



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ADA WEST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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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 Ada West District 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.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU	International Communication Union
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development

LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

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 Ada West District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 59,124 representing 1.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51.7 percent. About 70 percent (70.3 %) of the population reside in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 93.6. The youth population (population less than 15 years) in the district account for 42.8 percent of the population depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older) 6.7 percent. The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 90.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.4) than that of females (.86.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 4.0. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 115.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.8 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 6.5 per 1000. Majority of migrants (54.0%) living in the District were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta (15.6%) form the majority followed by Eastern (11.1%) and Ashanti (3.5%) regions

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 57,746 with a total number of 11,642 households. The average household size in the District is 5.1 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 40.7 followed by Grandchildren 14.4 percent respectively. Spouses form about 7.8 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 21.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.4 percent have never married, 5.5 percent are widowed, 2.7 percent are separated, and 4.2 percent are in consensual unions. . By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (66.6%) are married compared to a little over one-third of males (41.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 58.0 percent while widowed males account for only 13.3 percent. Among the married, 45.0 percent have no education while half of those divorced (50.6%) and separated (50.0%) of the never married have never been to school. About 8 out of 10 of the married population (82.8%) are employed, 2.8 percent are

unemployed and 14.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.5%) are economically not active with 3.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.6 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is less than 2 per cent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 68.5 percent are literate and 31.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (78.6 %) than that of females (59.5 %). About five out of ten people (58.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (23,354) in the district, 29.9 percent have never attended school, 40.3 percent are currently attending and 29.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

A little over Seventy percent (73.0%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.8 percent are employed while 4.2 0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (58.8 %), (15.2 %) perform household duties and 12.5 percent are too old/young to work. Five out of ten (51.6%) have worked before, seeking work and available while 48.4 are unemployed and are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 42.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.6 percent in craft and related trade. 17.4 percent are engaged as service and sales workers while 8.3 percent are engaged as assemblers. .

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 60.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 14.2 percent are contributing family workers and employees respectively. 1.8 percent are apprentice and 4.4 percent are casual workers. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self – employed without employee(s) and contributing family worker as well as apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 89.6 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 5.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 52.6 percent as compared to 37.1 percent of females. About five percent (4.5 %) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 498 households representing 4.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.2 percent of the district's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.3%) than males

(2.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight and physical disability recorded the highest of 31.4 percent each respectively, followed by emotional disability (19.4). About 4.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with sight disability compare to their female counterparts in both urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 46.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About fifty-eight percent of households in the district engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, it is 63.5 percent compared to 43.4 percent in urban localities. The dominant agricultural activities of households engage in agriculture is crop farming (48.1%). Over half (57.4%) of agricultural households engage in crop farming.

Housing

The housing stock of Ada West t District is 6,826 representing. The average population per house is 8.7 and the average household size is 5.1. The population per house in urban areas (10.2) is higher than in rural areas (8.1).

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (62.4 %) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 26.4 percent are separate houses and 4.3 percent are semi-detached houses. A little above sixty percent (63.6 %) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 21.0 percent are owned by relative who is not a member of the household, 12.4 are owned by other private individuals; and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3 %) 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 district is cement block/concretes accounting for 68.6 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 27.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (87.7 %) and mud/earth (10.3 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets and slate/asbestos are the main roofing material (52.6 %) and (25.0 %) respectively for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (85.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 4.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (66.0%), kerosene lamp (27.2%) and flashlight/torch (5.0%).). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (55.2%). The proportion for urban (69.0%) is higher than that of rural (49.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are public tap/standpipe (63.1%), Pipe – borne outside dwelling (19.9%), and sachet water (7.2).

Majority of the households in the district representing 58.4 percent do not have toilet facilities followed by public toilet (W.C, KVIP, pit, pan, etc.) (18.5%). Eleven percent of the households in the district also use KVIP. About four out of ten households (37.2%) use

shared open cubicle bathrooms while 25.8 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house and 17.8 percent use own bathroom for exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for 39.4 percent of the households within the district. About three in ten households (29.7) dump their solid waste by burning while 10.5 percent dumped their solid waste indiscriminately whereas house to house waste collection accounts for 9.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (50.1%) and onto the street (34.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Ada West District was carved out of the former Dangbe East District in the Greater Accra Region. It was established in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (LI. 2029) with its capital at Sege. The District shares boundaries with North Tongu District to the North, Ada East District and Ningo Prampram to the East and West respectively. It is bounded to the South by the Gulf of Guinea which stretches from Akplabanya to Goi. It is approximately 80 Kilometers from Accra, the regional capital.

1.2 Physical Features

The total land size of the district is about 323.721 square kilometers and forms approximately 10 percent of the total land size of the Greater Accra Region. The District forms part of the central portions of the Accra plains. The relief is generally gentle and undulating, a low plain with heights not exceeding 60 meters (200 ft.) above sea level. The prominent relief features include the Anyamam boulders rising about 240 meters (800 ft.) above sea level. These boulders are scattered irregularly over the sea.

The Ada West District is encapsulated by the south-eastern coastal plains of Ghana which is one of the hottest parts of the country. Temperatures are high throughout the year and range between 23°C and 28°C. A maximum temperature of 33°C is normally attainable during the hot season. Rainfall is generally heavy during the major seasons between March and September. The average rainfall is about 750 millimeters. The area is however very dry during the harmattan season when there is no rainfall at all. Humidity is about 60 percent high, due to its proximity to the sea, the Volta River and other water bodies. Daily evaporation rates range from 5.4 - 6.8 millimetres. The relatively high temperatures help in the quick crystallization of salt for the salt industry.

The vegetation is basically the coastal savannah type, characterized by short savannah grass and interspersed with shrubs and short trees. Along the coast, there are stretches of coconut trees and patches of coconut groves which combine to give the area a classic look. A few strands of mangrove trees such as the Angor mangrove can also be found around the Songhor Lagoon and the tributaries of the Volta River where the soil is waterlogged and salty.

The general drainage pattern of the Ada West District can be described as dendritic with some of the streams taking their sources from the Volta River. Water bodies such as Anyamam, Akplabanya, and Sege, among others spring up with increased and decreased capacities in the wet and dry seasons respectively.

The greater portion of the District is underlain by tertiary and recent deposits. A small section of the northern and eastern parts (between Afiadenyigba and Sege) fall under the Dahomean complex rocks of Precambrian age. The recent unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel occur in the deltaic areas of the Volta River as well as in the areas surrounding the Songhor Lagoon.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ada West district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The General Assembly of the Ada West District Assembly is made up of 21 members, comprising two females and 19 males. 15 members are elected; six are Government Appointees, one District Chief Executive (DCE) and a Member of Parliament for the Sege Constituency. There are eight sub-structures which are made up of two Area Councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 The origin of the indigenous people

The Ada people are the Dangme-speaking people who migrated into modern Ghana from east of the Volta River in the fourteenth century. The patrilineal descent system, where the male line is used for recruitment into the lineage or succession inheritance is the type practiced by the indigenous people.

According to oral history, the Adas are believed to have migrated from *Tagologo* near Shai-Osodoku in the Dangme West District. They are extremely interspersed with the Ewe clan known as the Kudzagbe family. The people of Ada are called Dangmeli and they speak Dangme as their local dialect.

1.4.2 The Traditional Political System

The Traditional political head of the Adas' (Okorli) is the paramount chief (matse). The next in command is the clan head (Wetsoyi) followed by the Chiefs (Asafoatseme). Every village is affiliated to a clan and in each of these clans is a sub-chief who is a subject to the Asafoatseme. There are also hamlets headed by headmen who preside over the people on behalf of the sub-chiefs.

The Ada nation was originally made up of eight clans namely; Adibiawe, Lomobiawe, Tekperbiawe, Dangmebiawe, Kabiawe, Ohuwem, Korgbor and Kudjragbe. Later, Kabiawe was divided into three separate clans, i.e. Kabiawe-tsu, Kabiawe-yumu and Kabiawe-Kponor.

1.4.3 Festivals

The Asafotufiam is the main festival of the people of Ada which they usually celebrate annually in the first week of August. The festival serves as a remembrance of the forefathers who fought the war in their quest to migrate to their present location. The festival brings all the indigenes of Ada for the week-long festivity to make merry and re-unite families among others.

1.5 Economy

The natural environment of the district to a large extent dictates the economic activities that go on there. Salt mining provides employment for a large number of the population particularly in areas where the resource exists. The District mostly gains its revenue from the commodity.

The district is however predominantly an agricultural one making farming a major economic activity. Apart from the natural environment a contributory factor to this is due to the fact that the majority of the population lives in rural settlements. Crops farmed are mainly cassava, maize and among others. Vegetables like tomatoes, onions, shallots, garden eggs, pepper, carrots, and okra. Fruits such as water melon also feature predominantly to sustain the

livelihood of farmers. There is one rural bank, a few micro finance organizations and a Cooperative Union in the district.

1.5.1 Tourism

The district does not immediately benefit from a tourism industry but the potentials are limitless. The mother district, Dangbe East, abounded in tourist attractions mostly situated along the shoreline. Unfortunately all of these attractions now belong to the Dangbe East District. The Ada west district has a coastline that stretches from Goi to Akplabanya and has the potential of being developed to attract tourists from all over the world like its sister district does.

1.5.2 Health

The district has three health centers, one each in Sege, Bornikope and Anyamam. There are also eight health facilities and 5 CHPS compounds spread through the district

1.5.3 Education

There are currently forty five (45) basic schools, (primary and Junior High Schools), few kindergartens, one (1) Senior High Technical School. Also few school infrastructural projects currently are under construction in the district. Source: Ghana Education Directorate.

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 organisation, 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 organisations 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, Kasa 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 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:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and old people's homes
- (c) Hospitals and healing centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. 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.
- 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 analysed 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 demography of an area is the characteristics and statistics of its human population especially its size, growth, density, distribution, and statistics regarding birth, marriage, disease and death. It is essential that for the purpose of development, the demographic characteristics of the district be fully understood for effective policy decision making. This chapter discusses the population size, composition and age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and migration related to the district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1a: shows the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. This structure can have a considerable impact on the population's social and economic situation. The table also shows the number and proportion of each age group living in urban and rural localities. The total population of the district was 59,124. Of this total population, 28,579 constituting (48.3%) are males and 30,545 (51.7%) are females. The age group with the highest population is 0-4, with a proportion of 16.0%, followed by 5-9 age group, 14.1%, 10-14, 12.7% and 15-19, 11.4% in that order. The age group 95 years and older has the lowest population with a proportion of 0.1 percent. The table further shows that the sex ratio for the district is 93.6 which means that for every 100 female populations, there are approximately 94 males in the population. The age group with the highest sex ratio (109.3) is 15-19 years and that with the lowest sex ratio (31.4) is the 95 years and older age group.

The trend of the male and female populations of the districts follows a trend similar to that of the total population with the highest proportions belonging to the groups in the younger years and the lowest proportions belonging to the older age groups. The male age group with the highest proportion of the total male population is the 0-4 age group with 16.8 percent and that of the female is also the 0-4 age group with 15.3 percent. Both males and females individually have the 95 years and older age groups contributing the lowest to their total populations with the male being 0.04 percent and the female being 0.1 percent.

A higher proportion of the population in the district live in rural areas (70.3%) compared to those in the urban areas (29.7%). The proportion of the population of the different age groups living in both rural and urban localities is quite proportional to the population of those age groups. The highest proportion of those living in both rural and urban localities is highest for the 0-4 age group with 15.8 percent and 16.0 percent for urban and rural localities respectively and lowest for the 95 years and older age group with both the urban and rural localities each having 0.1 percent.

Table 2.1a: Population by age, sex and type of locality

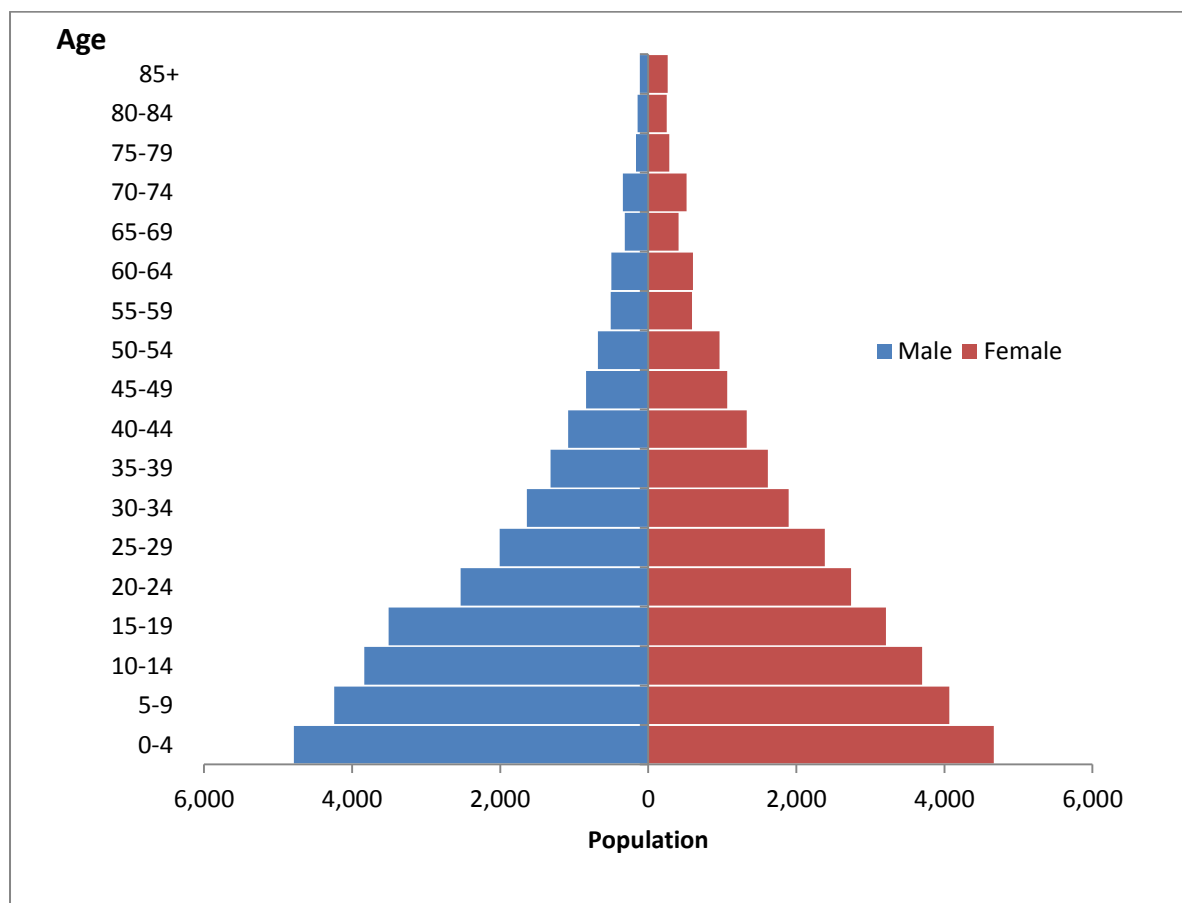
Age Group	Sex							Type of locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0	93.6	17,555	100.0	41,569	100.0
0 - 4	9,453	16.0	4,787	16.8	4,666	15.3	102.6	2,782	15.8	6,671	16.0
5 - 9	8,308	14.1	4,244	14.9	4,064	13.3	104.4	2,528	14.4	5,780	13.9
10 - 14	7,537	12.7	3,837	13.4	3,700	12.1	103.7	2,356	13.4	5,181	12.5
15 - 19	6,717	11.4	3,507	12.3	3,210	10.5	109.3	2,091	11.9	4,626	11.1
20 - 24	5,276	8.9	2,536	8.9	2,740	9.0	92.6	1,550	8.8	3,726	9.0
25 - 29	4,391	7.4	2,008	7.0	2,383	7.8	84.3	1,292	7.4	3,099	7.5
30 - 34	3,533	6.0	1,639	5.7	1,894	6.2	86.5	1,060	6.0	2,473	5.9
35 - 39	2,937	5.0	1,322	4.6	1,615	5.3	81.9	884	5.0	2,053	4.9
40 - 44	2,411	4.1	1,083	3.8	1,328	4.3	81.6	729	4.2	1,682	4.0
45 - 49	1,906	3.2	840	2.9	1,066	3.5	78.8	559	3.2	1,347	3.2
50 - 54	1,642	2.8	680	2.4	962	3.1	70.7	471	2.7	1,171	2.8
55 - 59	1,098	1.9	508	1.8	590	1.9	86.1	299	1.7	799	1.9
60 - 64	1,105	1.9	501	1.8	604	2.0	82.9	294	1.7	811	2.0
65 - 69	724	1.2	316	1.1	408	1.3	77.5	180	1.0	544	1.3
70 - 74	859	1.5	342	1.2	517	1.7	66.2	213	1.2	646	1.6
75 - 79	453	0.8	168	0.6	285	0.9	58.9	92	0.5	361	0.9
80 - 84	394	0.7	145	0.5	249	0.8	58.2	83	0.5	311	0.7
85 - 89	187	0.3	59	0.2	128	0.4	46.1	48	0.3	139	0.3
90 - 94	147	0.2	46	0.2	101	0.3	45.5	33	0.2	114	0.3
95 +	46	0.1	11	0.0	35	0.1	31.4	11	0.1	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the district shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age as in Figure 2.1. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the district is very young. This means that many resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth.

