2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASHAIMAN MUNICIPALITY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users, especially the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Ashaiman Municipality is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

For ease of accessibility to the census data, the district report and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The report will also be posted on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. While appreciating the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census, we wish to specifically acknowledge the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for providing resources for the preparation of all the 216 district reports. Our gratitude also goes to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, the Ministry of Local Government, Consultant Guides, Consultant Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their invaluable support during the report writing exercise. Finally, we wish to thank all the report writers, including the GSS staff who contributed to the preparation of the reports, for their dedication and diligence in ensuring the timely and successful completion of the district census reports.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
ASHMA:	Ashaiman Municipal Assembly
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GNAG:	Ghana National Association of Garages
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
Km^2:	Kilometers Square
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I:	Legislative Instrument
MCE:	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
NCA:	National Communications Authority
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization

NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs:	Persons living with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SIT:	Social Inclusion Transfer
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TDC	Tema Development Corporation
TFR:	Total fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ashaiman Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 190,972 representing 4.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The municipality whole of the municipality is considered urban and has a sex ratio of 94.1. About a third (31.9%) of the population of the municipality is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (2.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 52.1, and the same for both males and females.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 2.6 with a General Fertility Rate of 77.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 75.7. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 3.9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above than for females. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 16.7 percent of all deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (80.0 %) living in the municipality were born elsewhere in another region while 20.0 percent were born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in the Volta region are the highest and constitute 34.8 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 185,804 with a total number of 49,936 households. The average household size in the municipality is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 38.4 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.7 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 46.0 percent have never married, 5.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.1 percent are widowed, 3.1 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. Among the married, 16.2 percent have no education while about 6.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About 8 in 10 (81.1%) of the married population are employed, 4.4 percent are unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 93.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 87.8 percent are literate and 12.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (51.5%) is slightly higher than that of females (48.5%). Four out of ten people (43.1%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the municipality, 11.1 percent has never attended school, 34.0 percent are currently attending and 54.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.6 percent are employed while 8.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 51.2 percent are students, 25.9 percent perform household duties and 2.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 1.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 36.5 percent as service and sales workers, 22.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 12.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 50.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 34.4 percent are employees, 2.6 are contributing family workers, 3.0 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self-employed without employees, contributing family workers, and domestic employee. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 73.1 percent of the population followed by the private informal with 20.5 percent and the public sector engaging 5.3 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 72.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 77.7 percent as compared to 67.3 percent of females. A little over ten percent (12.8%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the municipality. 5,631 households representing 11.3 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (2.4%) is slightly higher than that of females (2.2%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest of 36.2 percent followed by sight disability (28.3%). There are more females with sight and hearing disabilities than males in the municipality. Of the population disabled, 11.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Due to the urban nature of the municipality, not much agricultural activity goes on. In the municipality, only 3.8 percent households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (74.4%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Ashaiman Municipality is 17,021 representing 3.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average household size in the municipality is 3.7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over three-quarters (78.3%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 9.2 percent are separate houses and 3.0 percent are semi-detached houses. A third (32.0 %) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 54.4 percent are owned by private individuals; 9.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than ten percent (1.4 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 76.7 percent with wood constituting 20.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (85.6%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets (76.2%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the municipality with slates or asbestos constituting 19.9 percent.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (69.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 11.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality electricity from the national grid which constitute 88.5 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is crop residue (54.6%), with 35.4 percent using electricity. A quarter of households (25.9%) cook in open space in compound, with 35.3 percent using the veranda to cook. The main sources of water in the municipality for drinking is pipe borne water, constituting 91.9 percent with 6.4 percent using sachet water.

A little over sixty percent (63.5) of households in the municipality use the public toilet with 4.0 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. Nearly two-fifth (38.5%) of households in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 14.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Most households (62.6 %) in the municipality have their solid waste collected with 28.5 percent of solid waste disposed of at the public dump in containers. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste into gutter (61.2%) and through drainage system into a gutter (16.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

Ashaiman Municipal Assembly covers a total land area of about forty five (45) square kilometers with a population size of 190,721 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It was carved out of the then Tema Municipality, now Tema Metropolitan Authority, as one of the newly created Districts in 2008 by LI 1889 and Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462). The Local Government Act of 1993 (ACT 462) and the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) designate the Municipal Assembly as the Planning Authority with the mandate to plan, initiate and implement development programmes at the local level.

1.2   Physical Features

Ashaiman Municipality is located about 4km to the North of Tema and about 30km from Accra, the capital of Ghana. Whiles Tema is situated on the Greenwich Meridian on the Longitude 0^0, Ashaiman falls within Latitude 5° 42' North and Longitude 0° 01'west. Ashaiman shares boundaries to the North and East with Kpone-Katamanso District and to the South and West with Tema Metropolis. Ashaiman covers a total land area of $45km^2$. Its proximity to Tema and Accra makes it easy for community members to have access to high level social facilities and infrastructure such as good roads, water, Hospitals and electricity. It also serves as a dormitory town for workers in most industries in the Tema Township.

The area is underlain by the Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation: metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist probably derived from sedimentary layers. These rocky formations are weathered or decomposed at the surface with a thickness (of the weather component) not exceeding 12m in the area. The soils are mostly sandy clays which are suitable for the cultivation of vegetables: okro, peppers, cabbage, cucumber are major vegetables produced in urban gardens. Most crop farmers in Ashaiman therefore cultivate these crops and market them to surrounding restaurants and hotels.

The relief of the area is generally flat and forms part of the Accra-Togo plains. However, there are isolated hills in the general area but even these barely reach 65m high. The relief makes it easy for construction of roads and drains.

Ashaiman lies within the Accra-Togo plains, and therefore experiences a climatic condition that extends from the east coast of Ghana into Togo. Rainfall in this area ranges from 730mm to 790mm. The rainy season starts from April to July (the major season) and September to November (the minor season). Temperatures are high throughout the year. March – April is usually the hottest period with temperatures reaching 32°c during the day and 27°c at night. Cooler temperatures occur from May - September with a range of 27-29°c during the day and 22-24°c in the night. Humidity varies with the seasons with a height of 60-80% in the wet season and less than 30% in the dry periods. The vegetation consists of savannah grasses and shrubs due to the low rainfall regime. However, as a result of human activities, the natural vegetation no longer exists.

Ashaiman has well engineered drains along major roads in the township. Drainage within the residential units is, however, very poor as there are no well-engineered drainage system,

creating problems of liquid waste disposal within these units. This situation compounds the already existing problem of sanitation in the Municipality. Most of the drains along the major routes are also choked.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Ashaiman Municipal

DISTRICT MAP OF ASHAIMAN MUNICIPAL
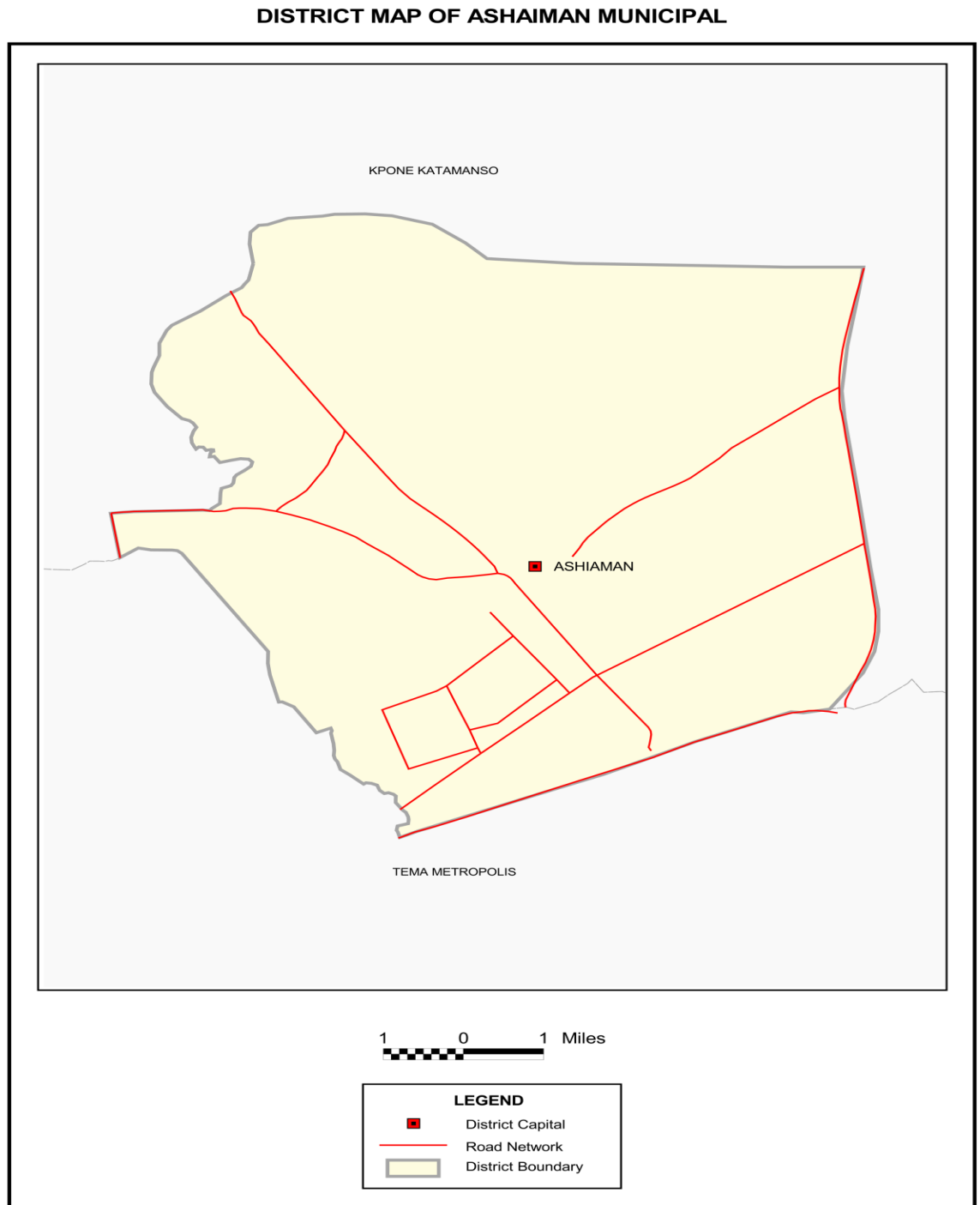
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3   Political Administration and Structure

The Ashaiman Municipal Assembly is headed by a political head, that is, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) and assisted administratively by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. The Assembly through the Local Government Act of 1993 (ACT 462, section 10 sub sections 1,2,3,4 and 5) carries out legislative, deliberative and executive functions of Government.

There are currently twenty seven (27) Assembly members including the Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for Ashaiman constituency. The remaining twenty five (25) members are made up of eight (8) appointed and seventeen (17) elected members. There are only four (4) women out of the twenty seven (27) Assembly members, representing only about 15 percent. The Municipality is divided into seven zonal councils under which exist seventeen (17) electoral areas. There are 13 Departments performing various functions in the Municipality.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

Ashaiman was founded by one Nii Amui who migrated to the area from Tema in the 17th Century. Later, other migrants from the Accra Metropolitan Assembly area to the east of Tema came to settle in Ashaiman. The area where they settled is present day Lebanon (a suburb of Ashaiman). Ewes from the Volta Region were among the earliest migrants who settled in the area.

Currently, Ashaiman is home to people from many ethnic groups. The construction of Tema harbour and the railway line in the 1950s, contributed to the migration of people to the area in search of jobs and for relatively less expensive accommodation as compared to Accra and Tema. The area is known for multi-traditional dances that are often performed during festivals and other ceremonial occasions. Ashaiman is a cosmopolitan area which comprises large numbers of ethnic groups but no specific cultural festival is observed. The major ethnic groups include Ga-Damgbe, Ewe, Guans, Hausa, Dagomba, Asante, Fante, among others. The Municipality is dominated by Christians followed by the Moslems and the traditionalist constituting the smallest proportion.

 Ashaiman is a sprawling "urban settlement", parts of which exhibit characteristics of a slum. This pertains especially around the core business arena of the community. Ashaiman has 37 public schools, made up of 18 JHS, 18 primary and 1 SHS. There are also about 290 private schools. Ashaiman Senior High School is the only public Second Cycle Institution in the Municipality. A sizeable proportion of youth in Ashaiman therefore access senior secondary education in Tema.

