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POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NINGO-PRAMPRAM MUNICIPALITY



Canada

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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.

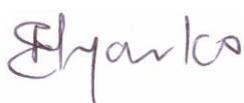
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Ningo-Prampram Municipality is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Co-coordinating Director
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ningo-Prampram District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 70,923 representing 1.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.3 percent and females represent 52.7 percent. About 558.3 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 89.6. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (38.2%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (6.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 75.3, the dependency ratio in the rural localities is higher (75.7) than that of the dependency ratio in the urban areas (74.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.8. The General Fertility Rate is 82.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the ninth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.8 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 60-64 representing 45 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 34 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 18.0 percent of deaths, while 82.0 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 13,979. Majority of migrants (53.6%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in another Region, while 41.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta region constitute 35.0 percent followed by Eastern with 30.1 percent and Central, 11.5 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 68,521 with a total number of 14,627 households. The average household size in the district is 4.8 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 37.9 percent. Spouses form about 8.4 percent while Grandchildren constitute 13.5 percent. Nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) constitute 22.4 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by Single parent Extended households (25.1%).

Marital status

About 39.0 percent of the populations aged 12 years and older are married and 40.1 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, about 49.6 of females are married compared to 32.8 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.5 percent while widowed males account for only 13.0 percent. . Among the married, 36.1 percent have

no education while about 12.0 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 78.1 percent of the married populations are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 18.7 percent are economically not active. More than half of those who have never married (64.2%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 71.2 percent are literate and 28.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (78.7 %) than that of females (64.7%). About four out of ten people (47.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (64,527) in the district, 27.8 percent has never attended school, 36.9 percent are currently attending and 35.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 66.8 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent are employed while 5.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.8%) and 25.1 percent perform household duties. Again, about 53.7 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 28.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 24.0 percent service and sales workers, 21.8 percent in craft and related trade and 6.8 percent in elementary occupations. About 9.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 62.4 percent are self-employed without employees, while 6.0 percent are contributing family workers. About 4.8 percent are self-employed with employees and 21.5 percent are employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 85.0 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 9.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 52.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 60.2 percent as compared to 46.7 percent of females. About 8.7 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Also, about 7.5 percent of households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (1.9) than that of females (2.3). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect,

and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.9 percent followed by physical (34.2%), and speech disability (17.6%). Of the population disabled, 44.9 percent are employed and 52.2 percent economically not active. About 50.6 percent of the populations with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 33.7 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 43.5 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 22.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households engaged in agriculture in the district (84.8%) are involved in crop farming with chicken as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Ningo-Prampram District is 9,236 representing 1.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

A little more than half (55.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 31.0 percent are separate houses and 4.9 percent are semi-detached houses. About 56 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 23.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 16.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. About 0.3 percent of the dwelling units are 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 blocks/concrete accounting for 76 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 17.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (84.8%) and earth/mud (9.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. slate/asbestos are the main roofing material (50.5%) for dwelling units in the district, while 36.9 percent of dwelling used metal sheets to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Single room constitutes the highest percentage (55.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.6 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 (64.1%), kerosene lamp (28.1%) and flashlight/torch (5.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (52.2%). The proportions for urban is higher than that of rural. The four main sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, public standpipe and pipe-borne inside dwelling supply. About 32 percent of households drink water from pipe-borne outside dwelling.

Majority of households (55.1%) do not have toilet facilities and therefore resort to fields, bush and beaches. Other households (27.1%) in the District use the public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, pan) as places for convenient. Also, about 26.1 percent of households use W.C. About a

fifth of households (26.1%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 22.9 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Most households (32.3%) burn their solid waste and 30.5 percent dump in a public dump (container). Another 4.4 percent have their solid waste collected. For liquid waste disposal, throwing of waste onto the compound (58.5%) and onto the street (26.9%) and are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Ningo-Prampram district was carved out of the then Dangme West district into Shai Osudoku and Ningo-Prampram districts by the LI 2132 in 2012 and the Local Government Act of 1993(Act 462). The Local Government Act of 1993, (ACT 462) and the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) designate the District Assembly as the Planning Authority with the mandate to plan, initiate and implement development programmes at the local level. With the decentralized system of development, the Assembly as the planning authority is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

Ningo-Prampram district covers a total land area of about 622.2 square kilometers. The district is located about 15 km to the east of Tema and about 40 km from Accra, the capital of Ghana. The district is bounded in the north by Shai-Osudoku district, south by the Gulf of Guinea, in the east by the Ada East district and to the west by Kpone-Katamanso district. The district's proximity to Tema and Accra makes it easy for community members to have access to many social facilities and infrastructure, such as, good roads, water, hospitals and electricity. The district also serves as a dormitory for workers in many industries in Tema and Accra metropolis.

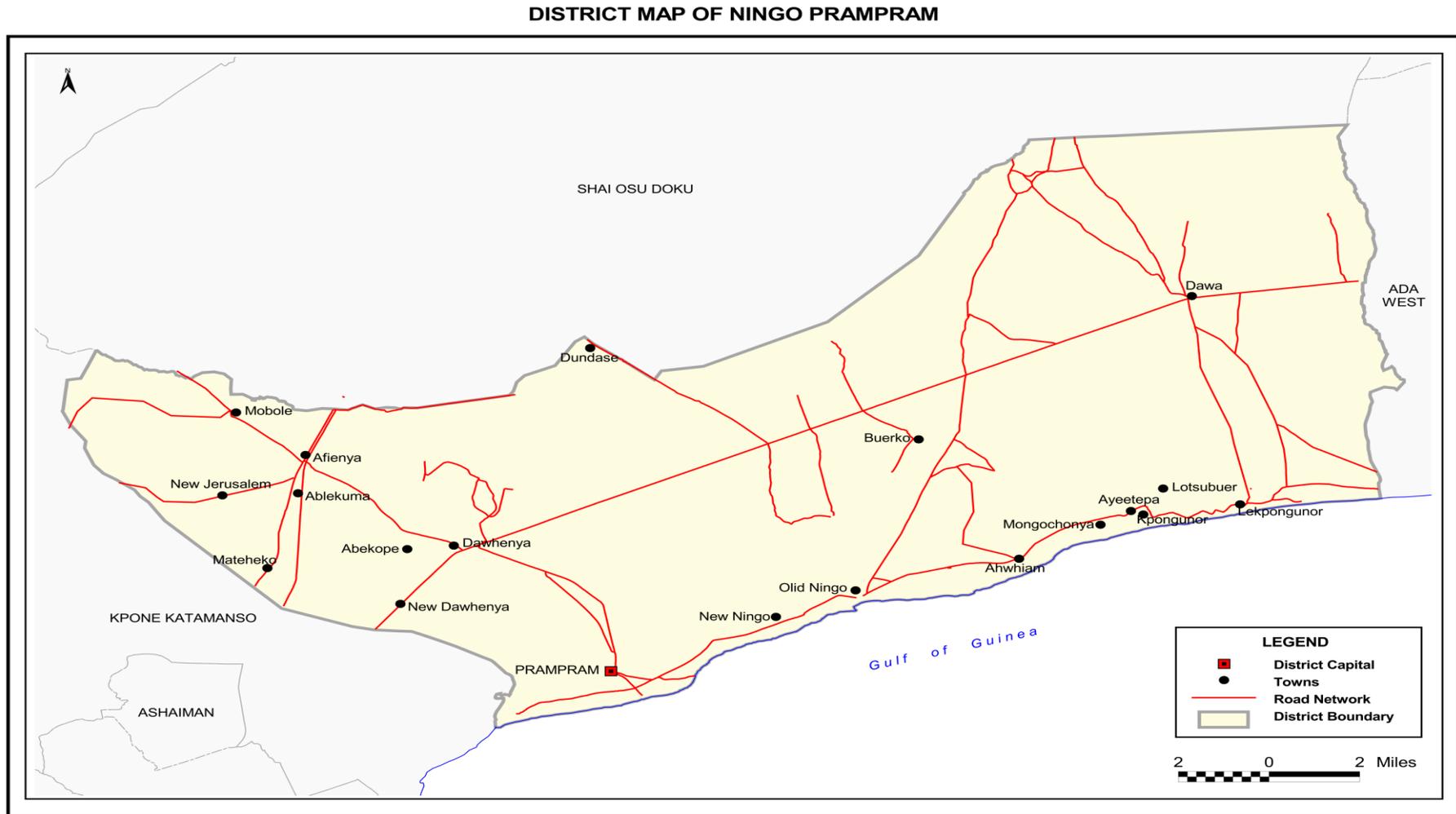
1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The district forms the central portion of the Accra plains. The relief is generally gentle and undulating, a low plain with heights not exceeding 70 meters. The plains are punctuated in isolated areas by a few prominent inselbergs, isolated hills, outliers and knolls scattered erratically over the area.

Ancient igneous rocks underlie the major part of the district. Strongly metamorphosed ancient sediments occur along the western boundary. There are also important areas of relatively young unconsolidated sediments in the south and southeast. Dahomeyan gneiss and schist's occupy most of the plains proper. Basic gneiss forms a number of large inselbergs (isolated rocky hills) in the north and center of the belt. Small rock outcrops are also common in the north close to the inselbergs but are rare in the south and southeast.

The general pattern of drainage in the Ningo-Prampram district is dendritic with most of the streams taking their source from the Akwapim range which also serves as a watershed and flows in a northwest to southwest directions into lagoons on the coast.

Figure 1.1: A Map of Ningo-Prampram District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Flowing over a fairly low terrain, most of the streams have carved wide valleys for themselves which are left dry for most parts of the year. The very seasonal nature of most of the streams caused by high temperatures and equally high insulation levels have encouraged the creation of a number of artificial dams and ponds of varying size, used for irrigation and for the watering of livestock. Prominent among these is the Dawhenya dam on the Dekyidor stream which provides ample water for irrigation farming, particularly, rice and vegetables.

1.2.3 Climate

The south-eastern coastal plain of Ghana, which encompasses the Ningo-Prampram district, is one of the hottest and driest parts of the country. Temperatures are however subjected to occasional and minimal moderating influences along the coast and altitudinal influences affected by the Akwapim range in the northwest. Temperatures are appreciably high for most parts of the year with the highest during the main dry season (November – March) and lowest during the short dry season (July – August). The maximum temperature is 40 0 C.

The most complete absence of cloud cover for most parts of the year gives way to very high rates of evaporation which leaves most parts of the district dry and with parched soils.

The combined effects of high temperatures and high insulation levels, on the other hand, are of invaluable asset to the salt-making industry, as they account for the high and rapid rates of stalinization and crystallization crucial for the winning of salt. They also provide enormous potentials for solar power development.

Rainfall is generally very low with most of the rains being very erratic in coming mostly between September and November. The mean annual rainfall increases from 762.5 milliliters in the coast to 1,220 milliliters in the northern parts of the district.