Figure 2.1: Age-sex structure of the population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1b reveals that the district has an age-dependency ratio of 90.6. This means that averagely for every 100 people aged 15-64 years, there are 90 people depending on them for their existence. The child dependency ratio (81.6) is much higher than the old age dependency ratio (9.1). The age dependency ratio for the urban localities is 90.2, lower than that of the rural localities (90.8). The table further shows that slightly more than half (52.5%) of the population are aged 15-64 years, while 42.8 percent and 4.8 percent are aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older respectively.

Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio

Age Group	Sex						Type of locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Ages	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0	17,555	100.0	41,569	100.0
0-14	25,298	42.8	12,868	45.0	12,430	40.7	7,666	43.7	17,632	42.4
15-64	31,016	52.5	14,624	51.2	16,392	53.7	9,229	52.6	21,787	52.4
65+	2,810	4.8	1,087	3.8	1,723	5.6	660	3.8	2,150	5.2
Age-dependency ratio	90.6		95.4		86.3		90.2		90.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change.

The aspects of fertility, mortality and migration covered by the Ghana 2010 PHC that are relevant for socioeconomic planning and policy adoption in the district are examined in this chapter.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is directly determined by a number of factors that, in turn, are affected by a great many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors.

Current fertility data (births in the last twelve months to women aged 15-49 years) have been used to estimate age specific fertility rates, total fertility rates, general fertility rates and crude birth rates for all the districts in the Greater Accra Region. Table 2.2 indicates the reported total fertility rate (TFR), which is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year, is 4.0 which is the highest amongst all the districts in the region and much higher than the regional average of 2.6.

The general fertility rate (GFR), the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year follows a similar trend with the district having the highest in the region with 115.3 compared with the regional of 75.7. (Table 2.2)

The crude birth rate (CBR), the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year for the district per Table 2.2 is 27.8, slightly behind Ga South Municipal with the highest of 31.8 but still higher than the regional average of 22.7

Table 2.2: 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
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
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3	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	61	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
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4	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

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The data shows that mean children ever born to females 12 years and older is 2.9 and mean children surviving is 2.5. The table further shows that the mean children ever born is virtual zero at age 12-14 and it is 6.7 at age 60 years and older.

Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Female Population	Children Ever Born (CEB)				Mean CEB	Children Surviving (CS)				Mean CS
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female			
All ages	20,334	58,783	29,315	29,468	2.9	49,904	24,629	25,275	2.5		
12 - 14	2,219	18	8	10	0.0	16	6	10	0.0		
15 - 19	3,210	528	275	253	0.2	456	223	233	0.1		
20 - 24	2,740	2,716	1,361	1,355	1.0	2,502	1,227	1,275	0.9		
25 - 29	2,383	4,842	2,428	2,414	2.0	4,472	2,225	2,247	1.9		
30 - 34	1,894	6,105	3,082	3,023	3.2	5,617	2,802	2,815	3.0		
35 - 39	1,615	6,902	3,503	3,399	4.3	6,278	3,182	3,096	3.9		
40 - 44	1,328	6,803	3,364	3,439	5.1	6,129	3,002	3,127	4.6		
45 - 49	1,066	5,965	2,988	2,977	5.6	5,248	2,613	2,635	4.9		
50 - 54	962	5,697	2,879	2,818	5.9	4,794	2,395	2,399	5.0		
55 - 59	590	3,660	1,772	1,888	6.2	3,079	1,470	1,609	5.2		
60 +	2,327	15,547	7,655	7,892	6.7	11,313	5,484	5,829	4.9		

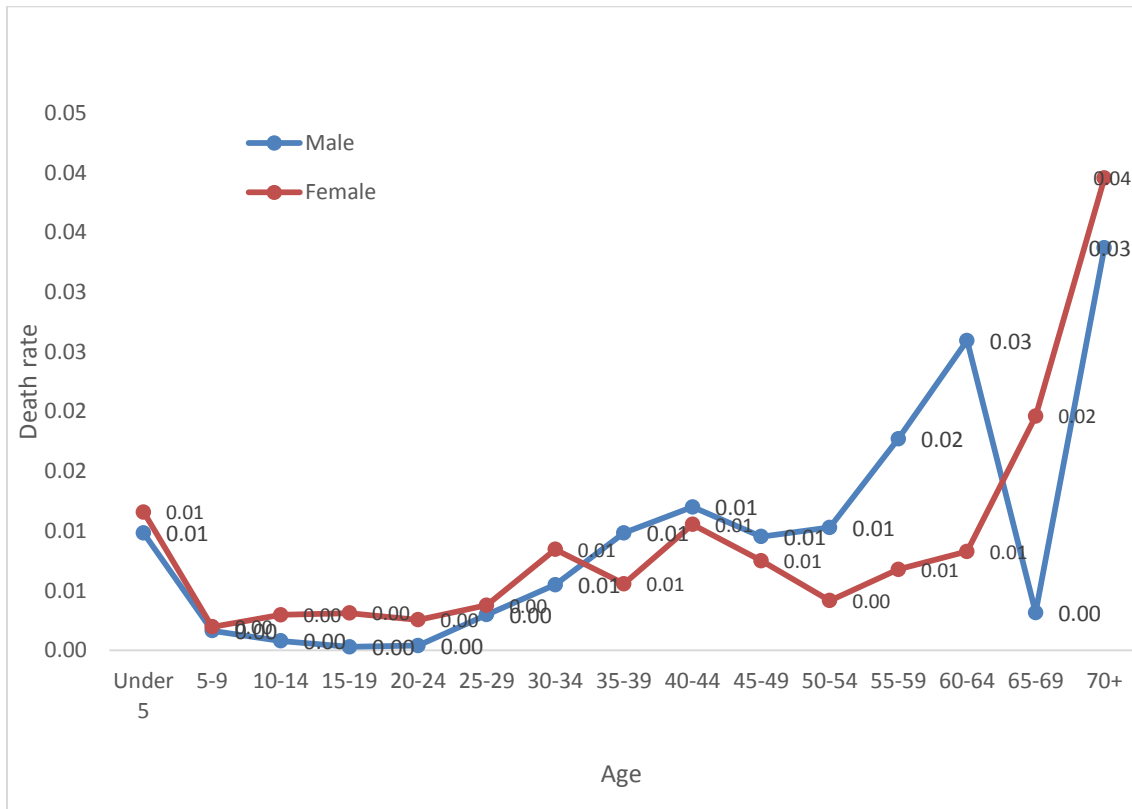
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The death rate of females is higher than males from age 0 to about age 34. The death rates for males at ages 35 to 64 higher compared the females. However, female death rates assume higher proportions from age 65 years and older.

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 reveals that, the computed death rate of the district is 6.5 the third highest in the region, is higher than the crude death rate of the region (4.3 per 1,000 population). The crude death rate of the district is the third highest in the region.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 reveals that, the computed death rate of the district is 6.5 the third highest in the region, is higher than the crude death rate of the region (4.3 per 1,000 population). The crude death rate of the district is the third highest in the region.

Table 2.4: 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
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.4 shows the birthplace of migrants and the duration of residence in the district. For the purpose of this analysis, migrants are defined as persons born outside the district but were enumerated in the district. The total number of migrants (15,283) forms 25.8 percent of the total population enumerated in the district. The data shows that the highest proportion of the migrants, (28.8%) in the district have stayed for 1-4 years.

Of the total number of migrants, more than half (54.0%) were born elsewhere (that is, outside the locality of enumeration) but in the Greater Accra Region. Amongst those born in the Greater Accra Region, 18.3 percent have resided for less than one year, 27.7 percent have resided between one and four years, and 17.5% and 20.0% have lived in the district for 10-19 years and over 20 years. .

With regards to migrants who were born in another region, those from Volta (15.6%) constitute the highest proportion, with majority (34.0%) staying for 1-4 years. This is followed by Eastern region (11.1%) with the highest proportion of the population 30.5 percent also residing in the district for 1- 4 years. Less than five percent (4.6%) of the migrants were born outside the country.

Table 2.5: 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	15,283	18.5	28.8	16.8	16.9	18.9
Born elsewhere in the region	8,256	18.3	27.7	16.4	17.5	20.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	215	17.7	30.7	14.0	17.2	20.5
Central	478	15.7	30.3	19.2	15.7	19.0
Greater Accra	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volta	2,383	18.9	34.0	18.5	14.7	13.8
Eastern	1,704	14.7	30.5	15.4	15.6	23.8
Ashanti	573	20.1	30.2	14.7	17.3	17.8
Brong Ahafo	487	26.1	26.3	15.6	16.0	16.0
Northern	281	21.7	21.7	19.9	14.9	21.7
Upper East	130	30.0	16.9	20.8	18.5	13.8
Upper West	79	26.6	26.6	5.1	13.9	27.8
Outside Ghana	697	19.7	25.0	20.9	21.8	12.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a geographical scope and its inhabitants can be better understood in terms of its social characteristics. This chapter analyses some household characteristics such as the composition and structure, nationality, marital Status, religious affiliation, literacy and education. Data on these social characteristics is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 reveals that the total population in households in the District is 57,746. The average household size (5.1) in the District is higher than the regional average of 3.9. Table 3.1 also reveals that the average household size in rural areas (5.1) is higher compared to households in the urban areas (5.0).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	57,746	17,206	40,540
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	3,522	8,120
Average household size	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows the relationship of household members and their sex. The highest proportion of the household members is children (40.7%), followed by the heads (20.2%) then grandchildren (14.4%). Other relatives in the household and spouses constitute 9.2 percent and 7.8 percent of the household composition. The data shows a higher proportion of males (23.8%) than females (16.7%) are of heads. It is observed that slightly over two-fifths (43.1%) of children are male compared to their female counterparts of 38.5 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,746	100.0	27,848	100.0	29,898	100.0
Head	11,642	20.2	6,638	23.8	5,004	16.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,479	7.8	446	1.6	4,033	13.5
Child (son/daughter)	23,507	40.7	11,992	43.1	11,515	38.5
Parent/Parent in-law	440	0.8	79	0.3	361	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	336	0.6	103	0.4	233	0.8
Grandchild	8,298	14.4	4,044	14.5	4,254	14.2
Brother/Sister	2,057	3.6	1,080	3.9	977	3.3
Step child	618	1.1	308	1.1	310	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	319	0.6	137	0.5	182	0.6
Other relative	5,287	9.2	2,574	9.2	2,713	9.1
Non-relative	763	1.3	447	1.6	316	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

The Household structure is determined by the people living together in one unit and their relationship to the head of household. Majority of the household population live in extended family household (63.1%) than nuclear family households (36.9%). Table 3.3 also shows that 26.8 percent of households in the district comprise of single parents living with their extended families and 21.5 percent of the households are nuclear family made up of head, spouse(s) and children only. One-fifth (20.5%) of the households are also made up of the extended family comprising of the head, spouse(s), children and relatives of the head.

There is more female single parent extended structure 29.7 percent than males 23.7 percent in the district. On the other hand, there are more males with nuclear family (Head, spouse(s) & children and extended family (Head spouse(s) children & Head's relatives, 23% and 21.4% compared to females 19.7 percent in each case.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

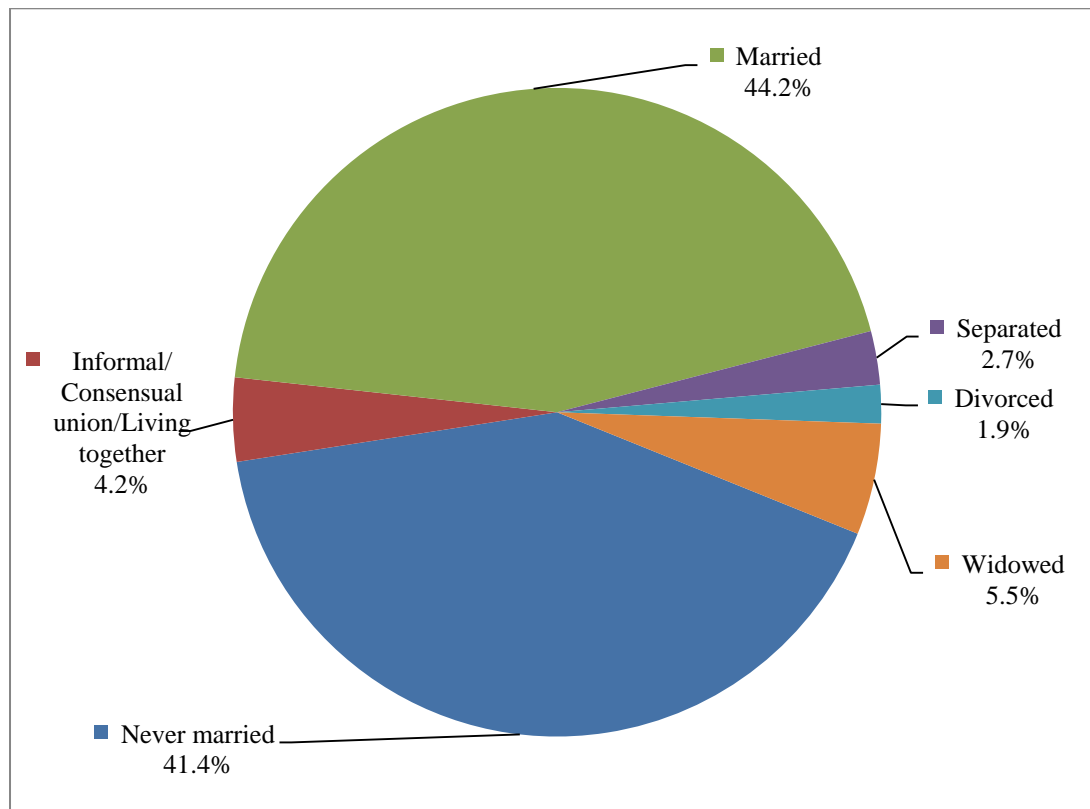
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,746	100.0	27,848	100.0	29,898	100.0
Nuclear family	21,324	36.9	10,874	39	10,450	34.9
Head only	1,783	3.1	1,264	4.5	519	1.7
Head and a spouse only	594	1.0	299	1.1	295	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) & children)	12,398	21.5	6,496	23.3	5,902	19.7
Single parent Nuclear	6,549	11.3	2,815	10.1	3,734	12.5
Extended family	36,422	63.1	16,974	61	19,448	65.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children & Head's relatives)	11,835	20.5	5,946	21.4	5,889	19.7
Extended & non-relatives	876	1.5	449	1.6	427	1.4
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,709	3	855	3.1	854	2.9
Single parent Extended	15,469	26.8	6,592	23.7	8,877	29.7
Single parent Extended & non-relatives	864	1.5	366	1.3	498	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,669	9.8	2,766	9.9	2,903	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

This section presents information on the marital status of persons 12 years and older, by sex and age group. The distribution of marital status has implications on the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. The data show that 44.2 percent of the population 12 years and older are married and 41.4 percent have never been married. In addition, 5.5 percent of the population are widowed, 4.2 percent in informal/consensual unions while 2.7 percent and 1.9 percent are separated or divorced.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age, younger people are more likely than older people to remain single. On the other hand, older people are more likely than the younger ones to be married, divorced or separated. The 35-39 and 40-44 age groups have the highest proportions (about 79 percent) of the married population. The proportion of those who have never married decreases with age from 94.9 percent for the 12-14 age groups to about 3.0 percent for those aged 65 years and older.