Ashaiman has 17 health facilities with only one public health facility being the Ashaiman Polyclinic. These health facilities render services like laboratory, pharmacy, school health, family planning, reproductive and child health and maternal services. Cases above these facilities are usually referred to the Tema General Hospital, which is less than 30 minutes' drive from Ashaiman. With these facilities, it can be concluded that physical access to health care delivery is not a major problem in Ashaiman.

1.5   Economy

The 2010 population and housing census estimates that 91.6% of the economically active population (between 15 and 65 years) in the municipality are employed and the rest 8.4% are unemployed. Of the employed population, 5.3% are in Public (Government Sector), 20.5% in the Private formal, 73.1% in the Private informal and the remaining 0.9% are in the semi-

public, NGOs and other international organisations. Service and sales workers constitute 36.5% of the employed population, which represent the majority of the labour force and is followed by craft and related trades workers with 22.0%. Other residents are also engaged in the agriculture sector (i.e. crop farming, livestock and poultry and fishing), small scale manufacturing and processing, quarrying and construction.

Farming in Ashaiman is mainly under irrigation at the Irrigation Scheme, Motorway, Community 21 and Roman Down. The Potential Area at the scheme site is 200 Hectares. The scheme has a developed area of 155 Hectares, 56 Hectares on the left bank and 99 Hectares on the right bank. About 40 Hectares is along the Motorway and the Roman Down. However, part of the 99 hectares is cultivated under rain fed agriculture. Other areas along the motorway, Community 21 and the Roman Down (covering 40 Hectares) are irrigated with motorized pumps.

The main Irrigation Scheme has a reservoir with a capacity of 5.6 million cubic meters of water for irrigation. The farmers have organized themselves into Co-operative societies which are registered under the Department of Co-operatives. There are about 800 livestock and crop famers in the Municipality. Each farmer has a land holding of between 0.4 and 2 Hectares. The scheme has a modern rice milling machine with a destoner. Quality milled rice is produced and patronage of the scheme's rice (Perfume) is high.

The Annual Crop Production in the Municipality is as follows; 112.5 metric tons of rice, 350 metric tons of okro, 400 metric tons of green maize and 450 metric tons of onion. The major challenges for agriculture production in the Municipality has been identified to be inadequate land preparation machines for poor fields, lack of high horse power tractors for preparing vegetable fields and encroachment on farm lands and the Scheme's Reservoir catchment area by Estate Developers.

There are a number of manufacturing activities in Ashaiman that provide employment opportunities for the people. These are large, medium and small scale in nature. The activities cover textile industries (e.g. kente waving, tier and die), production of agricultural inputs and block making machines (e.g. Homaku Engineering) as well as small scale aluminium industries that produce cooking utensils.

Ashaiman has two main markets; the central market and the Nii Annang Adjor market. The Assembly has initiated plans to put up about five (5) multi storey market complexes at various locations within the Municipality under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Nii Annang Adjor market has a decent toilet and urinal facility. The markets in the Municipality have all kinds of commodities for sale.

Ashaiman Municipality is served with a number of services. These include banking, transport, telecommunication, electricity and tourism services. There are Fourteen (14) financial institutions, about ten (10) fuel services station in the Municipality. The only tourism potentials in Ashaiman are the multi-traditional dances that are often performed during festivals and ceremonial occasions. There are a number of decent hotels, guesthouses and restaurants for the hospitality industry.

Ashaiman is connected to the national electricity grid. Current estimates show that almost every household in Ashaiman has access to electricity. The Municipality is served with a good layout of roads with engineered drains. The roads are however not tarred. The major dual-carriage road in Ashaiman is currently under construction while some of the access (minor) roads are being provided with drains. Various forms of transport including private

vehicles, commercial private minibuses, public buses, motorbikes, tricycles, bicycles and other modes of transport can be found in the Municipality.

There are a number of industrial activities in Ashaiman that provide employment and skills training for the people, especially the youth and these are large, medium and small-scale in nature.

Ashaiman has a formidable Garages Association under the Ghana National Association of Garages (GNAG) with over 400 artisans and 950 apprentices. Over the past few years, a number of programmes have been rolled out to addresses the problem of youth unemployment in the Municipality. These include the Social Inclusion Transfer (SIT) under the Urban Poverty reduction Project (UPRP/SIF), Gender Skills Responsive Programme and the LESDEP programme. These programmes introduced a number of modules that engage the youth in economically productive skills.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

The topics selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations contained in the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and the African Addendum to that document as well as the needs of data users. All the core topics recommended at the global level, i.e., geographical and internal migration characteristics, international migration, household characteristics, demographic and social characteristics such as age, date of birth, sex, and marital status, fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the 2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to

be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census were released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing were prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

The concepts and definitions are provided to facilitate understanding and use of the data presented in this report. Users are therefore advised to use the results of the census within the context of these concepts and definitions.

Region

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they were in 1984 and 2000.

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

The 2010 Census was a "de facto" count and each person present in Ghana, irrespective of nationality, was enumerated at the place where he/she spent the midnight of 26th September 2010.

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

    i.   Educational Institutions

    ii.   Children's and old people's homes

    iii.   Hospitals and healing centres

    iv.   Hotels

    v.   Prisons

    vi.   Service barracks

    vii.   Soldiers on field exercise

    viii.   Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

        a.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

        b.   Hunting and fishing camps.

        c.   Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

The age of every person was recorded in completed years disregarding fractions of days and months. For those persons who did not know their birthdays, the enumerator estimated their ages using a list of district, regional and national historical events.

Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

The question on literacy referred to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person was considered literate if he/she could read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of persons 11 years and older.

Education

School Attendance

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education.

Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

Level of Education

Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. This information was obtained for persons 3 years and older.

Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she:

   a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

   b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

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c. Were unemployed.

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 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 and not what he/she was trained to do. 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 available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status 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, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person worked. The employment sectors covered in the census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Disability

Persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other

mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

The census sought information on household members who are engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops or tree planting, rearing of livestock or breeding of fish for sale or family consumption. Information was also collected on their farms, types of crops and number and type of livestock.

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1　Introduction

The demographic characteristics of the population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age, sex, migration, fertility and mortality. It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme development and policy implementation. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana requires that statistics be provided on the size and distribution of the population at the local level. The population size, composition and age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and migration of the Ashaiman Municipality are discussed in this chapter.

2.2　Population Size and Distribution

The most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population (Lebreton *et al*., 1992). Table 2.1 shows population of Ashaiman Municipality by age, sex and sex ratio. Ashaiman Municipality is a one town Municipality and therefore has no rural settlements. The 2010 PHC results reveal that, the total population of the Municipality is 190,972 and the age group 0-4 years has the highest population representing 12.3 percent and age group 80-84 years constitute the least population of 0.2 percent.

On average, there are more females than males in the municipality as shown on the Table 2.1. The data shows that for every 100 females in the Municipality, there are approximately 96 males. This conforms to other district figures in the region where there are more females than males. The sex ratio ranges from 66.6 - 124.2 with age group 60 - 64 recording the highest and age group 85years and above the least.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	190,972	100.0	93,727	100.0	97,245	100.0	96.4
0 - 4	23,403	12.3	11,964	12.8	11,439	11.8	104.6
5-9	19,152	10.0	9,464	10.1	9,688	10.0	97.7
10-14	18,308	9.6	8,370	8.9	9,938	10.2	84.2
15 - 19	18,772	9.8	8,572	9.1	10,200	10.5	84.0
20 - 24	22,257	11.7	10,584	11.3	11,673	12.0	90.7
25 - 29	23,011	12.0	10,999	11.7	12,012	12.4	91.6
30 - 34	18,245	9.6	9,209	9.8	9,036	9.3	101.9
35 - 39	13,716	7.2	7,045	7.5	6,671	6.9	105.6
40 - 44	9,941	5.2	5,117	5.5	4,824	5.0	106.1
45 - 49	7,066	3.7	3,546	3.8	3,520	3.6	100.7
50 - 54	5,812	3.0	2,904	3.1	2,908	3.0	99.9
55 - 59	3,782	2.0	1,991	2.1	1,791	1.8	111.2
60 - 64	2,952	1.5	1,638	1.7	1,314	1.4	124.7
65 - 69	1,624	0.9	891	1.0	733	0.8	121.6
70 - 74	1,306	0.7	696	0.7	610	0.6	114.1
75 - 79	662	0.3	331	0.4	331	0.3	100.0
80 - 84	445	0.2	199	0.2	246	0.3	80.9
85 +	518	0.3	207	0.2	311	0.3	66.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age dependency ratio is an important tool for a developing population like Ghana and for that matter, Ashaiman Municipality. Table 2.2 shows that, the age group 15-64 are depended upon by the age groups 0-14 and 65+ with average age dependency ratio of 52.10. The age dependency ratio of 52.1 means that on average more the one person in the active population (15-64) takes care of one person in the dependent age group (0-14 and 65 years and above) in Ashaiman Municipality. The table also shows that, age group (0-14 years) has a dependency ratio of 48.5 and age (65 years and older) has a dependency ratio of 3.6.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	190,972	190,972	-
0-14	60,863	60,863	-
15-64	125,554	125,554	-
65+	4,555	4,555	-
Total dependency ratio	52.1	52.1	-
Child dependency ratio	48.5	48.5	-
Old age dependency ratio	3.6	3.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the population size by locality of residence in the Municipality, the region as well as sex ratio. Ashaiman Municipality is made of the Ashaiman locality only, it is considered totally urban. The table shows that, the Municipality constitutes 4.8 percent of the total Greater Accra Region's population and of the total population of urban dwellers in the region, Ashaiman Municipality constitutes 5.3 percent. From the table there are more females 50.9 percent than males 49.1 percent in the Municipality.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Region/district/sex	All Localities		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	4,010,054	100.0	3,630,955	90.5
Total	190,972	100.0	190,972	100.0
Male	93,727	49.1	93,727	49.1
Female	97,245	50.9	97,245	50.9
Percent of regional population		4.8		5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The age and sex structure of the population are the most important demographic characteristics that are captured by the population census. Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in society (Riyaza, 2000).

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.1. A population pyramid is a graphical way to show the age and sex composition of a population. The figure indicates a broad base which is much broader at the age group 20-29 years but which narrows as the population ages peaking after age 45 years. The phenomenon is interesting to observe as the figure shape differs a bit from the normal pattern of a developing countries in general. For both sexes, approximately the same number of females and males survive to higher ages although there are more males than females in the age group 0-4 years. The Population and Housing Census of 2010 further shows that in the Ashaiman Municipality, 12.3 percent of the population are under five years of age while 68.1 percent are aged 15 years or more. The population of the municipality is therefore very active.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
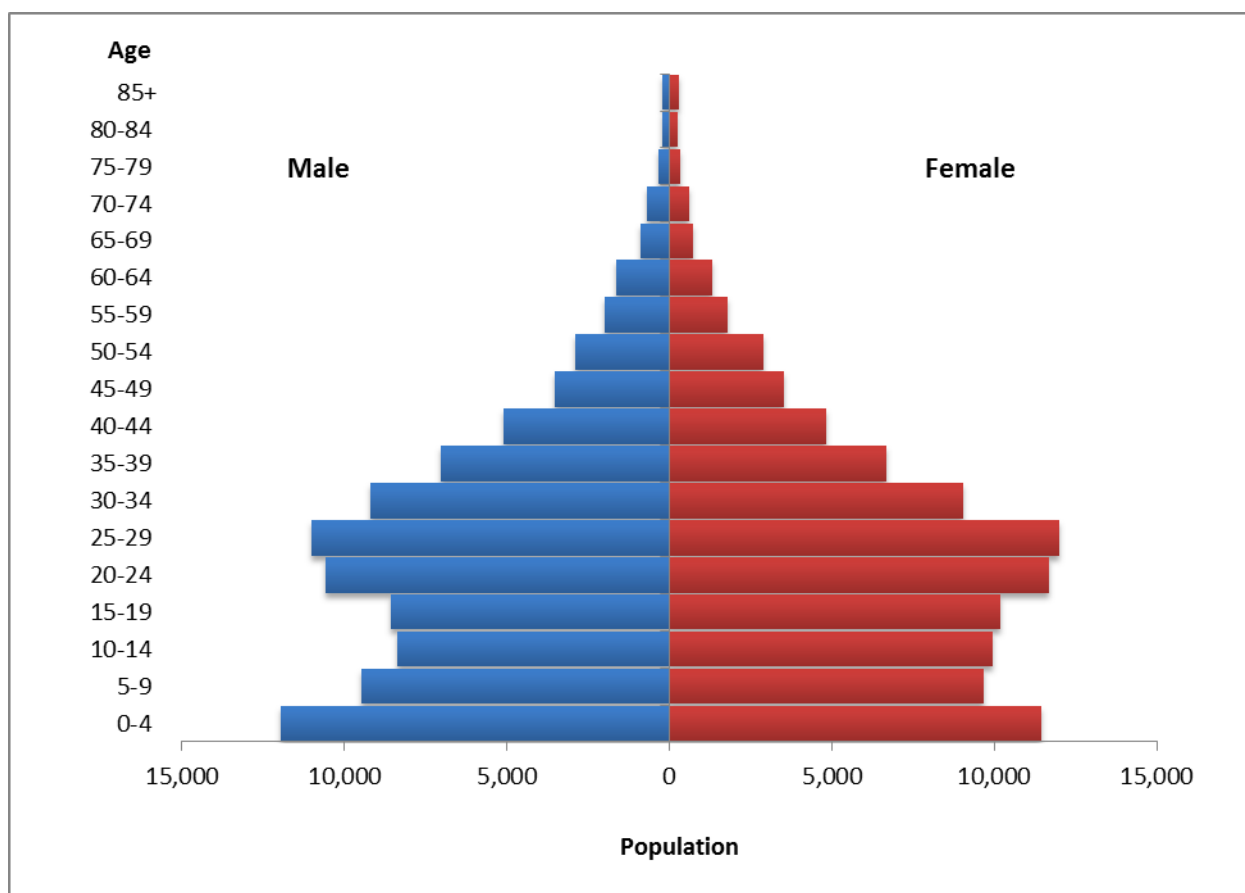
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The levels and changes of the three components of population- fertility, mortality and migration are important for socioeconomic planning and policy adoption in the decentralized system of governance in Ghana. Aspects of these, covered by the 2010 PHC are relevant for the socio-economic planning and policy adoption of the Ashaiman Municipality and are therefore examined in this section.