1.3 Political Administration and Structure

Ningo-Prampram District Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Co-coordinating Director. The Assembly through the Local Government Act 1993 and Act 462 (section 10 sub sections 1,2,3,4 and 5), carries out the legislative, deliberative and executive functions of government.

There are currently thirty-two (32) Assembly members including the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for the constituency. The remaining thirty (30) members are made up of ten (10) appointed and twenty (20) elected members. There are only six (6) women out of the thirty (30) Assembly members, representing 20.0 percent. The district is divided into three Area Councils under which are the twenty (20) electoral areas. There are 13 departments performing various functions in the district.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Administration

The people of Ningo-Prampram district are predominantly Ga-Dangmes. The oral traditions of the Ga-Dangmes hold that the communities, which now constitute the Ga-Dangme, once lived in an area they claim was called SAME in modern day Nigeria, having migrated from southern Sudan and Egypt. From Nigeria, the Gas moved by sea to their present location, and the Dangmes traveled by land through Togo crossing the River Volta at various points to a place called Lowlowvor, where they lived for quiet sometime until they broke up into the composite tribes, namely, Shai, Osudoku (who remains inland), Ningo, Ada (who moved to

the coast) and were later joined by Prampram (Gbugbla). The indigenous people of the district are organized into two traditional areas, namely, Prampram Traditional Area with paramouncy at Prampram and Ningo Traditional Area with the Seat at Ningo. Other ethnic groups in the district include Ewe, Hausa, Asante, Fantes and among others. (Source: Ningo—Prampram District Assembly)

1.4.2 Festivals

The district is known for its rich child naming ceremony and other festivals. Puberty rites are performed for boys and girls. The boys undergo circumcision in their infancy. When they reach manhood, their fathers buy guns for them and engage wives for them. They are also given land to cultivate or fishing gear to fish.

The girls undertake the ‘Dipo’ rite, which originally, was a home craft course lasting for three years. During this period, they are taught personal cleanliness, housekeeping and cookery, laundry, sewing with thread and needle, weaving of basket, childcare and decent manners. Today, the period for the ‘Dipo’ initiation rites has been reduced considerably to one month or less.

There are a number of annual festivals that are held between August and October. The people of Prampram and Ningo celebrate ‘Homowo’ festivals. Other celebrations for traditional festivals take place yearly after the Easter celebration. The chiefs and the ‘Asafoatsemei’ also observe yam festivals for their traditional stools every year. Funeral rites for the departed relations are also observed yearly by the various clans. (Source: District Office)

1.4.3 Social infrastructure/amenities

The district has 107 public schools, made up of 32 JHS, 42 primary, 2 SHS and 31 pre-schools. There are also about 93 private schools. Prampram Senior High School and Ningo Senior High School are the only public second cycle institutions in the district.

The district has 15 health facilities out of which 10 are public health facilities and the remaining five are private. The health facilities render services like laboratory, pharmacy, school health, family planning, reproductive and child health and maternal services. Cases above these facilities are usually referred to the Tema General Hospital, which is 15 km drive from Prampram, the district capital. With these facilities, physical access to health care delivery is not a major problem in the Ningo-Prampram district.

1.5 Economy

The Ningo-Prampram district is largely rural. The predominance of rural population reflects in the occupational distribution with agriculture as the dominant occupation. About 90 percent of the total land area is arable land and about 25 percent is mainly savannah grassland suitable for livestock farming. The major crops grown in the district are cassava, maize, mango, banana, vegetables (tomato, okro, pepper) and rice. The district border on the Gulf of Guinea with a coastline stretching over 37 kilometers gives the district vast fishing potential. This potential is currently under great exploitation by many households in the district.

Irrigation agriculture is practiced on a medium scale in the district. About 15.6 percent of crop farmers are engaged in irrigation agriculture under the Dawhenya Irrigation Scheme with the remaining depending on rain (rain fed agriculture). The total land area at the scheme site is 480 hectares. Currently, the developed area of the scheme is 240 hectares. The main Irrigation Scheme has reservoir with a capacity of 5.6 million cubic meters of water for

irrigation. The farmers have organized themselves into co-operative societies which are registered under the Department of Co - operatives.

There are a number of manufacturing activities in the district that provide employment opportunities for the people. The activities cover production of agricultural inputs (e.g. RANNAH Fish Feed Company), carpentry (e.g. MELGREP Company), block making companies and small scale aluminium industries that produce cooking utensils.

Although agriculture dominates in the district, the leading sectors in terms of revenue to the district Assembly and remunerations to workers is the housing development sector. Financial reports from the District Assembly indicate that the highest contribution to internally generated revenue comes from building permit applications and fines. This is followed closely by business operating permits.

1.5.1 Transport, telecommunication and banking services

The district has about 264.9 kilometers of road network. 40 per cent is surfaced while the rest are feeder roads. The road surface condition of the national trunk roads (i.e. Tema–Akosombo and Tema-Aflao) is of an appreciably good condition. Various forms of transport including private vehicles, commercial private minibuses, public buses, motorbikes, tricycles, bicycles and others types of IMTs are found in the district.

The district is earmarked for the construction of a new Ghana international airport, Ghana affordable housing and an ultra-modern sports academy among others.

The new international Airport is one of the major interventions of the government, intended to ease pressure on the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) and create more space for Airlines in the country. A land size of 60,000 acres has been acquired at Tsopoli-Nigbenya a community within the district for this project. So far, feasibility study and survey works had been completed on the project and work will soon begin. The project will be jointly funded by the government of Ghana and other investors. The Airport will come along with new state Airlines. It is expected that this project will bring development, create employment and other economic benefits for the people in the Ningo-Prampram district and Ghana at large.

The Ghana (5,000) affordable housing unit is under construction in the Ningo-Prampram district. This initiative is to help solve the housing deficit in the country and also provide employment for the local contractors and the people within the district. The amount being accrued in the sale of the houses would be channeled into building additional houses for the district and the country at large. (Source: Ghana News Agency)

Availability of cheap agricultural lands is forcing private housing developers (Castle Gate, Elite Kingdom, HFC Reality, Noble Reality Estates etc.) into converting the district into dormitory towns for workers in and outside the district.

The district is served with a number of services which includes banking, transport, telecommunication, and electricity. There are Fourteen (14) financial institutions, sixteen (16) fuel service stations and eight (8) Gas stations. The district is connected to the national electricity grid. Current estimates show that more than half of households in the district have access to electricity.

1.5.2 Tourism

The Ningo-Prampram district can boast of interesting places that attract tourist both in and outside the country. The district is known to have one of the finest beaches in the country

with clean and clear water. It also has beautiful palm trees at the shore which provides shades for tourists.

The coastline of Ghana is famous for its ancient forts and castles built by early European traders, and one of them is in the district. Tourists that visit the fort are guarded by a tourist guard because the indigenes believe there are some ammunitions buried there to avoid any explosion.

The oldest police station in the country built in 1486 is in the district. The police station is still in existence and tourists' troop in and out of the district to have a look at it. The other popular tourist attractions in the district are the decent hotels, guest houses, restaurants, the polo sport as well as the rich festivals

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

It is 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

1.6.3.1 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, Kasafo 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 is 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 is a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. Some members of a household may not necessarily be related by blood or marriage because non-relatives (e.g. house-helps) form part of a household.

Head of household

The household head is 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 comprises 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 a person are 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 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

Literacy refers to the ability of a person to read and write in any language. A person is 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 were collected on school attendance of 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 refers 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 refers 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 are those who are unable to or 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 have 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 a 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.

Agricultural household

Agricultural household is where at least one member is engaged in a farming activity that includes crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

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 covers 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, its physical features, political and administrative structures, social and cultural structures, economy and the methodology and concepts and definitions 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 religious affiliations and educational status of the population in the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics, such as, economic activity status, occupation, industries and employment status and sectors of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. 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, the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight are discussed, 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. The final Chapter nine presents the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on development. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population.

This chapter provides information on population size and distribution, age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration in the district. The system and administration of planning in Ghana require that statistics be provided on size and distribution of the population at the local level.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

A fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals in a population (Elberton *et al.*, 1992). Table 2.1 shows population of Ningo-Prampram district by age, sex, sex ratio and type of locality in 2010. The total population of the district is 70,923 out of which 47.3 are males and 52.7 females. Also, 41.7 percent of the population live in urban localities and the remaining 58.3 percent are in rural localities. This therefore calls for more attention in the rural areas since a greater portion of the district population are there.

The highest proportions (14.3%) of the population are in 0-4 year age group, followed by 5-9 years age group (12.5%) and 10-14 years age group (10.9%). The lowest proportion is the oldest age group, 95 years and older (0.1%). The distribution of the population by sex also shows the highest proportions among males (15.4%) and among females (13.4%) are in the 0-4 year's age group. The proportions of the population 0-4 years in urban locality and in rural locality are almost similar, 14.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. The district population has a very youthful structure with most of it in the young age groups less than 15 years. Furthermore, the population decreases in each subsequent age group as age increases. The decreasing nature of the population may be attributed to high mortality rate as age increases and also, to some extent, to migration.

Table 2.1: 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	70,923	100.0	33,514	100.0	37,409	100.0	89.6	29,559	100.0	41,364	100.0
0 - 4	10,176	14.3	5,153	15.4	5,023	13.4	102.6	4,222	14.3	5,954	14.4
5 - 9	8,862	12.5	4,361	13.0	4,501	12.0	96.9	3,647	12.3	5,215	12.6
10-15	8,061	11.4	3,879	11.6	4,182	11.2	92.8	3,262	11.0	4,799	11.6
15 - 19	7,735	10.9	3,771	11.2	3,964	10.6	95.1	3,178	10.7	4,557	11.0
20 - 24	7,320	10.3	3,352	10.0	3,968	10.6	84.5	2,919	9.9	4,401	10.6
25 - 29	6,074	8.6	2,710	8.1	3,364	9.0	80.6	2,558	8.7	3,516	8.5
30 - 34	4,996	7.0	2,391	7.1	2,605	7.0	91.8	2,041	6.9	2,955	7.1
35 - 39	3,919	5.5	1,874	5.6	2,045	5.5	91.6	1,709	5.8	2,210	5.3
40 - 44	3,189	4.5	1,553	4.6	1,636	4.4	94.9	1,389	4.7	1,800	4.4
45 - 49	2,416	3.4	1,066	3.2	1,350	3.6	79.0	1,046	3.5	1,370	3.3
50 - 54	2,174	3.1	956	2.9	1,218	3.3	78.5	929	3.1	1,245	3.0
55 - 59	1,294	1.8	587	1.7	707	1.9	83.0	575	2.0	719	1.8
60 - 64	1,338	1.9	538	1.6	800	2.1	67.3	575	2.0	763	1.9
65 - 69	813	1.2	370	1.1	443	1.2	83.5	352	1.2	461	1.1
70 - 74	842	1.2	351	1.0	491	1.3	71.5	377	1.3	465	1.1
75 - 79	569	0.8	230	0.7	339	0.9	67.8	274	0.9	295	0.7
80 - 84	530	0.7	177	0.5	353	0.9	50.1	225	0.8	305	0.7
85 - 89	321	0.5	100	0.3	221	0.6	45.2	146	0.5	175	0.4
90 - 94	200	0.3	69	0.2	131	0.3	52.7	93	0.3	107	0.3
95 - 99	94	0.1	26	0.1	68	0.2	38.2	42	0.1	52	0.1
All Ages	70,923	100.0	33,514	100.0	37,409	100.0	89.6	29,559	100.0	41,364	100.0
0-14	27,099	38.2	13,393	40.0	13,706	36.6	97.7	11,131	37.7	15,968	38.6
15-64	40,455	57.0	18,798	56.1	21,657	57.9	86.8	16,919	57.2	23,536	56.9
65+	3,369	4.8	1,323	3.9	2,046	5.5	64.7	1,509	5.1	1,860	4.5
Age-dependency ratio	75.3		78.3		72.7			74.7		75.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Age dependency ratio