The proportions of the married population increase with age from 4.7 percent for the 12-14 age groups to 70.6 percent for the 50-54 age group and decreases thereafter, to about 46.7 percent for those aged 65 years and older.

Both the male and female populations follow similar trends. It is observed however, that males (51.0%) are more likely than females (33.0%) to be never married. On the contrary, more females (47.3%), compared to males (40.8%) are likely to be married. The proportions of females who are married are higher than their male counterparts between ages 15 and 34 years. Furthermore, there are more females 33.3 percent than 13.3 percent of males who are widowed.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	38,259	100.0	41.4	4.2	44.2	2.7	1.9	5.5
12 - 14	4,433	100.0	94.9	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,717	100.0	88.9	2.7	7.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,276	100.0	59.6	8.1	30.1	1.5	0.3	0.5
25 - 29	4,391	100.0	33.0	7.9	55.2	2.4	0.9	0.6
30 - 34	3,533	100.0	14.6	6.0	73.3	3.1	1.8	1.3
35 - 39	2,937	100.0	6.9	5.8	78.8	3.6	2.3	2.6
40 - 44	2,411	100.0	4.5	4.2	79.1	4.7	4.0	3.6
45 - 49	1,906	100.0	4.0	3.1	76.8	5.0	4.9	6.2
50 - 54	1,642	100.0	3.0	1.6	70.6	7.0	5.5	12.3
55 - 59	1,098	100.0	1.7	1.4	68.6	6.8	6.6	14.8
60 - 64	1,105	100.0	3.2	1.3	62.5	6.7	5.8	20.5
65+	2,810	100.0	3.0	0.9	46.7	4.3	4.4	40.7
Male								
Total	17,925	100.0	51.0	3.3	40.8	1.9	1.5	1.5
12 - 14	2,214	100.0	94.0	0.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,507	100.0	95.2	0.7	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,536	100.0	80.0	4.8	14.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,008	100.0	48.7	7.4	41.7	1.6	0.2	0.3
30 - 34	1,639	100.0	22.1	6.4	68.2	1.6	1.2	0.4
35 - 39	1,322	100.0	10.4	5.2	79.0	2.6	1.9	0.8
40 - 44	1,083	100.0	7.0	3.4	81.9	3.3	3.2	1.1
45 - 49	840	100.0	4.9	3.2	82.9	4.6	2.9	1.5
50 - 54	680	100.0	4.3	1.6	80.3	5.1	4.4	4.3
55 - 59	508	100.0	2.6	1.8	80.9	5.3	5.3	4.1
60 - 64	501	100.0	3.4	1.8	77.8	5.2	6.6	5.2
65+	1,087	100.0	4.2	1.3	70.3	5.7	5.2	13.3
Female								
Total	20,334	100.0	33.0	5.0	47.3	3.3	2.3	9.1
12 - 14	2,219	100.0	95.8	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,210	100.0	81.9	5.0	11.8	1.0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,740	100.0	40.6	11.1	44.9	2.1	0.5	0.8
25 - 29	2,383	100.0	19.8	8.4	66.6	3.0	1.4	0.9
30 - 34	1,894	100.0	8.1	5.6	77.6	4.3	2.3	2.1
35 - 39	1,615	100.0	4.1	6.3	78.6	4.3	2.7	4.0
40 - 44	1,328	100.0	2.4	4.8	76.7	5.8	4.7	5.6
45 - 49	1,066	100.0	3.3	3.0	72.0	5.3	6.5	9.9
50 - 54	962	100.0	2.1	1.7	63.7	8.3	6.2	18.0
55 - 59	590	100.0	1.0	1.0	58.0	8.1	7.8	24.1
60 - 64	604	100.0	3.0	0.8	49.8	7.9	5.1	33.3
65+	1,723	100.0	2.1	0.7	31.8	3.4	4.0	58.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Marital Status by Sex and Level of Education

Table 3.5 shows that about one-third (32.3%) of the population have no education, 54.5 percent have education up to the basic level and only 13.1 percent have secondary or higher education. Compared with the other groups, relatively high proportions (13.2%) of those who have never married have secondary school, 2.6% have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and 1.2% has attained tertiary level education.

For those who are married, 44.7 percent have basic education, 5.0 percent have secondary education, while 2.4 percent and 1.4 percent have post middle /secondary certificate/diploma and tertiary education. The level of educational attainment appears to reduce as the levels increase. Significant proportions of the married 45.0%, the widowed (78.0%), the divorced (50.6%) and the separated (50.0%) have no education.

The distribution in terms of sex shows more married males with basic and secondary education (54.1% and 11.2%) than their female counterparts (39.8% and 3.0%). In addition, 54.2 percent of married females have no education while it is 26.1 percent for males. The data shows relatively higher proportions of males than females at all levels of education in terms of the marital categories.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	38,259	100.0	32.3	54.5	8.2	1.3	2.4	1.2
Never married	15,854	100.0	10.4	71.3	13.2	1.3	2.6	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,597	100.0	33.8	53.7	7.3	1.5	2.5	1.1
Married	16,928	100.0	45.0	44.7	5.0	1.5	2.4	1.4
Separated	1,022	100.0	50.0	43.5	2.9	1.0	2.0	0.6
Divorced	735	100.0	50.6	41.2	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.6
Widowed	2,123	100.0	78.0	18.4	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.2
Male								
Total	17,925	100.0	21.8	60.3	11.0	1.8	3.3	1.8
Never married	9,148	100.0	9.9	70.1	14.2	1.5	2.9	1.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	586	100.0	26.1	54.1	11.6	2.6	3.8	1.9
Married	7,316	100.0	32.8	51.1	7.7	2.2	3.8	2.3
Separated	341	100.0	45.5	45.7	4.7	0.9	3.2	0.0
Divorced	260	100.0	44.6	43.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	2.3
Widowed	274	100.0	66.4	27.0	1.8	0.4	2.9	1.5
Female								
Total	20,334	100.0	41.5	49.5	5.8	0.9	1.6	0.7
Never married	6,706	100.0	11.2	73.0	11.7	1.1	2.2	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,011	100.0	38.3	53.5	4.8	0.9	1.8	0.7
Married	9,612	100.0	54.2	39.8	3.0	0.9	1.4	0.7
Separated	681	100.0	52.3	42.4	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.9
Divorced	475	100.0	53.9	40.2	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.3
Widowed	1,849	100.0	79.8	17.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 shows that the majority of those who are economically not active (59.4%) have never married. Only 11.1 percent of the population in that group are married. In contrast, 86.4 percent of the employed are married while 37.7 percent of them have never been married. The highest proportion of the unemployed (4.9%) is reported among those in Informal/Consensual union/Living together while the least proportion 1.0 percent of the unemployed are widowed.

There are more males who have never been married (40.8%) than females who have never been married (33.6 %) and employed. A similar trend occurs in the unemployed group. In the Economic not active group however, the proportion of males who have never been married is 56.3 percent, less than the 63.7 percent for females. The males who are employed and married are 88.6 percent and the proportion is 84.7 percent for their female counterparts. Males and females who are married and economically not active constitute 9.6% and 12.2% of the population.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	38,259	100.0	24,601	64.3	1,028	2.7	12,630	33.0
Never married	15,854	100.0	5,982	37.7	452	2.9	9,420	59.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,597	100.0	1,273	79.7	78	4.9	246	15.4
Married	16,928	100.0	14,623	86.4	434	2.6	1,871	11.1
Separated	1,022	100.0	862	84.3	24	2.3	136	13.3
Divorced	735	100.0	573	78.0	19	2.6	143	19.5
Widowed	2,123	100.0	1,288	60.7	21	1.0	814	38.3
Male								
Total	17,925	100.0	11,374	63.5	435	2.4	6,116	34.1
Never married	9,148	100.0	3,728	40.8	271	3.0	5,149	56.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	586	100.0	507	86.5	16	2.7	63	10.8
Married	7,316	100.0	6,483	88.6	133	1.8	700	9.6
Separated	341	100.0	280	82.1	5	1.5	56	16.4
Divorced	260	100.0	214	82.3	4	1.5	42	16.2
Widowed	274	100.0	162	59.1	6	2.2	106	38.7
Female								
Total	20,334	100.0	13,227	65.0	593	2.9	6,514	32.0
Never married	6,706	100.0	2,254	33.6	181	2.7	4,271	63.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,011	100.0	766	75.8	62	6.1	183	18.1
Married	9,612	100.0	8,140	84.7	301	3.1	1,171	12.2
Separated	681	100.0	582	85.5	19	2.8	80	11.7
Divorced	475	100.0	359	75.6	15	3.2	101	21.3
Widowed	1,849	100.0	1,126	60.9	15	0.8	708	38.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows that 95.6 percent of the population enumerated in the district are Ghanaian by birth, 1.9 percent have dual nationality, and 0.6% Ghanaian by naturalization. One percent is of the population is if ECOWAS origin, while 0.5% and 0.4% of the population are Africans other than ECOWAS and other foreign nationals. Similar trends are observed for both the male and female populations.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	56,522	95.6	27,315	95.6	29,207	95.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,109	1.9	514	1.8	595	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	357	0.6	162	0.6	195	0.6
ECOWAS	578	1.0	307	1.1	271	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	294	0.5	162	0.6	132	0.4
Other	264	0.4	119	0.4	145	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Religious Affiliation

As shown in Table 3.8, majority (88.3%) are Christians followed by those with no religion (4.9%) and Islam (4.8%). Among the population who profess to be Christians, those who belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic group (60.8%) are in the majority followed by the Protestants (16.2%) and other Christians 9.6%. Whereas males are more likely to belong to the Protestant group 16.6% and 15.9% than females, females 62.6% are also more likely to belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic group than males 58.8%.

Table 3.8: Population by religious affiliation and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0
No religion	2,878	4.9	1,695	5.9	1,183	3.9
Catholic	998	1.7	522	1.8	476	1.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	9,597	16.2	4,734	16.6	4,863	15.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	35,926	60.8	16,805	58.8	19,121	62.6
Other Christian	5,677	9.6	2,792	9.8	2,885	9.4
Islam	2,828	4.8	1,453	5.1	1,375	4.5
Traditionalist	858	1.5	417	1.5	441	1.4
Other	362	0.6	161	0.6	201	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

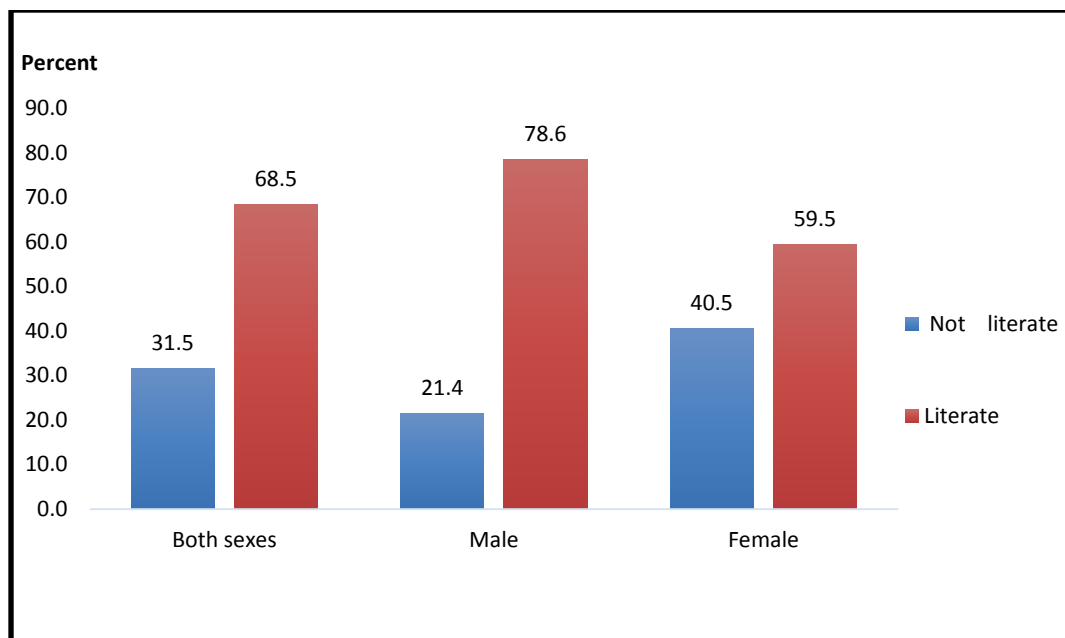
3.8 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of the development of every society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for the well-being of the society. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Program, 2011). Countries

therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development.

Figure 3.1 shows the population 11 years and older by literacy status. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in a particular language. The results show that 68.5 percent of the population is literate and 31.5 percent are not literate. A higher proportion of males are literate (78.6%) than females (59.5%).

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of persons 11 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the literate population, 58.6 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian Language while 36.0 percent are literate in English language only and 36.0% literate in English only. Only 4.0 percent of the population is literate in Ghanaian Language a small proportion 0.9% and 0.5% of the population also literate in English/French & Ghanaian language and English & French.

Two-fifths (40.5%) of females compared to 32.0 percent of males are literate in English only. A relatively higher proportion of males (63.0%) than females (53.5%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. The data shows that the proportions of the population literate in English and Ghanaian language increases from age group 11-14 (47.7%) to 69.5% in age group 60-64. On the other hand, the proportion of those literate in English only record a steady decline from 47.2% in age group 11-14 to 22.2% in age group 60-64.

