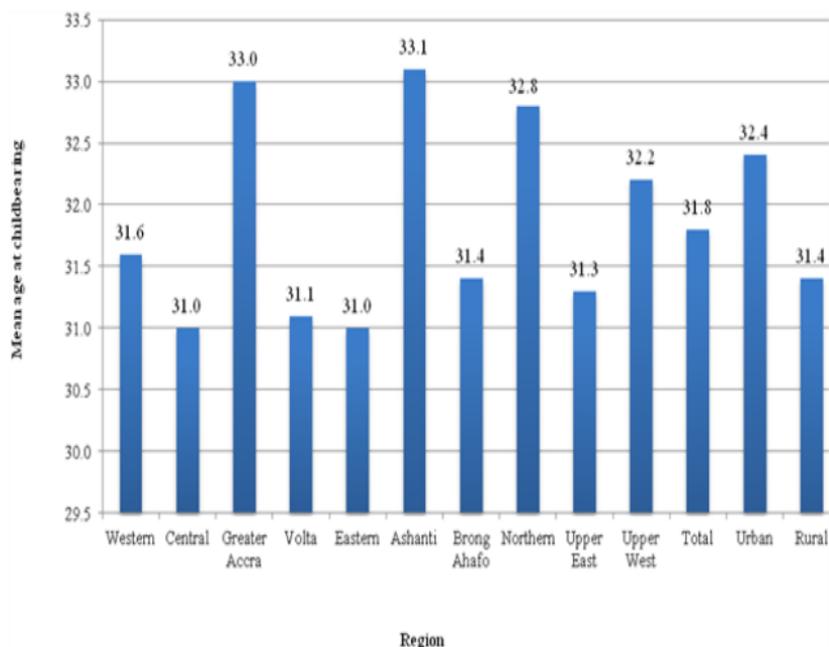
Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Figure 5.4: Total fertility rates by educational attainment, 2000 and 2010



Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Figure 5.5: Mean age at childbearing in Ghana, 2010



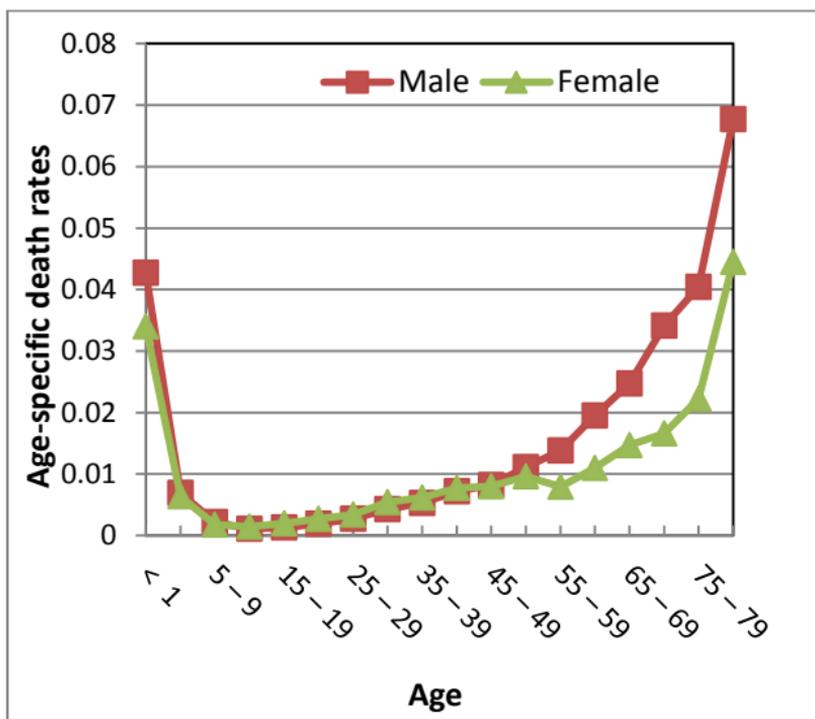
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.2: Mean number of children ever born to women aged 45-49 years by selected characteristics, 2010

Characteristics	Number of women	Number of children ever born	Mean number of children ever born
Total	485,123	2,282,572	4.71
<u>Type of locality</u>			
Urban	256,046	1,034,093	4.04
Rural	229,077	1,248,479	5.45
<u>Marital status</u>			
Never married	15,252	30,127	1.98
Informal/consensual/ union/living together	18,629	88,098	4.73
Married	336,178	1,671,577	4.97
Formerly married (Separated/ divorced/widowed)	115,064	492,770	4.28

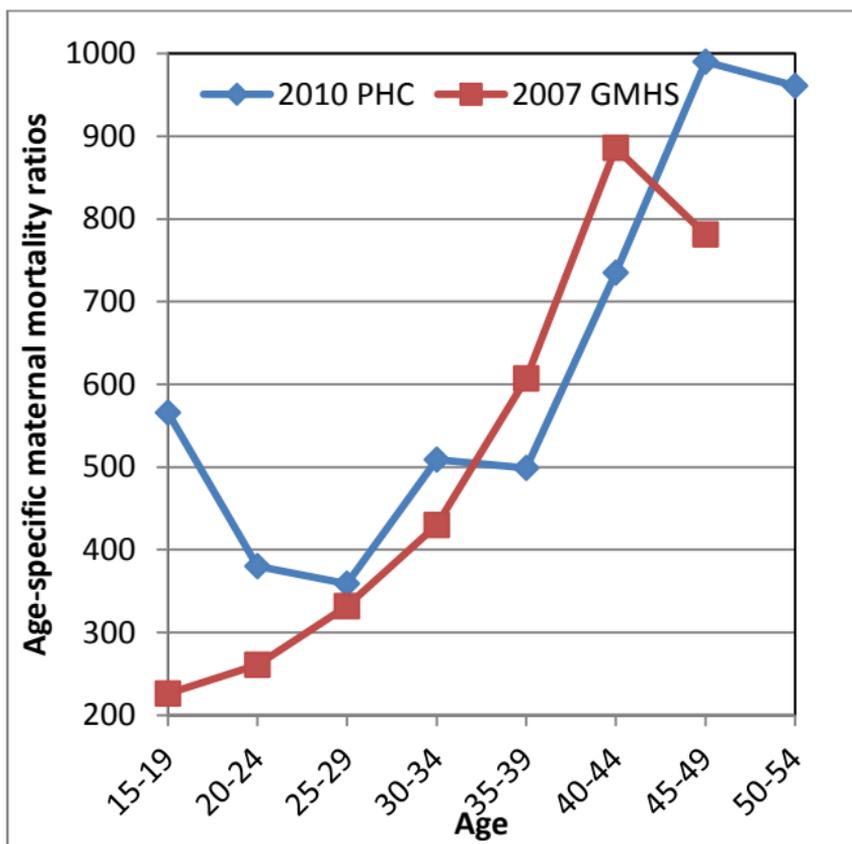
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.6: Reported age-specific death rates by sex, 2010



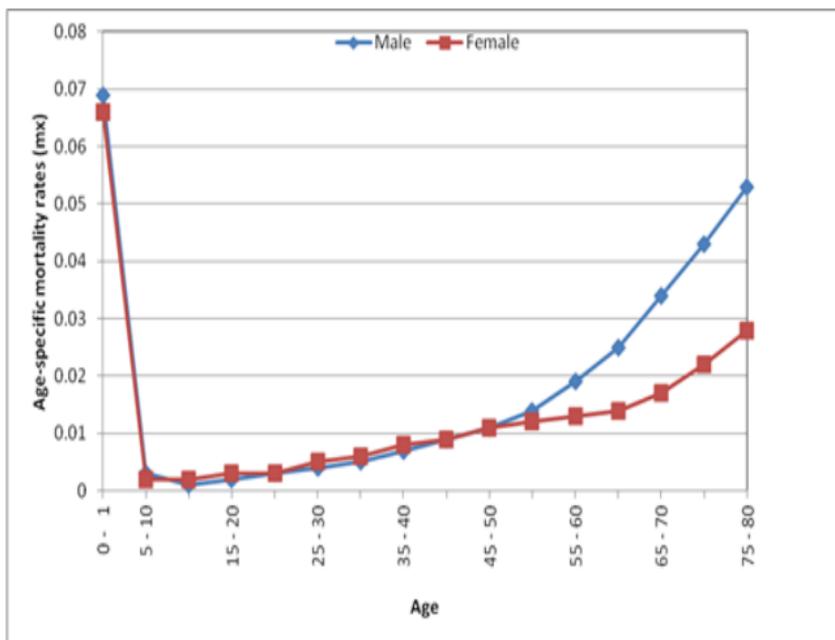
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.7: Reported age pattern of maternal mortality, 2007 and 2010



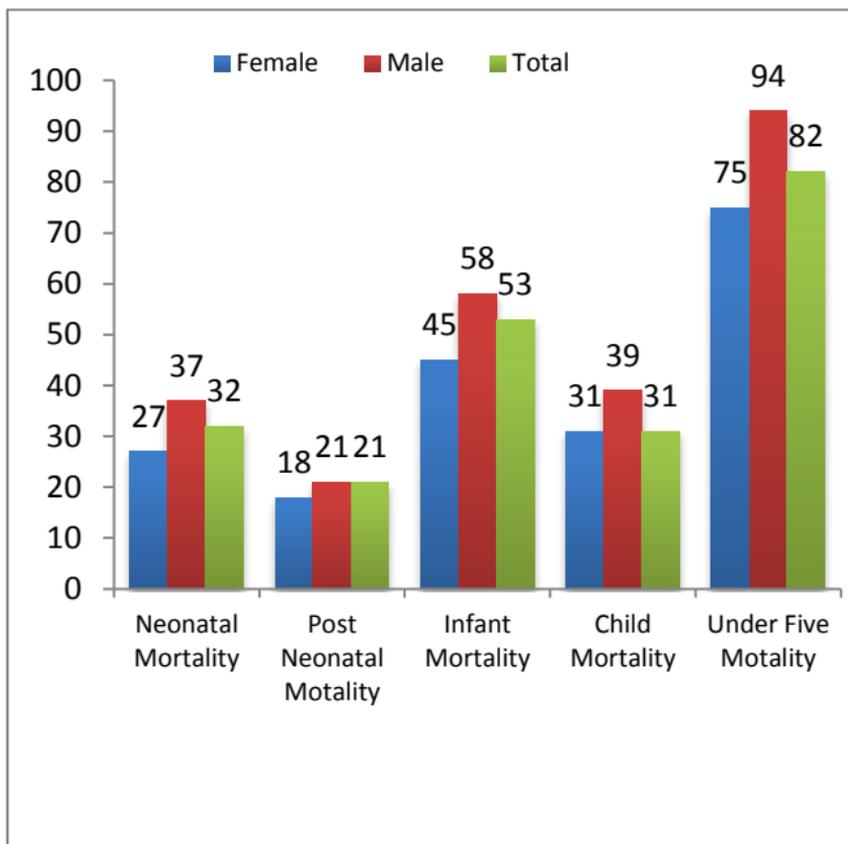
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and Ghana Maternal Health Survey (GMHS)