2.4.1   Fertility

Table 2.4 displays fertility rates for all districts in the Greater Accra region. From the table Ashaiman Municipality has a total fertility rate of 2.6 same as the regional figure and a crude birth rate of 23.7. The municipality has a general fertility rate of 77.5 which is a little above the regional average of 75.7 per one thousand women (age group 15-49 years).

The total fertility rate varies among the districts in the region, ranging from 2.17 in Accra Metropolis to 3.75 in Ga South Municipal. This pattern is repeated in both the general fertility rate and the crude birth rate where Accra Metropolis records the lowest rate (63.4 and 20.0 respectively) and Ga South Municipal is the highest (108.8 and 31.8 respectively).

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,203,838	91,077	2.6	75.7	22.7
Ga South Municipal	411,377	117,377	13,078	3.9	111.4	31.8
Ga West Municipal	219,788	64,817	5,783	2.9	89.2	26.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	44,036	3,703	2.8	84.1	25.1
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	514,523	32,770	2.2	63.7	19.7
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23,158	2,033	2.7	87.8	26.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21.0
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2.0	61.0	18.9
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22.0
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4.0	115.3	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
* ** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

The 2010 PHC questionnaire data from responses to questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months" and those obtained from responses relating to children ever born and children surviving are used in estimating fertility and mortality rates as proxy measures of social and economic development or as specific indicators of the health status of the population.

Children ever born and Children surviving are presented in Table 2.5. Fertility rate is very high for the women between the age brackets 25-54 years. It is observed that, out of the total number (118,007) of children ever born in the Municipality of the female population 12 years and older, 89.2% are surviving which means that 10.8 percent of the children have died showing a rather very high level of mortality in the Municipality.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	71,993	118,007	59,098	58,909	105,232	52,036	53,196
12-14	5,813	22	8	14	16	6	10
15-19	10,200	613	305	308	529	253	276
20-24	11,673	4,864	2,441	2,423	4,372	2,138	2,234
25-29	12,012	12,780	6,504	6,276	11,513	5,758	5,755
30-34	9,036	16,857	8,361	8,496	15,464	7,564	7,900
35-39	6,671	17,122	8,733	8,389	15,718	7,944	7,774
40-44	4,824	15,354	7,724	7,630	13,993	6,956	7,037
45-49	3,520	12,800	6,439	6,361	11,528	5,740	5,788
50-54	2,908	12,178	6,047	6,131	10,828	5,346	5,482
55-59	1,791	8,074	3,968	4,106	7,022	3,390	3,632
60+	3,545	17,343	8,568	8,775	14,249	6,941	7,308

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality represents another component of population and its dynamics. The 2010 PHC measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months". Table 2.6 shows that 738 deaths representing 0.4 percent of the total population of the Municipality was recorded in the last 12 months before the 2010 PHC. Accra Metropolis recorded the highest number of deaths representing 0.44 percent of its total population and Adenta recorded the least number of deaths with 0.34 percent of its total population. The table shows that Dangbe East has the highest crude death rate of 8.60 per 1000 population while Ga West has the least crude death rate of 3.34 per 1000 population. The crude death rate of the Municipality is 3.86 per 1000 population and this is less than Tema Metropolis' rate of 4.32 per 1000 population.

Table 2.6: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1,739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7,276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	818	3.6
Ashaiman Municipal	**190,972**	**738**	**3.9**
Tema Metropolis	292,773	1,300	4.4
Shai Osudoku	51,913	318	6.1
Ada East	71,671	742	10.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	360	3.1
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	807	4.4
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	395	3.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	441	4.0
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the causes of death by district in the region. It is interesting to note that, the Ashaiman Municipality is the second highest after Dangbe West in deaths caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide constituting 16.7 percent of the total deaths recorded in the Municipality. Dangbe East has the least (10.0%) deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/ suicide.

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Table 2.7: Cause of death by district

| Region/District | Total deaths | Death in households | | | |
| | | Death due to Accident/ violence/homicide suicide | | All other causes | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graeter Accra	17,363	2,166	12.5	15,197	87.5
Ga South Municipal	1,739	192	11.0	1,547	89.0
Ga West Municipal	727	100	13.8	627	86.2
Ga East Municipal	504	69	13.7	435	86.3
Accra Metropolis	7,276	906	12.5	6,370	87.5
Ablekuma South	871	139	16.0	732	84.0
Ablekuma Central	1,116	140	12.5	976	87.5
Ashiedu Keteke	480	34	7.1	446	92.9
Osu Klotey	675	80	11.9	595	88.1
Ayawaso East	1,032	107	10.4	925	89.6
Ayawaso Central	653	114	17.5	539	82.5
Okai Koi South	533	63	11.8	470	88.2
Ablekuma North	806	68	8.4	738	91.6
Okai Koi North	900	137	15.2	763	84.8
Ayawaso West Wogon	210	24	11.4	186	88.6
Adenta Municipal	265	35	13.2	230	86.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	818	85	10.4	733	89.6
Ashaiman Municipal	**738**	**123**	**16.7**	**615**	**83.3**
Tema Metropolis	1,300	180	13.8	1,120	86.2
Tema West	623	106	17.0	517	83.0
Tema East	677	74	10.9	603	89.1
Shai Osudoku	318	51	16.0	267	84.0
Ada East	742	86	11.6	656	88.4
Ga Central Municipal	360	48	13.3	312	86.7
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	807	71	8.8	736	91.2
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	395	41	10.4	354	89.6
Kpone Katamanso	441	53	12.0	388	88.0
Ningo Prampram	550	99	18.0	451	82.0
Ada West	383	27	7.0	356	93.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000. Figure 2.2 shows that the rates among females were higher than those of males in the age group 25-54 years, a possible indication of a relatively high maternal mortality rate in the Municipality. However, the age-specific death rates for females are relatively lower than for males in age group 55-70+ years and the age-specific death rate for the age group 0-24 years are approximately the same for both sexes. The estimated mortality pattern exhibited in Figure 2.2 is similar to patterns observed in other Assembly in the region.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates by sex
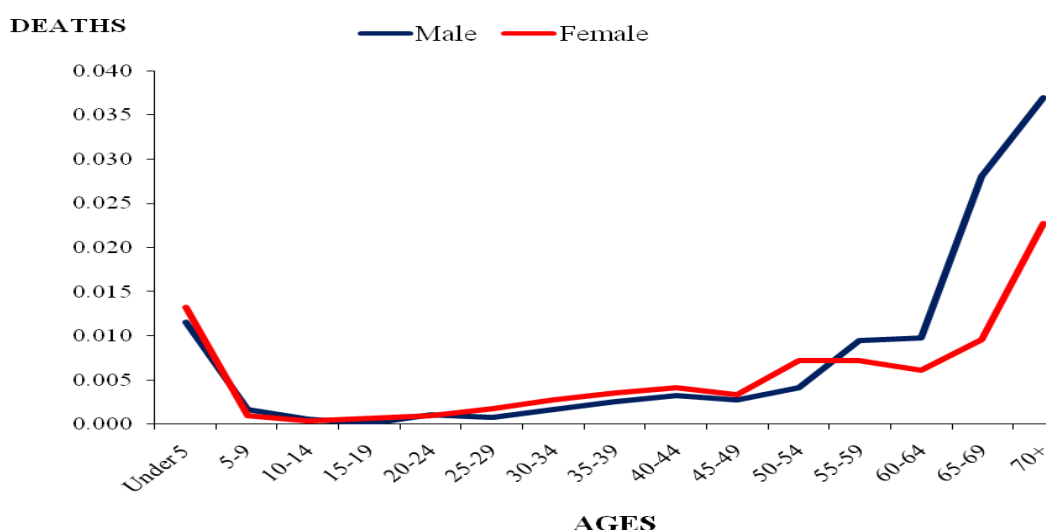
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration represents another component of population and its dynamics. Its measurement can be done in a number of ways. The PHC2010 measures migration with respect to nationality and birthplace as displayed in Table 2.6. Out of the total population of 190,972 in the Municipality, 61.7 percent (117,861) are migrants (born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region or other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana). Those born in the same locality of enumeration are 38.3 percent (73,111). It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra Region but reside in the municipality are dominated by those born in the Volta region who constitute 34.8 percent (32,797) out of the total number of migrants (outside the region) whilst Upper West region is least with 0.7 percent (648).

Table 2.8 also shows that 26 percent of migrants from the Municipality have resided in the Municipality for a minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of four (4) years while approximately 13 percent of migrants have resided in the municipality for less than one year.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	117,861	12.8	26.0	19.3	23.2	18.8
Born elsewhere in the region	23,623	12.9	25.9	19.0	24.2	18.0
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	3,941	13.2	26.6	19.6	23.1	17.5
Central	11,762	12.5	24.4	18.7	24.4	20.0
Greater Accra	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volta	32,797	12.0	24.7	19.8	22.8	20.7
Eastern	21,317	12.3	25.2	19.0	24.4	19.1
Ashanti	8,337	13.3	29.3	20.6	21.7	15.1
Brong Ahafo	2,209	13.6	32.5	20.3	19.6	14.0
Northern	7,441	13.9	26.3	19.0	22.4	18.4
Upper East	2,810	12.3	27.9	18.4	21.5	19.9
Upper west	648	14.8	28.5	16.2	21.9	18.5
Outside Ghana	2,976	19.0	33.7	17.4	18.4	11.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The welfare of the people, the community and the nation can be better understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status. This chapter discusses the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of Ashaiman Municipality.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level.

Table 3.1 provides information on household size in the municipality. The municipality has an average household per house of 2.9 and an average household size of 3.7, less than the regional average household size of 3.8 percent. The municipality is entirely urban with an urban household size of 3.7

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	185,804	185,804	-
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	49,936	-
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	0.0
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the household population in relationship to head of household. The total household population of The Ashaiman Municipality is 185,804. Twelve (12) out of 100 household members are spouses (husband/wife) and 38 out of 100 household members are children. The remaining 23 percent comprise relatives, other relatives and non-relatives. The picture basically shows that, a household in the municipality consist of the head, spouse and children. Again, 38 out of 100 household have male heads and only 16 out of 100 household have female household heads in the municipality (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	185,804	100.0	90,981	100.0	94,823	100.0
Head	49,936	26.9	34,452	37.9	15,484	16.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	22,706	12.2	1,915	2.1	20,791	21.9
Child (son/daughter)	71,286	38.4	34,958	38.4	36,328	38.3
Parent/parent in-law	971	0.5	162	0.2	809	0.9
Son/daughter in-law	642	0.4	186	0.2	456	0.5
Grandchild	8,775	4.7	4,270	4.7	4,505	4.8
Brother/sister	10,163	5.5	5,546	6.1	4,617	4.9
Step child	1,103	0.6	521	0.6	582	0.6
Adopted/foster child	746	0.4	309	0.3	437	0.5
Other relative	15,385	8.3	6,583	7.2	8,802	9.3
Non-relative	4,091	2.2	2,079	2.3	2,012	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 shows household composition by sex. Forty-nine (49) out of 100 household members form a nuclear family whiles the remaining fifty-one (51) out of every 100 household members form the extended family in the municipality. This presupposes that there are more extended family relations in the Municipality than the nuclear family. Households comprising head, spouse(s) and children only (Nuclear family) had the highest population representing 30.7 percent and single parent plus non-relative (Extended family) constitute the least proportion of 1.3 percent.