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

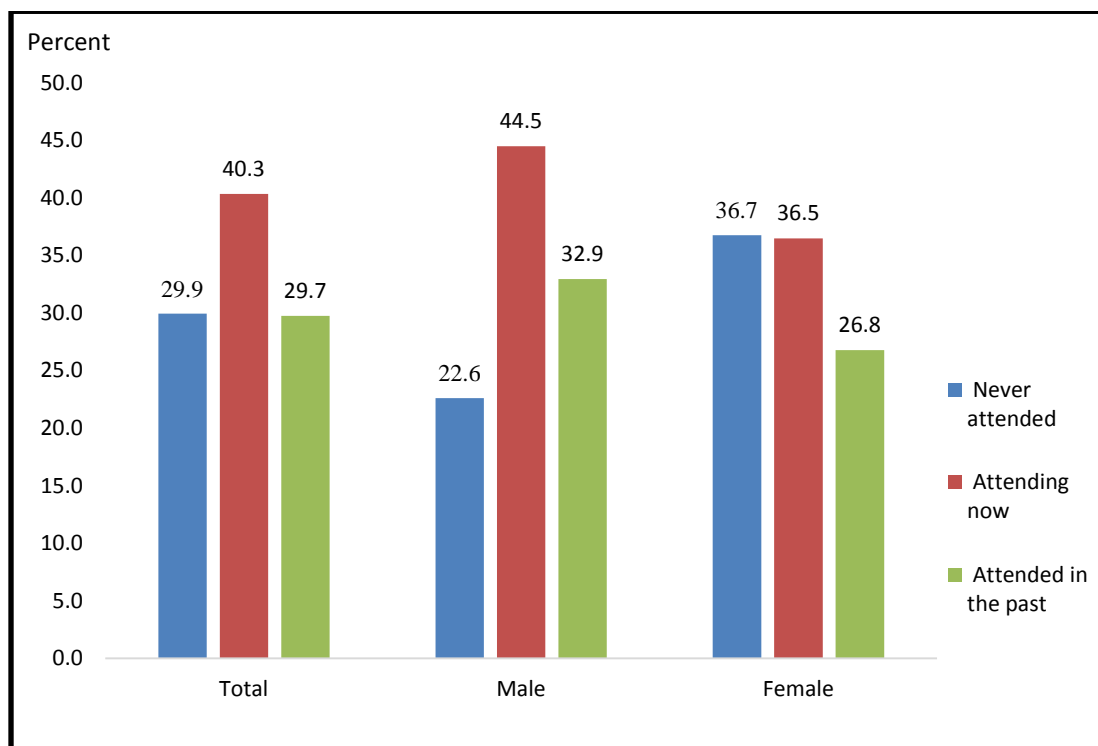
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	12,499	27,146	100.0	36.0	4.0	58.6	0.5	0.9
11-14	566	5,253	100.0	47.2	3.6	47.7	0.3	1.2
15-19	690	6,027	100.0	36.5	2.2	59.3	0.5	1.4
20-24	1,031	4,245	100.0	34.6	2.7	62.1	0.3	0.4
25-29	1,272	3,119	100.0	35.5	3.5	59.5	0.8	0.6
30-34	1,222	2,311	100.0	33.1	4.6	61.3	0.6	0.4
35-39	1,282	1,655	100.0	31.3	6.3	61.6	0.3	0.5
40-44	1,204	1,207	100.0	30.3	9.0	59.4	0.7	0.6
45-49	907	999	100.0	28.1	6.1	64.6	0.5	0.7
50-54	860	782	100.0	25.6	7.3	66.0	0.6	0.5
55-59	564	534	100.0	26.4	7.1	64.4	0.9	1.1
60-64	682	423	100.0	22.2	5.4	69.5	1.2	1.7
65+	2,219	591	100.0	24.7	7.8	65.8	0.8	0.8
Male								
Total	4,003	14,674	100.0	32.1	3.4	63.0	0.6	0.9
11-14	321	2,645	100.0	44.3	2.9	51.3	0.4	1.2
15-19	277	3,230	100.0	34.5	2.3	60.8	0.6	1.8
20-24	300	2,236	100.0	30.7	2.1	66.4	0.3	0.4
25-29	401	1,607	100.0	31.5	2.5	64.3	1.1	0.6
30-34	363	1,276	100.0	28.1	4.9	65.9	0.7	0.4
35-39	371	951	100.0	25.2	4.3	69.7	0.3	0.4
40-44	358	725	100.0	26.5	7.7	65.0	0.6	0.3
45-49	269	571	100.0	24.7	3.3	70.8	0.7	0.5
50-54	245	435	100.0	22.5	6.2	70.1	0.7	0.5
55-59	174	334	100.0	23.1	4.8	69.8	0.9	1.5
60-64	214	287	100.0	16.4	4.5	76.3	1.4	1.4
65+	710	377	100.0	21.0	6.4	70.6	1.1	1.1
Female								
Total	8,496	12,472	100.0	40.5	4.7	53.5	0.4	0.8
11-14	245	2,608	100.0	50.2	4.3	44.1	0.2	1.2
15-19	413	2,797	100.0	38.8	2.1	57.6	0.5	1.0
20-24	731	2,009	100.0	38.8	3.3	57.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	871	1,512	100.0	39.8	4.6	54.4	0.5	0.7
30-34	859	1,035	100.0	39.3	4.2	55.7	0.4	0.5
35-39	911	704	100.0	39.5	9.1	50.6	0.3	0.6
40-44	846	482	100.0	36.1	11.0	51.0	0.8	1.0
45-49	638	428	100.0	32.7	9.8	56.3	0.2	0.9
50-54	615	347	100.0	29.4	8.6	60.8	0.6	0.6
55-59	390	200	100.0	32.0	11.0	55.5	1.0	0.5
60-64	468	136	100.0	34.6	7.4	55.1	0.7	2.2
65+	1,509	214	100.0	31.3	10.3	57.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.9 School Attendance and Level of Education

This section provides information on school attendance of the population 3 years and older. About 30 percent of the population 3 years and older has no formal education. The proportion of females who have never attended school is 36.7 percent and males is 22.6 percent. Concerning those who are currently attending school, the proportion of males (44.5%) is higher than females (36.5%). Similarly, higher proportion of males (32.9%) than females (26.8%) has attended school in the past.

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 gives the educational level of the population in the district who are 3 years and older. It describes the educational characteristics of persons who attended school in the past and those currently attending. More than half (51.4%) of the population currently attending school are at the primary level while 16.5 percent are at the JHS/JSS level. Only 1.3 percent of them are at the tertiary level.

Of those who have attended school in the past, about one-third (32.2%) and 29.4 percent have had JSS/JHS and Primary school education respectively. Furthermore, more females 34.2 percent and 35.6 percent have attended Primary and JHS/JSS compared to males 25.3 percent and 29.2 percent. Higher proportions of males 9.7 percent and 6.4 percent than females 6.9 percent and 3.5 percent have completed their secondary and tertiary education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,559	100.0	11,444	100.0	10,115	100.0	15,901	100.0	8,478	100.0	7,423	100.0
Nursery	2,151	10.0	1,119	9.8	1,032	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	2,961	13.7	1,507	13.2	1,454	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	11,081	51.4	5,730	50.1	5,351	52.9	4,680	29.4	2,144	25.3	2,536	34.2
JSS/JHS	3,561	16.5	1,963	17.2	1,598	15.8	5,120	32.2	2,477	29.2	2,643	35.6
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,860	18.0	1,777	21.0	1,083	14.6
SSS/SHS	1,387	6.4	847	7.4	540	5.3	1,337	8.4	824	9.7	513	6.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	414	2.6	296	3.5	118	1.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	92	0.4	59	0.5	33	0.3	423	2.7	265	3.1	158	2.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	55	0.3	27	0.2	28	0.3	269	1.7	155	1.8	114	1.5
Tertiary	271	1.3	192	1.7	79	0.8	798	5.0	540	6.4	258	3.5

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. The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human resource of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume these goods and services, only the section of the total population in employment produces these goods and services.

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. Rapid population increase compound with economic stagnation and associated unemployment problems

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the Ada West District are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment status and employment sector of the total population in the district. All of the characteristics are examined with respect to age, sex and residential status which are background characteristics that determine the economic activity and employment status of individuals and population subgroups.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that 73.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and over in Ada West is economically active and 27.0 percent is economically not active. Of those economically active, 95.8 percent of them are employed and 4.2 percent unemployed.

A higher proportion of females (73.9%) is economically active than males (71.8%); however 96.1 percent of the economically active males are employed while 95.6 percent of males are employed. The economically not active males are 28.2 percent of the population and that of the female is 26.1 percent.

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	33,826	100.0	15,711	100.0	18,115	100.0
Economically active	24,679	73.0	11,287	71.8	13,392	73.9
Employed	23,654	95.8	10,852	96.1	12,802	95.6
<i>Worked</i>	22,233	94	10,256	94.5	11,977	93.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,370	5.8	569	5.2	801	6.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	51	0.2	27	0.2	24	0.2
Unemployed	1,025	4.2	435	3.9	590	4.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	529	51.6	187	43.0	342	58.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	496	48.4	248	57	248	42.0
Economically not active	9,147	27.0	4,424	28.2	4,723	26.1
Did home duties (household chore)	1,392	15.2	315	7.1	1,077	22.8
Full time education	5,375	58.8	3,219	72.8	2,156	45.6
Pensioner/Retired	150	1.6	100	2.3	50	1.1
Disabled/Sick	580	6.3	228	5.2	352	7.5
Too old/young	1,141	12.5	342	7.7	799	16.9
Other	509	5.6	220	5.0	289	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the age group that contributes the greatest to employment is the 45-49 age group (93.8%) with much lower proportions found in very early and late ages, 15-19 (30.9%) and 65 + (54.8%). The 20-24 age groups have the highest proportion of unemployment (5.3%) while 60+ has the lowest of 0.5 percent. The trend of the economically not active is the reverse of the employed with the figures being highest for the early and late ages, 15-19 (66.6%), 60+ (44.7%), and lowest proportion 4.7% recorded for 45-49 age group

About seventy percent (69.1%) of the male population aged 15 years and older is employed with the 45-49 age group constituting the highest proportion (96.3%) of the employed. Again, 2.8 percent of the male population is unemployed and 28.2 percent economically not active. The female population aged 15 years and older has 70.7 percent being employed. The 45-49 age groups constitute the highest proportion (91.8%) of the female population while the 15-19 age groups report the lowest proportion of 33.0 percent. In addition, 3.3 percent of the females are unemployed while 26.1 are economically not active (Table 4.2)

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	33,826	100.0	23,654	69.9	1,025	3.0	9,147	27.0
15-19	6,717	100.0	2,078	30.9	167	2.5	4,472	66.6
20-24	5,276	100.0	3,244	61.5	277	5.3	1,755	33.3
25-29	4,391	100.0	3,611	82.2	211	4.8	569	13.0
30-34	3,533	100.0	3,174	89.8	114	3.2	245	6.9
35-39	2,937	100.0	2,691	91.6	79	2.7	167	5.7
40-44	2,411	100.0	2,218	92.0	49	2.0	144	6.0
45-49	1,906	100.0	1,788	93.8	29	1.5	89	4.7
50-54	1,642	100.0	1,478	90.0	29	1.8	135	8.2
55-59	1,098	100.0	959	87.3	20	1.8	119	10.8
60-64	1,105	100.0	874	79.1	36	3.3	195	17.6
65+	2,810	100.0	1,539	54.8	14	0.5	1,257	44.7
Male								
Total	15,711	100.0	10,852	69.1	435	2.8	4,424	28.2
15-19	3,507	100.0	1,020	29.1	76	2.2	2,411	68.7
20-24	2,536	100.0	1,431	56.4	122	4.8	983	38.8
25-29	2,008	100.0	1,645	81.9	92	4.6	271	13.5
30-34	1,639	100.0	1,517	92.6	40	2.4	82	5.0
35-39	1,322	100.0	1,250	94.6	23	1.7	49	3.7
40-44	1,083	100.0	1,006	92.9	26	2.4	51	4.7
45-49	840	100.0	809	96.3	12	1.4	19	2.3
50-54	680	100.0	628	92.4	9	1.3	43	6.3
55-59	508	100.0	460	90.6	7	1.4	41	8.1
60-64	501	100.0	412	82.2	21	4.2	68	13.6
65+	1,087	100.0	674	62.0	7	0.6	406	37.4
Female								
Total	18,115	100.0	12,802	70.7	590	3.3	4,723	26.1
15-19	3,210	100.0	1,058	33.0	91	2.8	2,061	64.2
20-24	2,740	100.0	1,813	66.2	155	5.7	772	28.2
25-29	2,383	100.0	1,966	82.5	119	5.0	298	12.5
30-34	1,894	100.0	1,657	87.5	74	3.9	163	8.6
35-39	1,615	100.0	1,441	89.2	56	3.5	118	7.3
40-44	1,328	100.0	1,212	91.3	23	1.7	93	7.0
45-49	1,066	100.0	979	91.8	17	1.6	70	6.6
50-54	962	100.0	850	88.4	20	2.1	92	9.6
55-59	590	100.0	499	84.6	13	2.2	78	13.2
60-64	604	100.0	462	76.5	15	2.5	127	21.0
65+	1,723	100.0	865	50.2	7	0.4	851	49.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery and Craft and related trades employ the largest (60.7%) of the employed population with the former contributing 42.1 percent and the later 18.6 percent. Service and sales workers are the third highest proportionally with 17.4 percent. Clerical support workers are the least proportionally with 0.7 percent.

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (54.8%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (31.4%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 26.0 percent which far exceeds that of the males (7.3%). Clerical support workers employ the least proportion of males (0.9%) whiles Technicians and associate professionals employ the least proportion of the females (0.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,654	100.0	10,852	100.0	12,802	100.0
Managers	403	1.7	175	1.6	228	1.8
Professionals	884	3.7	550	5.1	334	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	248	1.0	197	1.8	51	0.4
Clerical support workers	165	0.7	101	0.9	64	0.5
Service and sales workers	4,124	17.4	793	7.3	3,331	26.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,964	42.1	5,948	54.8	4,016	31.4
Craft and related trades workers	4,409	18.6	1,283	11.8	3,126	24.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,966	8.3	1,270	11.7	696	5.4
Elementary occupations	1,485	6.3	532	4.9	953	7.4
Other occupations	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows that almost three quarters (72.5%) of the employed population in the district aged 15 years and over work in the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry, Manufacturing industry and Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry with each industry contributing 42.5 percent, 15.8 percent and 14.1 percent respectively. The Information and communication and Financial and insurance activities industries both employ low figures of 0.3 percent for both sexes. Other industries such as the Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply industry and Real estate activities industry contribute insignificant proportions to the employed population in the district.

Although the proportions of both the male and female employed population 15 years and over is highest in Agriculture forestry and fishing industry, the male proportion is higher (55.4%) than the female (31.6%). The proportion of females (23.8%) who work in manufacturing is significantly higher than their male counterparts (6.5%). There is also a larger proportion of males (6.2%) than females (0.2%) working in Transportation and Storage. There are almost equal proportions of males and females in Mining and Quarrying and equal proportions for both sexes in Human Health and Social Work activities.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,654	100.0	10,852	100.0	12,802	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,056	42.5	6,016	55.4	4,040	31.6
Mining and quarrying	1,693	7.2	789	7.3	904	7.1
Manufacturing	3,744	15.8	702	6.5	3,042	23.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	72	0.3	36	0.3	36	0.3
Construction	415	1.8	412	3.8	3	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,346	14.1	860	7.9	2,486	19.4
Transportation and storage	693	2.9	670	6.2	23	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,366	5.8	118	1.1	1,248	9.7
Information and communication	66	0.3	50	0.5	16	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	69	0.3	45	0.4	24	0.2
Real estate activities	9	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	107	0.5	68	0.6	39	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	117	0.5	95	0.9	22	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	125	0.5	95	0.9	30	0.2
Education	667	2.8	399	3.7	268	2.1
Human health and social work activities	140	0.6	64	0.6	76	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	97	0.4	86	0.8	11	0.1
Other service activities	718	3.0	279	2.6	439	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	137	0.6	44	0.4	93	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	11	0.0	9	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. According to Table 4.5, 60.5 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees) and this forms the highest proportion of the employed. Employees and Contributing Family Workers both have equal proportions of 14.2 percent. Apprentices make up 1.8 percent of the employment sector while the Domestic Employee (house help) group are 0.5 percent of the employment sector.

The proportion that is self-employed (without employees) for the females (67.0%) exceed that of the males (52.8%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (16.2%) also exceeds that of males (11.8%). On the contrary, while 22.3percent of the

employed males are employees, while only 7.4 percent of the employed females are employees. The proportions are generally low for both sexes in areas such as Apprentice and Domestic Employee (House help)

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,654	100.0	10,852	100.0	12,802	100.0
Employee	3,366	14.2	2,424	22.3	942	7.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,309	60.5	5,726	52.8	8,583	67.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,017	4.3	547	5.0	470	3.7
Casual worker	1,041	4.4	656	6.0	385	3.0
Contributing family worker	3,348	14.2	1,279	11.8	2,069	16.2
Apprentice	417	1.8	158	1.5	259	2.0
Domestic employee (House help)	123	0.5	43	0.4	80	0.6
Other	33	0.1	19	0.2	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 provides information on employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. The table shows that the Private Informal employs 89.6 percent of the population, followed by the private formal sector 5.7 percent and the Public (Government sector) which employs only 4.1 percent of the population.

The table further indicates that for the employed male population, 84.7 works in the private informal sector but there are a higher proportion of employed females (93.7%) in the same sector. The proportions for the Public (Government) and Private Formal are higher for males, 5.6 percent and 8.7 percent than for females, 2.9 percent and 3.1 percent respectively.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,654	100.0	10,852	100.0	12,802	100.0
Public (Government)	981	4.1	606	5.6	375	2.9
Private Formal	1,339	5.7	939	8.7	400	3.1
Private Informal	21,190	89.6	9,190	84.7	12,000	93.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	37	0.2	33	0.3	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	93	0.4	73	0.7	20	0.2
Other International Organizations	14	0.1	11	0.1	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. 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.