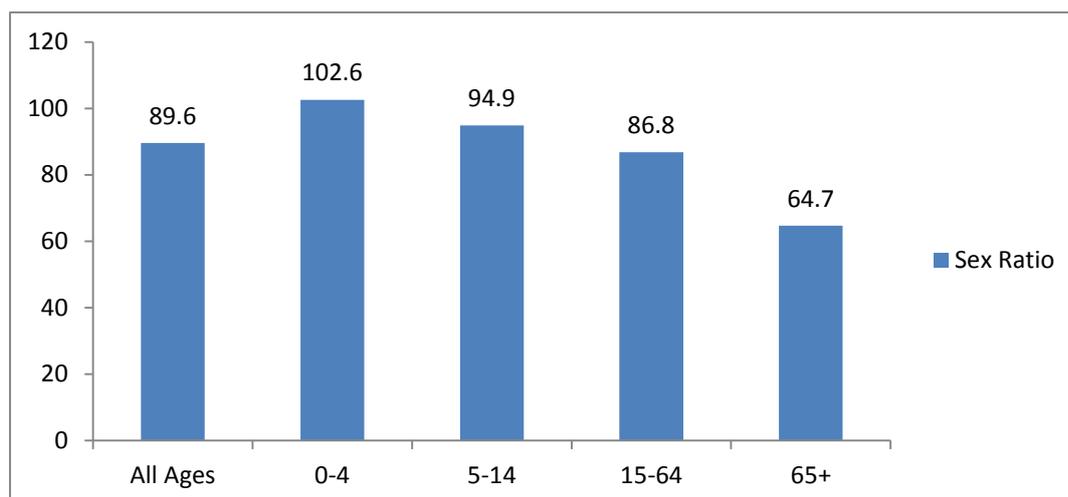
One of the important demographic tools for any developing country is the age dependency ratio. Table 2.1 indicates a total dependency ratio of 75.4 for the district. Thus, for every 100 people in the economically active group (15-64 years of age) there are 75.4 persons who are dependent on them. This is more than the regional estimate of 53.4. Males have a higher dependency ratio (78.3) than females (72.7). The dependency ratio in rural locality is slightly higher (75.7) than in urban locality (74.7).

2.2.2 Sex ratio

Figure 2.1 shows sex ratio of the district as 89.6; that is, for every 100 females, there are 89.6 males. This conforms to the estimates for the other districts in the region that there are more females than males. However, the 0-4 years age group depicts a different trend with the sex ratio being 100 females to 103 males. The ratio starts to decline from the age group (5-9 years). It may be attributed to a high mortality rate among male children than among female children at the early ages.

The Figure 2.1 shows that there are more males in the 0-14 age group (97.7) and the lowest is in the 65years and older age group with a sex ratio of 64.7.

Figure 2.1: Sex ratio of population in Ningo-Prampram



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition. Thus, the number and proportion of males and females in each age-group and type of locality can have considerable impact on the population's social and economic situation, both present and the future.

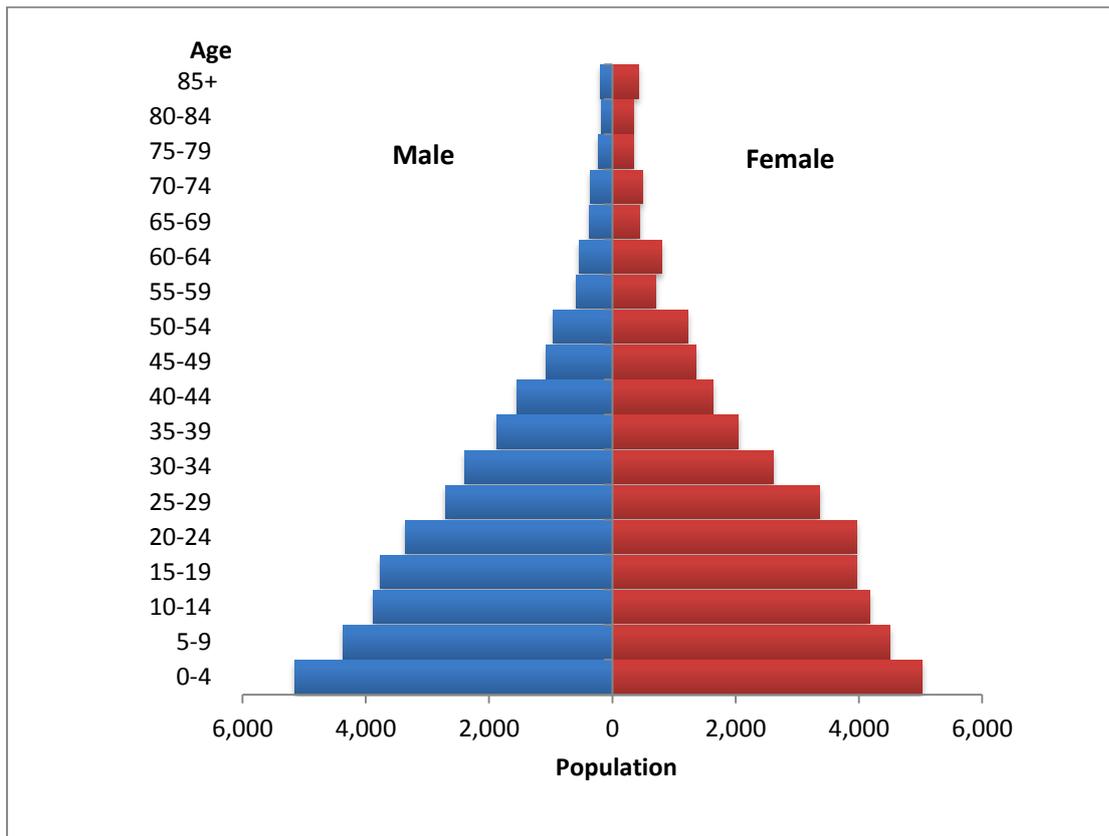
2.3.1 Population pyramid

The population pyramid (Figure 2.2) illustrates the age-sex structure of the Ningo-Prampram district. The pyramid shows a broad base and narrows as the population age increases. The phenomenon depicts youthful population with the age cohorts 0-4 years having a majority of the population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for males than for females. Thus, as age increases, the proportion of males becomes lower than that of females. However, for the age groups 0-4 years and 15-19 years, the proportions are higher

for males than for females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the district has the potential to grow in future. This has implications for the economic development of the district. This type of age structure is typical of many developing countries.

Figure 2.2 shows that the age-sex structure is broad based, comprising of concentration of children at younger ages. There are more males than females in the age group 0-4 years but the trend changes afterwards. This may be due to many factors including high mortality rate in male children than females in that age group.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The levels and changes in fertility, mortality and migration are important for socio-economic planning and policy adoption. In developing countries, such as, Ghana and for that matter Ningo-Prampram district where population registers are non-existent, censuses provide the comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. The aspects of migration, fertility and mortality covered by the 2010 PHC that are relevant for socio-economic planning and policy adoption in the Ningo- Prampram district are examined in this section.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 displays fertility rates for the districts in the Greater Accra region. The Ningo-Prampram district has a total fertility rate of 2.8 children per woman, a general fertility rate of 82.3 per thousand women and a crude birth rate of 22 per thousand women. These rates are

slightly higher than the regional estimates of 2.6, 75.7 and 22.7, respectively. The Ada West district has the highest total fertility rate (4.0) and general fertility rates (115.3) in the region with Ga South municipal having the highest crude birth rate (31.8). La Dade Kotopon municipal has the lowest total fertility rate (2.0), general fertility rate (61.0) and crude birth rate (18.9) in the region, followed by Accra Metropolis (2.1, 63.7 and 19.7, respectively).

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	26.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21.0
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2.0	61.0	18.9
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22.0
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4.0	115.3	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born, children surviving and sex

The 2010 PHC collected data on-“births and deaths in the last 12 months” and children ever born and children surviving to estimate fertility and mortality rates as indicators of the health status of the population. Table 2.3 shows female population aged 12 years and older, children ever born, children surviving and sex of children. Out of a total of 63,834 children ever born, males are 49.8 percent and females 50.2 percent. The total number of surviving children is 54,861 of which 49.2 percent are males and 50.8 percent females. The highest numbers of children ever born and children surviving are in the 25-54 years age groups and the lowest numbers are in the 12-14 years and 15-19 years age groups.

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

Age group	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	26,133	63,834	31,801	32,033	54,861	26,997	27,864
12 - 14	2,430	16	10	6	12	7	5
15 - 19	3,964	509	261	248	453	228	225
20 - 24	3,968	2,885	1,435	1,450	2,629	1,273	1,356
25 - 29	3,364	5,485	2,716	2,769	5,028	2,467	2,561
30 - 34	2,605	7,083	3,573	3,510	6,525	3,280	3,245
35 - 39	2,045	7,113	3,514	3,599	6,490	3,180	3,310
40 - 44	1,636	6,835	3,423	3,412	6,197	3,096	3,101
45 - 49	1,350	6,285	3,154	3,131	5,620	2,784	2,836
50 - 54	1,218	6,063	3,009	3,054	5,304	2,618	2,686
55 - 59	707	3,910	1,979	1,931	3,307	1,670	1,637
60 +	2,846	17,650	8,727	8,923	13,296	6,394	6,902

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is also one of the important dynamics of population. The 2010 PHC collected data on deaths in households in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census. Table 2.4 shows that 50 deaths occurred in the district with a crude death rate of 7.8 per thousand population. Accra metropolis has the highest number of deaths (7,276) with a crude death rate of 4.4 per thousand population while Adenta municipal has the lowest number of deaths (265) with a crude death rate of 3.4 per thousand population.