Figure 5.8: Age pattern of mortality by sex, 2010



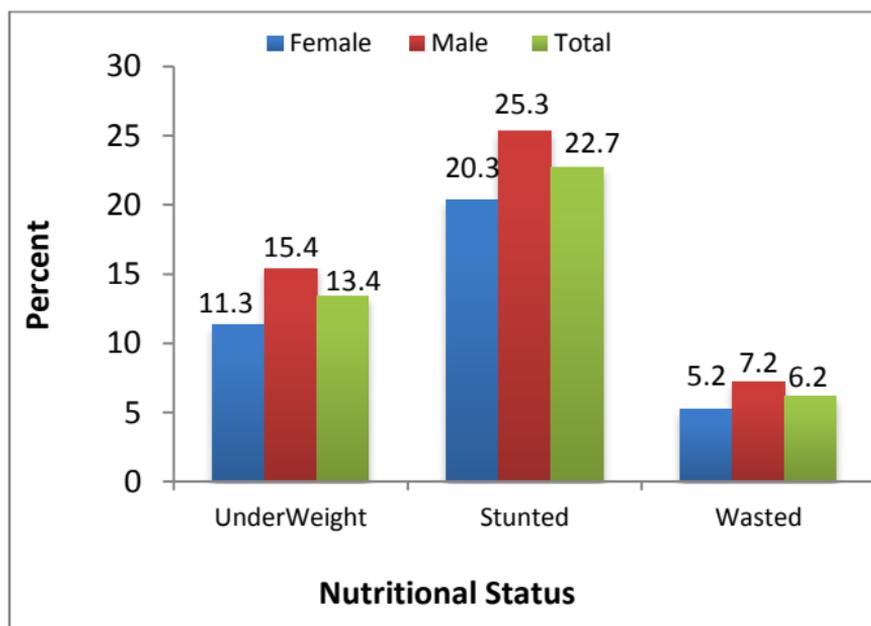
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.9: Child mortality rates, 2011



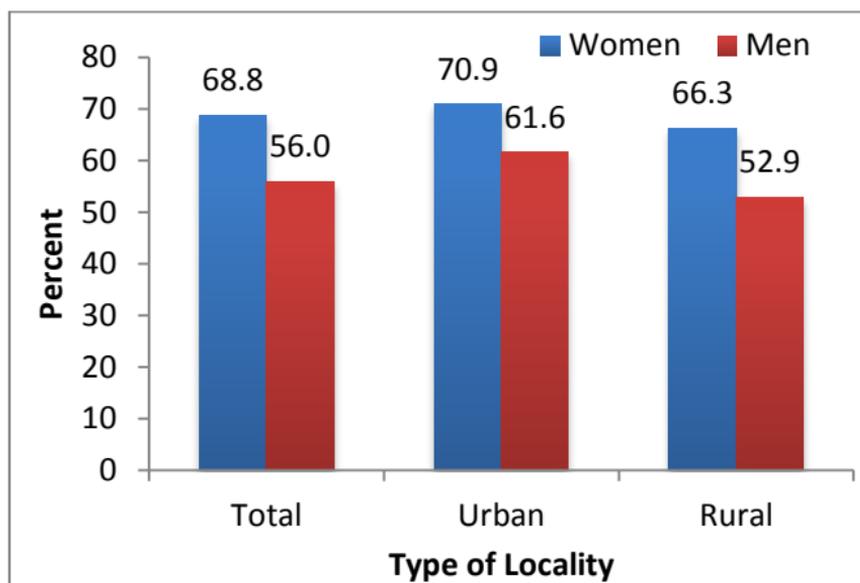
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Figure 5.10: Nutritional status of children under age five, 2011



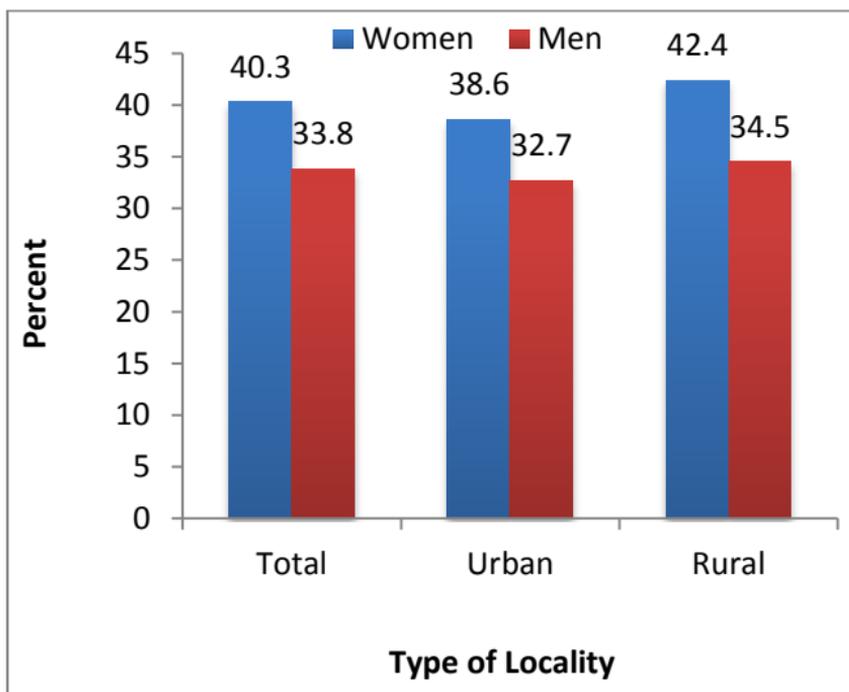
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Figure 5.11: Percentage of women and men who have registered with NHIS, 2011



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Figure 5.12: Percentage of women and men who have valid NHIS card, 2011



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Table 5.3: Distribution of persons with disability (PWDs) by type of disability, 2010

Disability type	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	737,743	100.0	387,647	100.0	350,096	100.0
Sight	295,720	40.1	162,858	42.0	132,862	38.0
Hearing	110,625	15.0	60,500	15.6	50,125	14.3
Speech	101,096	13.7	46,237	11.9	54,859	15.7
Physical	187,522	25.4	99,650	25.7	87,872	25.1
Intellectual	112,082	15.2	56,776	14.6	55,306	15.8
Emotional	136,898	18.6	71,428	18.4	65,470	18.7
Other	76,692	10.4	39,369	10.2	37,323	10.7
Multiple disability	282,892	38.3	149,171	38.5	133,721	38.2

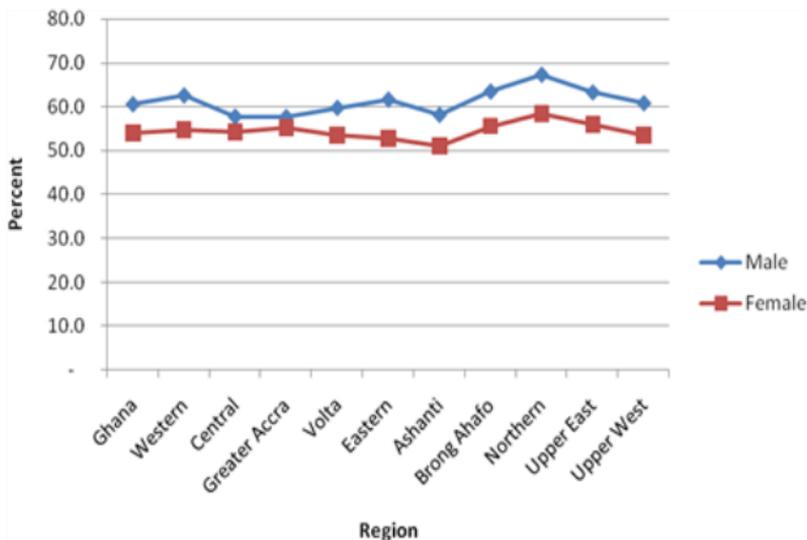
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution and sex ratio of PWDs by region and sex, 2010

Region	Total		Female		Male		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Regions	737,743	100.0	387,647	100.0	350,096	100.0	90.3
Western	66,016	8.9	33,375	8.6	32,641	9.3	97.8
Central	75,939	10.3	41,523	10.7	34,416	9.8	82.9
Greater Accra	103,939	14.1	54,835	14.1	49,104	14.0	89.5
Volta	91,767	12.4	50,466	13.0	41,301	11.8	81.8
Eastern	94,579	12.8	50,545	13.0	44,034	12.6	87.1
Ashanti	124,501	16.9	66,389	17.1	58,112	16.6	87.5
Brong Ahafo	54,038	7.3	27,111	7.0	26,927	7.7	99.3
Northern	61,294	8.3	30,109	7.8	31,185	8.9	103.6
Upper East	39,924	5.4	20,344	5.2	19,580	5.6	96.2
Upper West	25,746	3.5	12,950	3.3	12,796	3.7	98.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 5.13: Percentage of economically active Population with disability 15 years and older by sex and region, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6. Economic Characteristics of the Population

The ability of the country to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women depends largely on access of women to wage employment and decent work. Ghana's performance of achieving gender equality in productive employment to promote the empowerment of women has been quite dismal. Differential access to employment exists. However, new opportunities are available just for a narrow pool of women who have education and skill training. Women's employment remains in the informal sector, domestic work or traditional farming. They are also concentrated in low pay jobs. The challenge now is how to involve women in Ghana's trade and macroeconomic activities to promote accelerated economic growth and how macroeconomic policies will impact on different categories of women, including rural women and pro-poor women.

Being employed is the foundation of people's livelihood. The economically active population of Ghana increased from 5.6 million in 1984 to 10.9 million in 2010. The increase in the economically active population is due to the expansion in Ghana's population. Females outnumber males and this is

reflected in the sex ratios which decreased from 101.2 in 1960 to 94.7 males per 100 females in 2010.

The proportion of the labour force without formal education decreased from 81.6 percent in 1960 to 33 percent in 2010. Although the proportion of the population in the labour force with formal education has increased, the shift is from the dominance of those with no formal education to those with basic education.

In this section, a number of concepts are used and these are explained below:

Economically Active Population

The economically active population is defined as persons who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This category of persons included:

Those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers;

Did not work, but had job to return to; and

Those who were unemployed and actively looking for work.

Economically Not Active Population

The economically not active persons were those who did not work and were not seeking for work. The category included homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work because of their age or ill-health.

Labour force

The labour force comprised employed persons who had jobs or businesses as well as the unemployed. According to the census definition, the term economically active population was the same as the labour force. Therefore, these terms are used interchangeably in this section as appropriate.

Employed Population (Workforce)

The employed population or workforce represents the total number of workers who were actively employed or available for work. It consists of all persons aged 15 years and above, who during the reference period, were in the following categories:

- i. At work, that is, persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary either in cash or in kind or worked without pay.

- ii. Had a job to go back to, but did not work within the reference period.

The Unemployed

This comprises all persons aged 15 years and above, who during the reference period were:

- i. Without work and had no fixed jobs;
- ii. Currently available for work;
- iii. Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (e.g. writing applications, visiting job sites, visiting employment agencies and seeking help from friends and relatives in search for jobs).