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centers as well as Regional Innovation Centers.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) development has been under discussion and consideration at all levels of interaction and study including districts, in recent times. This is due to the fact that information acquisition and dissemination is a global concern and needs some attention.

This chapter provides information on the ownership, usage, and accessibility of ICT facilities including mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers, and internet access among others.

5.2 Mobile Phone Ownership

The Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older in terms of mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The Table shows that 44.3 percent of the population above 12 years and older own mobile phones. This is less than half of the population of the population own mobile phones. The proportion of males who own mobile phone form 52.6 percent and females is 37.1 percent. This shows that males are more likely to own mobile phones than females.

5.3 Internet Facility Usage

Only 4.5 percent of the population aged 12 years and above use internet facility in the District. The proportion of males constitutes 6.7 percent of internet facility users and females are 2.5 percent.

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 phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,259	100.0	16,967	44.3	1,708	4.5
Male	17,925	100.0	9,426	52.6	1,200	3.1
Female	20,334	100.0	7,541	37.1	508	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Households Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 depicts households in terms of ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the sex of the household head. According to the Table, only 4.3 percent households have desktop/laptop. Male-headed household is twice (5.5%) more likely to use desktop/laptop computers households headed by females (2.7%).

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Household having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,642	100.0	498	4.3
Male	6,638	100.0	363	5.5
Female	5,004	100.0	135	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

In the past four years, there has been a national call on the recognition of the rights and freedom of persons with disabilities. Emphasis has been on the promotion of the rights and active participation in national development. Data and information on Persons with Disability (PWDs), their characteristics and locality would inform governments and other stakeholders in the formulation of policies and programs for their inclusion in development and nation building.

The Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 was the first of its kind to include questions on disability and this chapter gives data and information on the socio-demographic characteristics of Persons with Disabilities in the Ada West District.

6.2 Population and Disability

About 2 percent of the population in the Ada West District have some form of disability. Table 6.1, indicates that the proportion of Persons with disability is higher among females (2.3%) than males (2.0%).

6.3 Type of Disability

The Figure 6.1 shows that the most common type of disability in the district is sight/visual impairment. It accounts for 31.4 percent of the total population of Persons with disability. The Physically challenge invariably constitutes the next highest disability type constituting 25.3 percent followed by Emotional disability (19.4%) and almost same proportions of 13.4% and 13.2% reported for those with hearing and speech disability respectively. The least type of disability is the “other” type of disability with a proportion of 10.6 percent.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0
No disability	57,834	97.8	27,995	98.0	29,839	97.7
With a disability	1,290	2.2	584	2.0	706	2.3
Sight	405	31.4	191	32.7	214	30.3
Hearing	173	13.4	89	15.2	84	11.9
Speech	170	13.2	85	14.6	85	12.0
Physical	327	25.3	136	23.3	191	27.1
Intellectual	166	12.9	74	12.7	92	13.0
Emotional	250	19.4	117	20.0	133	18.8
Other	137	10.6	63	10.8	74	10.5

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (Cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	17,555	100.0	8,388	100.0	9,167	100.0
No disability	17,186	97.9	8,211	97.9	8,975	97.9
With a disability	369	2.1	177	2.1	192	2.1
Sight	93	25.2	45	25.4	48	25.0
Hearing	56	15.2	30	16.9	26	13.5
Speech	53	14.4	25	14.1	28	14.6
Physical	77	20.9	37	20.9	40	20.8
Intellectual	39	10.6	13	7.3	26	13.5
Emotional	101	27.4	44	24.9	57	29.7
Other	29	7.9	17	9.6	12	6.3
Rural						
Total	41,569	100.0	20,191	100.0	21,378	100.0
No disability	40,648	97.8	19,784	98.0	20,864	97.6
With a disability	921	2.2	407	2.0	514	2.4
Sight	312	33.9	146	35.9	166	32.3
Hearing	117	12.7	59	14.5	58	11.3
Speech	117	12.7	60	14.7	57	11.1
Physical	250	27.1	99	24.3	151	29.4
Intellectual	127	13.8	61	15.0	66	12.8
Emotional	149	16.2	73	17.9	76	14.8
Other	108	11.7	46	11.3	62	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

There is a close proportional difference between urban and rural persons with disability populations in the district (Table 6.1). In the urban locality, 2.1 percent of persons are with disability, while it is 2.2 percent in the rural areas. Furthermore, 25.2 percent of the sight disability lives in urban areas, whilst 33.9 percent live in rural areas. For the physically challenged, 27.1 percent of PWDs live in rural communities, and 20.9 percent live in the urban localities. There is a disparity in the disability type and type of locality for all the disability types in the district.

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 depicts the economic activity status of Persons with disability aged 15 years and older. In the Ada West District, Persons with disability who are employed constitute 46.4 percent, 2.9 percent are unemployed, and 50.7 percent of them are economically not active. Persons with emotional problems form 55.7 percent of the persons with disability who are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed, and 40.9 percent economically not active. This is followed by sight/visual impairment with a proportions in the labor force (48.4%), the unemployed (2.5%) and the economically not active (49.0%). The intellectual disorders in the labor force invariably form 22.6 percent, with unemployment 3.0 percent, and economically not active 74.4 percent.

In addition, the proportion of employed males who have disability (46.7%) is just a little higher than that of the females (46.2%). The proportion of unemployed females who are disabled (2.7%) is lower than that of males (3.2%); and for persons with disability in the

economically not active class, the proportion with disability is 37.7 percent for females, and 45.6 percent for males.

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

Both Sexes/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	33,826	100.0	23,654	69.9	1,025	3.0	9,147	27.0
No disability	32,757	100.0	23,158	70.7	994	3.0	8,605	26.3
With a disability	1,069	100.0	496	46.4	31	2.9	542	50.7
Sight	353	100.0	171	48.4	9	2.5	173	49.0
Hearing	145	100.0	64	44.1	6	4.1	75	51.7
Speech	114	100.0	47	41.2	2	1.8	65	57.0
Physical	291	100.0	84	28.9	7	2.4	200	68.7
Intellectual	133	100.0	30	22.6	4	3.0	99	74.4
Emotional	203	100.0	113	55.7	7	3.4	83	40.9
Other	115	100.0	42	36.5	9	7.8	64	55.7
Male								
Total	15,711	100.0	10,852	69.1	435	2.8	4,424	28.2
No disability	15,242	100.0	10,633	69.8	420	2.8	4,189	27.5
With a disability	469	100.0	219	46.7	15	3.2	235	50.1
Sight	169	100.0	87	51.5	5	3.0	77	45.6
Hearing	71	100.0	33	46.5	2	2.8	36	50.7
Speech	53	100.0	19	35.8	0	0.0	34	64.2
Physical	119	100.0	35	29.4	3	2.5	81	68.1
Intellectual	54	100.0	11	20.4	3	5.6	40	74.1
Emotional	89	100.0	43	48.3	6	6.7	40	44.9
Other	49	100.0	14	28.6	4	8.2	31	63.3
Female								
Total	18,115	100.0	12,802	70.7	590	3.3	4,723	26.1
No disability	17,515	100.0	12,525	71.5	574	3.3	4,416	25.2
With a disability	600	100.0	277	46.2	16	2.7	307	51.2
Sight	184	100.0	84	45.7	4	2.2	96	52.2
Hearing	74	100.0	31	41.9	4	5.4	39	52.7
Speech	61	100.0	28	45.9	2	3.3	31	50.8
Physical	172	100.0	49	28.5	4	2.3	119	69.2
Intellectual	79	100.0	19	24.1	1	1.3	59	74.7
Emotional	114	100.0	70	61.4	1	0.9	43	37.7
Other	66	100.0	28	42.4	5	7.6	33	50.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

This section takes a look at the educational level of the population 3 years and older in terms of disability status, disability type, if any, and sex. The educational level attained is comparatively low for people with disability. About 30 percent of the population with disability have no education and slightly more than half (51.1%) have up to only basic education. Those with secondary or higher education constitute only 9.4 percent.

The proportion of females with disability who have never attended school (36.7%) is 14.1 percent higher than males (22.6%) with disability. On the other hand, a higher proportion of males have attained basic education (54.8%) compared with their females counterparts (47.7%). Again, males with disability are more likely to attain secondary or higher education (12.5%) than females (6.6%).

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	53,459	15,999	5,112	27,302	5,046	100.0	29.9	9.6	51.1	9.4
No disability	52,197	15,351	5,080	26,821	4,945	100.0	29.4	9.7	51.4	9.5
With a disability	1,262	648	32	481	101	100.0	51.3	2.5	38.1	8.0
Sight	395	219	11	123	42	100.0	55.4	2.8	31.1	10.6
Hearing	172	98	3	64	7	100.0	57.0	1.7	37.2	4.1
Speech	162	103	3	51	5	100.0	63.6	1.9	31.5	3.1
Physical	321	182	3	114	22	100.0	56.7	0.9	35.5	6.9
Intellectual	163	98	2	54	9	100.0	60.1	1.2	33.1	5.5
Emotional	244	91	8	129	16	100.0	37.3	3.3	52.9	6.6
Other	135	65	8	48	14	100.0	48.1	5.9	35.6	10.4
Male										
Total	25,734	5,812	2,626	14,091	3,205	100.0	22.6	10.2	54.8	12.5
No disability	25,163	5,602	2,610	13,808	3,143	100.0	22.3	10.4	54.9	12.5
With a disability	571	210	16	283	62	100.0	36.8	2.8	49.6	10.9
Sight	184	79	2	79	24	100.0	42.9	1.1	42.9	13.0
Hearing	89	39	2	44	4	100.0	43.8	2.2	49.4	4.5
Speech	82	44	3	32	3	100.0	53.7	3.7	39.0	3.7
Physical	133	49	2	64	18	100.0	36.8	1.5	48.1	13.5
Intellectual	72	30	2	33	7	100.0	41.7	2.8	45.8	9.7
Emotional	114	34	4	63	13	100.0	29.8	3.5	55.3	11.4
Other	62	21	7	28	6	100.0	33.9	11.3	45.2	9.7
Female										
Total	27,725	10,187	2,486	13,211	1,841	100.0	36.7	9.0	47.7	6.6
No disability	27,034	9,749	2,470	13,013	1,802	100.0	36.1	9.1	48.1	6.7
With a disability	691	438	16	198	39	100.0	63.4	2.3	28.7	5.6
Sight	211	140	9	44	18	100.0	66.4	4.3	20.9	8.5
Hearing	83	59	1	20	3	100.0	71.1	1.2	24.1	3.6
Speech	80	59	0	19	2	100.0	73.8	0.0	23.8	2.5
Physical	188	133	1	50	4	100.0	70.7	0.5	26.6	2.1
Intellectual	91	68	0	21	2	100.0	74.7	0.0	23.1	2.2
Emotional	130	57	4	66	3	100.0	43.8	3.1	50.8	2.3
Other	73	44	1	20	8	100.0	60.3	1.4	27.4	11.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The major economic activity in the district is agriculture-57.5 percent (6,689) of households in the district are engaged in Agriculture. Table 7.1 shows that 77.1 percent of the households engaged in Agriculture are from the rural areas, and the remaining 22.9 percent are from the urban locality. The district is agrarian; therefore the need to provide information on the various agricultural activities and the characteristics of persons engaged in it. This chapter provides information on the various agricultural activities including crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 provides Information on households engaged in agricultural activities and their locality type. Agriculture activities have been grouped into four (4) categories - Crop farming, Tree planting, Livestock Rearing and Fish farming. About 48 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming, and 36.5 percent are into livestock rearing. This means that crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the district, with a higher proportion in the rural areas (57.4%) than in urban areas (26.6%). Households engaged in livestock farming is 36.5 percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	6,689	57.5	1,529	43.4	5,160	63.5
Crop Farming	5,598	48.1	936	26.6	4,662	57.4
Tree Farming	15	0.1	2	0.1	13	0.2
Livestock Rearing	4,245	36.5	1,085	30.8	3,160	38.9
Fish Farming	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming

The Table 7.2 gives the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. The highest proportion of livestock is chicken (40.8%). This is followed by goat with 20.7 percent then cattle (13.9%) and guinea fowl (8.3%) whiles sheep constitute 6.2 percent, of livestock animals, pig's forms 4.9 percent of livestock animals.

The Table also shows that 38.2 percent of the keepers are keepers of chicken, 32.9 percent for goat, 6.3 percent and 6.0 percent for sheep and cattle respectively, and also 5.6 percent, 5.2 percent for pig and guinea fowl respectively. The average animal per keeper is 16 for chicken, an indication that chicken keeping is widely distributed in the district. That of snail is 400 animals per keeper, cattle is 34, and marine fish 50 per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

All Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	103,161	100.0	7,096	100.0	15
Beehives	136	0.1	5	0.1	27
Cattle	14,294	13.9	424	6.0	34
Chicken	42,047	40.8	2,710	38.2	16
Dove	452	0.4	15	0.2	30
Duck	2,616	2.5	203	2.9	13
Goat	21,402	20.7	2,333	32.9	9
Grass-cutter	34	0.0	3	0.0	11
Guinea fowl	8,526	8.3	368	5.2	23
Ostrich	83	0.1	8	0.1	10
Pig	5,020	4.9	396	5.6	13
Rabbit	131	0.1	21	0.3	6
Sheep	6,354	6.2	446	6.3	14
Silk worm	119	0.1	8	0.1	15
Snail	400	0.4	1	0.0	400
Turkey	710	0.7	79	1.1	9
Other	717	0.7	72	1.0	10
Fish farming	60	0.1	2	0.0	30
Inland fishing	10	0.0	1	0.0	10
Marine fishing	50	0.0	1	0.0	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant in many developing countries especially in Africa. This has led to deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation is not that different in the Ada West District just as in any other district in Ghana and for that matter West Africa. The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. 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.

Data collected on housing assists in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make evidence-informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement program and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). This chapter provides an insight into housing and housing conditions in Ada West District in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. The data covers housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides information on stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total population of the district is 59,124 and it constitutes 1.5 percent of the total population of Greater Accra Region. 29.7 percent are in the urban locality, and 70.3 percent are living in the rural locality. The total household population of the District is 57,746 and forms 1.5 percent of that of Greater Accra Region (3,888,512).

The number of households in the district is 11,642 and constituting 1.1 percent of total households in Greater Accra Region (1,036,370) and 0.2 percent of the total households in Ghana (5,467,054). The average household per house in the district is 1.7 and it is above that of the Country (1.6) and below that of the Region (2.2). However the urban average household per house (2.1) almost equates that of the region (2.2).

The average household size of the district is 5.1 and is above that of the Region which is (3.9) and that of the entire country of (4.5). The average household size in the rural locality of (5.1) which is the same as the figure for the district (5.1) which is higher than that of the urban locality (5.0).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	59,124	17,555	41,569
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	57,746	17,206	40,540
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	6,826	1,718	5,108
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	3,522	8,120
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.6
Population per house	7.3	8.4	8.7	10.2	8.1
Average household size	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

This section describes the three main characteristics of dwelling units: the type of dwelling, the type of construction material for the wall and the roof and tenure-ship arrangements. The analysis was based on the total number of both occupied and unoccupied dwellings. Additional analysis in floor, room occupancy, and number of sleeping rooms, tenure and other holdings arrangements, as well as other health conditions of the dwelling units was done for occupied dwellings only since such information could not be determined for unoccupied dwellings.

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.2 looks at the Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household headship and type of locality. Dwellings owned by a household member form the highest proportion of 63.6 households, followed by those owned by a relative who is not a household member (21.0%), and those owned by other private individuals (12.4%).