Table 2.4: Deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

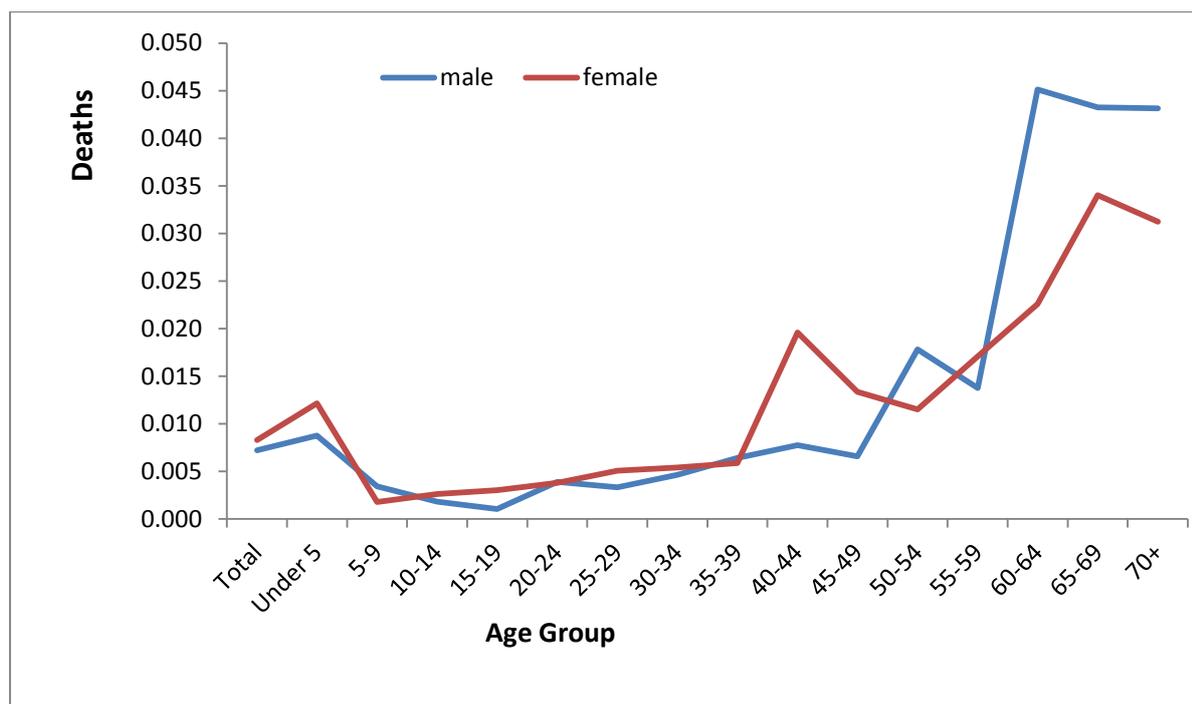
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific mortality rate

Figure 2.3 shows age specific death rates by sex in the Ningo-Prampram district in 2010. The graph indicates that, there is a higher mortality rate in female children under 5 years of age than their male counterparts. The graph depicts a sharp fall after the under 5 years age group indicating a massive reduction in female mortality. Figure 2.3 also shows a higher male deaths or mortality rate for 5-9 years age group than their female counterparts. In addition, males have higher mortality rate at ages 55-70 years and older, whereas females have higher mortality rate in the 35 -44 years age groups. The mortality rates for males and females are the same for the 20-24 years age group.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 shows the causes of deaths in households. From the table, there are 550 deaths in the district compare with the regional deaths of 17,363. Out of the total deaths in the district, 18.0 percent is caused by accident/violence/ homicide/suicide whiles 82.0 percent are due to other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of deaths in households

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is one of the components of population and its dynamics. Migration out of the district decreases the size of the population, while migration into the district increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on development. The measurement of migration can be done in a number of ways. The 2010 PHC measured migration with respect to birthplace and usual place of residence. Table 2.2 shows the migrants population and how long they have stayed in the district. The population of migrants is 26,074 or 36.8 percent of the total population. The highest proportion of the migrants have stayed in the district for 1-4 years (36.1%), followed by those who have stayed under one year (23.3%). The lowest proportion of the migrants have stayed for twenty years and more (11.1%).

About 41.9 percent of the migrants are born in the region, majorities of 53.6 percent are born elsewhere in another region and 4.5 percent are born outside Ghana. The highest proportion of migrants born elsewhere in another region are from Volta region (35.0%), followed by Eastern Region (30.1%), Central region (11.5%) and Ashanti (9.0%). The lowest proportion

are from Upper West Region(0.8%), followed by Upper East region (1.2%), Brong-Ahafo region (3.1%) and Northern Region (4.2%).

The highest proportion of the migrants who have stayed 20+ years in the district are among those from Eastern Region (13.9%), followed by Central Region (12.6%) and Upper West Region (11.2%). The highest proportion of migrants born outside Ghana (38.7%) have stayed in the district for under one year and the proportion decreases steadily as the years of stay increases to 5.7 percent for 20+ years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace and 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
All	26,074	23.3	36.1	16.0	13.5	11.1
Born elsewhere in the region	10,927	22.4	34.4	16.2	14.2	12.8
Born elsewhere in another region:	13,979					
Western	738	24.9	37.3	13.6	13.7	10.6
Central	1,608	22.6	36.5	14.9	13.4	12.6
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	4,893	22.0	41.7	17.6	11.4	7.3
Eastern	4,202	20.3	34.4	15.4	16.0	13.9
Ashanti	1,252	28.6	37.5	13.5	12.2	8.2
Brong-Ahafo	429	25.6	46.9	12.1	9.1	6.3
Northern	585	25.1	32.5	16.1	17.3	9.1
Upper East	165	29.1	38.8	10.9	12.1	9.1
Upper west	107	26.2	32.7	21.5	8.4	11.2
Outside Ghana	1,168	38.7	30.5	15.9	9.2	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Ghanaian households reflect social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by socio-cultural factors, such as, marriage, types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society. The structure and composition of households differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana. It is important that the household composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programmes and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it is important that statistics be provided on the household composition and structure, nationality, literacy, educational status, marital status, ethnicity and religious affiliation of the population in Ningo-Prampram district.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Structure

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

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Ningo Prampram District. The District has a household population of 68,521 with a total number of 14,627 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the District is 4.8 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.6 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion of households per house than rural dwellers. However, average household size for rural areas (5.4) is higher than urban areas (4.3).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Category	Total Country	Region	District				
			Total	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	68,521	28,820	42.1	39,701	57.9
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	6,924	47.3	7,703	52.7
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.1		1.3	
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.3		5.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and headship

Table 3.2 shows household composition and headship in the district. The total household population is 68,521 of which males are 47.2 percent and females 52.7 percent. The highest proportion of the household population are children (37.9%), followed by heads (21.3%), grandchildren (13.5%), other relatives (9.2%) and spouses (8.4%). Among male household population, 39.1 percent are children compared to 36.8 percent among female household population; 25.1 percent among male household population are heads compared to 18.0

percent among female household population and 14.1 percent of male household population are grandchildren compared to 12.9 percent among female household population. There are higher proportions of parent/parent in-law and son/daughter in-law among females in household population (1.1% and 0.8%, respectively) than they are among male household population (0.3% and 0.3%, respectively).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	68,521	100.0	32,345	100.0	36,176	100.0
Head	14,627	21.3	8,105	25.1	6,522	18.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,755	8.4	1,005	3.1	4,750	13.1
Child (son/daughter)	25,961	37.9	12,651	39.1	13,310	36.8
Parent/parent in-law	520	0.8	110	0.3	410	1.1
Son/daughter in-law	382	0.6	101	0.3	281	0.8
Grandchild	9,221	13.5	4,560	14.1	4,661	12.9
Brother/sister	3,420	5.0	1,652	5.1	1,768	4.9
Step child	594	0.9	288	0.9	306	0.8
Adopted/foster child	381	0.6	164	0.5	217	0.6
Other relative	6,298	9.2	2,927	9.0	3,371	9.3
Non-relative	1,362	2.0	782	2.4	580	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure and sex

Household structure is a classification of ties of affiliation among members. Table 3.3 shows the household population by structure and sex in the district. The population of nuclear family households are 37.6 percent and the remaining 62.4 percent of the population are in extended family households. Single parent extended family structure has the highest proportion of the population (25.1%), followed by nuclear (head/spouse/s/children) (22.4%), extended (head/spouses/children/head's relatives) (18.9%), head and other composition but no spouse (11.1%) and single parent nuclear (9.9%).

Table 3.3: Household structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	68,521	100.0	32,345	100.0	36,176	100.0
Nuclear	25,760	37.6	12,800	39.6	12,960	35.8
Head only	2,595	3.8	1,748	5.4	847	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,040	1.5	520	1.6	520	1.4
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	15,319	22.4	7,791	24.1	7,528	20.8
Single parent nuclear	6,806	9.9	2,741	8.5	4,065	11.2
Extended	42,761	62.4	19,545	60.4	23,216	64.2
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	12,938	18.9	6,402	19.8	6,536	18.1
Extended + non relatives	1,303	1.9	694	2.1	609	1.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,022	3.0	985	3.0	1,037	2.9
Single parent extended	17,169	25.1	6,941	21.5	10,228	28.3
Single parent extended + non relative	1,738	2.5	737	2.3	1,001	2.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,591	11.1	3,786	11.7	3,805	10.5

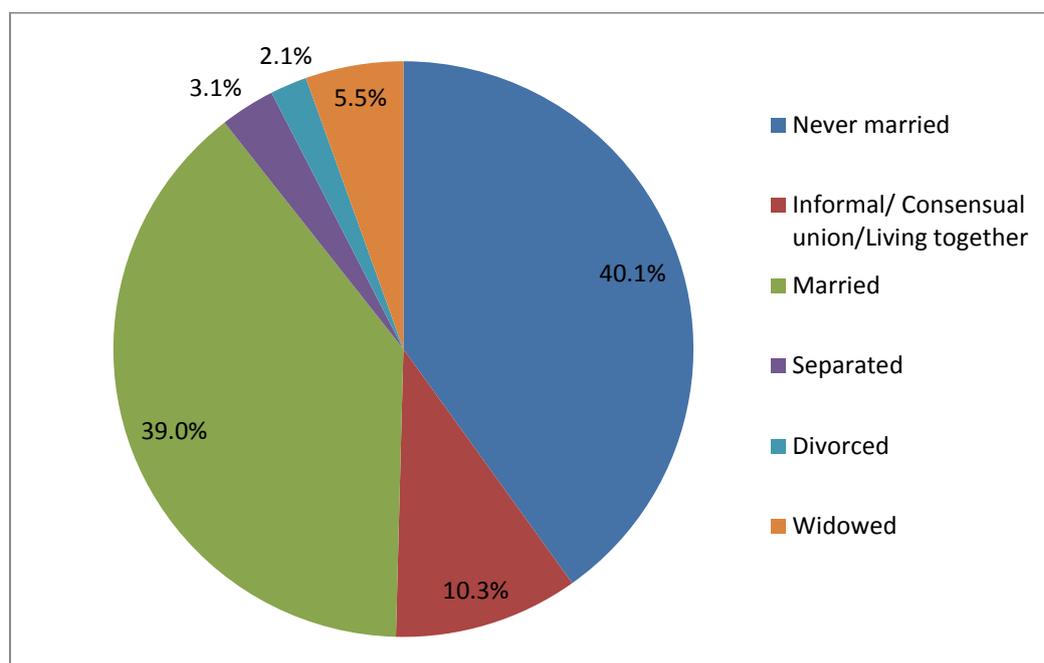
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration.