Table 3.3: Household Population by Structure and sex

Household structure	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	185,804	100.0	90,981	100.0	94,823	100.0
Nuclear Family	91,502	49.0	46,198	51.0	45,304	48.0
Head only	9,619	5.2	6,822	7.5	2,797	3.0
Head and a spouse only	5,738	3.1	2,883	3.2	2,855	3.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	57,038	30.7	28,598	31.4	28,440	30.0
Single parent Nuclear	19,107	10.3	7,895	8.7	11,212	11.8
Extended Family	94,302	51.0	44,783	49.0	49,519	52.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	36,242	19.5	17,342	19.1	18,900	19.9
Extended + non relatives	3,411	1.8	1,646	1.8	1,765	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	6,320	3.4	3,121	3.4	3,199	3.4
Single parent Extended	24,106	13.0	9,364	10.3	14,742	15.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,357	1.3	947	1.0	1,410	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	21,866	11.8	12,363	13.6	9,503	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to some extent, mortality and migration. Table 3.4 displays the population of Ashaiman Municipality of persons 12 years and older by age group and marital status. From the table, a total population of 140,688 in the municipality who are 12 years and older are engaged in some form of marital characteristics. Forty-six percent of this number have never married, 40.8 percent are formally married (customary, church or ordinance) whilst 1.6 percent are separated. It is interesting to note that approximately seven (7) out of every hundred (100) persons (age group 12-14) in the municipality are formally married and none formerly married (separated, divorced or widowed). The trend for never married population in the municipality declines as age increases while the trend of married population increase with age until age group 50-54 where the trend tends to decrease due to deaths, divorce or misunderstanding among spouse. The table also reveals that the percentage of widowed and divorced increases with age (directly related).

Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by age group and marital status

| | | | Marital status | | | | |
Age	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All Ages	140,688	46.0	5.5	40.8	1.6	3.1	3.1
12-14	10,579	92.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	18,772	92.3	1.5	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	22,257	77.2	6.0	15.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
25-29	23,011	52.6	8.9	35.4	1.3	1.4	0.3
30-34	18,245	26.4	8.9	58.6	2.0	3.3	0.9
35-39	13,716	13.6	7.7	68.9	2.8	5.0	2.0
40-44	9,941	6.9	5.5	73.2	3.4	7.0	4.1
45-49	7,066	4.2	4.9	73.7	3.1	7.9	6.3
50-54	5,812	2.5	3.0	73.0	3.1	8.1	10.2
55-59	3,782	1.6	2.6	70.5	3.5	8.9	12.8
60-64	2,952	2.8	2.3	66.1	2.9	7.6	18.4
65+	4,555	7.0	2.2	53.6	2.6	6.7	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and level of education

The level of education one attains before marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family and is a good measure of development in a developing country like Ghana. Generally, when spouse(s) are educated, they tend to have better planned families.   Table 3.5 shows that a little over half of the population 12 years and older who are never married have attained Basic School education (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) and approximately 3 out of 100 of that group of persons have attained Tertiary education.

The data also shows that, the percentage of persons 12 years and older who have no education in the municipality is highest among the widowed 46.2 percent. Additionally there are more widowed females without basic education than males 46.2 percent as compared with males 21.9 percent.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Marital Status	All levels	No Education	Basic School*	Secon-dary*	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ Sec. Cert.*	Tertiary
Both Sexes							
All status	140,688	12.3	57.1	19.0	4.1	4.9	2.6
Never married	64,656	6.2	57.3	25.4	3.2	5.1	2.7
Informal/ consensual union/living together	7,729	10.1	63.9	17.1	4.3	3.4	1.2
Married	57,356	16.2	56.3	14.3	5.1	5.2	2.9
Separated	2,290	19.3	60.3	10.5	4.7	3.4	1.8
Divorced	4,332	22.3	61.4	8.2	4.3	2.7	1.1
Widowed	4,325	42.6	47.3	4.1	3.1	2.3	0.5
Male							
All status	68,695	7.3	55.9	21.9	5.0	6.2	3.7
Never married	34,316	4.8	55.6	26.6	3.7	5.8	3.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,702	4.6	62.0	20.7	5.5	5.1	1.9
Married	27,952	10.1	55.0	17.1	6.5	7.0	4.3
Separated	771	10.6	60.1	13.0	7.1	5.8	3.4
Divorced	1,323	10.7	63.4	12.8	6.2	4.5	2.4
Widowed	631	21.9	58.6	9.0	4.9	4.9	0.6
Female							
All status	71,993	17.2	58.2	16.3	3.2	3.6	1.5
Never married	30,340	7.9	59.1	24.0	2.7	4.3	2.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,027	15.1	65.6	13.8	3.2	1.8	0.5
Married	29,404	22.0	57.6	11.7	3.7	3.5	1.5
Separated	1,519	23.7	60.4	9.2	3.4	2.2	1.0
Divorced	3,009	27.4	60.6	6.1	3.5	1.9	0.5
Widowed	3,694	46.2	45.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Basic: Middle and JSS/JHS, *Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary,
*Post middle/ Sec. Cert.: teacher training/ college of education, Agric., nursing etc.

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status of Ashaiman Municipality. It can be observed that, out of a population of 140,688, 12 years and older, 64 percent are employed and approximately six percent are unemployed but are economically active. About (30.1%) are economically not active. Of the total who are never married, about seven percent (7.1%) are unemployed and 47.8 are economically not active with those. Out of a total of 7,729 in informal/consensual union/living together, about 80 percent are employed with almost 13 percent (12.7%) being economically not active.

While 66.9 percent of the males in this category are employed, 27.4 percent not economically active, among the males 89.0 percent of persons 12 years and older who are in an informal/consensual union/living together are employed whiles about seven percent are economically not active. In the female category 67.3 percent are economically active 2hile among those separated about 87 percent are economically active and seven percent being unemployed

Table 3. 6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older, Sex and economic activity status

Sex/ Marital Status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Not Economically Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	140,688	100.0	90,125	64.1	8,202	5.8	42,361	30.1
Never married	64,656	100.0	29,160	45.1	4,619	7.1	30,877	47.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,729	100.0	6,202	80.2	545	7.1	982	12.7
Married	57,356	100.0	46,491	81.1	2,525	4.4	8,340	14.5
Separated	2,290	100.0	1,852	80.9	143	6.2	295	12.9
Divorced	4,332	100.0	3,560	82.2	221	5.1	551	12.7
Widowed	4,325	100.0	2,860	66.1	149	3.4	1,316	30.4
Male								
Total	68,695	100.0	45,963	66.9	3,880	5.6	18,852	27.4
Never married	34,316	100.0	16,665	48.6	2,594	7.6	15,057	43.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,702	100.0	3,293	89.0	153	4.1	256	6.9
Married	27,952	100.0	23,903	85.5	988	3.5	3,061	11.0
Separated	771	100.0	631	81.8	42	5.4	98	12.7
Divorced	1,323	100.0	1,042	78.8	80	6.0	201	15.2
Widowed	631	100.0	429	68.0	23	3.6	179	28.4
Female								
Total	71,993	100.0	44,162	61.3	4,322	6.0	23,509	32.7
Never married	30,340	100.0	12,495	41.2	2,025	6.7	15,820	52.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,027	100.0	2,909	72.2	392	9.7	726	18.0
Married	29,404	100.0	22,588	76.8	1,537	5.2	5,279	18.0
Separated	1,519	100.0	1,221	80.4	101	6.6	197	13.0
Divorced	3,009	100.0	2,518	83.7	141	4.7	350	11.6
Widowed	3,694	100.0	2,431	65.8	126	3.4	1,137	30.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4　Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that approximately 9 out of 10 persons in the Ashaiman Municipality are Ghanaians by birth and one out of hundred persons is Ghanaian by naturalization. Thus Ashaiman Municipality is composed largely of Ghanaians with only 2.3 percent of the population being foreigners.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Number			Percent		
Nationality	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	190,972	93,727	97,245	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	177,986	87,050	90,936	93.2	92.9	93.5
Dual Nationality	6,552	3,156	3,396	3.4	3.4	3.5
Ghana by naturalization	1,981	979	1,002	1.0	1.0	1.0
ECOWAS	3,600	2,118	1,482	1.9	2.3	1.5
African, other than ECOWAS	602	285	317	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	251	139	112	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents population of Ashaiman Municipality by religious affiliation and sex. The population of the municipality is dominated by Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) who are represented approximately by four out of every five persons. Moslems constitute the second largest group (16.5 %) and traditionalist the least (0.4 %) in the municipality. The case is not different with the sex disaggregated data displayed except that there are more Christian females (81.7 %) than Christian males (77.1%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

	Number			Percent		
Religion	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	190,972	93,727	97,245	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	5,907	3,970	1,937	3.1	4.2	2.0
Catholic	15,935	8,292	7,643	8.3	8.8	7.9
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	34,850	16,775	18,075	18.2	17.9	18.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	79,496	36,947	42,549	41.6	39.4	43.8
Other Christian	21,306	10,267	11,039	11.2	11.0	11.4
Islam	31,562	16,411	15,151	16.5	17.5	15.6
Traditionalist	686	402	284	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other (Specify)	1,230	663	567	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes through academics and training to fully develop individual capacities for societal wellbeing. Ashaiman Municipal Assembly places a lot of emphasis on education and educational policies as an avenue to development in the municipality and also ensures the realization of MDG 2 goal of universal primary education by 2015.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 displays Ashaiman Municipal population of 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The 2010 PHC defined literacy as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. The options were: None, English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Other.

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes							
Total	17,536	126,463	51.3	3.5	43.1	0.7	1.3
11-14	510	13,380	66.6	1.4	28.9	1.0	2.1
15-19	1,094	17,678	57.2	1.3	38.0	1.1	2.4
20-24	1,884	20,373	54.2	2.2	41.7	0.7	1.2
25-29	2,336	20,675	51.3	3.5	43.6	0.6	1.0
30-34	2,204	16,041	48.7	4.5	45.2	0.6	0.9
35-39	2,026	11,690	47.3	5.6	45.6	0.6	0.9
40-44	1,569	8,372	45.8	5.6	46.8	0.8	0.9
45-49	1,283	5,783	43.3	5.6	49.6	0.6	1.0
50-54	1,126	4,686	38.8	5.2	54.4	0.6	1.0
55-59	761	3,021	35.8	5.1	57.9	0.4	0.9
60-64	826	2,126	33.1	5.7	59.8	0.4	1.0
65+	1,917	2,638	35.9	7.5	55.2	0.5	0.9
Male							
Total	5,045	65,171	49.8	2.1	46	0.8	1.3
11-14	132	6,155	67.5	0.9	28.7	1.0	1.9
15-19	306	8,266	57.7	0.9	38.1	1.0	2.2
20-24	612	9,972	53.6	1.5	43.1	0.8	1.0
25-29	746	10,253	49.6	2.3	46.2	0.7	1.1
30-34	634	8,575	47.3	2.7	48.2	0.7	1.1
35-39	581	6,464	45.5	3.1	49.6	0.7	1.2
40-44	412	4,705	43.9	3.1	50.9	1.0	1.1
45-49	307	3,239	41.6	2.7	53.8	0.6	1.2
50-54	283	2,621	38.4	2.1	57.6	0.6	1.3
55-59	203	1,788	35	2.3	61.0	0.4	1.3
60-64	247	1,391	32	2.4	64.0	0.6	1.0
65+	582	1,742	33.8	4.3	60.2	0.6	1.1
Female							
Total	12,491	61,292	53.0	5.0	40.0	0.7	1.3
11-14	378	7,225	65.9	1.8	29.1	1.0	2.2
15-19	788	9,412	56.8	1.7	37.9	1.1	2.5
20-24	1,272	10,401	54.8	2.8	40.4	0.6	1.4
25-29	1,590	10,422	53.0	4.7	41.1	0.5	0.8
30-34	1,570	7,466	50.2	6.6	41.9	0.5	0.8
35-39	1,445	5,226	49.7	8.6	40.6	0.4	0.6
40-44	1,157	3,667	48.4	8.9	41.6	0.5	0.7
45-49	976	2,544	45.3	9.2	44.1	0.7	0.7
50-54	843	2,065	39.3	9.1	50.4	0.5	0.7
55-59	558	1,233	36.9	9.2	53.4	0.3	0.2
60-64	579	735	35.1	12.0	51.8	0.0	1.1
65+	1,335	896	40.0	13.6	45.4	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table shows that one out of every eight of the persons 11 years and older in the Municipality are not literate (cannot read or write any of the languages). A little over half of the population (persons 11 years and above) are literate and can read and write in English language only, and less than one percent of the literate population are literate in both English and French. The level of illiteracy in the Municipality increases directly with age groups up to 25-29 years and declines up to age group 60-64 years. It is observed that whiles English only literate population decreases as age increases (inversely related), literate in Ghanaian language only increases as age group increases (directly related). The disaggregated data on literacy follows the same trend for both sexes except for Ghanaian language only where the female population increases much higher than the male population as age increases.