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the census, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before.

All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and/or available for work, the question was on the previous occupation.

Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Employment Status

Employment status referred to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the census were Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by sex, and activity status, 1984-2010

Sex	Year	Econo- mically active	Econo- mically not active	All persons 15+ N
Both sexes	1984	82.5	17.5	6,760,967
	2000	74.7	25.3	11,105,236
	2010	71.5	28.5	15,208,425
Female	1984	81.6	18.4	3,499,898
	2000	72.7	27.3	5,669,407
	2010	70	30	7,982,524
Male	1984	83.5	16.5	3,261,069
	2000	76.7	23.3	5,435,829
	2010	73.2	26.8	7,225,901

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

The proportion of economically active persons has been declining since 1984: from 82.5 percent in 1984 to 74.7 percent in 2000 and to 71.1 percent in 2010. This implies that the proportion of the population economically not active (neither employed nor seeking or available for work) increased over the years. This general trend was the same for both males and females. However, within the period, relatively higher proportions of males were economically active compared with females.

Table 6.2: Sex Ratio of population aged 15 years and older by economic activity Status, 1960 – 2010

Activity type	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Total population	102.2	98.5	97.3	97.9	95.2
Economically active population	160.3	126.3	95.4	101.2	94.7
Economically not active population	25.9	43.5	83.3	85.7	80.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population Data Analysis Vol. 2: Policy Implications of Population Trends
Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity rate

In 2010, 43.9 percent of the total population aged 15 years and older was economically active. The rates were 40.5 percent in 1960, 38.9 percent in 1970, 45.4 percent in 1984 and 43.8 percent in 2000. Among males, the proportion of economically active persons was 49.3 percent in 1960 and 44.9, 44.6 and 43.7 percent respectively in 1984, 2000 and 2010, while the economically active females were 31.4 percent in 1960, 45.8 percent in 1984, 43.1 percent in 2000, and 44.0 percent in 2010. The results indicate that from 1984, the proportion of males and females who were economically active were about the same.

**Table 6.3: Percentage of the Economically Active population
and Economically Not Active Population of the Total
Population, 1960 – 2010**

Activity type	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Economically active population					
Both sexes	40.5	38.9	45.4	43.8	44.1
Female	31.4	34.1	45.8	43.1	44.2
Male	49.3	43.8	44.9	44.6	44
Economically not active population					
Both sexes	15	14.2	9.6	22.4	17.6
Female	24	28.5	10.3	23.9	19
Male	6.1	8.7	8.8	20.9	16.1
Total population	6,726,815	8,559,313	12,296,081	18,912,079	24,658,823
Female population	3,326,545	4,311,504	6,232,233	9,554,697	12,633,978
Male population	3,400,270	4,247,809	6,063,848	9,357,382	12,024,845

Table 6.4: Percentage of the economically not active population aged 15 years and above of the total population by sex, 1960 – 2010

Sex	Year	Population	Economically not active population	Not active population as a per cent of popn 15 yrs +
Both Sexes	1960	3,730,309	1,007,283	27
	1970	4,543,348	1,211,730	26.7
	1984	6,760,967	1,180,863	17.5
	2000	11,105,236	2,813,122	25.3
	2010	15,208,425	4,331,955	28.5
Female	1960	1,845,757	799,789	43.3
	1970	2,316,348	844,125	36.4
	1984	3,499,898	644,275	18.4
	2000	5,669,407	1,547,902	27.3
	2010	7,982,524	2,394,934	30
Male	1960	1,884,552	207,494	11
	1970	2,227,000	367,605	16.5
	1984	3,261,069	536,588	16.5
	2000	5,435,829	1,265,220	23.3
	2010	7,225,901	1,937,021	26.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.5: Employed persons as percent of total population and economically active population aged 15 years and above by sex, 1960- 2010

Selected indicator	Sex	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Employed as % of total population	Both Sexes	38	36.6	44.1	39.2	41.5
	Female	29.8	32.8	44.7	38.5	41.5
	Male	46.1	40.4	43.5	40.1	41.6
Employed as % of economically active population	Both Sexes	94	94	97.2	89.6	94.7
	Female	94.8	96.1	97.5	89.3	94.2
	Male	93.5	92.3	96.8	89.9	95.2
Sex ratio of the employed		158.2	121.4	94.7	101.9	95.6
N	Both Sexes	2,559,383	3,133,049	5,422,480	7,428,374	10,243,476
	Female	991,418	1,415,119	2,785,451	3,679,487	5,237,942
	Male	1,567,965	1,717,928	2,637,029	3,748,887	5,005,534

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 1960; 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Population Censuses

Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by age group and sex, 2000- 2010

Age group	Sex	2000	2010
15 – 24	Total	21.1	19.1
	Female	21.8	19.4
	Male	20.3	18.7
25 – 44	Total	50.3	52.1
	Female	51.5	52.5
	Male	49.2	51.8
45 – 64	Total	21.8	23.1
	Female	20.6	22.5
	Male	22.9	23.7
65+	Total	6.8	5.7
	Female	6.1	5.6
	Male	7.6	5.8
All Ages	Total	100	100
	Female	100	100
	Male	100	100
N	Total	7,428,374	10,243,476
	Female	3,679,487	5,237,942
	Male	3,748,887	5,005,534

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2000 & 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 6.7: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and older by region and sex, 2000 and 2010

Region	2000			2010		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Western	10.5	10.1	10.9	9.4	9.0	9.8
Central	8.3	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.1	8.1
Greater Accra	16.1	15.7	16.4	17.6	17.4	17.8
Volta	8.7	9.2	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.2
Eastern	11.4	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8
Ashanti	19.3	18.8	19.7	18.8	18.7	18.9
Brong Ahafo	10.2	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.8
Northern	8.9	8.4	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.8
Upper East	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.1
Upper West	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	7,428,374	3,679,487	3,748,887	10,243,476	5,237,942	5,005,534

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by level of school attended and sex, 1960-2010

Educational attainment	Sex	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
None	Total	81.6	72.2	55.1	49.2	33
	Women	90.6	82.7	64.3	56.6	39.2
	Men	75.9	63.5	45.5	42.1	26.4
Primary	Total	6.2	7.9	8.5	5.6	11.4
	Women	4.7	7.4	9.1	6.1	12.8
	Men	7.1	8.2	7.9	5.1	9.9
Middle/JSS/JHS	Total	10.3	14.9	30.1	28.9	36.5
	Women	4	8.3	23.3	25	33.6
	Men	14.3	20.4	37.3	32.6	39.5
Secondary/SSS/SHS	Total	0.9	2.8	3.2	6.6	9.8
	Women	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.7	7.3
	Men	1.4	4.8	4.9	8.6	12.4

Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by level of school attended and sex, 1960-2010 (cont'd)

Educational attainment	Sex	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Commercial/Technical/ Vocational	Total	0.5	0.7	1.5	3.9	2.6
	Women	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.1	2.3
	Men	0.6	1.1	2.1	4.8	2.8
Teacher/Training/Post Secondary	Total	0.2	1	1.1	3.2	4.3
	Women	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.9	3.3
	Men	0.2	1.3	1.4	3.5	5.4
University / Tertiary	Total	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.5	2.5
	Women	0	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4
	Men	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.4	3.5

Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by level of school attended and sex, 1960-2010 (cont'd)

Educational attainment	Sex	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
All School Types	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100
	Men	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2,559,383	3,133,047	5,422,480	7,428,374	10,243,476
	Women	991,418	1,415,119	2,785,451	3,679,487	5,237,942
	Men	1,567,965	1,717,928	2,637,029	3,748,887	5,005,534

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population Data Analysis Vol. 2: Policy Implications of Population Trends Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.9: Percentage distribution of employed persons by occupation and sex , 2010

Type of occupation	Both sexes	Women	Men
Managers	2.5	2.4	2.5
Professionals	5.4	4.1	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.9	0.9	2.9
Clerical support workers	1.5	1.3	1.6
Service and sales workers	21.2	31.6	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	41.3	37.8	45
Craft and related trades workers	15.2	13.6	16.9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4.9	0.6	9.6
Elementary occupations	6	7.6	4.4
Other occupations	0.2	0.1	0.3
All occupations	100	100	100
N	10,243,476	5,237,942	5,005,534

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6. 10: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, 2010

Major industry	Total	Women	Men
Agriculture forestry and fishing	42.0	38.3	45.9
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.4	1.8
Manufacturing	10.7	12.5	8.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.3
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	3.0	0.2	6.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.7	24.9	12.3
Transportation and storage	3.5	0.3	6.8
Accommodation and food service activities	5.4	9.3	1.3
Information and communication	0.4	0.2	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.7	0.5	0.9

Table 6. 10: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, 2010

Major industry	Total	Women	Men
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.7	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	0.3	1.0
Public administration and defense	1.5	0.8	2.2
Education	3.9	3.3	4.5
Human health and social work activities	1.2	1.3	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.1	1.0
Other service activities	4.5	5.7	3.3
Activities of households as employers	0.7	0.8	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	10,243,476	5,237,942	5,005,534

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6. 11: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by employment status and sex, 2000 and 2010

Employment status	2000		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Employee	16	9.9	21.9
Self-employed without employees	68.2	73.9	62.5
Self-employed with employees	5.2	5	5.5
Casual worker*	-	-	-
Contributing family worker	6.7	7.8	5.7
Apprentice	2.8	2.4	3.2
Domestic employee (house-help)	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other	0.5	0.4	0.6
All statuses	100	100	100
N	7,428,374	3,679,487	3,748,887

Table 6. 11: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by employment status and sex, 2000 and 2010 (cont'd)

Employment status	2010		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Employee	18.2	11.4	25.3
Self-employed without employees	59.9	65.2	54.4
Self-employed with employees	4.9	4.2	5.6
Casual worker*	2	1.3	2.8
Contributing family worker	11.6	14.3	8.7
Apprentice	2.7	2.9	2.5
Domestic employee (house-help)	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2
All statuses	100	100	100
N	10,243,476	5,237,942	5,005,534

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Note: The 2000 Population and Housing Census did not have the starred category

Table 6.12: Percent of self-employed persons among total employed persons aged 15 years and above by region and sex, 2000 and 2010

Region	2000		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Total	80.6	86.8	74.5
Western	79.5	86.6	73.1
Central	86.1	93.2	77.8
Greater Accra	68.1	80.6	56.4
Volta	87.3	91.3	82.9
Eastern	88.7	94.1	83
Ashanti	80	87.5	73
Brong Ahafo	85.2	88.7	81.9
Northern	74.1	72.7	75.3
Upper East	96.2	97.2	95.2
Upper West	71.9	70.8	73.2
N	5,458,245	2,907,158	2,551,087

Table 6.12: Percent of self-employed persons among total employed persons aged 15 years and above by region and sex, 2000 and 2010 (cont'd)

Region	2010		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Total	64.9	69.4	60.2
Western	63.6	68.7	58.6
Central	69.2	75.6	61.8
Greater Accra	55.7	67.3	44
Volta	75.3	78.7	71.5
Eastern	72.4	77	67.6
Ashanti	65.5	71.3	59.6
Brong Ahafo	66.2	67	65.4
Northern	61.8	57.9	65.8
Upper East	64.3	63.1	65.7
Upper West	55.5	50.5	61.2
N	6,649,856	3,636,043	3,013,813