Fig 3.1 show marital status of persons 12 years and older in the district in 2010. About two-fifths (40.1%) of the population have never married, 39.0 percent are married and 10.3 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together. The proportion that are widowed is 5.5 percent, those separated are 3.1 percent and 2.1 percent are divorced.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.4 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older by age group in the district in 2010. The higher proportions 90.6 percent and 86.9 percent of those who have never married are in the age groups 12-14 years and 15-19 years, respectively; while the majority of those who are married 69.5 percent and 76.7 percent are in the age groups 40-44 years and 45-49 years, respectively. There are more females aged 65 years and older (56.5%) who are widowed than their male counterparts (13.0%).

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	48,442	100.0	40.1	10.3	39.0	3.1	2.1	5.5
10 - 14	4,618	100.0	90.6	1.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,735	100.0	86.9	3.8	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	7,320	100.0	65.5	10.9	21.2	1.4	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	6,074	100.0	35.4	17.8	42.1	2.6	1.4	0.7
30 - 34	4,996	100.0	15.8	17.8	59.0	4.1	1.9	1.4
35 - 39	3,919	100.0	8.1	16.2	65.5	4.6	3.1	2.4
40 - 44	3,189	100.0	4.2	12.5	69.5	5.8	3.8	4.1
45 - 49	2,416	100.0	3.4	10.0	67.7	6.8	4.6	7.5
50 - 54	2,174	100.0	3.1	9.8	63.8	6.9	5.4	10.9
55 - 59	1,294	100.0	2.3	8.7	60.1	6.0	5.6	17.2
60 - 64	1,338	100.0	2.2	6.8	57.4	6.2	6.0	21.4
65+	3,369	100.0	3.9	4.5	43.6	4.3	4.3	39.4
Male								
All	22,309	100.0	47.1	9.1	39.0	1.9	1.4	1.4
10 - 14	2,188	100.0	90.1	2.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,771	100.0	91.5	1.7	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	3,352	100.0	80.9	5.6	12.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
25 - 29	2,710	100.0	49.8	15.2	32.8	1.1	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	2,391	100.0	22.7	18.1	55.4	2.2	1.2	0.3
35 - 39	1,874	100.0	11.4	17.3	66.2	2.4	2.0	0.7
40 - 44	1,553	100.0	4.9	12.6	74.3	4.2	2.6	1.4
45 - 49	1,066	100.0	4.5	9.7	76.2	4.5	3.6	1.6
50 - 54	956	100.0	4.3	11.2	75.0	4.4	3.1	2.0
55 - 59	587	100.0	3.4	9.2	74.8	4.8	4.1	3.7
60 - 64	538	100.0	3.2	7.6	75.3	4.6	4.3	5.0
65+	1,323	100.0	5.7	5.3	66.5	4.8	4.7	13.0
Female								
All	26,133	100.0	34.1	11.3	39.0	4.1	2.6	8.9
10 - 14	2,430	100.0	91.1	1.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,964	100.0	82.4	5.8	10.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	3,968	100.0	52.6	15.4	28.4	2.3	0.7	0.6
25 - 29	3,364	100.0	23.8	19.9	49.6	3.7	2.0	1.0
30 - 34	2,605	100.0	9.4	17.5	62.3	5.8	2.6	2.3
35 - 39	2,045	100.0	5.1	15.1	64.9	6.6	4.2	4.1
40 - 44	1,636	100.0	3.6	12.4	65.0	7.3	5.0	6.7
45 - 49	1,350	100.0	2.6	10.2	61.0	8.6	5.4	12.1
50 - 54	1,218	100.0	2.2	8.8	55.1	8.8	7.1	18.0
55 - 59	707	100.0	1.4	8.3	47.9	7.1	6.8	28.4
60 - 64	800	100.0	1.5	6.3	45.4	7.3	7.1	32.5
65+	2,046	100.0	2.7	3.9	28.7	4.0	4.1	56.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

The level of education before marriage is important for the socio-economic status of a family. It is assumed that, where a couple is educated they turn to have a planned family and live happily. Table 3.5 shows marital status by level of education and sex in the district.

About 63.1 percent among the never married population have basic education and 12.0 percent have no education, compared with 46.5 percent and 36.1 percent, respectively, among the married population. The proportions among the never married population who have higher levels of education are also higher than the proportions among the married population except vocational/technical/commercial education where the proportion is higher among the married population (2.9%) than among the never married population (1.8%).

Among the never married male population, higher proportions have no education (12.5%) and basic education (63.6%) compared to the proportions among the female never married population (11.4% and 62.6%, respectively). Also the proportions among never married male population who have secondary education (14.3%) and vocational/technical/commercial education (1.9%) are higher than the proportions among the never married female population (13.1% and 1.6%, respectively). At higher levels of education, the proportions among the never married female population are higher than the proportions among the male never married population.

Among the married male population, a lower proportion have no education (27.7%) than the proportion among the female married population (43.3%). At any level of education, the proportion among the married male population is higher than that among the married female population.

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	48,442	100.0	29.4	51.9	9.5	2.3	4.3	2.7
Never married	19,431	100.0	12.0	63.1	13.7	1.8	5.4	4.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,990	100.0	41.2	48.3	5.9	2.0	2.1	0.4
Married	18,896	100.0	36.1	46.5	7.7	2.9	4.2	2.5
Separated	1,485	100.0	43.6	46.2	5.0	2.4	2.1	0.7
Divorced	995	100.0	44.7	41.7	5.5	3.1	3.8	1.1
Widowed	2,645	100.0	72.4	22.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.3
Male								
Total	22,309	100.0	21.7	55.2	11.9	2.9	4.7	3.6
Never married	10,516	100.0	12.5	63.6	14.3	1.9	3.8	3.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,039	100.0	32.4	50.4	9.2	3.4	3.8	0.8
Married	8,699	100.0	27.7	47.9	10.3	4.0	6.1	4.0
Separated	421	100.0	39.4	46.3	6.2	2.9	3.8	1.4
Divorced	312	100.0	32.7	46.5	7.7	4.8	5.4	2.9
Widowed	322	100.0	57.1	30.4	5.6	2.2	3.7	0.9
Female								
Total	26,133	100.0	35.9	49.1	7.4	1.7	3.9	2.0
Never married	8,915	100.0	11.4	62.6	13.1	1.6	7.2	4.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,951	100.0	47.3	46.9	3.6	1.1	0.9	0.2
Married	10,197	100.0	43.3	45.3	5.5	2.0	2.7	1.3
Separated	1,064	100.0	45.3	46.1	4.5	2.3	1.4	0.4
Divorced	683	100.0	50.2	39.5	4.5	2.3	3.1	0.3
Widowed	2,323	100.0	74.6	21.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status in the Ningo-Prampram district. Nearly eighty percent (78.1%) of the married population are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 18.7 percent are economically not active. Among those who have never married, 32.0 percent are employed, 3.8 percent are unemployed and 64.2 percent are economically not active. Except among the never married group where the lowest proportion are employed (32.0%), majority of the population in the rest of the categories are employed. Again, less than a quarter of the populations of the marital statuses are economically not active except for never married and the widowed populations who have higher proportions 64.2 percent and 43.9 percent, respectively. There are more males 82.2 percent than females 74.7 percent who are employed. However, more females 3.9 percent and 21.4 percent, respectively, are unemployed and economically not active than males 2.2 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively.

Table 3.6: Marital status of population 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status in the district

Sex/marital status	Total		Economically active		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	48,442	100.0	28,056	57.9	1,727	3.6	18,659	38.5
Never married	19,431	100.0	6,218	32.0	734	3.8	12,479	64.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,990	100.0	3,827	76.7	221	4.4	942	18.9
Married	18,896	100.0	14,766	78.1	593	3.1	3,537	18.7
Separated	1,485	100.0	1,105	74.4	77	5.2	303	20.4
Divorced	995	100.0	722	72.6	37	3.7	236	23.7
Widowed	2,645	100.0	1,418	53.6	65	2.5	1,162	43.9
Male								
Total	22,309	100.0	13,518	60.6	698	3.1	8,093	36.3
Never married	10,516	100.0	3,904	37.1	420	4.0	6,192	58.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,039	100.0	1,745	85.6	52	2.6	242	11.9
Married	8,699	100.0	7,148	82.2	194	2.2	1,357	15.6
Separated	421	100.0	333	79.1	8	1.9	80	19.0
Divorced	312	100.0	226	72.4	15	4.8	71	22.8
Widowed	322	100.0	162	50.3	9	2.8	151	46.9
Female								
Total	26,133	100.0	14,538	55.6	1,029	3.9	10,566	40.4
Never married	8,915	100.0	2,314	26.0	314	3.5	6,287	70.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,951	100.0	2,082	70.6	169	5.7	700	23.7
Married	10,197	100.0	7,618	74.7	399	3.9	2,180	21.4
Separated	1,064	100.0	772	72.6	69	6.5	223	21.0
Divorced	683	100.0	496	72.6	22	3.2	165	24.2
Widowed	2,323	100.0	1,256	54.1	56	2.4	1,011	43.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, by naturalization and by dual nationality. Table 3.7 shows the nationality of population in the district in 2010. About 97.7 percent are Ghanaians as follows: by birth 94.9 percent, by naturalization 0.7 percent and by dual nationality 2.1 percent. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the population is 2.3 percent of which 1.0 percent are

ECOWAS nationals and 0.5 percent are other Africans. There are more Ghanaians among female population (98.3%) than among male population (97.1%). The difference is from female Ghanaians by birth (95.5%) compared to male Ghanaians by birth (94.3%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	70,923	100.0	33,514	100.0	37,409	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	67,325	94.9	31,606	94.3	35,719	95.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,514	2.1	713	2.1	801	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	488	0.7	232	0.7	256	0.7
ECOWAS	740	1.0	408	1.2	332	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	320	0.5	161	0.5	159	0.4
Other	536	0.8	394	1.2	142	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of population in the district by sex. The population is largely Christians (86.1%) as follows: Pentecostal/charismatic 53.4 percent, protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, etc.) 17.5 percent, Catholic 3.4 percent and others 11.8 percent. The proportion of population that is not affiliated to any religion is 6.5 percent. Those affiliated to Islam are 4.1 percent and to traditional religion are 2.1 percent of the population.