6.6.2 Level of Education

Figure 3.1 represents school attendance by sex in the Ashaiman Municipality. Of all persons aged 3 years and over, approximately 11 percent (11.1) percent have never attended school, 34 percent are currently in school while almost 55 percent have attended school in the past. There are slightly more males currently in school 34.4 percent than females 33.7 percent. About 58.7 percent of males have been to school in the past compared with 51.3 females in The Municipality.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex
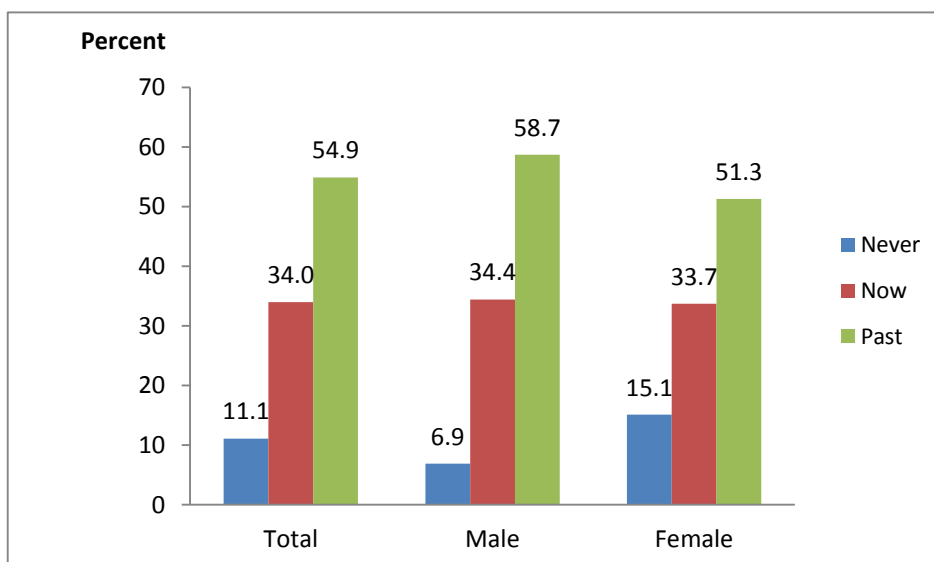
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The level of education for persons 3 years and older is displayed on Table 3.10. It can be observed that 43.2 percent of the population currently attending school are in Primary school with less than one percent in Vocational/Technical schools. The table further shows that more females are in Primary school (44.5 percent) than males (41.9 percent). The situation is however different at higher levels of education. At the tertiary level for instance there are 4.5 percent males currently in school as compared with only 2.9 percent females. The trend is similar for both sexes for school attendance in the past.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,985	100.0	29,650	100.0	30,335	100.0	96,855	100.0	50,646	100.0	46,209	100.0
Nursery	4,670	7.8	2,418	8.2	2,252	7.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,412	14.0	4,313	14.5	4,099	13.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	25,935	43.2	12,431	41.9	13,504	44.5	12,834	13.3	4,584	9.1	8,250	17.9
JSS/JHS	11,160	18.6	5,400	18.2	5,760	19.0	30,359	31.3	14,545	28.7	15,814	34.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	20,502	21.2	11,333	22.4	9,169	19.8
SSS/SHS	6,787	11.3	3,398	11.5	3,389	11.2	16,075	16.6	9,013	17.8	7,062	15.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,871	4.0	2,604	5.1	1,267	2.7
Vocational/technical/commercial	471	0.8	265	0.9	206	0.7	5,278	5.4	3,193	6.3	2,085	4.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	335	0.6	100	0.3	235	0.8	1,313	1.4	673	1.3	640	1.4
Tertiary	2,215	3.7	1,325	4.5	890	2.9	6,623	6.8	4,701	9.3	1,922	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their people and thereby achieve their human development goals.

The economic characteristics of a population also help in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries, including Ghana.

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the Ashaiman Municipality are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment status and unemployment characteristics, occupation and industry.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons fifteen years and above who engage in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. Table 4.1 shows population of 15 years and older who are economically active and economically not active in the Ashaiman Municipality.

The data shows that the economically active population of males in the Ashaiman Municipality constituting 77.7 percent is higher than the Female economically active population of 72.6 percent. This shows a vibrant economic working class demonstrated by both males and females employed with an average representation of 92.2 percent and 91.0 percent respectively. The situation places Ashaiman Municipality as a business hub where there is ready market for goods and services. Approximately 25 percent (24.9%) of the population is economically not active. The table further reveals that about nine percent females and 7.8 percent males are unemployed in the municipality.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	130,109	100.0	63,929	100.0	66,180	100.0
Economically active	**97,752**	**75.1**	**49,678**	**77.7**	**48,074**	**72.6**
Employed	*89,589*	*91.6*	*45,818*	*92.2*	*43,771*	*91.0*
Worked	*86,447*	*96.5*	*44,557*	*97.2*	*41,890*	*95.7*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,948*	*3.3*	*1,163*	*2.5*	*1,785*	*4.1*
Did voluntary work without pay	*194*	*0.2*	*98*	*0.2*	*96*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*8,163*	*8.4*	*3,860*	*7.8*	*4,303*	*9.0*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*3,730*	*45.7*	*1,670*	*43.3*	*2,060*	*47.9*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*4,433*	*54.3*	*2,190*	*56.7*	*2,243*	*52.1*
Economically not active	**32,357**	**24.9**	**14,251**	**22.3**	**18,106**	**27.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	8,372	25.9	2,127	14.9	6,245	34.5
Full time education	16,575	51.2	8,459	59.4	8,116	44.8
Pensioner/Retired	1,267	3.9	992	7.0	275	1.5
Disabled/Sick	902	2.8	360	2.5	542	3.0
Too old/young	2,039	6.3	717	5.0	1,322	7.3
Other	3,202	9.9	1,596	11.2	1,606	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economically active age groups who are employed, unemployed and economically not active are categorized in Table 4.2. The age bracket group 15-19 years recorded highest of 43.6 percent in the not economically active status. Since school attendance is highest among those aged 15- 24 years, some persons within this age group are not yet economically active. The age bracket group 20-24 years, representing 30.0 percent under unemployed status also recorded the highest in that category. This may be attributed to the rate of school drop-out or the general high rate of unemployment in the country. Also, 25-29 age bracket groups under the employed status recorded the highest (19.9%). This shows that Ashaiman Municipality's most active economically age bracket group falls between ages 25-29 and the least employed age bracket group falls between the ages 60-64.

The same active employed age bracket group (25-29) recorded highest 19.5 percent and 20.4 percent respectively for both males and females age. This is followed by age group 30-34 and 35-39 under employed status age bracket groups respectively by both sexes. The age bracket groups from 30-34 to 65+ recorded less than 10% for both males and females under the economically not active status.

Table 4.2, indicates the activity status of persons aged fifteen (15) years and older by economic activity status and sex. The age group with the highest proportion of employed persons is 40- 44 representing 89.8 percent, closely followed by age group 45 to 49 constituting 89 percent. The highest proportion of the unemployed age group is 20-24 (11.0%) followed by 25-29 (8.8%), Those 65 years and over are the least (1.3%). Majority of the unemployed among both male 10.6 percent and female 11.3 percent falls within age group 20-24. On the other hand majority of persons who are economically not active can be found within the age group 15-19 (75.2 percent) and this is followed by age group 65 and older who constitute 51.4 percent. This may probably be due to the fact that majority of persons within these age brackets are either still in school or are too old to work. Majority of both males and females who are economically not active also fall within the 15-19 age group (77.7 and 73.1 percent respectively

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	130,109	100.0	89,589	68.9	8,163	6.3	32,357	24.9
15-19	18,772	100.0	3,811	20.3	851	4.5	14,110	75.2
20-24	22,257	100.0	12,902	58.0	2,450	11.0	6,905	31.0
25-29	23,011	100.0	17,866	77.6	2,034	8.8	3,111	13.5
30-34	18,245	100.0	15,552	85.2	1,069	5.9	1,624	8.9
35-39	13,716	100.0	12,249	89.3	553	4.0	914	6.7
40-44	9,941	100.0	8,926	89.8	364	3.7	651	6.5
45-49	7,066	100.0	6,286	89.0	259	3.7	521	7.4
50-54	5,812	100.0	4,950	85.2	223	3.8	639	11.0
55-59	3,782	100.0	3,006	79.5	134	3.5	642	17.0
60-64	2,952	100.0	1,887	63.9	165	5.6	900	30.5
65+	4,555	100.0	2,154	47.3	61	1.3	2,340	51.4
Male								
Total	63,929	100.0	45,818	71.7	3,860	6.0	14,251	22.3
15-19	8,572	100.0	1,559	18.2	355	4.1	6,658	77.7
20-24	10,584	100.0	6,236	58.9	1,127	10.6	3,221	30.4
25-29	10,999	100.0	8,925	81.1	924	8.4	1,150	10.5
30-34	9,209	100.0	8,201	89.1	525	5.7	483	5.2
35-39	7,045	100.0	6,511	92.4	275	3.9	259	3.7
40-44	5,117	100.0	4,722	92.3	190	3.7	205	4.0
45-49	3,546	100.0	3,227	91.0	136	3.8	183	5.2
50-54	2,904	100.0	2,579	88.8	120	4.1	205	7.1
55-59	1,991	100.0	1,644	82.6	82	4.1	265	13.3
60-64	1,638	100.0	1,038	63.4	92	5.6	508	31.0
65+	2,324	100.0	1,176	50.6	34	1.5	1,114	47.9
Female								
Total	66,180	100.0	43,771	66.1	4,303	6.5	18,106	27.4
15-19	10,200	100.0	2,252	22.1	496	4.9	7,452	73.1
20-24	11,673	100.0	6,666	57.1	1,323	11.3	3,684	31.6
25-29	12,012	100.0	8,941	74.4	1,110	9.2	1,961	16.3
30-34	9,036	100.0	7,351	81.4	544	6.0	1,141	12.6
35-39	6,671	100.0	5,738	86.0	278	4.2	655	9.8
40-44	4,824	100.0	4,204	87.1	174	3.6	446	9.2
45-49	3,520	100.0	3,059	86.9	123	3.5	338	9.6
50-54	2,908	100.0	2,371	81.5	103	3.5	434	14.9
55-59	1,791	100.0	1,362	76.0	52	2.9	377	21.0
60-64	1,314	100.0	849	64.6	73	5.6	392	29.8
65+	2,231	100.0	978	43.8	27	1.2	1,226	55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a 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.

From Table 4.3, females recorded the highest in service and sales workers category representing 55.3 percent. Thus females dominate in service and sales related work and majority of females in Ashaiman are engaged in such work for a living. The situation is different when it comes to craft and trade related work which is dominated by males, recording 28.4 percent against 15.4 percent female. The least recorded occupation in the Municipality is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. Thus even though some people in The Municipality engage in agricultural activities, agriculture is not a major employment avenue for the people.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	89,589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	3,041	3.4	3.3	3.5
Professionals	5,031	5.6	6.8	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals	3,122	3.5	5.5	1.3
Clerical support workers	2,149	2.4	2.8	1.9
Service and sales workers	32,688	36.5	18.5	55.3
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	1,584	1.8	2.4	1.1
Craft and related trades workers	19,741	22.0	28.4	15.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	9,384	10.5	19.9	0.6
Elementary occupations	12,721	14.2	12.1	16.4
Other occupations	128	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The predominant industry engaging both sexes is wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, representing 21.6 percent and 45.0 percent respectively. Manufacturing represents 21.3 percent, and is the second highest among the male population whiles accommodation and food services also recorded the second highest (17.7%) for females. The two industries are obviously male and female dominated industries respectively nationwide. From the table female proportions in other industries are quite low, about one percent or even less in many cases.