Less than 1 percent of households live in dwelling units owned by Public/Government, 0.2 percent is owned by private employers, while 0.3 percent are being purchased (e.g. mortgage). Regarding the ownership status of dwellings by household members in various locality across the district, 66.9 percent are in the rural locality and 56.0 percent are in the urban locality. In addition, almost equal proportions (63.5% and 63.7%) of male and female heads are occupying dwellings owned by household member.

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

	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,642	100.0	6,638	100.0	5,004	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
Owned by household member	7,403	63.6	4,213	63.5	3,190	63.7	1,972	56.0	5,431	66.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	31	0.3	17	0.3	14	0.3	2	0.1	29	0.4
Relative not a household member	2,448	21.0	1,217	18.3	1,231	24.6	725	20.6	1,723	21.2
Other private individual	1,446	12.4	961	14.5	485	9.7	749	21.3	697	8.6
Private employer	114	1.0	91	1.4	23	0.5	10	0.3	104	1.3
Other private agency	27	0.2	18	0.3	9	0.2	10	0.3	17	0.2
Public/Government ownership	88	0.8	61	0.9	27	0.5	26	0.7	62	0.8
Other	85	0.7	60	0.9	25	0.5	28	0.8	57	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality.

Table 8.3 provides the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The commonest type of dwelling unit is Compound House (rooms) which constitutes 62.4 percent, followed by the Separate house unit (25.0%) and Semi-detach house unit (4.3%). The other dwelling types form less than 1 percent (0.1%) of all dwelling unit types.

The proportion of separate houses in rural localities (27.9%) is more than those in urban areas (18.5%). This may be attributed to the availability of land and comparatively cheaper building materials in rural areas.

The Compound Houses account for 70.8 percent of dwelling unit types in the urban locality and 58.8 percent in the rural areas. This means that about 7 out of every 10 households in the urban locality live in compound houses.

The proportion of female heads of households in compound house (64.3%) is more than that of males (61.0%). Besides, the proportion of male heads of households in separate houses of (26.4%) is more than that of females (23.3%). This seems to suggest that higher proportion of households headed by males are more likely to live in separate houses than female-headed households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	2,915	25.0	26.4	23.3	18.5	27.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	500	4.3	4.0	4.7	2.5	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	277	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	2.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	7,268	62.4	61.0	64.3	70.8	58.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	456	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	50	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Tent	10,343	2,284	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	65	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	44	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	44	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	9,846	3,331	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

The construction/building material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.4. For the purpose of this analysis, material for outer wall refers to the material used for putting up the dwelling unit. According to the Table, the main construction material for outer wall in the district is the cement blocks/concrete (68.6%), followed by mud brick/earth (27.7%). The Wooden outer walls constitute 1.6 percent of walls in the district. The Land Crete forms (0.8%). Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia invariably constitute (0.5%); the Metal Sheet/Slate/Asbestos is 0.3 percent, and Bamboo (0.1%) is rarely used for the building/construction of outer walls.

The proportion of urban dwelling units with Mud Brick/Earth outer wall is 11.8 percent; far below the rural percentage of 34.0 percent. The Cement blocks/Concrete constitutes 84.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the urban locality, where nearly all dwelling units have concrete block/concrete outer walls compared to that of the rural (61.9%).

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	12,216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	3,382	27.7	11.8	34.4
Wood	200,594	110,736	192	1.6	1.7	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	35	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,692	26	0.2	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	8,378	68.6	84.4	61.9
Land Crete	104,270	3,810	98	0.8	0.4	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	58	0.5	0.9	0.3
Other	39,206	16,238	19	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

The table 8.5 depicts the main material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. The type of material used for the floor has implications for health since contamination and ease of disinfection varies with the type of material used for the floor. According to the Table, the main material used for floors is Cement/Concrete (87.7%); and the Earth/Mud floors follow with 10.3 percent of dwelling units in the District.

The Cement/Concrete is mostly used for floors in both urban and rural localities, but the proportion of the urban (92.9%) is higher than that of the rural (85.4%). Meanwhile the proportion of floors made with Earth/Mud in the rural areas 12.3 percent is higher than the urban areas (5.7%). Moreover, apart from Cement/Concrete and Earth/Mud, other construction materials for the floors constitute very low proportions.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	1,201	10.3	5.7	12.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	10,208	87.7	92.9	85.4
Stone	32,817	4,928	26	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	38,877	32	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	59	0.5	0.2	0.6
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	68	0.6	0.5	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	33	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other	15,567	3,838	7	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

The most common material for roofing of dwelling units is the Slate/Asbestos (52.6%), followed by the metal sheets with 25.0 percent. The Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia, and Cement/Concrete constitute 19.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Meanwhile the Mud/Mud bricks/Earth, Wood, Bamboo and Roofing tile, each constitute less than 1 percent of materials used for roofing dwelling units in the district.

The use of slate/asbestos accounts for 71.6 percent of roofing material in the urban locality compared to 44.2 percent in the rural areas. Besides, the use of metal sheets invariably constitutes 15.7 percent in the urban areas is lower than the 28.9 percent of dwelling units that are roofed using metal sheets in rural areas. The use of Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia constitutes 23.4 percent in the rural locality higher than the 10.0 percent reported in urban areas.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	12,216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	61	0.5	0.2	0.6
Wood	45,547	8,895	27	0.2	0.1	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	3,054	25.0	15.7	28.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	6,430	52.6	71.6	44.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	210	1.7	1.9	1.6
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	23	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	2,367	19.4	10.0	23.4
Other	35,935	7,744	28	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms households occupy is one of the good indicators for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. The size of households in a dwelling unit in terms of the sleeping rooms available to them can have health implications. The more crowded the room, the greater the chances of the rapid spread of infections and the likelihood of sleep disturbances.

Table 8.7 depicts the households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. The Table shows that slightly more than two fifths (43.6%) of households use single rooms. Those with household size 1 have the highest proportion (85.9%) having access to one sleeping room. The greatest proportions of households with sizes ranging from 1 to 7 have access to one sleeping room. This gives a picture of overcrowding where for instance 20.6 percent of households with a size of 7 in a dwelling unit have access to only one sleeping room.

The highest proportion of household sizes ranging from 8 to 10+ has access to two sleeping rooms. Household size 10+ has comparatively the highest proportion accessing three rooms to nine rooms or more.

On the whole, for most dwelling units, irrespective of the size of households, the access to sleeping room is either one or two rooms.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	11,642	100.0	43.6	31.1	12.8	6.4	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
1	1,783	100.0	85.9	11.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	1,342	100.0	65.1	29.3	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	1,422	100.0	55.6	35.4	6.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	1,415	100.0	47.3	37.2	10.2	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	1,380	100.0	37.2	39.3	14.5	6.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
6	1,154	100.0	28.5	42.3	16.1	8.2	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.2
7	894	100.0	20.6	38.3	24.0	10.7	3.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
8	685	100.0	12.8	38.4	27.3	10.8	3.5	4.2	1.5	0.7	0.7
9	489	100.0	10.0	29.4	25.8	18.8	8.0	3.9	1.6	0.6	1.8
10+	1,078	100.0	4.4	19.7	23.6	18.0	11.8	9.5	4.8	4.2	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling units

The Table 8.8 provides information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. According to the table, three (3) main sources of non-natural lighting can be identified: Electricity (mains), Kerosene lamp, and Flashlight/Torch.

The highest proportion of dwelling units (66.0%) in the district uses electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting. Dwelling units that use electricity from private generator is less than 1 percent (0.9%). Kerosene is the next commonly use as source lighting with (27.2%) after electricity (mains). The use of the Flash light follows by 5 percent of households. The Table 8.8 again portrays that while 65.2 percent of urban dwelling units use the electricity (mains), and 66.3 percent use it in the rural areas. The Flashlight usage constitutes 5.3 percent of urban dwelling units whilst it is 4.9 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	7,681	66.0	65.2	66.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	101	0.9	0.6	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	3,171	27.2	27.1	27.3
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	43	0.4	0.8	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	19,251	40	0.3	0.7	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	580	5.0	5.3	4.9
Firewood	13,241	1,036	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Crop residue	4,623	443	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	2,228	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 provides information on the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households in the district.

The Table shows that there are three (3) main sources of cooking fuel used by households in the district. The charcoal source constitutes the largest cooking fuel of 55.2 percent, wood however forms 29.0 percent and Gas 8.7 percent. The Table again depicts that 6.0 percent of households in the district do not cook using any of the main sources of cooking fuel. Even though charcoal is the main source of cooking for both urban and rural households, the urban proportion of 69.0 percent is higher than the rural locality percentage of (49.2%). On the other hand, the use of wood as cooking fuel is higher in rural areas 35.5% than 14.0% in urban areas. Significant proportion 9.1% of rural households use gas as cooking fuel compared to 7.8% of urban households.

The percentage distribution of cooking spaces available to households, as given in Table 8.9, explains that the most common cooking spaces available in the district, as well as the region and the country are Separate room for exclusive use of household, open space in compound and Verandah.

Structures with roof but without walls are also used in the district. Households that use separate room exclusively in the district constitute 33.4 percent (About 1 out of every 3 households). Those that use open spaces constitute 25.6 percent (About 1 out of every 5), 16.2 percent uses the verandah and 8.0 percent use Separate room shared with other household(s).

The proportion of rural households that use separate room exclusively (37.6%) is higher than the urban proportion (23.9%). Almost equal proportions of urban and rural households 25.8% and 25.3% use open space in compound as cooking space. The data further shows that a higher proportion of urban households 23.0% compared to 13.2% of rural households use the verandah as cooking space.

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		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cooking Space								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	693	6.0	286	8.1	407	5.0
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	3,379	29.0	494	14.0	2,885	35.5
Gas	996,518	429,464	1,012	8.7	273	7.8	739	9.1
Electricity	29,794	9,645	41	0.4	3	0.1	38	0.5
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	57	0.5	26	0.7	31	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	6,427	55.2	2,431	69.0	3,996	49.2
Crop residue	45,292	724	14	0.1	1	0.0	13	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	13	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	919	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	5	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cooking space								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	790	6.8	319	9.1	471	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	3,893	33.4	841	23.9	3,052	37.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	932	8.0	241	6.8	691	8.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	237	2.0	82	2.3	155	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	399	3.4	167	4.7	232	2.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	455	3.9	150	4.3	305	3.8
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	1,884	16.2	809	23.0	1,075	13.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	2,982	25.6	890	25.3	2,092	25.8
Other	21,007	5,543	70	0.6	23	0.6	47	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking

Table 8.10 presents the main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the disease prevalence in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrheal, although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. Water is often classified as “improved” or “unimproved”. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipe, and borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are considered unimproved.

According to Table, there are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the District. These are Public tap/Standpipe (63.1%), Pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (19.9%), Sachet water constitutes (7.2%), Pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (4.7%), Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal also form (2.2%) of the main water source, and Borehole/Pump tube well (1.5%).

In the urban locality more dwelling units use public tap/standpipe (69.6%) compared to 60.3 percent use in the rural areas. In addition, 21.0 percent of rural dwelling units, use pipe-borne outside dwelling than in the urban locality 17.5 percent. Besides, more dwelling units in the urban locality use sachet water 10.5 percent compared to rural dwelling units sachet water use of 5.7 percent. The use of Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal is 3.1 percent in rural dwelling units with 0.0 percent use in urban communities in the district.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	551	4.7	0.7	6.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	2,319	19.9	17.5	21.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	7,351	63.1	69.6	60.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	178	1.5	0.3	2.1
Protected well	321,091	7,167	36	0.3	0.2	0.4
Rain water	39,438	1,833	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	14	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	36	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	835	7.2	10.5	5.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	22	0.2	0.5	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	22	0.2	0.0	0.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	252	2.2	0.0	3.1
Other	3,972	1,014	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	591	5.1	0.5	7.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	2,582	22.2	18.0	24.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	7,629	65.5	77.9	60.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	201	1.7	0.3	2.3
Protected well	465,775	24,489	119	1.0	0.2	1.4
Rain water	39,916	3,538	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	67	0.6	1.5	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	100	0.9	1.3	0.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	34	0.3	0.0	0.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	287	2.5	0.0	3.5
Other	10,302	1,301	9	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic use

According to Table 8.10, there are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the District. These are Public tap/Standpipe (65.5%), Pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (22.2%), Pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (5.1%), Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal constitute (2.5%), Borehole/Pump tube well (1.7%), and Protected well water constitutes (1.0%) account for the main source of water for domestic use.

In the urban locality more dwelling units use public tap/standpipe (77.9%) compared to 60.2 percent use in the rural areas. Also, 24.0 percent of rural dwelling units use pipe-borne water outside dwelling than in the urban locality 18.0 percent. The use of Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal is 3.5 percent by rural dwelling units only.

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

An assessment of the toilet and bathing facilities used by households is important in assessing the sanitary conditions and it is an indirect measure of poverty status.

8.8.1 Main type of bathing facilities used by households

Table 8.11 further presents the type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality. The Table depicts three (3) main bathing facilities used by households: shared separate bathroom in the same house (25.8%), Own bathroom for exclusive use (17.8%), shared open bathing cubicle (37.2%). Other types of bathing facilities use include; private open cubicle (8.7%), bath in another house (4.4%), and open space around house (3.9%). The rest are public bath house, 1.0 percent, others 0.8 percent and river/pond/lake/dam 0.2 percent.

Those that use open space around the house form 3.9 percent, with the rural proportion (4.4%) are being higher than the urban (2.9%). Bathrooms in another house are also higher in the rural (5.5%) than in the urban areas (1.7%).

Households use more shared separate bathroom in the same house facilities in rural areas (27.8%) than in urban areas 21.3 percent. More urban households 49.8% use shared open bathing cubicles than 31.8% of rural households. However, the use of own bathroom for exclusive use is higher in the rural areas (18.8%) than in the urban areas (15.5%).

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet and bathing facilities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	6,795	58.4	2,303	65.4	4,492	55.3
W.C.	583	5.0	62	1.8	521	6.4
Pit latrine	515	4.4	61	1.7	454	5.6
KVIP	1,285	11.0	470	13.3	815	10.0
Bucket/Pan	168	1.4	9	0.3	159	2.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	2,154	18.5	573	16.3	1,581	19.5
Other	142	1.2	44	1.2	98	1.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	2,070	17.8	546	15.5	1,524	18.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	3,008	25.8	752	21.3	2,256	27.8
Private open cubicle	1,018	8.7	247	7.0	771	9.5
Shared open cubicle	4,335	37.2	1,754	49.8	2,581	31.8
Public bath house	121	1.0	40	1.1	81	1.0
Bathroom in another house	510	4.4	61	1.7	449	5.5
Open space around house	459	3.9	103	2.9	356	4.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	27	0.2	15	0.4	12	0.1
Other	94	0.8	4	0.1	90	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main type of toilet facilities used by households

Table 8.11 & Figure 8.2 present the type of toilet facilities used by households by type of locality. The table shows that more than half (58.4%) of households in the district do not have toilet facilities and thus use the bush, beach and fields. This is followed by the use of Public toilets 18.5 percent, KVIP-11.0 percent, W.C.-5.0 percent, and the Pit latrine 4.4 percent.

The proportion of households that have to use the bush, beach, and fields is more prevalent in the urban areas 65.4 percent than in the rural areas 55.3 percent. Public toilets are also used more by rural households (19.5%) than urban households (16.3%). The use of W.C. is higher in rural communities 6.4 percent than in the urban areas 1.8 percent. The use of the KVIP by households is higher in urban areas 13.3% compared to 10.0 percent of rural households. More rural households 5.6 percent use the Pit latrine than 1.7 percent of urban households.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a challenge in both urban and rural areas. Table 8.12 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the district.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

According to the table, the most commonly use method of solid waste disposal are the Public dumping at open dump site (39.4%), and burning of waste (29.7%) are the most used method of solid waste disposal. The data further shows that Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is done by 10.5 percent of households while 9.6 percent of households have the solid waste collected from the dwelling units and 6.5 percent of households use the public dumping in a container method. The households that bury their solid waste constitute 3.3 percent.