Among the female population, a higher proportion (87.9%) is Christians than among the male population (84.1%). While among the male population, higher proportions have no religion (7.9%) and affiliated to Islam (4.6%) than the proportions among female population (5.2% and 3.7%, respectively).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,923	100.0	33,514	100.0	37,409	100.0
No religion	4,598	6.5	2,637	7.9	1,961	5.2
Catholic	2,386	3.4	1,312	3.9	1,074	2.9
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,434	17.5	5,859	17.5	6,575	17.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	37,889	53.4	17,175	51.2	20,714	55.4
Other Christian	8,362	11.8	3,859	11.5	4,503	12.0
Islam	2,932	4.1	1,540	4.6	1,392	3.7
Traditionalist	1,515	2.1	691	2.1	824	2.2
Other	807	1.1	441	1.3	366	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

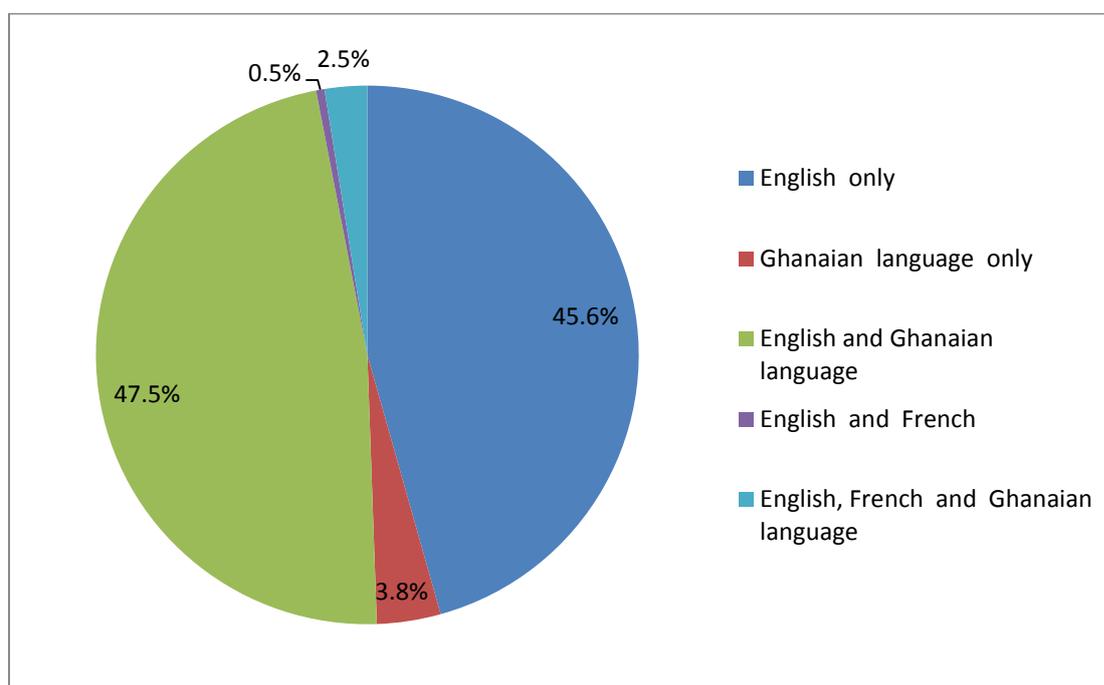
Education is an important aspect of social development of which Ningo-Prampram district is no exception. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for society wellbeing. Ningo-Prampram District Assembly places more emphasis on education and educational policies in order to accelerate development in the district and achieve the MDG 2 goal of universal primary education by 2015.

3.6.1 Literacy

A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language. Data on literacy are collected for persons 11 years and older in the population.

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.2 show literacy of the population in the district. About 71.2 percent of the population are literate and the remaining 28.8 percent are not literate. Of the literate population, 47.5 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 45.6 percent are literate in English only and 3.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Those who are literate in English/French and Ghanaian language are 2.5 percent and 0.5 percent are literate in English and French.

Figure 3.2: Population literate by language of literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the female population, higher proportions are literate in English only (46.6%) and Ghanaian language only (4.7%) than among the male population (44.7% and 3.0%, respectively). Among the male literate population, 50.1 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language compared to 44.8 percent among the female literate population.

Considering Literacy by age, majority of the population aged 11-14 and 15-16 are literate in English language only, while majority of the population aged 35 years and older are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. The study of Ghanaian language among the youth should be encouraged in order to preserve our heritage. Similar patterns are observed for both male and female.

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

Age/Sex/	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	14,386	35,484	100.0	45.6	3.8	47.5	0.5	2.5
11-14	587	5,459	100.0	60.3	2.4	35.4	0.4	1.6
15-19	863	6,872	100.0	48.6	1.9	45.5	0.5	3.6
20-24	1,320	6,000	100.0	40.5	2.5	50.3	1.1	5.6
25-29	1,564	4,510	100.0	44.9	3.9	49.6	0.2	1.3
30-34	1,583	3,413	100.0	44.2	5.4	48.9	0.4	1.2
35-39	1,446	2,473	100.0	42.5	5.7	50.0	0.6	1.1
40-44	1,254	1,935	100.0	41.4	6.9	50.0	0.3	1.3
45-49	1,000	1,416	100.0	39.8	5.9	52.8	0.4	1.1
50-54	981	1,193	100.0	36.7	6.2	54.7	0.1	2.3
55-59	556	738	100.0	34.6	6.5	57.2	0.3	1.5
60-64	761	577	100.0	31.5	6.8	59.8	0.9	1.0
65+	2,471	898	100.0	34.5	6.9	57.1	0.2	1.2
Male								
Total	4,907	18,112	100.0	44.7	3.0	50.1	0.5	1.7
11-14	276	2,622	100.0	60.3	2.1	36.0	0.4	1.3
15-19	413	3,358	100.0	48.9	1.4	47.5	0.4	1.8
20-24	504	2,848	100.0	42.0	2.1	52.1	0.9	2.8
25-29	549	2,161	100.0	42.8	3.1	52.3	0.4	1.5
30-34	548	1,843	100.0	43.1	3.5	51.7	0.5	1.2
35-39	509	1,365	100.0	40.7	3.9	53.5	0.7	1.3
40-44	434	1,119	100.0	39.4	5.4	53.4	0.4	1.4
45-49	292	774	100.0	39.0	4.1	55.2	0.3	1.4
50-54	290	666	100.0	34.5	4.8	57.8	0.0	2.9
55-59	156	431	100.0	29.7	5.1	62.4	0.5	2.3
60-64	201	337	100.0	31.2	4.2	62.9	0.9	0.9
Female								
Total	9,479	17,372	100.0	46.6	4.7	44.8	0.5	3.4
11-14	311	2,837	100.0	60.3	2.7	34.8	0.4	1.9
15-19	450	3,514	100.0	48.3	2.3	43.5	0.6	5.4
20-24	816	3,152	100.0	39.2	2.8	48.7	1.2	8.2
25-29	1,015	2,349	100.0	46.9	4.6	47.2	0.1	1.2
30-34	1,035	1,570	100.0	45.4	7.6	45.7	0.2	1.1
35-39	937	1,108	100.0	44.9	8.0	45.7	0.5	0.9
40-44	820	816	100.0	44.2	9.1	45.3	0.1	1.2
45-49	708	642	100.0	40.8	8.1	49.8	0.6	0.6
50-54	691	527	100.0	39.5	8.0	50.9	0.2	1.5
55-59	400	307	100.0	41.4	8.5	49.8	0.0	0.3
60-64	560	240	100.0	32.1	10.4	55.4	0.8	1.3
65+	1,736	310	100.0	35.5	11.0	52.6	0.0	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education

The level of education for persons 3 years and older is shown in Table 3.10. Almost half (48.3%) of the population currently attending school are in Primary, 16.1 percent are in JSS/JHS, 13.4 percent are in Kindergarten and 7.0 percent and 5.9 percent are in secondary and tertiary institutions, respectively. There are no marked differences in current school attendance by sex except at the tertiary level where the proportion among females (7.3%) is higher than that among males (4.5%).

Table 3.10 also shows that 31.0 percent of the population attended JSS/JHS in the past with a higher proportion among females (33.9%) than among males (28.4%). Those who attended primary school in the past are 25.1 percent, and a higher proportion are among females (30.4%) than the proportion among males (20.2%). On the whole, more females attended primary and JSS/JHS in the past than their male counterparts. On the other hand, more males than females completed secondary and tertiary levels than their female counterparts.

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

Level of Education	Currently Attending						Past Attendance					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	23858	100.0	11802	100.0	12056	100.0	22839	100.0	11830	100.0	11009	100.0
Nursery	2030	8.5	1052	8.9	978	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3193	13.4	1547	13.1	1646	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	11515	48.3	5709	48.4	5806	48.2	5728	25.1	2386	20.2	3342	30.4
JSS/JHS	3847	16.1	2001	17.0	1846	15.3	7089	31.0	3361	28.4	3728	33.9
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4241	18.6	2426	20.5	1815	16.5
SSS/SHS	1676	7.0	871	7.4	805	6.7	2136	9.4	1235	10.4	901	8.2
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	782	3.4	547	4.6	235	2.1
Voc./Tech./Commercial	121	0.5	61	0.5	60	0.5	973	4.3	593	5.0	380	3.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	71	0.3	33	0.3	38	0.3	449	2.0	281	2.4	168	1.5
Tertiary	1405	5.9	528	4.5	877	7.3	1441	6.3	1001	8.5	440	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristic of population is important for development planning and other purposes. They are also development indicators to determine how government is able to manage the population and national resources in order to provide the needs of the population and thereby achieve the human development goals.

The economic characteristics of a population also help in examining population and development interventions so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development policies have been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries, including Ghana and for that matter Ningo-Prampram district. It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of Ningo-Prampram district are discussed in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment status and sector, occupation and industry.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Data on economic activity were collected from persons 15 years and older who worked for pay (cash or kind), profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census night. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the economic activity status by sex of the population in Ningo-Prampram District. About 66.8 percent of the population are economically active and the remaining 33.2 percent are economically not active. About 94.1 percent of the economically active population are employed and 5.9 percent are unemployed.

Among the male population, 69.4 percent are economically active and 30.6 percent are not active compared to 64.7 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively, among the female population. Among the male economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed and 5.0 percent are unemployed compared to 93.3 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively, among the female economically active population.