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 6.13: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by employment sector and sex, 2000 and 2010

Employment sector	2000		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Public	6.4	4.5	8.3
Private formal	8.5	6.0	10.9
Private informal	83.9	88.8	79.1
Semi-public/Parastatal	0.8	0.4	1.2
NGO (Local and International)	0.4	0.2	0.5
International Organizations*	-	-	-
Other**	0.1	0.0	0.1
All sectors	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	7,428,374	3,679,487	3,748,887

Table 6.13: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by employment sector and sex, 2000 and 2010 (Cont'd)

Employment sector	2010		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Public	6.2	4.5	8.1
Private formal	6.8	4.1	9.7
Private informal	86.2	91	81.2
Semi-public/Parastatal	0.1	0.1	0.2
NGO (Local and International)	0.5	0.3	0.7
International Organizations*	0.05	0.03	0.1
Other**	-	-	-
All sectors	100	100	100
N	10,243,447	5,237,925	5,005,522

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Note: Whereas the 2000 Census did not have “International Organizations” as a category, the 2010 Census did not have “Other” as a category

Table 6.14: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and locality of residence and sex, 1984- 2010

Year	Locality	Both		
		sexes	Women	Men
1984	Total	2.8	2.5	3.2
	Urban	6.0	5.5	6.6
	Rural	1.4	1.1	1.6
2000	Total	10.4	10.7	10.1
	Urban	12.8	13.1	12.4
	Rural	8.6	8.9	8.3
2010	Total	5.3	5.8	4.8
	Urban	7.4	7.9	6.9
	Rural	3.1	3.5	2.8

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 6.15: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and region, 2010

Status	All Regions	Western	Central	Greater Accra
Total unemployed				
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked before				
Both Sexes	41.0	37.6	40.8	43.9
Women	44.1	39.5	44.1	47.1
Men	37.1	35.5	36.7	40.2
Seeking work first time				
Both Sexes	59.0	62.4	59.2	56.1
Women	55.9	60.5	55.9	52.9
Men	62.9	64.5	63.3	59.8
Number				
Both sexes	575,807	56,494	47,863	152,040
Women	320,852	29,265	26,781	80,901
Male	254,955	27,229	21,082	71,139

Table 6.15: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and region, 2010 (Cont'd)

Status	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti
Total unemployed			
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked before			
Both Sexes	39.5	35.8	40.0
Women	42.0	38.7	43.6
Men	36.5	32.1	34.7
Seeking work first time			
Both Sexes	60.5	64.2	60.0
Women	58.0	61.3	56.4
Men	63.5	67.9	65.3
Number			
Both sexes	33,557	58,348	135,547
Women	18,635	32,669	80,160
Male	14,922	25,679	55,387

Table 6.15: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and region, 2010 (Cont'd)

Status	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West
Total unemployed				
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked before				
Both Sexes	33.4	52.6	48.3	52.6
Women	35.8	57.4	50.9	55.8
Men	30.0	46.6	45.2	48.4
Seeking work first time				
Both Sexes	66.6	47.4	51.7	47.4
Women	64.2	42.6	49.1	44.2
Men	70.0	53.4	54.8	51.6
Number				
Both sexes	39,583	30,475	12,859	9,041
Women	23,416	16,914	6,996	5,115
Male	16,167	13,561	5,863	3,926

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.16: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by broad age groups and sex, 1960-2010

Age Group	Sex	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	Both Sexes	163,643	198,571	157,646	863,740	632,994
	Women	54,550	57,107	70,194	442,018	349,648
	Men	109,093	141,467	87,452	421,722	283,346
15 – 24	Both Sexes	63.8	71.7	74.5	36.1	45.6
	Women	71.7	82.0	79.5	36.5	36.9
	Men	59.9	67.5	70.5	35.8	45.5
25 – 44	Both Sexes	28.2	24.6	21.8	38.4	42.0
	Women	19.5	15.6	16.7	39.7	42.2
	Men	32.5	28.2	25.9	37.0	41.8
45 – 64	Both Sexes	6.4	3.2	2.6	15.6	9.0
	Women	6.6	1.8	2.4	15.3	8.6
	Men	6.3	3.8	2.8	16.0	9.5
65+	Both Sexes	1.6	0.6	1.1	9.8	3.4
	Female	2.2	0.6	1.3	8.6	3.6
	Male	1.4	0.5	0.8	11.2	3.2

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 Population Censuses

Table 6.17: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 years and above by educational level and sex, 2000 and 2010

Level of Education	2000		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	44.7	49.9	39.2
Pre and primary school	5.9	6.4	5.4
Middle /JSS /JHS	29.5	27.4	31.6
Secondary/SSS/SHS	9.6	7.6	11.8
Vocational/Technical/Comm	4.8	4.0	5.6
Post Middle/Secondary	2.8	2.5	3.1
Tertiary	2.7	2.1	3.2
N	863,740	442,018	421,722

Table 6.17: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 years and above by educational level and sex, 2000 and 2010 (Cont'd)

Level of Education	2010		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	17.0	20.4	12.7
Pre and primary school	13.9	15.3	12.2
Middle /JSS /JHS	35.4	36.4	34.2
Secondary/SSS/SHS	19.7	17.2	22.9
Vocational/Technical/Comm	3.7	3.5	3.9
Post Middle/Secondary	1.2	1.1	1.3
Tertiary	9.1	6.1	12.9
N	575,807	320,852	254,955

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses

Table 6.18: Economically active population, employed population and currently in school population 5-14 years by region and sex, 2010

Region	Both Sexes			Percent
	Economically active population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years and currently in school	
Ghana	700,383	696,447	454,497	65.3
Western	37,329	37,062	29,987	80.9
Central	50,231	49,895	44,288	88.8
Greater Accra	25,083	24,147	15,986	66.2
Volta	57,312	57,117	39,391	69
Eastern	59,094	58,590	43,584	74.4
Ashanti	55,807	55,059	41,270	75
Brong Ahafo	80,503	80,157	56,826	70.9
Northern	217,379	217,099	102,572	47.2
Upper East	67,724	67,478	49,142	72.8
Upper West	49,921	49,843	31,451	63.1

Table 6.18: Economically active population, employed population and currently in school population 5-14 years by region and sex, 2010 (Cont'd)

Region	Female			Percent
	Economically active population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years and currently in school	
Ghana	331,668	329602	214541	65.1
Western	18,657	18519	14723	79.5
Central	24,733	24542	21620	88.1
Greater Accra	14,520	14039	8912	63.5
Volta	25,794	25670	18093	70.5
Eastern	26,684	26415	20244	76.6
Ashanti	28,114	27672	19819	71.6
Brong Ahafo	37,610	37453	26286	70.2
Northern	102,641	102514	47366	46.2
Upper East	31,066	30965	22936	74.1
Upper West	21,849	21813	14542	66.7

Table 6.18: Economically active population, employed population and currently in school population 5-14 years by region and sex, 2010 (Cont'd)

Region	Male			Percent
	Economically active population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years	Employed population 5-14 years and currently in school	
Ghana	368,715	366,845	239,956	65.4
Western	18,672	18,543	15,264	82.3
Central	25,498	25,353	22,668	89.4
Greater Accra	10,563	10,108	7,074	70
Volta	31,518	31,447	21,298	67.7
Eastern	32,410	32,175	23,340	72.5
Ashanti	27,693	27,387	21,451	78.3
Brong Ahafo	42,893	42,704	30,540	71.5
Northern	114,738	114,585	55,206	48.2
Upper East	36,658	36,513	26,206	71.8
Upper West	28,072	28,030	16,909	60.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.19: Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by industry and sex, 2010

Type of industry	Total		
	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture forestry and fishing	82.9	77.8	87.6
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	4.4	5.9	3.1
Construction	0.1	0	0.2
Wholesale and retail	6.9	9.2	4.9
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.1	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2.3	3.5	1.3
Other service activities	0	0	0.1
Activities of households as employers	0.7	0.9	0.4
All other industries	1.6	1.8	1.4
New workers seeking employment	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100
N	696,447	329,602	366,845

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.20: Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by industry, sex and locality of residence, 2010

Type of industry	Urban		
	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture forestry and fishing	50.4	41.8	60.5
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	8.4	9.3	7.3
Construction	0.5	0.1	1.0
Wholesale and retail	23.9	28.6	18.2
Transportation and storage	0.8	0.3	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	8.6	11.5	5.1
Other service activities	0.2	0.1	0.4
Activities of households as employers	2.8	3.7	1.8
All other industries	2.5	2.8	2.2
New workers seeking employment	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	107,071	58,263	48,808

Table 6.20: Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by industry, sex and locality of residence, 2010 (Cont'd)

Type of industry	Rural		
	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture forestry and fishing	88.9	85.5	91.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	3.7	5.2	2.4
Construction	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wholesale and retail	3.9	5.0	2.9
Transportation and storage	0.1	0.0	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	1.8	0.7
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other industries	1.5	1.6	1.3
New workers seeking employment	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	589,376	271,339	318,037

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.21: Employment status of working children aged 5 - 14 years by sex, 2010

Employment status	Total	Female	Male
Employee	0.6	0.4	0.7
Self-employed	3.6	3.8	3.4
Contributing family worker	95.2	95.2	95.3
Apprentice	0.1	0.1	0.1
Domestic employee	0.1	0.2	0.1
Casual worker	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	696,447	329,602	366,845

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7. Time Use

Time-use surveys solicit information on how individuals spend their time during the day or week. Such data provide evidence of the gendered division of labour within households and the interdependence of women's and men's paid and unpaid work. Time use surveys record the activities performed by different individuals from a representative sample of households, and the time spent on each activity.

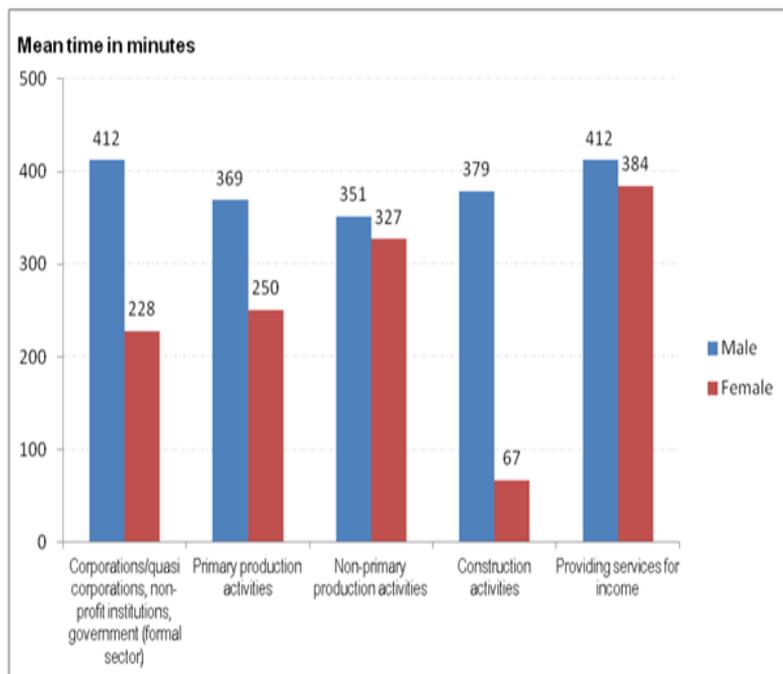
The time spent on an activity is measured in terms of the number of minutes or hours within a 24-hour period. Typical examples of activities on which a person may spend time during the course of the day include: eating, travelling (walking, driving a car or riding a motor bike), unpaid childcare (for example, supervising and feeding), working in a formal sector job (whether as employee or employer in the public or private sector), doing unpaid 'economic' work (such as fetching water or collecting firewood, or working unpaid in the family business) and housework (cleaning the house, preparing meals and caring for children).