Table 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	89,589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,168	2.4	3.3	1.5
Mining and quarrying	259	0.3	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	17,192	19.2	21.3	17.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	299	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	293	0.3	0.5	0.2
Construction	4,996	5.6	10.6	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29,598	33.0	21.6	45.0
Transportation and storage	9,169	10.2	18.9	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	8,715	9.7	2.1	17.7
Information and communication	553	0.6	0.9	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	738	0.8	1.0	0.6
Real estate activities	89	0.1	0.2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	944	1.1	1.5	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	1,439	1.6	2.7	0.4
Public administrative and defence; compulsory social security	1,178	1.3	1.9	0.7
Education	3,396	3.8	3.8	3.8
Human health and social work activities	1,119	1.2	1.1	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	985	1.1	1.9	0.3
Other service activities	5,827	6.5	5.0	8.1
Activities of households as employers	614	0.7	0.6	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	18	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Employment status refers 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).

From Table 4.5, self-employed without employees 50.0 percent forms the majority for both sexes. This is a true reflection of the Municipality since majority of the people are engaged in petty trading, especially females, forming the highest proportion of (66.8%). Males constitute 49.9 percent in the employee category and are in the majority. This goes to suggest that more males are employed in the formal sector than females in the Municipality. Persons in domestic employment are in the least of all employment status in the municipality constituting less than one percent of all employment status (0.5%).

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
All Status	89,589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	30,828	34.4	49.9	18.2
Self-employed without employees	44,777	50.0	33.9	66.8
Self-employed with employees	4,959	5.5	6.2	4.9
Casual worker	2,665	3.0	4.2	1.7
Contributing family worker	2,333	2.6	1.4	3.9
Apprentice	3,437	3.8	3.8	3.8
Domestic employees (house help)	442	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	148	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 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.

The public sector remains the largest employment body in the country. However, in table 4.6, the situation is different in Ashaiman since majority of the people aged 15 years and older are employed under private informal and private formal sectors, representing 73.1% and 20.3% respectively for both sexes. In the private informal sector, females are more than males, representing 86.3% and 60.5% respectively. This clearly demonstrates that there are many private businesses in the municipality. The sector with the least employment representing 0.0% for both sexes is international organizations which barely exist in the Municipality. There are quite a number of NGOs which exist and operate in The Municipality, yet the sector offers the third least employment (0.8%) for both sexes in The Municipality.

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	89,589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public (Government)	4,779	5.3	7.6	2.9
Private formal	18,401	20.5	30.4	10.2
Private informal	65,513	73.1	60.5	86.3
Semi-public/parastatal	130	0.1	0.2	0.1
NGO (Local and International)	724	0.8	1.2	0.4
International organisation	42	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to information communication technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning is now based on information and technology. HIV/AIDS campaign programmes that aim at behavioral change, for example, use ICT considerably. The banking sector and other sectors and businesses also depend heavily on information technology systems. There are plans underway in Ghana to transform the agricultural sector through ICT and make it attractive to the youth. Distance education programmes in tertiary institutions in Ghana, as elsewhere in the world, have flourished through the use of ICT. Information communication technology facilities also enable individuals and groups to use the social media for all kinds of activities. The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasized.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of mobile phones were assessed by collecting data on persons 12 years and older. From Table 5.1 persons 12 years and older in the municipality is 140,688. Out of this total 72.4 percent own mobile phones. Although there are more females than males in the municipality, 77.7 percent of males own mobile phones as compared to 67.3 percent of females. .

5.3 Use of Internet

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions. From Table 5.1, of the 140,688 persons aged 12 years and older in the Ashaiman municipality, 12.8 percent use the internet. About 2 in 10 (17.3%) percent of males in the municipality use internet whiles only 8.4 percent of females use the internet facilities in the municipality.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	140,688	100.0	101,806	72.4	17,938	12.8
Male	68,695	100.0	53,365	77.7	11,860	17.3
Female	71,993	100.0	48,441	67.3	6,078	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the region may have access to internet and other forms of social media. These have become indispensable resources for daily living in recent times. From Table 5.2, out of a total of 49,936 households in the municipality, 11.3 percent have desktop/laptop computers. Whiles 13.0 percent of male headed households have desktop/laptop computers, only 7.5 of females headed households have desktop/laptop computer.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		Household having desktop/laptop computer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,936	100.0	5,631	11.3
Male	34,452	100.0	4,477	13.0
Female	15,484	100.0	1,154	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) is defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) suggest that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs are generally marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is therefore paramount. The issues of disability discussed in this chapter are population with disability, types of disability, disability and economic activity and disability, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

Out of a total population of 190,972 in Ashaiman (2010 PHC), Persons with Disability   are 4,421, representing a little over two percent (2.3%) (Table 6.1). The proportions of both male and female PWDs in the municipality are about the same. Males are 2.4 percent and females 2.2 percent. The most significant type of disability in the municipality is emotional, accounting for 36.2 percent, followed by sight, 28.3 percent. From the table 36.3 percent of male PWDs have emotional disability compared with 36.1 percent females. On the other hand 31.1 percent females have sight disability whilst 25.6 percent males have the same condition. The least disability type in the municipality is hearing which accounts for 7.6 percent of all PWDs.

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Number	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Percent		
Total	190,972	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	186,551	97.7	97.6	97.8
With disability	4,421	2.3	2.4	2.2
Sight	1,252	28.3	25.6	31.1
Hearing	335	7.6	7.2	8.0
Speech	459	10.4	12.0	8.7
Physical	771	17.4	18.3	16.6
Intellect	764	17.3	19.1	15.4
Emotion	1,600	36.2	36.3	36.1
Other	357	8.1	7.7	8.5

6.3   Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that 2.4 percent of PWDs in the Municipality are employed. Twenty-eight percent are unemployed and 3.8 percent are economically not active. Majority of the PWDs in employment are those with emotional difficulties who account 0.9 percent of all employed persons with disability. The table further reveals that 2.5 percent of all male PWDs are employed compared with 2.5 percent females. Again, 4.4 percent of all male PWDs are economically not active as against 3.4 percent female.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status

Sex/Disability type	All Status	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Not Active
Both Sexes				
Total	130,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	126,469	97.6	97.2	96.2
With disability	3,640	2.4	2.8	3.8
Sight	1,103	0.7	0.7	1.2
Hearing	258	0.2	0.2	0.2
Speech	332	0.2	0.3	0.4
Physical	671	0.3	0.5	1.0
Intellect	656	0.4	0.5	0.8
Emotion	1,205	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	292	0.2	0.2	0.4
Male				
Total	63,929	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	62,067	97.5	97.2	95.6
With disability	1,862	2.5	2.8	4.4
Sight	506	0.7	0.6	1.2
Hearing	126	0.2	0.3	0.3
Speech	195	0.2	0.4	0.5
Physical	354	0.3	0.5	1.2
Intellect	369	0.4	0.7	1.0
Emotion	630	0.9	0.9	1.2
Other	142	0.2	0.2	0.5
Female				
Total	66,180	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	64,402	97.6	97.2	96.6
With disability	1,778	2.4	2.8	3.4
Sight	597	0.8	0.7	1.1
Hearing	132	0.2	0.1	0.2
Speech	137	0.2	0.2	0.3
Physical	317	0.3	0.5	0.9
Intellect	287	0.4	0.3	0.7
Emotion	575	0.8	1.1	0.9
Other	150	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Out of a total population of 4,271 PWDs in the municipality, 16.9 percent have never attended school, 51.7 percent have had basic education while 28.0 percent have had SHS or Higher Education. In all about 54.5 percent of PWDs with other forms of disability have had some basic education. However, 42.0 percent of PWDs with intellectual disability have had SHS or Higher Education. There are slightly more males 7.8 percent than females 7.0 percent with basic education. Again, the proportion of male PWDs who have SHS or Higher Education is higher than their female counterparts, 19.6 percent in the municipality. In all there are more females with physical disability who have never been to school 32.3 percent than males, 22.2 percent. Also, among the sexes, males with intellectual disability have had more higher education 48.3 percent than females of the same condition 33.9 percent.

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	176,402	19,562	13,082	100,790	42,968	100.0	11.1	7.4	57.1	24.4
No disability	172,131	18,841	12,939	98,580	41,771	100.0	10.9	7.5	57.3	24.3
With a disability	4,271	721	143	2,210	1,197	100.0	16.9	3.3	51.7	28.0
Sight	1,220	242	24	651	303	100.0	19.8	2.0	53.4	24.8
Hearing	321	85	15	153	68	100.0	26.5	4.7	47.7	21.2
Speech	438	113	22	210	93	100.0	25.8	5.0	47.9	21.2
Physical	744	200	11	393	140	100.0	26.9	1.5	52.8	18.8
Intellectual	745	121	14	297	313	100.0	16.2	1.9	39.9	42.0
Emotional	1,512	199	85	812	416	100.0	13.2	5.6	53.7	27.5
Other	345	64	11	188	82	100.0	18.6	3.2	54.5	23.8
Male										
Total	86,257	5,961	6,731	48,293	25,272	100.0	6.9	7.8	56.0	29.3
No disability	84,093	5,694	6,663	47,172	24,564	100.0	6.8	7.9	56.1	29.2
With a disability	2,164	267	68	1,121	708	100.0	12.3	3.1	51.8	32.7
Sight	554	77	9	306	162	100.0	13.9	1.6	55.2	29.2
Hearing	153	30	10	73	40	100.0	19.6	6.5	47.7	26.1
Speech	258	56	13	124	65	100.0	21.7	5.0	48.1	25.2
Physical	397	88	7	218	84	100.0	22.2	1.8	54.9	21.2
Intellectual	418	46	10	160	202	100.0	11.0	2.4	38.3	48.3
Emotional	774	76	40	405	253	100.0	9.8	5.2	52.3	32.7
Other	167	29	4	88	46	100.0	17.4	2.4	52.7	27.5
Female										
Total	90,145	13,601	6,351	52,497	17,696	100.0	15.1	7.0	58.2	19.6
No disability	88,038	13,147	6,276	51,408	17,207	100.0	14.9	7.1	58.4	19.5
With a disability	2,107	454	75	1,089	489	100.0	21.5	3.6	51.7	23.2
Sight	666	165	15	345	141	100.0	24.8	2.3	51.8	21.2
Hearing	168	55	5	80	28	100.0	32.7	3.0	47.6	16.7
Speech	180	57	9	86	28	100.0	31.7	5.0	47.8	15.6
Physical	347	112	4	175	56	100.0	32.3	1.2	50.4	16.1
Intellectual	327	75	4	137	111	100.0	22.9	1.2	41.9	33.9
Emotional	738	123	45	407	163	100.0	16.7	6.1	55.1	22.1
Other	178	35	7	100	36	100.0	19.7	3.9	56.2	20.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agricultural, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. However, in the Ashaiman Municipality, the contribution of agriculture to GDP is generally insignificant. An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. The 2010 PHC asked questions on the following agricultural activities; crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming, engaged by any member of the household. The number of households engaged in agriculture is 1,912 out of 49,693 households in total the Municipality. This represents about four percent (3.8%) of total households in Ashaiman Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 represents the distribution of households in agriculture in Ashaiman Municipality. Food farming remains the most dominant agricultural activity involving 74.7 percent of all households. This is followed by livestock rearing 28.2 percent of households while Fish farming is relatively insignificant as less than one percent (0.8 %) of households are into this activity

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	49,936	100.0	49,936	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture activity	1,912	3.8	1,912	3.8
Crop Farming	1,422	74.4	1,422	74.4
Tree Planting	96	5.0	96	5.0
Livestock Rearing	540	28.2	540	28.2
Fish Farming	15	0.8	15	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and Other Animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock reared and keepers in the Ashaiman Municipality. In all, 27,893 livestock are reared by 714 keepers and of these, chicken constitutes the highest, representing 26.2 percent, followed by cattle (25%). It is observed that silk worm and turkey livestock are not reared in the municipality and only two snails are reared in the municipality. A large number of persons are into Cattle, Chicken, Goat and Sheep rearing. There are more people keeping goats than any animal else 20.4 percent. The average animal per keeper for all animals is 39.1 and to 49.