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	43,824	100.0	20,121	100.0	23,703	100.0
Economically active	29,294	66.8	13,961	69.4	15,333	64.7
<i>Employed</i>	<i>27,573</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>13,267</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>14,306</i>	<i>93.3</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>25,820</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>12,591</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>13,229</i>	<i>92.5</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,670</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>7.2</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,721</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1,027</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>49.0</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>51.0</i>
Economically not active	14,530	33.2	6,160	30.6	8,370	35.3
Did home duties (household chore)	3,642	25.1	1,016	16.5	2,626	31.4
Full time education	7,086	48.8	3,653	59.3	3,433	41.0
Pensioner/Retired	405	2.8	267	4.3	138	1.6
Disabled/Sick	590	4.1	230	3.7	360	4.3
Too old/young	1,540	10.6	442	7.2	1,098	13.1
Other	1,267	8.7	552	9.0	715	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age and sex

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex in the district in 2010. The proportion of the employed economically active population by age group increases steadily from 20.6 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 88.0 percent among the 40-44 years age group and declines also steadily to 46.8 percent among the 65+ years age group.

Among the economically active male population, the proportion employed increases steadily from 22.1 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 92.1 percent among the 40-44 years age group and declines to 52.4 percent among the 65+ years age group. The trend in proportions among the economically active employed females is similar to that of males except that the proportion peaks at 85.3 percent among the 45-49 years age group.

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

Sex/age group	All Status		Economically active employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	43,824	100.0	27,573	62.9	1,721	3.90	14,530	33.2
15-19	7,735	100.0	1,595	20.6	238	3.10	5,902	76.3
20-24	7,320	100.0	3,618	49.4	478	6.60	3,224	44.0
25-29	6,074	100.0	4,521	74.4	396	6.50	1,157	19.1
30-34	4,996	100.0	4,124	82.5	209	4.20	663	13.3
35-39	3,919	100.0	3,405	86.9	120	3.10	394	10.0
40-44	3,189	100.0	2,806	88.0	70	2.20	313	9.8
45-49	2,416	100.0	2,121	87.8	54	2.20	241	10.0
50-54	2,174	100.0	1,847	85.0	43	2.00	284	13.0
55-59	1,294	100.0	1,036	80.1	26	2.00	232	17.9
60-64	1,338	100.0	923	69.0	50	3.70	365	27.3
65+	3,369	100.0	1,577	46.8	37	1.10	1,755	52.1
Male								
Total	20,121	100.0	13,267	65.9	694	3.50	6,160	30.6
15-19	3,771	100.0	833	22.1	81	2.10	2,857	75.8
20-24	3,352	100.0	1,704	50.8	195	5.80	1,453	43.4
25-29	2,710	100.0	2,099	77.5	162	6.00	449	16.1
30-34	2,391	100.0	2,088	87.3	84	3.50	219	9.2
35-39	1,874	100.0	1,724	92.0	48	2.60	102	5.4
40-44	1,553	100.0	1,430	92.1	27	1.70	96	6.2
45-49	1,066	100.0	969	90.9	22	2.10	75	7.0
50-54	956	100.0	842	88.1	25	2.60	89	9.3
55-59	587	100.0	497	84.6	11	1.90	79	13.5
60-64	538	100.0	388	72.1	22	4.10	128	23.8
65+	1,323	100.0	693	52.4	17	1.30	613	46.3
Female								
Total	23,703	100.0	14,306	60.4	1,027	4.30	8,370	35.3
15-19	3,964	16.7	762	19.2	157	4.00	3,045	76.8
20-24	3,968	16.7	1,914	48.2	283	7.10	1,771	44.6
25-29	3,364	14.2	2,422	72.0	234	7.00	708	21.0
30-34	2,605	11.0	2,036	78.2	125	4.80	444	17.0
35-39	2,045	8.6	1,681	82.2	72	3.50	292	14.3
40-44	1,636	6.9	1,376	84.1	43	2.60	217	13.3
45-49	1,350	5.7	1,152	85.3	32	2.40	166	12.3
50-54	1,218	5.1	1,005	82.5	18	1.50	195	16.0
55-59	707	3.0	539	76.2	15	2.10	153	21.6
60-64	800	3.4	535	66.9	28	3.50	237	29.6
65+	2,046	8.6	884	43.2	20	1.00	1,142	55.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. In the census, this was asked of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period.

Table 4.3 shows the employed population by occupation in Ningo-Prampram district. The highest proportion of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery

workers (28.5%), followed by service and sales 24.0 percent, craft and related trades (21.8%) and other occupations accounted for the remaining 0.7 percent. There are more males (36.2%) in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations than their female counterparts (21.4%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of females (37.8%) than males (9.0%) are in service and sales occupation. Among the employed females, 3.0 percent are managers compared to 2.7 percent among the employed males.

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

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	27,573	100.0	13,267	100.0	14,306	100.0
Managers	781	2.8	355	2.7	426	3.0
Professionals	1,304	4.7	740	5.6	564	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	627	2.3	511	3.9	116	0.8
Clerical support workers	326	1.2	184	1.4	142	1.0
Service and sales workers	6,609	24.0	1,196	9.0	5,413	37.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7,861	28.5	4,799	36.2	3,062	21.4
Craft and related trades workers	6,024	21.8	2,808	21.2	3,216	22.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,973	7.2	1,826	13.8	147	1.0
Elementary occupations	1,869	6.8	656	4.9	1,213	8.5
Other occupations	199	0.7	192	1.4	7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at a workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Table 4.4 shows the industry of employed population 15 years and older by sex in the district. About 29.0 percent of the employed population work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 17.9 percent work in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, and motor cycles industry and 15.7 percent are in manufacturing industry. The highest proportion (26.9%) of the employed female population work in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industry, while majority of the employed males work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

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

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	27,573	100.0	13,267	100.0	14,306	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	8,004	29.0	4,929	37.2	3,075	21.5
Mining and quarrying	736	2.7	449	3.4	287	2.0
Manufacturing	4,321	15.7	1,254	9.5	3,067	21.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	52	0.2	47	0.4	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	95	0.3	51	0.4	44	0.3
Construction	1,698	6.2	1,642	12.4	56	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,934	17.9	1,087	8.2	3,847	26.9
Transportation and storage	1,653	6.0	1,574	11.9	79	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,136	7.7	180	1.4	1,956	13.7
Information and communication	97	0.4	73	0.6	24	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	172	0.6	108	0.8	64	0.4
Real estate activities	54	0.2	47	0.4	7	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	181	0.7	138	1.0	43	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	200	0.7	152	1.1	48	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	465	1.7	389	2.9	76	0.5
Education	873	3.2	414	3.1	459	3.2
Human health and social work activities	228	0.8	103	0.8	125	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	179	0.6	157	1.2	22	0.2
Other service activities	1,304	4.7	392	3.0	912	6.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services-producing activities of households for own use	187	0.7	78	0.6	109	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided in the 2010 PHC: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

Table 4.5 show employment status of employed population 15 years and older in the district. The self-employed without employees accounts for the highest proportion (62.4%) of the employed population, followed by employees (21.5%), contributing family workers (6.0%) and self-employed with employee/s (4.8%).

Higher proportions among employed females are self-employed without employees (73.7%) and contributing family workers (7.0%) compared to their male counterparts (50.3% and 4.9%, respectively), Higher proportions among employed males are employees (32.7%), casual workers (3.4%) and self-employed with employee/s (5.8%) than their female counterparts (11.0%, 0.9% and 4.0%, respectively).

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	27,573	100.0	13,267	100.0	14,306	100.0
Employee	5,919	21.5	4,344	32.7	1,575	11.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	17,219	62.4	6,672	50.3	10,547	73.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,334	4.8	763	5.8	571	4.0
Casual worker	580	2.1	447	3.4	133	0.9
Contributing family worker	1,650	6.0	649	4.9	1,001	7.0
Apprentice	660	2.4	287	2.2	373	2.6
Domestic employee (house help)	171	0.6	76	0.6	95	0.7
Other	40	0.1	29	0.2	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the employed population 15 year and older in the district. The majority of the employed population (85.0%) are in the private informal sector; among females 91.3 percent and among males 78.1 percent are employed in the private informal sector. The private formal sector employs 9.1 percent of the population; a higher proportion among males (13.5%) are in this sector than the proportion among females (4.7%). The public (government) sector accounts for 5.2 percent of the employed population; the proportion among employed males (7.0%) is higher than that among employed females (3.5%).

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	27,573	100.0	13,267	100.0	14,306	100.0
Public (government)	1,423	5.2	926	7.0	497	3.5
Private/formal	2,503	9.1	1,831	13.8	672	4.7
Private/informal	23,432	85.0	10,368	78.1	13,064	91.3
Semi-public/parastatal	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (local and international)	189	0.7	121	0.9	68	0.5
Other international organisations	10	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

During the 2010 PHC, data were collected from persons aged 12 years and older and households on ownership of mobile phones, usage of internet facilities, ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Internet Facility Usage

Table 5.1 shows the ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet facilities in the district. About 52.9 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. Among males, 60.2 percent own mobile phones compared to 46.7 percent among females. About 8.7 percent of the population use internet facility. Among males, the proportion is 10.7 percent compared to 7.1 percent among females.

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	48,442	100.0	25,634	52.9	4,235	8.7
Male	22,309	46.1	13,435	60.2	2,383	10.7
Female	26,133	53.9	12,199	46.7	1,852	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows that 7.5 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers. Among male-headed households, 9.5 percent have desktop/laptop computers compared to 5.0 percent among female-headed households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,627	100.0	1,095	7.5
Male	8,105	55.4	768	9.5
Female	6,522	44.6	327	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) are those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (GSS, 2012). As a result, PWD face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential.

In Ghana, PWDs are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people with no disabilities (World Health Organization, (2011). During the 2010 PHC data were collected on persons with disability. Discussed in this chapter are population with disability, types of disability, economic activity and level of education and literacy of population with disability.

6.2 Population with Disability

Persons with disability are 1,499 or 2.1 percent of the total population. Among females, 2.3 percent have disability compared to 1.9 percent among males. The proportion of persons with disability in urban locality is 2.2 percent compared to 2.0 percent in rural locality (Table 6.1).

6.3 Types of Disability

Six types of disability are identified in the 2010 Population and Housing Census as shown in Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1. Sight disability is the most common type, 42.9 percent of the population with disability, followed by physical (34.2%), speech (17.6%) and hearing (13.9%). The lowest proportion is emotional disability (11.7%), followed by intellectual disability (12.1%).