The dumping of solid waste at open dump site is the most common method by (43.3%) and (7.7%) urban and rural households. Almost equal proportions of households in urban and rural areas burn their solid waste.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows that majority (50.1%) of households' dispose of their liquid waste onto the compound, followed by those that throw it onto the street (34.2%), and those that throw it into the gutters (7.4%). Another (4.0%) of households dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and 1.1 percent of households have a drainage through a pit (use the soak away system) while 1.7 percent of households have a connection to the central sewage system for waste disposal. The percentage of dwelling units connected to the central sewage system is 1.7 percent. More rural households 54.4% compared to 40.2 percent of urban households, throw their liquid waste onto the compound. On the other hand, 51.6 percent of urban households than 26.6% of their rural counterparts throw their liquid waste onto the street.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Waste disposal	District					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of Solid waste disposal						
Total	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
Collected	1,112	9.6	70	2.0	1,042	12.8
Burned by household	3,455	29.7	1,041	29.6	2,414	29.7
Public dump (container)	762	6.5	397	11.3	365	4.5
Public dump (open space)	4,590	39.4	1,525	43.3	3,065	37.7
Dumped indiscriminately	1,228	10.5	359	10.2	869	10.7
Buried by household	382	3.3	76	2.2	306	3.8
Other	113	1.0	54	1.5	59	0.7
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	11,642	100.0	3,522	100.0	8,120	100.0
Through the sewerage system	197	1.7	15	0.4	182	2.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	461	4.0	41	1.2	420	5.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	132	1.1	12	0.3	120	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	3,978	34.2	1,816	51.6	2,162	26.6
Thrown into gutter	859	7.4	159	4.5	700	8.6
Thrown onto compound	5,831	50.1	1,415	40.2	4,416	54.4
Other	184	1.6	64	1.8	120	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications of the previous eight chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Greater Accra.

9.2 Demographic Characteristics

9.2.1 Summary of findings

The analyses in chapter two focused on the demographic characteristics of the district. These are essentially the characteristics of the human population of the district such as its size, growth, density, distribution, and statistics regarding birth, marriage, disease and death. These are the most basic characteristics of a population and their structure can have a considerable impact on the population's social and economic situation, both present and future. The analyses were based on the 2010 PHC

The total population of the district is 59,124, with the male population being 28,579 (48.3%) and the females 30,548 (51.7%). The share of the population in urban and rural areas is 17,555 and 41,569 which is (29.7% and (70.3%) respectively, show that majority of the population in the district lives in rural areas. The age group with the highest population 16.0 percent is 0-4, followed by 5-9 age group 14.1% and 10-14, 12.7 percent. Those aged 95 years and older, record the lowest total population with a proportion of 0.1 percent.

The age structure of the district shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age indicating that the population of the district young. The age dependency ratio is 90.6, the child dependency ratio is 81.6 and the old age dependency ratio is 9.1.

The sex ratio is 93.6 percent which means that for every 100 female populations, there were approximately 94 males in the population.

Total fertility rate (TFR) of 4.0 is the highest amongst all the districts in the region. The general fertility rate (GFR) is also the highest in the region with 115.3 compared with the regional of 75.7. The crude birth rate (CBR) is 27.8, higher than the regional average of 22.7

The death rate of the district is 6.5 the third highest in the region and higher than the crude death rate of all districts in the region (4.3)

The data shows that 15,283 constituting 25.8 percent of the total populations enumerated in the district are migrants.

Of the total number of migrants, more than half (54.0%) were born elsewhere (that is, outside the locality of enumeration) but in the Greater Accra Region. Amongst those born in the Greater Accra Region, 18.3 percent had resided for less than one year, 27.7 percent have resided for between one and four years.

9.2.2 Policy implications

Since the district has a broad youth base, it is recommended that resources be channeled proportionally to cater for the needs of the youth. It is important especially to be able to adequately educate the youth of the district for its future development and to curb such vices as youth delinquency. Education may be in the form of formal education as well as skills training. The youth must also be provided with employment opportunities. Educated youth without the necessary jobs will be fruitless. The provision of jobs could also ease the age-dependency ratio of 90.6 which is quite high. The social and health care needs of the youth should also be catered for by providing them with social amenities and health facilities.

The total fertility rate of 4.0 and the general fertility rate of 115.3 happen to be the highest in the region. The crude birth rate of 27.8 is also higher than the regional average. This may lead to a high population growth rate and must be factored into the economic resources of the district.

With a crude death rate of 6.5, the district comes third highest in the region. Policy interventions must investigate causes of death and aim to lessen preventable ones. Better health services must also be provided especially Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds which are easily accessible by rural folks.

Twenty five (25) out of every hundred people enumerated in the district is a migrant. These migrants can be a potential asset for the district by tapping their skills and using them for the benefits of the district. It can however be a potential problem if they become a liability to the district by engaging in nefarious activities.

9.3 Social Characteristics

9.3.1 Summary

Chapter three analyzed some household characteristics such as the household composition and structure, Nationality, Marital Status, Religious affiliation, Literacy and Education. Data on these social characteristics is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing

The Chapter shows that 20.2 percent of household members in the district are heads of households; with 23.8 percent of males being heads of household and 16.7 percent of female heads. Extended family members such as parents-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, and other relations have very minimal representation in households in the region. The data shows that 26.8 percent of households in the district are comprised of single parents living with their extended families and 21.5 percent of the households are nuclear family made up of head, spouse(s) and children only. One-fifth (20.5%) of the households are also made up of the extended family comprising of the head, spouse(s), children and relatives of the head.

The results indicate that 44.2 percent of the population 12 years and older is married and 41.4 percent are never married while 5.6 percent are in an informal union, 3.7 percent, 2.9 percent and 2.3 percent are widowed, divorced or separated, respectively. A higher proportion of males than females are never married. The majority of those who are economically not active (59.4%) have never been married. Only 11.1percent of the population in that group are married. In contrast, 86.4 percent of the employed are married while 37.7 percent of them have never been married. The highest proportion of the unemployed (4.9%) is those in Informal/Consensual union/Living together while the lowest proportion 1.0 percent are the widowed.

In addition, 95.6 percent of the population enumerated in the district is Ghanaian by birth, 1.9 percent has dual nationality, and one percent is of ECOWAS origin. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population is Africans other than ECOWAS nationals.

Majority 88.3 percent of the population is Christians followed by those with no religion (4.9%) and Islam (4.8%). Among the population who are Christians, those who belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic group (68.8%) is in the majority followed by the Protestants (18.4%). Whereas males are likely to belong to the Protestant group, females are more likely to belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic group.

Slightly more than two thirds (68.5%) of the population is literate and 31.5 percent are not literate. Of the literate population, 58.6 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian Language while 36.0 percent are literate in English language only. Only 4.0 percent of the population is literate in Ghanaian Language

Two-fifths (40.5%) of females compared to 32.1 percent of males are literate in English only. A relatively higher proportion of males (63.0%) than females (53.5%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language.

9.3.2 Policy implications

Although there is a higher proportion of male heads of household than females, the difference is not very wide. It is recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded for females in order for them to enhance their already important role in the households.

There is almost an equal proportion for those who are married and those who have never been married. This may indicate that attitudes may be changing towards marriage. Social change and economic development may also be a contributory factor. From the statistics there are more married and employed people than there are married and unemployed. Employment is therefore a variable for marital status. These trends can be studied further for programs and policies that may be useful for the country's developmental goals.

Although there is a wide degree of variation between the proportions of the religious affiliations in the district, the religious harmony that exists there should be commended and religious elders should continue to strive to prevent conflict among members of the different religions.

Nearly one third (31.5%) of the population is not literate. This is a bad reflection on the prevailing state of educational status of the districts. Again, 63.0 percent of males are educated and 53.5 percent of females are educated showing the gender disparity in education in the district. Policy interventions should make education available and affordable to all as well as focus on the girl child with regards to education

9.4 Economic Characteristics

9.4.1 Summary

The economic characteristics of any population are important in examining population and development interrelationships so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development interrelationships have been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries, including Ghana. Rapid population increase compound economic stagnation and associated unemployment problems

The data shows that 73.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and over in the district is economically active and 27.0 percent is economically not active. Of those economically active, 95.8 percent are employed and 4.2 percent unemployed. Again, 96.1 percent of the economically active males are employed while it is 95.6 percent of females. The age group that contributes the greatest to employment is the 45-49 age groups (93.8%) with much lower proportions found in very early and late ages. The 20-24 age groups have the highest proportion of unemployment (5.3%).

Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery and Craft and related trades employ the largest (60.7%) of the employed population. Service and sales workers are the third highest proportionally with 17.4 percent. Clerical support workers record the least proportion of 0.7 percent.

Three quarters (72.5%) of the employed population in the district aged 15 years and over work in the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry, Manufacturing industry and Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry with each industry contributing 42.5 percent, 15.8 percent and 14.1 percent respectively.

About 60.5 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees). Employees and Contributing Family Workers both have equal proportions of 14.2 percent. Apprentices make up 1.8 percent of the employment sector while the Domestic Employee (house help) group are 0.5 percent of the employment sector.

The proportion that is self-employed (without employees) for the females (67.0%) exceed that of the males (52.8%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (16.2%) also exceeds that of males (11.8%). On the contrary, while 22.3percent of the employed males are employees, only 7.4 percent of the employed females are employees. The proportions are generally low for both sexes in areas such as Apprentice and Domestic Employee (House help)

Whiles the Public (Government sector) employs only 4.1 percent of the employed; the Private Informal employs 89.5 percent. The private formal also employs 5.7 percent.

9.4.2 Policy implications

The census results show that 95.8 percent of the economically active population is employed. This proportion is quite high compared to other districts in the region. It is recommended that the status quo be examined and if possible improved upon. The females also lag behind the men in proportion with regards to employment. Equal opportunities regarding gender should be closely looked at. It is also worth mentioning that the age group with the highest level of unemployment is the 20-24 age groups. This age group is also one of the most vulnerable age groups and they can succumb to all sorts of illegal temptations. Some employment drives should be specifically targeted at this age group.

The occupation with the highest proportion of the employed population is agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Policy interventions can therefore examine ways in which this industry can be further developed. Irrigation systems and fertilization initiatives for example can be invested in to further boost the growth of the industry. Other occupations can also be looked at for their potential of growing and providing employment for the employed population of the district. Clerical support workers are almost nonexistent in the district (0.7%) this will provide the educated in the society to migrate to find work and this will be a loss to the district. Again initiative drives are needed to be put in place to prevent this from

happening. The bulk of those employed (60.5%) are self-employed without employees. If there are policies to help these businesses grow, depending on the nature of business, they could create more employment opportunities for others. Finally, the government only employs 4.1 percent of the population. This is understandable because the district is a new one and still going through the decentralization process. It is expected that with time there will be more government agencies and organizations operating in the district so that employment in this sector will be increased.

9.5 Information Communications Technology

9.5.1 Summary

Chapter Five analyzed access to ICT and facilities relative to various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, locality of residence, and economic activity status in the district. Slightly over two fifths (44.3%) of the population above 12 years and older own mobile phones. This is less than half of the population. Males that own mobile phone form 52.6 percent and females are 37.1 percent. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males than females. Furthermore, 4.5 percent of the population aged 12 years and above have access. The proportion of males constitutes 6.7 percent, and females are 2.5 percent of internet facility users. Households with fixed telephone lines constitute only 1.3 percent of the total number of households in the district. Households with male heads are 1.4 percent who has fixed telephone lines ownership and the female heads with households having fixed lines is 1.1 percent.

Only 4.3 percent households have desktop/ laptop. Male headed household whose households use desktop/laptop computers are 5.5 percent while it is 2.7 percent for their female counterparts.

9.5.2 Policy implications

The analysis shows that ICT usage is very low in the district especially in rural areas. There are likely to be a number of reasons for this, including access and availability of required infrastructure, e.g. mobile phone coverage and connectivity. It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly direct investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, the government, especially the District perhaps needs to establish internet facilities in public places such as schools, libraries, local government decentralized departments and agencies in collaboration with community organizations. This will make it possible for rural populations to be linked with the rest of the district, region, Ghana and beyond, and tap into the enormous developmental opportunities that internet usage brings.

It is very relevant for the district, government and other development partners to seriously take measures to invest in ICT as a development tool or drive. This will afford the district, government agencies, private companies and community organizations the opportunity to disseminate important public information to users and the general public through mobile phones. This may include weather information produced by Ghana Meteorological Agency, public health information and advice from the Ghana Health Service, and information on market prices for those selling goods.

9.6 Disability

9.6.1 Summary

The Chapter Six explores national, regional district data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census with primary focus on persons with disability (PWDs). The analysis in the chapter shows that 2.2 percent of people in the district have some form of disability. Again, the proportion of Persons with disability is higher among females (2.3%) than males (2.0%).

The most common type of disability in the district is sight/visual impairment which accounts for 31.4 percent of the total population of Persons with disability. The physically challenged invariably constitutes the next highest disability type with (25.3%) and the least type of disability being the “other” type of disability (10.6%). There is a close proportional difference between urban and rural persons with disability populations in the district. There are almost equal proportions of disabled persons in both urban (2.1%), and rural (2.2%) localities. In the Ada West District, Persons with disability who are employed constitute 46.4 percent, 2.9 percent are unemployed, and 50.7 percent of them are economically not active. Persons with emotional problems forms 55.7 percent of the persons with disability who are employed, the unemployed 3.4%, and the economically not active also constitute 40.9 percent. This is followed by sight/visual impairment with a proportions in the labor force (48.4%), the unemployed (2.5%) and the economically not active (49.0%). The intellectual disorders in the labor force invariably form 22.6 percent, with unemployment 3.0 percent, and economically not active 74.4

Finally, the proportion of employed males who have disability (46.7%) is just a little higher than that of the females (46.2%). The proportion of unemployed females who are disabled (2.7%) is lower than that of males (3.2%); and for persons with disability in the economically not active class, the proportion with disability is 37.7 percent for females, and 45.6 percent for males.

9.6.2 Policy implications

Due to the increasing numbers of disabled persons, the District Assemblies should provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for persons with disability. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aids, braille and wheelchairs to PWDs, which will in turn encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities.

The release and management of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Fund by government and the district should be more proactive taking cognizance of needs assessment, training, accountability and transparency.

Finally, the provision of infrastructure such as skills development training centers should be built and equipped by the in order to train PWDs in various relevant skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live higher quality lives. The various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), individuals and other development partners could invariably fund such support services for PWDs in the district.

9.7 Agricultural Activity

9.7.1 Summary

The major economic activity in the district is agriculture with 57.5 percent of households in the district is engaged in it. Furthermore, 77.1 percent of the households engaged in Agriculture are from the rural areas, and the remaining 22.9 percent are from the urban areas. The agricultural activities in the district are grouped into four (4) categories which includes; Crop farming, Tree planting, Livestock Rearing and Fish farming. The data shows that 48.1, percent of the households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming, and 36.5 percent are into livestock rearing. Crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity in the district, with the highest proportion of the households in the rural areas forming 83.3, percent, and urban locality constituting only 16.7 percent. The rural proportions of the households engaged in livestock rearing are 74.4 percent comparatively higher than that of the urban 25.6 percent. In fact, the rural proportions of the households are higher than that of the urban for all other categories of agricultural activities within the district.

The distribution of livestock is such that the highest proportion of livestock is chicken (40.8%). and is followed by goat with 20.7 percent, then cattle (13.9%) and guinea fowl (8.3%). Sheep constitute 6.2 percent, of livestock animals, pig forms 4.9 percent of livestock animals.

Again, 38.2 percent of the keepers are keepers of chicken, 32.9 percent for goat, 6.3 percent and 6.0 percent for sheep and cattle respectively, and also 5.6 percent, 5.2 percent for pig and guinea fowl respectively. The average animal per keeper is 16 for chicken, an indication that chicken keeping is widely distributed in the District. That of snail is 400 animals per keeper, cattle is 34, and marine fish 50 per keeper.

9.7.2 Policy implications

The proportion of the agricultural households engaged in crop farming is sufficiently high but relatively low in livestock rearing, and extremely low in tree growing and fish farming. The deforestation and its negative effect on climate change require that tree growing be encouraged. Livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming in the district require pragmatic approach and effective promotion or strategies beyond what currently pertains in order to encourage many agricultural households to go into those farming activities.