Table 7.1: Average time spent on System of National Account (SNA) activities by population aged 10 years and older, 2009

SNA activity	Minutes	
	Women	Men
Work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)	23	65
Work for household in primary production activities	70	121
Work for household in non-primary production activities	33	21
Work for household in construction activities	1	10
Work for household providing services for income	103	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

Figure 7.1: Daily time spent by actors involved in SNA work, 2009



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

Table 7.2: Average time spent on various SNA activities by population aged 10 years and older by selected characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Work for Corporations/ quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)		Work for household in primary production activities		Work for household in non-primary production activities		Work for household in construction activities		Work for household providing services for income	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
TOTAL Pop. 10+	23	65	70	121	33	21	1	10	103	71
Age group										
10-17 yrs	5	8	33	58	10	5	2	1	41	18
18-24 yrs	26	34	49	97	34	27	1	8	83	64
25-64 yrs	30	106	87	156	41	30	1	17	139	105
65 +	10	51	93	158	32	8	1	5	44	36

Table 7.2: Average time spent on various SNA activities by population aged 10 years and older by selected characteristics (Cont'd)

Selected Characteristics	Work for Corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)		Work for household in primary production activities		Work for household in non-primary production activities		Work for household in construction activities		Work for household providing services for income	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Marital Status (12 years+)										
Single/Never married	25	36	27	75	26	18	1	6	70	58
Married	24	106	97	172	43	28	1	15	132	92
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	26	36	96	150	29	23	0	9	113	71
Informal/Loose Union	12	93	53	203	20	16	1	22	111	95

Table 7.2: Average time spent on various SNA activities by population aged 10 years and older by selected characteristics (Cont'd)

Selected Characteristics	Work for Corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)		Work for household in primary production activities		Work for household in non-primary production activities		Work for household in construction activities		Work for household providing services for income	
	Average Time in Minutes									
Educational Attainment	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male
No schooling	3	26	164	329	33	12	1	8	90	43
Pre & primary school	7	12	60	106	26	17	1	8	79	38
Middle & JSS	9	44	40	119	44	26	1	15	137	96
Secondary & SSS	65	98	12	73	22	32	1	10	106	85
Higher education	218	268	8	20	14	10	3	4	52	66

Table 7.2: Average time spent on various SNA activities by population aged 10 years and older by selected characteristics (Cont'd)

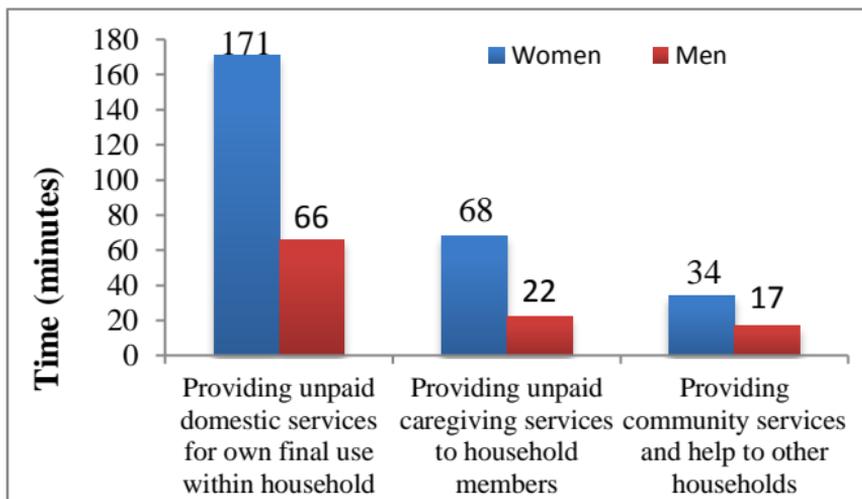
Selected Characteristics	Work for Corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work)		Work for household in primary production activities		Work for household in non-primary production activities		Work for household in construction activities		Work for household providing services for income	
	Average Time in Minutes									
Household Composition	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Has at least one child under 6 years	15	62	78	146	31	24	1	11	99	67
No child under 6 years, but at least one child under 18 years	24	43	63	96	33	11	1	5	104	56
No children	98	44	58	111	39	30	1	16	116	96

Table 7.3: Average time spent in collecting water and fuel by population aged 10 and over, by sex and age group, 2009

Age group	Collecting Water		Collecting Fuel	
	Average time spent in minutes			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
10 to 17	43	34	11	6
18 to 45	35	19	25	88
46+	21	12	48	114
All ages	35	27	25	42

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

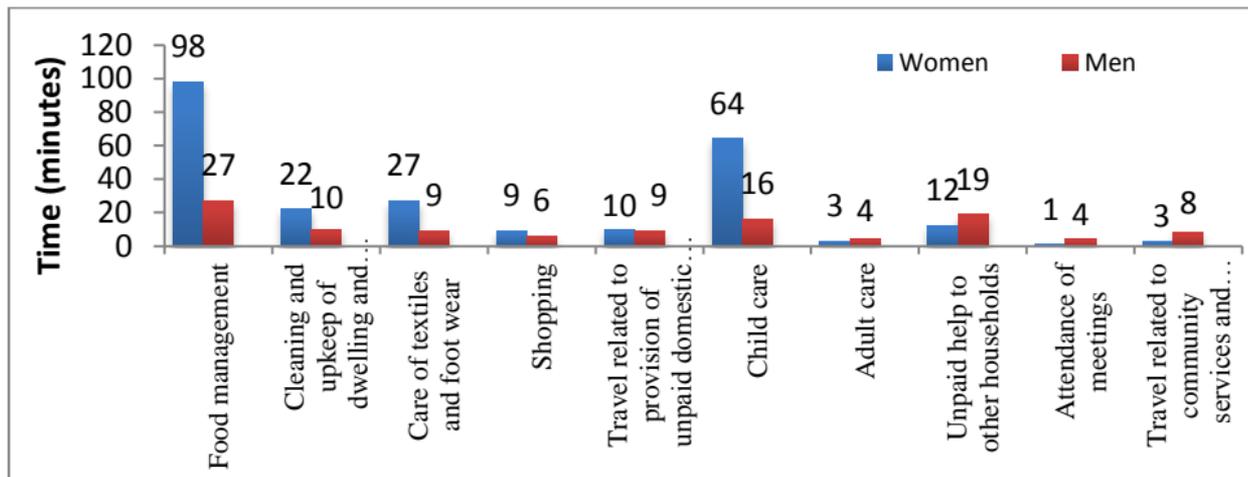
Figure 7.2: Average time spent on extended SNA activities by population aged 10 years and older, 2009



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

Among those who engage in an extended SNA activity, females spend twice more time on unpaid domestic services for own final use within household (171 minutes) than their male counterparts (66 minutes). Females also spend more time than males providing unpaid caregiving services to household members (68 minutes against 22 minutes). Regarding community services and help to other households, females spent less time (34 minutes) than their male counterparts (17 minutes).

Figure 7.3: Average time spent on extended SNA activities by population aged 10 years and over, 2009



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

Table 7.4: Average time spent on extended SNA activities by population aged 10 years and over, 2009

	Time spent in minutes		
	Female	Male	Total
Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household	171	66	142
Food management	98	27	82
Cleaning and upkeep of dwellings and surroundings	22	10	19
Care of textiles and footwear	27	9	23
Shopping	9	6	9
Travel related to provision of unpaid domestic services	10	9	10
Others	5	5	5
Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members	68	22	55
Childcare	64	16	50
Adult care	3	4	3
Travel related to unpaid caregiving services to household members	2	1	2
Others	0	1	0

Table 7.4: Average time spent on extended SNA activities by population aged 10 years and over, 2009 (Cont'd)

	Time spent in minutes		
	Female	Male	Total
Providing community services and help to other households	17	34	22
Unpaid help to other households	12	19	14
Community-organized services	1	2	1
Organized unpaid volunteer services	1	2	1
Attendance in meetings	1	4	2
Travel related to community services and help to other households	3	8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2009 Ghana Time Use Survey

8. Migration

The process of distribution and redistribution of a population occurs through natural growth and migration. The redistribution through migration is shaped by a variety of demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. These include the distribution and utilisation of natural resources and infrastructural development, which results from local factors as well as policies and programmes of government and non-government agencies.

Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon which is a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analysed for specific purposes.

Table 8.1: Population by place of birth and locality, 2010

Place of Birth	Urban		
	Total	Women	Men
Born in place of enumeration	58.0	57.5	58.5
Born elsewhere in region of enumeration	16.7	17.4	16.0
Elsewhere in other regions	23.7	23.7	23.7
Others	1.6	1.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,545,229	6,529,170	6,016,059

Table 8.1: Population by place of birth and locality, 2010 (Cont'd)

Place of Birth	Rural		
	Total	Women	Men
Born in place of enumeration	72.3	71.4	73.1
Born elsewhere in region of enumeration	11.6	14.7	11.6
Elsewhere in other regions	14.1	13.0	14.1
Others	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,113,594	6,104,808	6,008,786

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2: Emigration of Ghanaians 15 years and older by place of destination, 2010

Destination of Emigrants	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Nigeria	6.8	5.9	7.4
Liberia	1.5	1.2	1.6
Sierra Leone	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gambia	1.7	1.9	1.7
Togo	3.2	4.3	2.4
Burkina Faso	0.9	0.9	1.0
Cote d'Ivoire	7.8	10.5	6.2
Other ECOWAS states	3.0	2.2	3.5
Africa, other than ECOWAS	10.4	5.5	13.2
Europe	37.7	38.9	37.0
Americas (North, South/Caribbean)	23.6	26.1	22.1
Asia	2.3	1.5	2.7
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	250,623	90,347	160,276