Table 7.2: Distribution of animals reared and keepers

Animals/keepers	Number			Percent	
	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper	Number of Animals	Number of keepers
Total	27,893	714	39.1	100.0	100.0
Beehives	23	6	3.8	0.1	0.8
Cattle	6,987	151	46.3	25.0	21.1
Chicken	7,310	150	48.7	26.2	21.0
Dove	32	2	16.0	0.1	0.3
Duck	468	19	24.6	1.7	2.7
Goat	5,383	146	36.9	19.3	20.4
Grass-cutter	81	4	20.3	0.3	0.6
Guinea fowl	214	3	71.3	0.8	0.4
Ostrich	224	3	74.7	0.8	0.4
Pig	1,945	40	48.6	7.0	5.6
Rabbit	1,362	17	80.1	4.9	2.4
Sheep	3,188	145	22.0	11.4	20.3
Silk worm	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snail	2	1	2.0	0.0	0.1
Turkey	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (specify)	62	11	5.6	0.2	1.5
Fish farming	586	13	45.1	2.1	1.8
Inland fishing	14	2	7.0	0.1	0.3
Marine fishing	12	1	12.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In many developing countries there have been deficits in housing mainly due to the fact that rapid population growth has not matched the level of economic growth in these countries. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid urbanization. The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census which included questions on housing. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

8.2   Housing Stock

Out of the total population of 190,972 in Ashaiman, total household population stood at 185,804 (Table 8.1). The total number of houses is 17,021 and households 49,936. Average household per house from the table is 2.9, implying that in every house, there are approximately 3 (2.9) households. Again, in every household, there are approximately 4 persons (3.7) as shown in the table. The average population per house in the Municipality is approximately 11 (10.9) persons.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total Country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	190,972	190,972	0
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	185,804	185,804	0
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	17,021	17,021	0
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	49,936	0
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2 .9	2.9	0.0
Population per house*	7.1	8.2	0.9	10.9	0.0
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3 .7	3.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
* This excludes homeless and institutional population

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Private individual house ownership type, representing 54.4 percent is the most dominant type. This implies that majority of people in the Municipality own private homes (see Table 8.2). Dwellings owned by household member have 33.6 percent female heads. Government or public owned houses constitute just about (0.6%), meaning there is very few public or government owned type of houses in Ashaiman.

Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	16,000	32.0	31.3	33.6	32.0
Being purchased	45,630	9,780	693	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Relative not household member	851,630	127,697	4,788	9.6	9.1	10.8	9.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	27,158	54.4	55.7	51.5	54.4
Private employer	83,610	20,667	597	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	164	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public/Government Ownership	118,804	30,021	304	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Other	24,000	7,072	232	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown on Table 8.3, the total number of households in Ashaiman is 49,939. A compound house type constitutes the highest in the Municipality, recording 38,677 (77.6%) and improvised kiosk/container house type constitutes about six percent (5.6%). The second dominated type of housing in the Municipality is separate house type which is approximately nine percent (9.1%) The household's headship by sex is fairly even between males and females in the municipality.

Table 8.3: Type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	4,551	9.2	8.9	9.1	0.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	1,568	3.0	3.4	3.1	0.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	1,186	2.3	2.5	2.4	0.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	38,677	78.3	75.6	77.5	0.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	265	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	66	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tent	10,343	2,284	139	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	59,977	2,815	5.0	7.1	5.6	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	358	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	245	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0
Other	9,846	3,331	66	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Cement block and concrete are the main construction materials used for contacting dwelling units in the municipality, representing 76.7 percent as shown on Table 8.4. Wood and metal sheet type of material construction constitutes 20.3 percent and a little above one percent (1.2%) respectively. Palm leaf/thatch (grass) is not used as construction material in the municipality. However, there are a few stone and burnt brick material construction type representing less than one percent (0.2% and 0.2%) respectively.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	50,425	100.0	0.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	115	0.2	0.0
Wood	200,594	110,736	10,255	20.3	0.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	624	1.2	0.0
Stone	11,330	2,692	106	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	86	0.2	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	38,676	76.7	0.0
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	84	0.2	0.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	48	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	7	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	424	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a household. According to Table 8.5, cement/concrete and earth/mud construction materials for the floor is highest representing 85.6% and 6.6% respectively. Very few houses have been constructed with tiles and terrazzo (1.8% and 0.8%) respectively.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Earth/mud	872,161	53,990	3,287	6.6	0.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	830,972	42,746	85.6	0.0
Stone	32,817	4,928	223	0.4	0.0
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	52	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	38,877	1,790	3.6	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	327	0.7	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	39,618	907	1.8	0.0
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	407	0.8	0.0
Other	15,567	3,838	197	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for roofing. Type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality of housing and as such an indicator of welfare of occupants of dwellings. Metal roofing sheet remains the commonest form of roofing in the Municipality constituting (76.2%), followed by slate/asbestos 19.9 percent. Mud/mud bricks

type of roofing are only 47, representing less than one percent (0.1%). Bamboo and thatch/palm leaf also form less than one percent (0.2% and 0.3% respectively).

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	50,425	100.0	0.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	47	0.1	0.0
Wood	45,547	8,895	336	0.7	0.0
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	38,420	76.2	0.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	10,041	19.9	0.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	831	1.6	0.0
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	186	0.4	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	94	0.2	0.0
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	152	0.3	0.0
Other	35,935	7,744	318	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. Table 8.7 presents the household size with sleeping rooms occupied in each household. The table clearly demonstrates that most households in the Municipality occupy only one (1) sleeping room.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms (Percent)								
	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine or more rooms
Total	69.3	21.5	4.2	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1	92.7	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	84.2	13.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	77.3	19.0	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	67.0	27.1	3.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	55.6	33.8	6.0	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	46.0	37.8	8.2	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
7	39.0	36.1	12.1	7.9	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
8	29.8	36.6	14.1	11.4	5.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
9	23.0	30.1	19.9	15.5	6.2	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
10+	11.2	21.7	16.4	17.9	13.3	9.0	3.7	3.1	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the Municipality. Out of 49,939 households in the Municipality, 44,183 households are connected to the national grid representing (88.5%), (See Table 8.8). Kerosene lamp 5.1

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percent and flash light torch 3.5 percent are also used. This implies that a little over 5,000 households in the Municipality do not have access to electricity.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Electricity (national grid)	3,511,065	902,831	44,183	88.5	0.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	289	0.6	0.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	2,571	5.1	0.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	62	0.1	0.0
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	36	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	19,251	883	1.8	0.0
Flashing light/torch	858,651	39,942	1,765	3.5	0.0
Firewood	13,241	1,036	48	0.1	0.0
Crop residue	4,623	443	17	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	2,228	82	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The most dominant cooking fuel in Ashaiman is crop fuel recording 27,254 households (54.6%) and electricity represents 35.4 percent as shown on Table 8.9. The other common types of cooking fuel are gas, kerosene and charcoal all of which have values less than one percent (0.7%, 0.2% and 0.8%) respectively.

In terms of cooking space, from Table 8.9, veranda is the most common in the Municipality accounting for 35.3 percent. Open space in the compound also constitutes 25.9 percent as the next commonly used cooking space in the municipality. Only 1.1 percent are structures with roof but without walls which are used as cooking space in the municipality.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Main source of cooking fuel					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Wood	306,118	71,797	3,937	7.9	0.0
Gas	2,197,083	36,560	328	0.7	0.0
Electricity	996,518	429,464	17,662	35.4	0.0
Kerosene	29,794	9,645	103	0.2	0.0
Charcoal	29,868	11,627	400	0.8	0.0
Crop	1,844,290	470,277	27,254	54.6	0.0
Residue	45,292	724	25	0.1	0.0
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	87	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	919	29	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	111	0.2	0.0
Type of cooking space					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
No cooking	386,883	86,433	4,574	9.2	0.0
separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	10,971	22.0	0.0
separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	724	1.4	0.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	616	1.2	0.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	525	1.1	0.0
Bedroom/hall/living room	74,525	27,948	1,427	2.9	0.0
Veranda	1,173,946	302,863	17,626	35.3	0.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	12,944	25.9	0.0
Other	21,007	5,543	529	1.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

Information was gathered on source of drinking water to identify various sources of drinking water in the districts and the country at large as part of the 2010 PHC. Table 8.10 presents the sources of drinking water and for other domestic usage. Pipe-borne outside dwelling among households in the Municipality stands at 25,531, representing 51.1 percent. Pipe-borne inside dwelling constitutes 23.3 percent and is the second highest source. There is hardly any harvesting of rain water in the municipality for drinking purposes. There are marginal increases in percentages for sources of water for other domestic purposes. Here rain water, unprotected spring and unprotected well account for a little under one percent (0.1%, 0.2% and 0.1%) respectively. These sources were virtually not used as sources of drinking water but useful for other domestic purposes.

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Drinking water					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	11,631	23.3	0.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	25,531	51.1	0.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	103,356	8,745	17.5	0.0
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	15,989	56	0.1	0.0
Protected well	321,091	7,167	48	0.1	0.0
Rain water	39,438	1,833	15	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	135	0.3	0.0
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	166	0.3	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	3,199	6.4	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	29,843	387	0.8	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	4	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	3	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	4,179	6	0.0	0.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,677	1	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	1,014	9	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	12,056	24.1	0.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	26,794	53.7	0.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	127,980	9,085	18.2	0.0
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	41,441	139	0.3	0.0
Protected well	465,775	24,489	122	0.2	0.0
Rain water	39,916	3,538	41	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	150	0.3	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	64,630	1,346	2.7	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	66	0.1	0.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	85	0.2	0.0
River/stream	588,590	11,331	22	0.0	0.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,765	15	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	1,301	15	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Bathing facility type in the Municipality is described in Table 8.11. Majority of the people in Ashaiman resort to shared separate bathroom in same house and this is in the majority representing 38.5 percent. A number of people have own bathroom for exclusive use amounting to 14.8 percent but shared open cubicle bathroom type accounts for 28.3 percent and is the second highest in the Municipality.

Table 8.11: Bathing facilities used by household

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Bathing facilities					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	7,401	14.8	0.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	19,232	38.5	0.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	1,619	3.2	0.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	14,115	28.3	0.0
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	5,580	11.2	0.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	706	1.4	0.0
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	1,135	2.3	0.0
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,060	40	0.1	0.0
Other	16,276	3,030	108	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 represents the household distribution of toilet facility type in the Municipality. Public toilet is the most dominant facility in the Municipality (63.5%) while KVIP and W.C constitute 17.5 percent and 11.7 percent respectively. Bucket/pan and no facility (open defecation) together account for less than five percent.

Figure 8.1: Toilet Facilities used by household
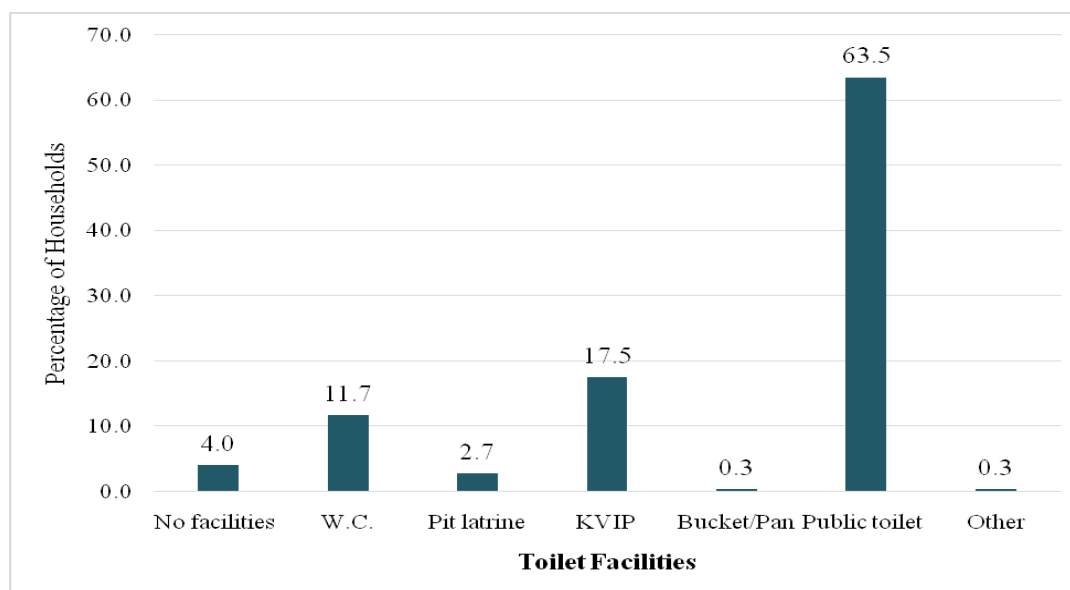
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Proper waste management ways help to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 presents the various methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households. A total of 31,266 households, representing 62.6 percent collect their solid waste in the Municipality as method of waste disposal. The buried by household as a method of waste disposal is the least and less than one percent (0.3%). The picture is however different when it comes to liquid waste disposal in the Municipality. Thrown into gutter and through a drainage into gutter as methods of liquid disposal or is the most predominant method accounting for 61.2 percent and 16.8 percent respectively.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Solid waste					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	31,266	62.6	0.0
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	1,460	2.9	0.0
Public dump (Container)	1,299,654	266,287	14,241	28.5	0.0
Public dump (Open space)	2,061,403	87,379	1,378	2.8	0.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	318	0.6	0.0
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	146	0.3	0.0
Other	53,805	9,282	1,127	2.3	0.0
Liquid waste					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	49,936	100.0	0.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	1,378	2.8	0.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	8,407	16.8	0.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	1,253	2.5	0.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	4,457	8.9	0.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	30,563	61.2	0.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	3,776	7.6	0.0
Other	38,294	6,195	102	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of modern census-taking in Ghana, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. This report is the first edition of District Census Report produced from the 2010 PHC with the aim of providing useful information for planners and policy makers as well as the public at the district level, for relevant decision making towards development.