Other major findings of the Chapter Seven are that the rainfall pattern is erratic, very unreliable making produce output very low. This makes farming unattractive to the youth such that significant proportions of the youth are not interested in agriculture. To encourage the youth to stay in agriculture and not migrate from the district, there is the need to introduce technologies (mechanization) such as irrigation, and use of machinery amongst others that would remove or reduce the drudgery in farming. Again, the educated youth in the district must be assured of marketing outlets for farm produce and profitability in taking up farming as a business.

Finally, to promote increase crop yield there is the need to introduce innovations in the areas of modern or modified seeds, fertilizers, and weedicides as well as encourage the formation of farmer based organizations and cooperative societies across the district.

9.8 Housing Conditions

9.8.1 Summary

The Chapter Eight analyzed housing conditions and characteristics within the district. The total population of the district (59,124) is 1.5 percent of the total population of Greater Accra Region. 29.7 percent are in the urban locality, and 70.3 percent are living in the rural locality. The total household population of the District (57,746) is 1.5 percent of that of Greater Accra Region (3,888,512).

The number of households in the District is 1.1 percent of Total Households in Greater Accra Region (1,036,370) and 0.2 percent of the Total Households in Ghana (5,467,054). 30.3 percent (3,522) of the households are in the urban locality, 69.7 percent are in the rural locality. The urban locality consists of 25.5 percent of houses in the District and that of the rural is 74.8 percent. Despite the rural population is higher, the Population per house is higher in the urban (10.2%) than in the rural locality (8.1%). The average household per house of (1.7) is above that of the Country (1.6) and below that of the Region (2.2). However the urban average household per house (2.1) almost equates that of the Country (2.2).

Dwellings owned by a household member forms the highest proportion (63.6%) of the dwelling, followed by those owned by a relative who is not a household member (21.0%), and those owned by other private individuals (12.4%). Only 0.8 percent of the dwelling units in the district have Public/Government ownership, 0.2 percent is owned by Private employers, while 0.3 percent are being purchased (e.g. mortgage). There are more dwelling units (66.9%) owned by household members in the rural areas compared to 56.0 percent owned by their urban counterparts. There are almost equal proportions 63.7 percent and 63.5 percent of male and female heads of households in dwelling units owned by a household member.

The commonest type of dwelling unit is Compound House (rooms) which constitutes 62.4 percent followed by the Separate House unit (25.0%) and Semi-detach house unit (4.3%). The other dwelling types form less than 1 percent (0.1%) of all dwelling unit types. The proportion of separate houses in rural localities is (27.9%) more than in urban locality which is (18.5%). This may be attributed to the availability of land and comparatively cheaper building materials in rural areas. The Compound Houses account for 70.8 percent of dwelling unit types in urban areas and 58.8 percent in rural areas. This means that more than 6 out of every 10 houses in the urban locality are compound houses.

The proportion of female heads of households in compound house (64.3%) is more than that of males (61.0%). Besides, the proportion of male heads of households in separate houses of (26.4%) is more than that of females (23.3%). This seems to suggest that more male heads are able to afford separate houses than female heads.

The main construction material for outer wall in the District is the cement blocks/concrete (68.6%), followed by mud brick/earth (27.7%). The Wooden outer walls constitute 1.6 percent of walls in the district. The Land Crete forms (0.8%). Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia invariably constitute (0.5%); the Metal Sheet/Slate/Asbestos is (0.3%), and Bamboo (0.1%) is rarely used for the building/construction of outer walls.

Urban dwelling units with Mud Brick/Earth outer wall is 11.8 percent; far below the rural percentage of (34.0%). The Cement blocks/Concrete constitutes 84.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the urban locality compared to that of the rural areas (61.9%).

The Cement/Concrete is mostly used for floors in the district (87.7%); but the proportion of the urban areas is (92.9%) higher than in rural areas (85.4%). Meanwhile the proportion of floors made with Earth/Mud in the rural areas is 12.3 percent compared to that of the urban areas (5.7%). Moreover, apart from Cement/Concrete and Earth/Mud, other construction material for the floor constitutes very low proportions.

The most common material for roofing of dwelling units is the Slate/Asbestos (52.6%), followed by the metal sheets with 25.0 percent. The Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia, and Cement/Concrete constitutes 19.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Meanwhile the Mud/Mud bricks/Earth, Wood, Bamboo and Roofing tile, each constitute less than 1 percent of materials used for roofing dwelling units in the District. The use of slate/ asbestos accounts for 71.6 percent of roofing material in the urban locality compared to 44.6 percent in the rural areas. Besides, the use of metal sheets invariably constitutes 15.7 percent in the urban locality lower than the 28.9 percent of use in the rural locality. The use of Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia constitutes 23.4 percent in the rural locality higher than the 10.0 percent.

The result show that 43.6 percent of households use single rooms and those with household size 1 have the highest proportion (85.9%) having access to one sleeping room. The greatest proportions of households with sizes ranging from 1 to 7 have access to one sleeping room. This gives a picture of overcrowding where for instance 20.6 percent of households with a size of 7 in a dwelling unit have access to only one sleeping room. The highest proportion of household sizes ranging from 8 to 10+ has access to two sleeping rooms.

The highest proportion of dwelling units (66.0%) in the District uses electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting. Dwelling units that use electricity from private generator is less than 1 percent (0.9%). Kerosene is the next commonly used source of lighting with (27.2%) after electricity (mains). The use of the Flash light follows with 5.0 percent. The result again portrays that while 65.2 percent of urban dwelling units use the electricity (mains), and 66.3 percent use it in the rural locality. The Flashlight usage constitutes 5.3 percent of urban dwelling units whilst it is 4.9 percent in the rural locality.

The use of charcoal constitutes the largest source cooking fuel for 55.2 percent of households, wood however forms 29.0 percent and Gas 8.7 percent. Again, 6.0 percent of households in the district do not cook using any of the main sources of cooking fuel. Even though charcoal is the main source of cooking for both urban and rural households, the urban proportion of 69.0 percent is higher than the rural areas percentage of (49.2%). The percentage distribution of cooking spaces available to households explains that the most common cooking spaces available in the district are Separate room for exclusive use of household (33.4%), open space in compound (25.6%) and the Verandah (16.2%). The proportion of rural households that use separate room exclusively (737.6%) is higher than the urban proportion of (23.9%). However the urban proportion for open space in compound (25.3%) is almost the same as the rural proportion of (25.8%).

There are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the district. These are Public tap/Standpipe (63.1%), Pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (19.9%), Sachet water constitutes (7.2%), Pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (4.7%), Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal also form (2.2%) of the main water source use, and Borehole/Pump tube well (1.5%). More dwelling units in the urban locality use public tap/standpipe (69.6%) compared to 60.3 percent of use in rural areas. In addition, 21.0 percent of rural households use pipe-borne outside their dwellings than 17.5% of urban households. Besides, more dwelling units in the urban locality use sachet water 10.5 percent compared to rural dwelling units sachet water

use of 5.7 percent. The use of Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal as source for drinking by rural households is 3.1 percent.

The main bathing facilities used by households in the district include shared open cubicle (37.2%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (25.8%) and Own bathroom for exclusive use (17.8%). Other types of bathing facilities use include; private open cubicle (8.7%), bath in another house (4.5%), and open space around house (3.9%).

There are very few toilet facilities in the entire district and even the few available ones are not usable. This result into open space defecation (free range) in the bush, beaches and fields by 58.4 percent of households in the district, followed by the use of Public toilets 18.5 percent, KVIP-11.0 percent, W.C.-5.0 percent, and the Pit latrine 4.4 percent. Public toilets are used more by rural households (19.5%) than urban households (16.3%). The proportion of households that do not have toilet facilities is higher in urban areas 65.4 percent than in rural areas 55.3 percent. The use of W.C. is higher in rural communities 6.4 percent than in the urban areas 1.8 percent. The use of the Pit latrine in rural areas 5.6 percent is higher than in urban areas 1.7 percent. In addition, 13.3% of urban households use the KVIP compared to 10.0 percent of rural households.

The common methods of solid waste disposal are the Public dumping at open dump site (39.4%), and burning of waste (29.7%). Public dumping in a container is (6.5%), and only 9.6 percent of households have their solid waste collected from the dwelling units. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste forms 10.5 percent and burying solid waste also constitute 3.3 percent of the methods used by households. The dumping of solid waste at open dump site is the most common method both in the urban (43.3%) and the rural (37.7%) areas, and followed by burning in rural locality 29.7 percent and urban locality 29.6 percent. The data also shows that 50.1% of households throw their liquid waste on to the compound.

9.8.2 Policy implications

Conscious efforts should be made to solve the housing deficit in the district by the district Assembly, private individual's civil society organizations, and other development partners. This could be done through encouraging or promoting the use of local traditional building materials to construct houses the district. This would reduce the cost of building and hence reduce rent in the district. The district as an entity as well as private individuals could invest in the provision of modern housing facilities at affordable rates for the general public to buy.

There is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid households by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to the masses through solar and other means. There is potential to expand solar energy to accelerate economic growth and the district or government needs to invest more time and money to make solar energy more available and affordable.

The chapter again demonstrates that sanitation – disposal of both liquid and solid household waste, toilet and bathing facilities – is very poor in the district. It appears that expenditure on solid waste disposal and drainage is rarely seen as forming part of a portfolio of investments in public health. Rather, it is generally perceived by decision makers as comparable with other investments such as roads or public transportation, which are not considered to be public health interventions. Sewage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. Its linkage to financial sustainability of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) needs to be explored given that several diseases are linked to poor sanitation.

The proportion using public toilets is also quite high. The district initiatives to construct them as revenue-generating units and this might explain the pervasive use of public toilets in spite of the unhygienic conditions of most the facilities. As a matter of fact the district has a big role to play in the provision of adequate public toilet facilities and maintaining their hygiene. Almost one in ten dwelling units does not have access to any toilet facilities and household members use the bush/beach and open fields. Laws requiring landlords to provide toilet facilities in houses should be enforced by the district and should also apply to owner-occupier households.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

	Total country	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	11,642	3,522	8,120
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	297	87	210
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	2,359	603	1,756
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	1,442	388	1,054
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	84	21	63
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	297	95	202
Head only	960,700	1,783	646	1,137
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	1,753	538	1,215
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	2,135	717	1,418
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	92	31	61
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	1,400	396	1,004

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

Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secundary	Voc/ Tech / Comm	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both sexes														
Total	53,459	15,999	2,151	2,961	15,761	8,681	2,860	2,724	414	515	324	592	404	73
No disability	52,197	15,351	2,134	2,946	15,538	8,546	2,737	2,687	395	506	316	577	394	70
With a disability	1,262	648	17	15	223	135	123	37	19	9	8	15	10	3
Sight	395	219	6	5	47	26	50	13	4	4	4	10	4	3
Hearing	172	98	2	1	34	17	13	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Speech	162	103	0	3	27	12	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Physical	321	182	2	1	51	31	32	6	9	2	1	0	4	0
Intellectual	163	98	1	1	26	9	19	6	1	0	1	0	1	0
Emotional	244	91	4	4	61	48	20	7	4	2	0	2	1	0
Other	135	65	4	4	18	9	21	5	1	0	1	4	3	0
Male														
Total	25,734	5,812	1,119	1,507	7,874	4,440	1,777	1,671	296	324	182	404	268	60
No disability	25,163	5,602	1,113	1,497	7,755	4,358	1,695	1,649	280	320	177	396	263	58
With a disability	571	210	6	10	119	82	82	22	16	4	5	8	5	2
Sight	184	79	0	2	25	18	36	7	4	1	3	5	2	2
Hearing	89	39	1	1	26	10	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Speech	82	44	0	3	18	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Physical	133	49	1	1	23	19	22	5	7	1	1	0	4	0
Intellectual	72	30	1	1	16	4	13	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
Emotional	114	34	2	2	31	25	7	5	3	2	0	2	1	0
Other	62	21	3	4	8	5	15	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
Female														
Total	27,725	10,187	1,032	1,454	7,887	4,241	1,083	1,053	118	191	142	188	136	13
No disability	27,034	9,749	1,021	1,449	7,783	4,188	1,042	1,038	115	186	139	181	131	12
With a disability	691	438	11	5	104	53	41	15	3	5	3	7	5	1
Sight	211	140	6	3	22	8	14	6	0	3	1	5	2	1
Hearing	83	59	1	0	8	7	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Speech	80	59	0	0	9	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	188	133	1	0	28	12	10	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	91	68	0	0	10	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Emotional	130	57	2	2	30	23	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	73	44	1	0	10	4	6	3	0	0	0	2	3	0

Table A3: Population by sex, number households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Anyamam	6,464	3,055	3,409	1,080	581
2	Sege Junction	5,990	2,833	3,157	1,402	750
3	Akplabanya	5,101	2,500	2,601	1,040	387
4	Goi	3,657	1,707	1,950	728	464
5	Koluedor	3,051	1,410	1,641	725	384
6	Lolonya	2,443	1,160	1,283	435	306
7	Toflokpo	2,357	1,144	1,213	435	269
8	Adzomanukope	2,293	1,081	1,212	436	256
9	Bornkope	2,275	1,109	1,166	404	269
10	Matsekope	1,977	971	1,006	364	179
11	Wokumegbe	1,628	765	863	266	157
12	Salom	1,530	750	780	285	226
13	Sege Nakonkope	1,401	704	697	229	159
14	Tugakope	1,249	594	655	239	142
15	Addokope	1,110	489	621	250	180
16	Ayisah	1,034	575	459	194	172
17	Agbenyega	1,002	518	484	240	45
18	Koluedor Manheim	967	471	496	191	115
19	Koni Amatey	965	502	463	167	145
20	Abuanokope	956	449	507	258	69

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Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Anyamam	6,464	1,069	1,024	891	735	535	423	370	304	237	183	180	107	125	80	91	110
2	Sege Junction	5,990	896	833	769	738	560	470	359	325	275	216	159	109	101	45	62	73
3	Akplabanya	5,101	817	671	696	618	455	399	331	255	217	160	132	83	68	55	60	84
4	Goi	3,657	469	447	399	381	346	285	228	215	156	124	157	81	94	67	93	115
5	Koluedor	3,051	468	330	318	345	301	275	199	152	144	121	113	65	70	41	42	67
6	Lolonya	2,443	382	377	282	284	211	187	126	97	99	77	51	51	52	42	51	74
7	Toflokpo	2,357	404	315	284	265	198	188	166	112	92	81	68	32	35	26	39	52
8	Adzomanukope	2,293	372	351	282	251	225	157	151	122	88	71	56	29	39	30	26	43
9	Bornkope	2,275	423	349	325	219	191	153	115	118	87	79	61	29	35	21	30	40
10	Matsekope	1,977	319	272	259	236	160	125	81	100	89	75	58	43	41	36	26	57
11	Wokumegbe	1,628	288	233	172	171	146	121	94	90	64	37	50	28	30	28	23	53
12	Salom	1,530	314	248	176	148	121	120	87	72	59	45	29	25	22	15	15	34
13	Sege Nakonkope	1,401	222	238	255	150	112	74	82	69	50	30	24	27	17	6	20	25
14	Tugakope	1,249	184	190	158	150	143	81	65	47	43	38	32	30	23	11	17	37
15	Addokope	1,110	154	157	153	133	84	72	49	42	42	37	29	31	52	23	20	32
16	Ayisah	1,034	181	142	158	122	76	81	60	41	25	30	33	25	19	11	14	16
17	Agbenyega	1,002	106	97	78	91	138	114	86	87	62	50	26	17	10	12	16	12
18	Koluedor Manheim	967	176	138	137	99	101	64	60	59	29	20	16	12	19	5	15	17
19	Koni Amatey	965	175	121	156	129	64	59	69	38	32	29	32	16	11	9	13	12
20	Abuanokope	956	114	99	91	108	106	103	97	55	48	30	22	31	14	13	13	12

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