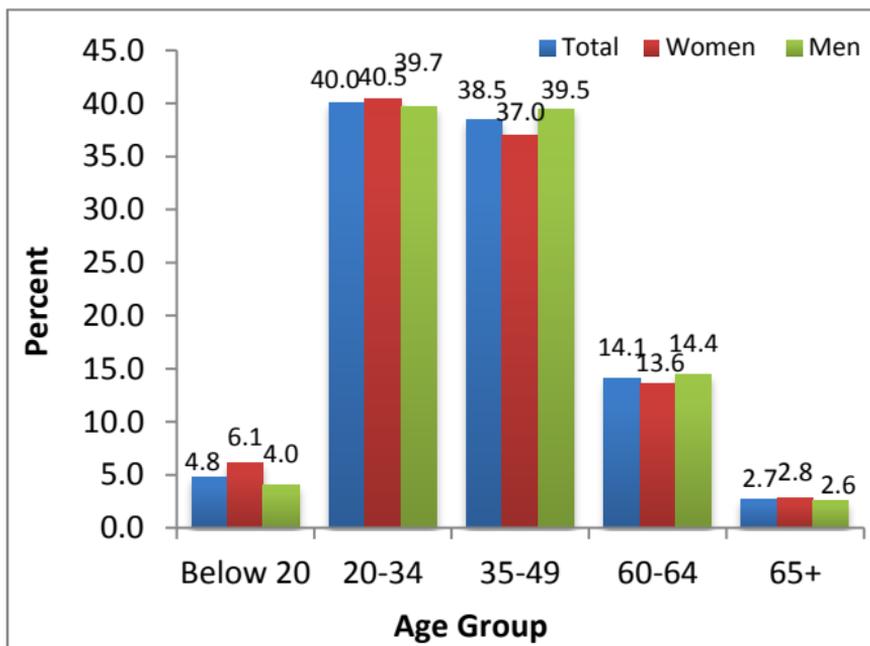
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3: Emigration of Ghanaians 15 years and older by place of destination, 2010

Activity Abroad	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Employed	76.2	72.3	78.4
Unemployed	6.1	7.2	5.5
Student	14.1	15.9	13.0
Other	3.6	4.6	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	250,623	90,347	160,276

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1: Age Distribution of emigrants, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9. Information Communication Technology

Technology is seen as a fundamental component of development that transforms production and consumption patterns and indeed results in new ways of working. The challenge is how government includes women's needs and strategic interests in the establishment of knowledge-based enterprise. Given the increase of women in the labour force, government must devise a mechanism for encouraging women to go into science and technology to enhance productivity. Women should also be involved in the design and development of policies for social change.

Table 9.1: Distribution of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones by region and sex, 2010

Region	All localities		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	8,049,408	100.0	3,774,197	100.0	4,275,211	100.0
Western	750,227	9.3	327,916	8.7	422,311	9.9
Central	669,083	8.3	313,996	8.3	355,087	8.3
Greater Accra	2,191,910	27.2	1,085,878	28.8	1,106,032	25.9
Volta	540,623	6.7	249,617	6.6	291,006	6.8
Eastern	806,291	10.0	377,748	10.0	428,543	10

Table 9.1: Distribution of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones by region and sex, 2010 (Cont'd)

Region	All localities		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ashanti	1,859,656	23.1	903,414	23.9	956,242	22.4
Brong Ahafo	622,715	7.7	281,000	7.4	341,715	8.0
Northern	341,536	4.2	128,763	3.4	212,773	5
Upper East	167,421	2.1	69,133	1.8	98,288	2.3
Upper West	99,946	1.2	36,732	1.0	63,214	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.2: Population 12 years and older having mobile phones by region and sex, 2010

Region	Female Population	Female Population having mobile phones	Female Percentage having mobile phones
All Regions	8,813,825	3,774,197	42.8
Western	814,879	327,916	40.2
Central	801,158	313,996	39.2
Greater Accra	1,558,072	1,085,878	69.7
Volta	769,462	249,617	32.4
Eastern	941,163	377,748	40.1
Ashanti	1,741,112	903,414	51.9
Brong Ahafo	792,318	281,000	35.5
Northern	784,212	128,763	16.4
Upper East	367,791	69,133	18.8
Upper West	243,658	36,732	15.1

Table 9.2: Population 12 years and older having mobile phones by region and sex, 2010

Region	Male Population	Male Population having mobile phones	Male Percentage having mobile phones
All Regions	8,072,481	4,275,211	53
Western	800,971	422,311	52.7
Central	689,359	355,087	51.5
Greater Accra	1,422,840	1,106,032	77.7
Volta	679,615	291,006	42.8
Eastern	869,286	428,543	49.3
Ashanti	1,570,911	956,242	60.9
Brong Ahafo	755,018	341,715	45.3
Northern	744,075	212,773	28.6
Upper East	323,110	98,288	30.4
Upper West	217,296	63,214	29.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.3: Household ownership of fixed telephone lines by region and sex, 2010

Region	Both sexes		Female Headed Households		Male Headed Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	127,694	100.0	42,963	100.0	84,731	100.0
Western	11,574	9.1	3,878	9.0	7,696	9.1
Central	7,595	5.9	2,723	6.3	4,872	5.7
Greater Accra	55,276	43.3	18,260	42.5	37,016	43.7
Volta	6,141	4.8	2,100	4.9	4,041	4.8
Eastern	9,249	7.2	2,943	6.9	6,306	7.4
Ashanti	27,809	21.8	10,505	24.5	17,304	20.4
Brong Ahafo	4,896	3.8	1,517	3.5	3,379	4.0
Northern	2,696	2.1	454	1.1	2,242	2.6
Upper East	1,728	1.4	424	1.0	1,304	1.5
Upper West	730	0.6	159	0.4	571	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.4: Household ownership of desktop and laptop computers by region, 2010

Region	Total		Female-headed		Male-headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	431,917	100.0	115,278	100.0	316,639	100.0
Western	36,214	8.4	8,966	7.8	27,248	8.6
Central	28,167	6.5	6,896	6.0	21,271	6.7
Greater Accra	174,285	40.4	47,497	41.2	126,788	40.0
Volta	15,054	3.5	3,741	3.2	11,313	3.6
Eastern	32,554	7.5	8,111	7.0	24,443	7.7
Ashanti	104,197	24.1	30,161	26.2	74,036	23.4
Brong Ahafo	22,618	5.2	5,955	5.2	16,663	5.3
Northern	9,312	2.2	1,853	1.6	7,459	2.4
Upper East	5,490	1.3	1,261	1.1	4,229	1.3
Upper West	4,026	0.9	837	0.7	3,189	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.5: Population 12 years and older using internet facilities by region, 2010

Region	All Regions		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	1,312,971	100.0	480,182	100.0	832,789	100.0
Western	103,166	7.9	36,468	7.6	66,698	8.0
Central	104,301	7.9	39,891	8.3	64,410	7.7
Greater Accra	555,847	42.3	215,572	44.9	340,275	40.9
Volta	50,644	3.9	16,726	3.5	33,918	4.1
Eastern	88,869	6.8	30,039	6.3	58,830	7.1
Ashanti	295,251	22.5	106,218	22.1	189,033	22.7
Brong Ahafo	52,923	4.0	16,381	3.4	36,542	4.4
Northern	32,128	2.4	9,621	2.0	22,507	2.7
Upper East	15,777	1.2	4,834	1.0	10,943	1.3
Upper West	14,065	1.1	4,432	0.9	9,633	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10. Power and Influence

One major objective of gender advocates is to ensure increased representation of women at the highest levels of decision making in government, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organisations.

A progress report issued by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) in 2010 shows that there have been some gains in a few areas but the overall picture still remains unsatisfactory. Some of these findings are:

- Out of twenty-eight boards surveyed, only three have met the Affirmative Action requirement of 40 % board membership being women;
- At the Chief Director level of the Civil Service, only 18% of positions are held by women. The proportion is higher at the Director level, at 29%.
- In 2000-2004, women parliamentarians constituted 10% of the membership; this declined to 8.3% in the period 2009-2011 and to 10.9% in 2012. The proportion of cabinet ministers who are women has, however, increased from 10% to 16% over the same period. The proportion of Deputy Regional

Ministers has also increased sharply from 20% to 42.9%.

- The legal profession seems to be particularly favourable to women. Five out of the seventeen positions in the Supreme Court and five out of the fourteen in the Court of Appeal are held by women.
- Many Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) now have functioning women's bureaus or desks at least in their headquarters.

Table 10.1: Parliamentary Seats 1992-2012

Sex	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012
Women	16	19	19	25	19	30
Men	184	181	181	205	211	245
Total	200	200	200	230	230	275

Source: Modern Ghana Website, 2013

Table 10.2: Types of Ministers

Sex	2008		2012		
	Types of Ministers		Types of Ministers		
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Cabinet	Minister	Minister of State
Women	4	2	4	1	-
Men	15	4	15	13	5
All	19	6	19	14	5

Source: Modern Ghana Website, 2013

Table 10.2: Council of State Members

Sex	Members of Council Of State			
	2000-2004	2004-2008	2009-2013	2013-
Women	3	3	3	3
Men	18	20	21	8
All	21	23	24	11

Source: Modern Ghana Website, 2013

11. Crime and Justice

Administrative statistics on recorded crimes are the most readily available data. Virtually all law enforcement systems keep records of the crimes committed in their respective jurisdiction. If these data are regularly published, they can be used to monitor trends in the same jurisdiction over time.

This section presents administrative data on crime from the Ghana Prisons Service and the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU).

Table 11.1: Number of prisoners admitted by sex, 2008-2011

Year	Women	Men	Total
2008	928	23,438	24,364
2009	1,048	23,480	24,526
2010	849	20,193	21,042
2011	649	17,943	18,592

Source: Ghana Prisons Service, 2012

Table 11.2: Average daily convict and remand population, 2007-2011

Year	Average. daily female convict	Average daily male convict	Average daily female remand	Average daily male remand
2007	161	8,969	88	4,122
2008	180	9,667	98	4,192
2009	189	9,752	71	3,767
2010	187	9,987	59	3,283
2011	191	10,167	59	2,986

Source: Ghana Prisons Service, 2012

Table 11.3: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2009

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Defilement	873	22	0	896	7	521
Rape	299	0	0	299	4	136
Attempted Rape	36	0	0	56	1	21
Attempted Defilement	11	0	0	11	1	4
Sodomy	0	1	0	1	0	0
Incest	14	0	0	14	1	11
Carnal Knowledge of Female Idiot	4	0	0	4	0	2
Unnatural Carnal Knowledge	3	12	1	14	0	9
Kidnapping	3	3	1	5	0	1

Table 11.3: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2009 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Attempted Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandonment	17	17	27	8	12	9
Child Trafficking	5	6	5	6	2	6
Child Stealing	30	10	16	23	11	17
Unlawful Removal of Child	148	43	41	150	26	91
Abduction	263	15	14	266	12	147
Exposing Child to Harm	73	64	81	54	39	35
Exploitative Child Labor	0	1	0	1	0	1
Child Abuse	15	1	8	7	23	12
Non-Maintenance	4544	803	526	4871	405	3325
Deprivation of Property	11	1	3	9	6	4
Threatening	582	118	105	606	56	322

Table 11.3: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2009 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assault	2796	305	331	2768	160	1255
Indecent Assault	93	0	1	92	2	60
Assault by Imprisonment	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murder	1	0	0	1	0	1
Abortion	68	5	12	61	10	39
Attempted Abortion	30	1	5	26	4	15
Bigamy	5	0	0	5	0	3
Causing Damage	105	86	80	111	38	67
Causing Harm	71	16	20	67	13	67
Unlawful Ejection	60	2	4	58	10	30
Unlawful Entry	2	1	0	3	0	2
Stealing	169	191	182	176	90	88