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing.   Unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on information communications technology (ICT), disability, migration, maternal mortality and agriculture.

9.2   Summary of Findings and Conclusions

In chapter one, the profile of the Municipality is projected. Ashaiman Municipality is a one town municipality that has a total population of 190,972 and covers a total land area of about 45km^2. Ashaiman was among the three (3) districts carved out of the then Tema Municipality in 2008 by Local Government Act (Act 462). The municipality has only one constituency, seven zonal councils and seventeen electoral areas. The major ethnic groups include the Ga-Dangbe, Ewe and Hausa.

Chapter Two highlighted the demographic characteristics of the Municipality. This chapter specifically explains the population distribution by sex, sex ratio, migration, fertility and mortality. The chapter reveals that age group 0-4 years has the highest population of 23,403 out of a total population of 190,972 in the Municipality. It also indicates that Ashaiman has more females than males in terms of ratio. The average dependency ratio in the Municipality is 52:1, child dependency ratio is 48:5 and old age dependency ratio is 3:6. Migration, Fertility and Mortality are the major drivers of population dynamics. The chapter also indicates that 61.7 percent of the total population are migrants (i.e. born outside the municipality). Fertility is very high for women age group 25-54 years. A population of 105,232 (89.2%) children are surviving out of 118,007 children born (PHC 2010). Mortality is a bit high in the Municipality.

Chapter Three featured the social characteristics. The areas discussed include household size and composition, marital status, religious affiliation, and literacy. Ashaiman has a total household of 49,936 and total household population of 185,804. Out of the total household population, children constitute the majority. The chapter indicates a basic picture of household in the Municipality to comprise the head, spouse and children. It is interesting to know that female household heads are more than male household heads in the Municipality. A population of 61 out of every 100 household members form the extended family system which presupposes that the Municipality largely practice the extended family system.

From the chapter, a population of 140,688 persons aged 12 years and older are marital characteristics. The never married category forms a larger proportion (46%) in the Municipality. This is a little over the formally married category (40.8%). Divorced, widowed and separated are the least especially among the age groups (20-24, 25-29 and 30-34).

A little over half the population of persons 12 years and older who are formally married and are employed and one-third of the same population are never married. Also, unemployment is high among persons 12 years and older who are never married in the Municipality. Approximately, 9 out of 10 persons are Ghanaians by birth in Ashaiman and one out of 100 persons are Ghanaians by naturalisation. In all, only about two (2.3%) percent of the total population are foreigners in the Municipality.

In terms of religion, Christians are largely populated in the Municipality followed by Muslims and traditionalist in that order. One out of eight persons 11 years and older are not literate (i.e can neither read nor write) in the Municipality. From the literate population (126, 463), 51.3 percent could speak and write English.

Chapter Four examined the economic characteristics of the population in Ashaiman. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment and unemployment characteristic, occupation and industry. The economic activity status in the Municipality demonstrates a vibrant working group of persons aged 15 years and older. This further explains that persons in the Municipality are one way or the other economically engaged. The average representation of both males and females employed are 92.2 percent and 91 percent respectively. However, the economically not active group recorded low percentages with the age bracket group 15-19 particularly featuring highest. This could be attributed to school attendance among the age group mentioned. Also, the age group 20-24 represented the highest percentage in the unemployed category and again could be attributed to the rate of school drop out in the Municipality and general unemployment crisis in the country.

From the chapter, service and sales workers is the most predominant occupation in the Municipality with females representing a larger proportion (35.3%). Craft and trade related work as an occupation is also largely dominated by males in the Municipality. The least represented occupation in the Municipality is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. The most predominant industry engaging both sexes are wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles representing 21.6 percent and 45.0 percent respectively. Manufacturing recorded 21.3 percent, representing the second highest among the male population while accommodation and food services also recorded the second highest of 17.7 percent to represent the female population.

The public sector remains the highest employment body in the country but the situation differs slightly in Ashaiman as majority of the population aged 15 years and older are employed under private formal and private informal. Considering the private informal sector, the females dominate more than the males representing 86.3 percent and 60.5 percent averagely. This clearly demonstrates that there exist a lot of private formal and private informal businesses in the Municipality which remains the engine of the economy.

In Chapter Five, the various forms of information and communications technology (ICT) are discussed. ICT has considerably become one of the tools for development. A total population of 140,688 people are ICT inclined in the Municipality and 51.2% represent females. In addition, a total population of 101,806 aged 12 years and older in the Municipality own and

use mobile phones. A household population of 5,631 also own a desktop or laptop computer in Ashaiman.

Larger proportion of the total population aged 12 years and older (17,938) who use internet facility are male dominated.

Chapter Six analysed population distribution with disability. Persons with disability stood at 4,421 out of the total population of 190,972 in Ashaiman representing a little above two percent (2.3%). The six types of disability tabled in the 2010 census were all found in the Municipality. Emotional disability type was considered the majority representing 36.2 percent, whereas disability by hearing recorded the least in the Municipality. There is high unemployment and uneconomically active group among persons with disability aged 15 years and older in the Municipality representing less than one percent.

Generally, educational status is very low among persons with disability but the picture looks different in Ashaiman as educational status among persons with disability is significantly higher compared to the regional figure (One out of five persons respectively).

Chapter Seven discussed households in agriculture activities in the Municipality. Crop farming, livestock rearing and fish farming are the major agriculture activities practiced in Ashaiman from 2010 PHC. Out of a total household of 49, 693, only 1,912 households are engaged in agriculture activities in Ashaiman. This represents 3.8 percent of the total household size and also one out of every twenty-five households. Crop farming and livestock rearing remains the dominant household agriculture activity in the Municipality. The least agriculture activity in Ashaiman is fish farming representing only 15 households. About 27,893 livestock are reared in the Municipality by 701 keepers. Chicken rearing became the predominant livestock rearing in the Municipality followed by cattle rearing, goat rearing, sheep rearing and pig rearing in that orderly manner.

Chapter Eight examined the housing stock and housing conditions in the Municipality. Ashaiman has about 17,021 houses and 49,936 households with a total household population of 185,804.

Compound house dwelling type is the major dwelling type existing in Ashaiman representing 77.6 percent. It is interesting to know that female headed households dominate in the Municipality. Cement block and concrete with roofing metal sheets are the major constructional material type used in the Municipality.

With access to utility, a little over 5,000 households in the Municipality do have electricity connection. The major source of lighting or power in the Municipality is the National grid, representing 88.5 percent. Also, pip-borne outside dwelling among households remains the major source of drinking water. Crop fuel again recorded the major source of cooking fuel in Ashaiman.

9.3 Policy Implications

The inclusion of disability into the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the spatial demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The analysis should inform the development of policies which will respond to disability needs especially in respects of education.

Ashaiman has very large human resource capital in terms of the youth population. This human capital when natured very well by equipping it with relevant skills would bring

transformation and development in the Municipality. The Municipality should therefore adopt policies that will ensure massive infrastructure development, especially education and recreational centres. This will engage the youth and make them more useful to the society. Policies that will help generate employment can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	185,804	100.0	185,804	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	9,619	5.2	9,619	5.2	0.0	0.0
Household with head and a spouse only	5,738	3.1	5,738	3.1	0.0	0.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	19,107	10.3	19,107	10.3	0.0	0.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	57,038	30.7	57,038	30.7	0.0	0.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	36,242	19.5	36,242	19.5	0.0	0.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,411	1.8	3,411	1.8	0.0	0.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	6,320	3.4	6,320	3.4	0.0	0.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	24,106	13.0	24,106	13.0	0.0	0.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,357	1.3	2,357	1.3	0.0	0.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	21,866	11.8	21,866	11.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both sexes											
Total	176,402	19,562	4,670	8,412	38,769	62,021	26,733	5,749	6,857	3,110	519
Without disability	172,131	18,841	4,608	8,331	38,098	60,482	26,052	5,586	6,620	3,012	501
With disability	4,271	721	62	81	671	1,539	681	163	237	98	18
Sight	1,220	242	10	14	177	474	161	50	*54*	30	8
Hearing	321	85	6	9	62	91	48	11	7	1	1
Speech	438	113	8	14	89	121	67	11	9	4	2
Physical	744	200	7	4	127	266	83	25	18	12	2
Intellect	745	121	8	6	102	195	167	33	100	10	3
Emotion	1,512	199	39	46	267	545	242	49	68	49	8
Other	345	64	2	9	68	120	58	11	9	2	2
Male											
Total	86,257	5,961	2,418	4,313	17,015	31,278	15,015	3,458	4,285	2,126	388
Without disability	84,093	5,694	2,390	4,273	16,720	30,452	14,633	3,352	4,153	2,053	373
With disability	2,164	267	28	40	295	826	382	106	132	73	15
Sight	554	77	2	7	71	235	76	25	29	25	7
Hearing	153	30	5	5	24	49	28	6	4	1	1
Speech	258	56	5	8	48	76	48	9	4	3	1
Physical	397	88	5	2	55	163	44	19	9	10	2
Intellect	418	46	5	5	52	108	103	26	63	7	3
Emotion	774	76	18	22	117	288	136	35	38	37	7
Other	167	29	1	3	23	65	34	8	2	0	2
Female											
Total	90,145	13,601	2,252	4,099	21,754	30,743	11,718	2,291	2,572	984	131
Without disability	88,038	13,147	2,218	4,058	21,378	30,030	11,419	2,234	2,467	959	128
With disability	2,107	454	34	41	376	713	299	57	105	25	3
Sight	666	165	8	7	106	239	85	25	25	5	1
Hearing	168	55	1	4	38	42	20	5	3	0	0
Speech	180	57	3	6	41	45	19	2	5	1	1
Physical	347	112	2	2	72	103	39	6	9	2	0
Intellect	327	75	3	1	50	87	64	7	37	3	0
Emotion	738	123	21	24	150	257	106	14	30	12	1
Other	178	35	1	6	45	55	24	3	7	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Age at death by sex of deceased person

Age group	Sex of deceased person			Age specific death rates	
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	738	368	370		
Under 5	290	139	151	0.012	0.013
5-9	26	16	10	0.002	0.001
10-14	9	5	4	0.001	0
15-19	8	1	7	0	0.001
20-24	24	12	12	0.001	0.001
25-29	31	9	22	0.001	0.002
30-34	41	16	25	0.002	0.003
35-39	42	18	24	0.003	0.004
40-44	37	17	20	0.003	0.004
45-49	22	10	12	0.003	0.003
50-54	33	12	21	0.004	0.007
55-59	32	19	13	0.01	0.007
60-64	24	16	8	0.01	0.006
65-69	32	25	7	0.028	0.01
70+	87	53	34	0.037	0.023

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat
Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw M**ise**fa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Christian Assem, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Ms. Dieudonne Ankamah, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers
Mr. Anass Atchulo
Mr. Gabriel Kallah-Dagadu,

Consultant
Dr. Stephen Afranie

Editor/ Reviewers
Prof. Haruna Issahaku
Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei
Mr. Richard Sasu