Table 11.3: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2009 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Attempted Stealing	0	0	0	0	1	0
Attempted to Commit Crime	1	3	1	3	0	2
Compulsion of Marriage	8	0	0	8	1	3
Offensive Conduct	219	148	167	194	93	109
Acting tending	22	18	19	21	17	14
Others	280	17	27	266	18	55
All	10862	1910	1677	11162	0	0

Source: Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), 2009

Table 11.4: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2010

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Defilement	982	5	15	982	17	500
Rape	286	1	2	286	0	150
Attempted Rape	27	0	0	27	0	12
Attempted Defilement	10	0	0	10	0	6
Sodomy	2	3	0	5	0	2
Incest	21	0	1	22	1	7
Carnal Knowledge of Female Idiot	1	0	0	1	0	1
Unnatural Carnal Knowledge	1	9	0	10	0	5
Kidnapping	13	2	2	13	1	10
Attempted Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11.4: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2010 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Abandonment	13	31	36	8	20	8
Child Trafficking	6	6	6	4	4	2
Child Stealing	7	3	5	5	1	4
Unlawful Removal of Child	235	112	89	258	57	147
Abduction	238	12	8	243	5	147
Exposing Child to Harm	73	50	70	50	43	43
Exploitative Child Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse	4	2	3	3	1	3
Non-Maintenance	4479	403	143	4674	46	3377
Deprivation of Property	26	1	2	25	3	18
Threatening	676	190	194	770	71	377

Table 11.4: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2010 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assault	2925	456	417	2976	202	1710
Indecent Assault	108	3	4	101	4	52
Assault by Imprisonment	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abortion	82	7	16	74	6	38
Attempted Abortion	27	3	8	22	6	12
Bigamy	6	0	0	6	0	2
Causing Damage	126	51	46	134	27	85
Causing Harm	71	12	20	63	17	46
Unlawful Ejection	96	2	3	95	12	53
Unlawful Entry	1	2	0	3	0	2

Table 11.4: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2010 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stealing	200	188	156	234	71	150
Attempted Stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted to Commit Crime	4	3	3	4	0	5
Compulsion of Marriage	21	0	8	34	6	9
Offensive Conduct	363	199	200	353	101	222
Acting Tending	13	12	13	17	7	20
Others	150	72	58	164	9	105
All	11294	1840	1528	11677	738	7330

Source: Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), 2010

Table 11.5: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2011

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Defilement	1175	1	0	1175	1	658
Rape	375	1	3	382	6	177
Attempted Rape	45	1	1	45	1	22
Attempted Defilement	23	0	0	23	0	12
Sodomy	1	11	0	12	0	5
Incest	15	1	1	16	0	9
Carnal Knowledge of Female Idiot	13	2	0	15	0	10
Unnatural Carnal Knowledge	4	12	2	12	0	7
Kidnapping	13	0	0	13	0	9
Attempted Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11.5: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2011 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Abandonment	23	32	49	6	21	4
Child Trafficking	6	0	4	2	3	2
Child Stealing	33	11	19	27	12	20
Unlawful Removal of Child	383	123	123	389	43	206
Abduction	336	11	16	328	15	172
Exposing Child to Harm	64	96	104	58	57	40
Exploitative Child Labor	2	0	2	1	1	1
Child Abuse	15	5	10	11	6	10
Non-Maintenance	5332	495	306	5489	111	4034
Deprivation of Property	42	7	11	44	5	33
Threatening	1167	318	300	1172	135	650

Table 11.5: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2011 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assault	4701	692	685	4640	351	2679
Indecent Assault	171	4	3	172	3	76
Assault by Imprisonment	2	0	0	2	0	0
Murder	1	0	0	1	0	1
Abortion	86	2	12	81	7	39
Attempted Abortion	38	8	10	32	3	11
Bigamy	13	2	2	13	0	9
Causing Damage	186	93	92	190	47	102
Causing Harm	113	27	30	109	17	74
Unlawful Ejection	94	4	3	94	5	68
Unlawful Entry	3	2	2	3	0	3

Table 11.5: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2011 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stealing	300	318	334	301	136	208
Attempted Stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted to Commit Crime	8	1	7	4	0	2
Compulsion of Marriage	14	2	3	17	2	14
Offensive Conduct	554	285	300	539	159	301
Acting Tending	30	15	16	36	30	33
Others	47	18	24	41	5	32
All	15428	2600	2474	15495	1182	9733

Source: Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), 2011

**Table 11.6: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December
, 2012**

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Defilement	1114	3	0	1117	4	528
Rape	292	0	1	297	0	135
Attempted Rape	50	0	2	51	2	24
Attempted Defilement	12	0	1	15	0	9
Sodomy	0	8	1	6	1	4
Incest	17	1	1	17	1	10
Carnal Knowledge of Female Idiot	15	0	0	15	0	8
Unnatural Carnal Knowledge	5	1	0	6	0	4
Kidnapping	8	2	0	10	0	7
Attempted Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11.6: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2012 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Abandonment	24	25	28	20	20	6
Child Trafficking	10	10	6	3	5	2
Child Stealing	28	17	18	25	15	22
Unlawful Removal of Child	202	133	119	202	71	203
Abduction	303	19	15	307	10	171
Exposing Child to Harm	36	60	66	31	44	31
Exploitative Child Labor	1	0	1	0	0	0
Child Abuse	19	8	8	19	7	13
Non-Maintenance	5538	423	170	5528	275	3873
Deprivation of Property	46	6	13	41	6	28
Threatening	1450	241	238	1454	183	636

Table 11.6: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2012 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assault	4571	725	780	4534	391	2517
Indecent Assault	136	1	0	138	1	64
Assault by Imprisonment	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abortion	77	3	7	75	8	41
Attempted Abortion	41	4	12	33	7	16
Bigamy	10	0	0	10	0	20
Causing Damage	204	80	89	201	61	118
Causing Harm	123	69	31	130	23	85
Unlawful Ejection	129	6	4	131	9	118
Unlawful Entry	4	5	4	5	3	4

Table 11.6: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2012 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stealing	349	215	190	379	109	223
Attempted Stealing	4	0	0	4	0	4
Attempted to Commit Crime	2	0	0	2	0	1
Compulsion of Marriage	11	0	1	11	1	7
Offensive Conduct	329	245	261	310	148	174
Acting tending	41	20	30	48	28	30
Others	66	10	10	60	0	3
All	15271	2340	2107	15236	1433	9139

Source: Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), 2012

Table 11.7: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2013

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Defilement	1227	3	0	1230	0	550
Rape	315	0	0	315	0	106
Attempted Rape	41	0	0	41	0	9
Attempted Defilement	8	0	0	8	0	3
Sodomy	0	6	0	6	0	3
Incest	27	0	0	27	0	15
Carnal Knowledge of Female Idiot	10	0	0	10	0	4
Unnatural Carnal Knowledge	9	9	0	18	0	8
Kidnapping	11	0	1	10	0	8
Attempted Kidnapping	1	1	0	2	0	0

Table 11.7: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2013 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Abandonment	16	18	25	9	13	3
Child Trafficking	2	7	7	2	4	3
Child Stealing	34	23	10	39	9	24
Unlawful Removal of Child	200	112	94	218	67	148
Abduction	332	10	6	336	2	185
Exposing Child to Harm	38	54	64	28	46	20
Exploitative Child Labor	3	1	3	1	1	0
Child Abuse	11	4	4	11	3	8
Non-Maintenance	5482	664	567	5579	54	3372
Deprivation of Property	23	6	6	23	2	25
Threatening	1742	347	332	1757	127	924

Table 11.7: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2013 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assault	4687	770	796	4661	371	2543
Indecent Assault	168	5	4	169	1	66
Assault by Imprisonment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	4	0	2	2	2	1
Abortion	106	0	16	86	13	53
Attempted Abortion	31	0	0	31	1	8
Bigamy	11	1	0	12	0	11
Causing Damage	248	97	94	251	47	130
Causing Harm	172	40	38	174	18	77
Unlawful Ejection	106	1	0	107	9	76
Unlawful Entry	20	10	8	22	1	13

Table 11.7: All regional cases and offences reported from January to December, 2013 (Cont'd)

Offences	Victim		Suspect		No. Arrested	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stealing	377	245	216	411	99	215
Attempted Stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted to Commit Crime	2	2	0	4	0	3
Compulsion of Marriage	20	1	6	15	6	11
Offensive Conduct	361	271	300	332	188	241
Acting tending	22	10	166	17	18	13
Others	408	178	131	420	18	77
All	16274	2855	2791	16684	1123	9181

Source: Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), 2013

12. Access to Credit

Access to credit affects household welfare. Better access to credit reduces household consumption volatility, improves investment opportunities, eases the constraints on small and family businesses, and diversifies household and financial sector assets. Greater access to a varied range of household credit products improves the consumption and investment opportunities for households and enables better diversification of household wealth.

This section contains data on savings and access to loans or credit from both formal and informal institutions as well as households and individuals with bank accounts or a savings scheme.

Table 12.1: Households with a bank account or contribution to a savings scheme by locality and sex, 2012/2013

Locality	Households with			Individuals having savings accounts		
	Savings	No savings	Total	Women	Men	All
Urban	46.5	53.5	100.0	44.8	55.2	75.6
Accra (GAMA)	55.3	44.7	100.0	43.2	56.9	22.9
Other Urban	43.6	56.5	100.0	45.5	54.5	52.7
Rural	21.5	78.5	100.0	30.8	69.2	24.4
Rural Coastal	22.5	77.5	100.0	29.8	70.2	3.4
Rural Forest	23.3	76.7	100.0	32.9	67.1	15.1
Rural Savannah	17.6	82.4	100.0	26.1	74.0	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.2a: Type of account being held in financial institution by sex of individual, 2012/2013

Type of account	Number	Ghana	
		Women	Men
Current or cheque	2,243	32.2	67.8
Investment	203	35.4	64.6
Savings account	7,138	41.4	58.6
Fixed deposit	58	46.7	53.3
E-zwich	37	49.6	50.4
Other	58	45.9	54.1
Total	9,737	44.9	55.1

Table 12.2b: Type of account being held in financial institution by locality (Urban) and sex of individual, 2012/2013

Type of account	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Current or cheque	34.4	65.6	33.9	66.1
Investment	33.1	66.9	36.6	63.4
Savings account	43.2	56.8	45.5	54.5
Fixed deposit	27.5	72.5	48.9	51.1
E-zwich	44.1	55.9	49.8	50.2
Other	44.9	55.1	31.4	68.6
Total	44.6	55.4	47.7	52.3

**Table12.2c Type of account being held in financial institution
by locality (Rural) and sex of individual**

Type of account	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Current or cheque	32.6	67.4	21.8	78.2	30.0	70.0
Investment	0.0	100.0	40.2	59.8	47.0	53.0
Savings account	29.8	70.2	32.9	67.1	26.0	74.0
Fixed deposit	53.7	46.3	38.4	61.6	84.9	15.1
E-zwich	0.0	0.0	38.5	61.5	72.0	28.0
Other	66.4	33.6	44.7	55.3	54.7	45.3
Total	37.4	62.6	41.4	58.6	37.9	62.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.3a: Source of loans to households by sex, 2012/2013

Source of loan	Number	Ghana	
		Women	Men
State bank	220.0	40.8	59.2
Private bank	318.0	43.9	56.1
Cooperative	117.0	51.3	48.7
Gov't. Agency	18.0	32.8	67.2
NGOs	50.0	53.7	46.3
Business firm	20.0	49.2	50.8
Employer	23.0	46.1	53.9
Money lender	73.0	52.6	47.4
Savings and loans scheme	336.0	66.3	33.7
Susu scheme	239.0	71.6	28.4
Trader	35.0	23.9	76.1
Farmer	33.0	16.0	84.0
Relative/Friend/Neighbour	476.0	41.5	58.5
Other	30.0	58.4	41.6
All	1988.0	50.0	50.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.3b: Source of loans to households by locality (Urban) and sex, 2012/2013

Source of loan	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
State bank	51.5	48.5	43.9	56.1
Private bank	39.4	60.6	46.9	53.1
Cooperative	58.8	41.2	50.1	49.9
Gov't. Agency	0.0	0.0	26.5	73.5
NGOs	100.0	0.0	80.5	19.5
Business firm	0.0	100.0	74.0	26.0
Employer	28.9	71.1	62.0	38.0
Money lender	0.0	0.0	57.2	42.8
Savings and loans scheme	70.6	29.4	66.6	33.4
Susu scheme	93.6	6.4	89.0	11.0
Trader	0.0	0.0	20.2	79.8
Farmer	0.0	0.0	23.1	76.9
Relative/Friend/ Neighbour	100.0	0.0	54.2	45.8
Other	100.0	0.0	57.5	42.5
All	57.5	42.5	54.1	45.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table12.3c: Source of loans to households by locality (Rural) and sex, 2012/2013

Source of loan	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
State bank	7.6	92.4	33.9	66.1	26.6	73.4
Private bank	37.7	62.3	45.2	54.8	25.2	74.8
Cooperative	60.1	39.9	55.5	44.5	37.9	62.1
Gov't. Agency	68.4	31.6	50.4	49.6	0	100.0
NGOs	100.0	0	29.8	70.2	52.3	47.7
Business firm	100.0	0	58.8	41.2	0	100.0
Employer	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0
Money lender	70.8	29.2	51.1	48.9	39.5	60.5
Savings and loans scheme	69.1	30.9	65.8	34.2	51.5	48.5
Susu scheme	58.4	41.6	60.4	39.6	81	19
Trader	0	0	30.4	69.6	20	80
Farmer	100	0	15.1	84.9	6.3	93.7
Relative/Friend/ Neighbour	55.6	44.4	33.9	66.1	32.7	67.3
Other	83	17	55.7	44.3	0	100
All	51.8	48.2	45.5	54.5	40.9	59.1

Table 12.4a: Purpose of loans to households by locality and sex, 2012/2013

Purpose of loan	Number	Ghana	
		Women	Men
Land	26	13.7	86.3
Agric Equipment	37	27.9	72.1
Agric Inputs	246	23.5	76.5
Business	733	70.7	29.3
Housing	155	29.4	70.6
Education/ Training	278	43.8	56.2
Wedding, travel, bride price	21	27.9	72.1
Vehicle	42	16.2	83.8
Debt Payment	52	52.6	47.4
Other Consumer goods	188	43	57
Other	210	43.2	56.8
All	1988	50	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.4b: Purpose of loans to households by locality (Urban)and sex, 2012/2013

Purpose of loan	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Land	10.7	89.3	84.8	15.2
Agric Equipment	0.0	0.0	85.8	14.2
Agric Inputs	0.0	0.0	84.2	15.8
Business	70.9	29.1	29.5	70.5
Housing	74.0	26.0	70.9	29.1
Education/ Training	53.9	46.1	50.6	49.4
Wedding, travel, bride price	100.0	0.0	67.5	32.5
Vehicle	19.8	80.2	89.7	10.3
Debt Payment	59.8	40.2	43.0	57.0
Other Consumer goods	32.6	67.4	50.2	49.8
Other	0.0	100.0	45.4	54.6
All	57.5	42.5	45.9	54.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.4c: Purpose of loans to households by locality (Rural) and sex, 2012/2013

Purpose of loan	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Land	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Agric Equipment	0.0	100.0	37.3	62.7	34.0	66.0
Agric Inputs	32.7	67.3	18.6	81.4	32.7	67.3
Business	81.4	18.6	70.5	29.5	66.6	33.4
Housing	11.9	88.1	21.2	78.8	15.0	85.0
Education/ Training	38.4	61.6	35.5	64.5	44.3	55.7
Wedding, travel, bride price	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.2	54.8
Vehicle	0.0	100.0	35.0	65.0	11.1	88.9
Debt Payment	22.8	77.2	54.5	45.5	29.8	70.2
Other Consumer goods	61.4	38.6	34.6	65.4	45.8	54.2
Other	56.3	43.7	39.3	60.7	31.9	68.1
All	51.8	48.2	45.5	54.5	40.8	59.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.5a: Guarantee or collateral for loans to households by locality and sex of head, 2012/2013

Type of guarantee	Number	Ghana	
		Women	Men
None	1173	49.4	50.6
Land	27	29.7	70.3
Cattle	4	62.3	37.7
House/building	24	54.9	45.1
Employer	52	25	75
Relatives	82	56.9	43.1
Non-relatives	72	45.8	54.2
Land title	8	76.9	23.1
Salary through lending institution	130	31.3	68.7
Vehicle documents	11	37.3	62.7
Cash or bank account	270	64.1	35.9
Third party security	79	56.6	43.4
Other	56	48.4	51.6
All	1988	50	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.5b: Guarantee or collateral for loans to households by locality (urban) and sex of head, 2012/2013

Type of guarantee	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
None	47.9	52.1	57.2	42.8
Land	0.0	100.0	23.9	76.1
Cattle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House/building	59.5	40.5	58.6	41.4
Employer	44.3	55.7	24.1	75.9
Relatives	84.3	15.7	57.6	42.4
Non-relatives	0.0	100.0	61.4	38.6
Land title	0.0	0.0	84.1	15.9
Salary through lending institution	43.7	56.3	24.2	75.8
Vehicle documents	0.0	100.0	56.2	43.8
Cash or bank account	96.7	3.3	56.8	43.2
Third party security	74.9	25.1	75.3	24.7
Other	26.8	73.2	54.4	45.6
All	57.5	42.5	54.1	45.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

**Table 12.5c: Guarantee or collateral for loans to rural households
by sex of head, 2012/2013**

Type of guarantee	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
None	58.4	41.6	43.1	56.9	41.2	58.8
Land	100.0	0.0	35.0	65.0	0.0	100.0
Cattle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	37.6
House/building	0.0	100.0	47.9	52.1	0.0	100.0
Employer	0.0	100.0	41.4	58.6	16.4	83.6
Relatives	38.9	61.1	37.6	62.4	37.3	62.7
Non-relatives	0.0	100.0	19.2	80.8	11.1	88.9
Land title	0.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 12.5c: Guarantee or collateral for loans to rural households
by sex of head, 2012/2013 (Cont'd)**

Type of guarantee	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Salary through lending institution	26.3	73.7	42.8	57.2	25.7	74.3
Vehicle documents	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash or bank account	62.9	37.1	65.3	34.7	69.3	30.7
Third party security	42.4	57.6	50.2	49.8	20.5	79.5
Other	79.9	20.1	48.1	51.9	42.1	57.9
All	51.8	48.2	45.5	54.5	40.8	59.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.6a: Reason for loan refusal by sex of individual, 2012/2013

Reason	Number	Ghana	
		Women	Men
Could not provide collateral	59	61.3	38.7
Salary or income too low	27	55.2	44.8
Could not get a guarantor	27	70.5	29.5
Amount applied for too high	15	39.9	60.1
Previous debt problems	8	69.8	30.2
Inappropriate purpose of loan	14	39.6	60.4
Other	55	58.0	42.0
All	205	58.8	41.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.6b: Reason for loan refusal in urban localities by sex of individual, 2012/2013

Reason	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Could not provide collateral	44.1	55.9	67.0	33.0
Salary or income too low	100.0	0.0	69.5	30.5
Could not get a guarantor	75.7	24.3	68.2	31.8
Amount applied for too high	100.0	0.0	41.4	58.6
Previous debt problems	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Inappropriate purpose of loan	0.0	0.0	36.0	64.0
Other	100.0	0.0	64.2	35.8
All	84.3	15.7	65.9	34.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.6c: Reason for loan refusal in rural localities by sex of individual, 2012/2013

Reason	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Could not provide collateral	100.0	0	36.9	63.1	70.3	29.7
Salary or income too low	0	0	8.3	91.7	16.4	83.6
Could not get a guarantor	50	50.0	100.0	0	45.1	54.9
Amount applied for too high	29.3	70.7	35.5	64.5	0	100.0
Previous debt problems	0	0	47.5	52.5	11.6	88.4
Inappropriate purpose of loan	74.9	25.1	18.4	81.6	36.6	63.4
Other	100.0	0	54.9	45.1	37.5	62.5
All	59.0	41.0	46.5	53.5	48.4	51.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

Table 12.7a: Reason for not trying to obtain a loan by sex, 2012/2013

Reason	Number	Ghana	
		Female	Male
No need	44,617	51.9	48.1
Interest rate too high	6,264	52.8	47.2
Demand for collateral	3,516	55	45
Already has too much debt	491	51.7	48.3
Cannot obtain amount needed	2,584	53.6	46.4
Other	1,476	51.1	48.9
All	58,948	52.3	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

**Table 12.7b: Reason for not trying to obtain a loan
by locality (Urban) and sex, 2012/2013**

Reason	Urban			
	Accra (GAMA)		Other Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
No need	53.3	46.7	52.8	47.2
Interest rate too high	48.8	51.2	55.7	44.3
Demand for collateral	53.3	46.7	57.9	42.1
Already has too much debt	45.4	54.6	64.6	35.4
Cannot obtain amount needed	53.1	46.9	58.1	41.9
Other	47.8	52.2	52.7	47.3
All	52.3	47.7	53.6	46.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

**Table 12.7c: Reason for not trying to obtain a loan by locality
(Rural) and sex, 2012/2013**

Reason	Rural					
	Rural Coastal		Rural Forest		Rural Savannah	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
No need	53.9	46.1	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4
Interest rate too high	56.6	43.4	51.8	48.2	47.6	52.4
Demand for collateral	57.8	42.2	52.7	47.3	54.2	45.8
Already has too much debt	54.9	45.1	46.1	53.9	42.8	57.2
Cannot obtain amount needed	39.8	60.2	49.7	50.3	52.9	47.1
Other	66.0	34.0	51.7	48.3	49.2	50.8
All	54.5	45.5	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GLSS6, 2012/2013

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