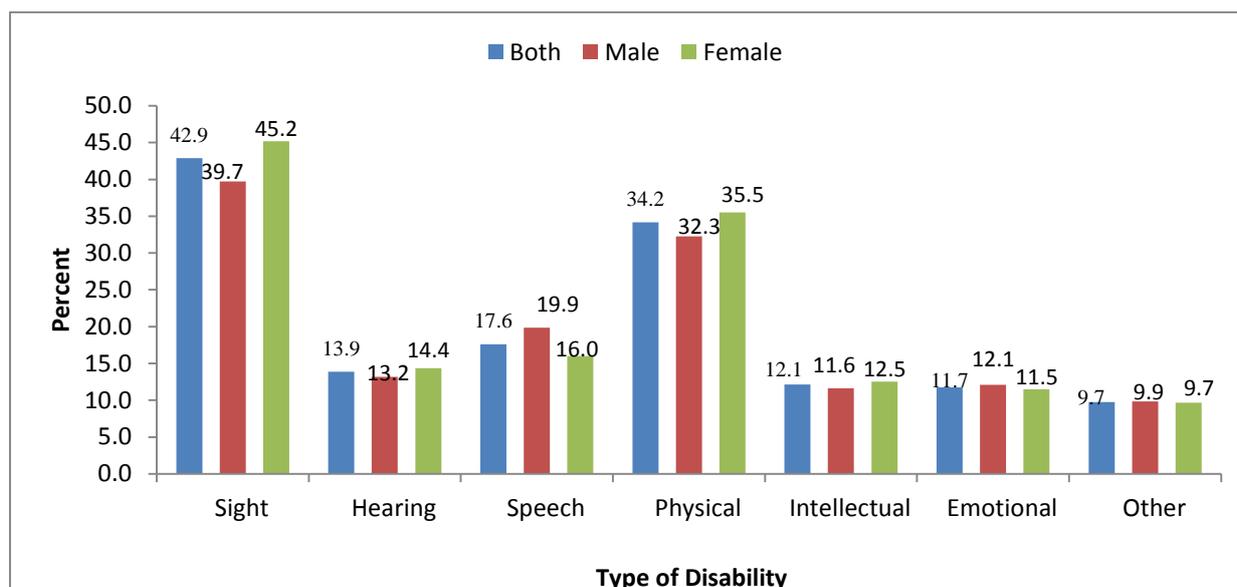
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	70,923	100.0	33,514	100.0	37,409	100.0
No disability	69,424	97.9	32,885	98.1	36,539	97.7
With disability	1,499	2.1	629	1.9	870	2.3
Sight	643	42.9	250	39.7	393	45.2
Hearing	208	13.9	83	13.2	125	14.4
Speech	264	17.6	125	19.9	139	16.0
Physical	512	34.2	203	32.3	309	35.5
Intellectual	182	12.1	73	11.6	109	12.5
Emotional	176	11.7	76	12.1	100	11.5
Other	146	9.7	62	9.9	84	9.7
Urban						
Total	29,559	100.0	13,688	100.0	15,871	100.0
No disability	28,906	97.8	13,424	98.1	15,482	97.5
With disability	653	2.2	264	1.9	389	2.5
Sight	269	41.2	94	35.6	175	45.0
Hearing	78	11.9	30	11.4	48	12.3
Speech	108	16.5	49	18.6	59	15.2
Physical	241	36.9	93	35.2	148	38.0
Intellectual	74	11.3	30	11.4	44	11.3
Emotional	75	11.5	33	12.5	42	10.8
Other	34	5.2	15	5.7	19	4.9
Rural						
Total	41,364	100.0	19,826	100.0	21,538	100.0
No disability	40,518	98.0	19,461	98.2	21,057	97.8
With disability	846	2.0	365	1.8	481	2.2
Sight	374	44.2	156	42.7	218	45.3
Hearing	130	15.4	53	14.5	77	16.0
Speech	156	18.4	76	20.8	80	16.6
Physical	271	32.0	110	30.1	161	33.5
Intellectual	108	12.8	43	11.8	65	13.5
Emotional	101	11.9	43	11.8	58	12.1
Other	112	13.2	47	12.9	65	13.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among females with disability, 45.2 percent have sight disability compared with 39.7 percent among males. The proportions of females with physical (35.5%), hearing (14.4%) and intellectual (12.5%) disabilities are higher than their male counterparts (34.2%, 13.9%, and 12.1%, respectively). The type of disability with a higher proportion among males than females is speech, 19.9 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.1: Population with disability by type and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the population with disability and economic activity in the district. About 47.8 percent are economically active and the remaining majority of 52.2 percent are economically not active. Among males with disability, the economically active proportion is 51.8 percent and those who are not active are 48.2 percent compared with 45.1 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively, among females with disability.

About 44.9 percent of the economically active persons with disability are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed. Among the economically active males, 49.4 percent are employed and 2.4 percent are unemployed compared with 42.0 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, among females with disability.

The highest proportion of the employed (49.7%) is among persons with hearing disability, followed by sight disability (49.2%), speech disability (45.0%) and emotional disability (40.3%). The lowest proportion of the employed are among persons with intellectual disability (28.0%), followed by physical disability (29.5%).

Among males with disability, the order of proportions employed by type is hearing (59.3%), sight (54.1%), speech (48.1%) and physical (34.5%); among females, the order of the proportions employed is different; sight is (46.2%), emotional (46.1%), hearing (44.0%), speech (42.6%) and physical (26.4%).

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

Sex/disability	Population		Economically active		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	43,824	100.0	27,573	62.9	1,721	3.9	14,530	33.2
No disability	42,591	100.0	27,019	63.4	1,686	4.0	13,886	32.6
With a disability	1,233	100.0	554	44.9	35	2.8	644	52.2
Sight	543	100.0	267	49.2	13	2.4	263	48.4
Hearing	159	100.0	79	49.7	3	1.9	77	48.4
Speech	180	100.0	81	45.0	8	4.4	91	50.6
Physical	437	100.0	129	29.5	11	2.5	297	68.0
Intellectual	132	100.0	37	28.0	4	3.1	91	68.9
Emotional	134	100.0	54	40.3	1	0.7	79	59.0
Other	102	100.0	40	39.2	2	2.0	60	58.8
Male								
Total	20,121	100.0	13,267	65.9	694	3.4	6,160	30.6
No disability	19,629	100.0	13,024	66.4	682	3.5	5,923	30.2
With a disability	492	100.0	243	49.4	12	2.4	237	48.2
Sight	205	100.0	111	54.1	2	1.0	92	44.9
Hearing	59	100.0	35	59.3	2	3.4	22	37.3
Speech	79	100.0	38	48.1	5	6.3	36	45.6
Physical	168	100.0	58	34.5	4	2.4	106	63.1
Intellectual	53	100.0	18	34.0	1	1.9	34	64.2
Emotional	58	100.0	19	32.8	1	1.7	38	65.5
Female								
Total	23,703	100.0	14,306	60.4	1,027	4.3	8,370	35.3
No disability	22,962	100.0	13,995	60.9	1,004	4.4	7,963	34.7
With a disability	741	100.0	311	42.0	23	3.1	407	54.9
Sight	338	100.0	156	46.2	11	3.3	171	50.6
Hearing	100	100.0	44	44.0	1	1.0	55	55.0
Speech	101	100.0	43	42.6	3	3.0	55	54.5
Physical	269	100.0	71	26.4	7	2.6	191	71.0
Intellectual	79	100.0	19	24.1	3	3.8	57	72.2
Emotional	76	100.0	35	46.1	0	0.0	41	53.9
Other	63	100.0	24	38.1	2	3.2	37	58.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

Literacy and education are fundamental indicators for a country's human capital development. The collection of data on these indicators in a census is, therefore, significant for any country.

Table 6.3 presents the distribution of the population three years and older by level of education and disability type. The table indicates that about half (50.6%) of persons with various forms of disability in the district have never attended school compared with two in ten of the total population as well as among persons with no disability. More females with disability has never been to school compared with their male counterparts (59.3% and 38.4% respectively). Persons with Physical and intellectual disability are among the highest who have never been to school.

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	64,527	17,938	5,213	32,333	9,043	100.0	27.8	8.1	50.1	14.0
No disability	63,078	17,205	5,187	31,792	8,894	100.0	27.3	8.2	50.4	14.1
With a disability	1,449	733	26	541	149	100.0	50.6	1.8	37.3	10.3
Sight	623	306	8	236	73	100.0	49.1	1.3	37.9	11.7
Hearing	199	114	6	59	20	100.0	57.3	3.0	29.6	10.1
Speech	250	134	12	81	23	100.0	53.6	4.8	32.4	9.2
Physical	492	286	9	167	30	100.0	58.1	1.8	33.9	6.1
Intellectual	167	98	4	54	11	100.0	58.7	2.4	32.3	6.6
Emotional	164	79	5	64	16	100.0	48.2	3.0	39.0	9.8
Other	137	73	2	53	9	100.0	53.3	1.5	38.7	6.6
Male										
Total	30,279	6,711	2,591	15,835	5,142	100.0	22.2	8.6	52.3	17.0
No disability	29,677	6,480	2,580	15,562	5,055	100.0	21.8	8.7	52.4	17.0
With a disability	602	231	11	273	87	100.0	38.4	1.8	45.3	14.5
Sight	238	85	3	110	40	100.0	35.7	1.3	46.2	16.8
Hearing	80	41	3	25	11	100.0	51.2	3.8	31.3	13.8
Speech	117	55	5	42	15	100.0	47.0	4.3	35.9	12.8
Physical	193	81	4	87	21	100.0	42.0	2.1	45.1	10.9
Intellectual	67	32	1	26	8	100.0	47.8	1.5	38.8	11.9
Emotional	71	30	2	30	9	100.0	42.3	2.8	42.3	12.7
Other	56	28	0	24	4	100.0	50.0	0.0	42.9	7.1

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
Female										
Total	34,248	11,227	2,622	16,498	3,901	100.0	32.8	7.7	48.2	11.4
No disability	33,401	10,725	2,607	16,230	3,839	100.0	32.1	7.8	48.6	11.5
With a disability	847	502	15	268	62	100.0	59.3	1.8	31.6	7.3
Sight	385	221	5	126	33	100.0	57.4	1.3	32.7	8.6
Hearing	119	73	3	34	9	100.0	61.3	2.5	28.6	7.6
Speech	133	79	7	39	8	100.0	59.4	5.3	29.3	6.0
Physical	299	205	5	80	9	100.0	68.6	1.7	26.8	3.0
Intellectual	100	66	3	28	3	100.0	66.0	3.0	28.0	3.0
Emotional	93	49	3	34	7	100.0	52.7	3.2	36.6	7.5
Other	81	45	2	29	5	100.0	55.6	2.5	35.8	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goal One (MDG 1) in Ghana where agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. Despite the importance of agriculture, it is the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO 2012). Any strategy towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes. It employs more than half of the population on a formal and informal basis and contributes largely to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and export earnings. The 2010 PHC collected data on the following agricultural activities; crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows households that are engaged in agricultural activities and type of locality in the district in 2010. Agricultural households are 33.7 percent of total households in the district. In urban locality, the agricultural households are 22.9 percent and in rural locality they are 43.5 percent.

About 84.8 percent of the agricultural households engage in crop farming, 43.9 percent rear livestock, 1.0 percent plant trees and 0.2 percent are in fish farming. Higher proportions among rural agricultural households engage in crop farming (90.1%) and tree planting (1.2%) compared to the proportions among urban agricultural households (73.6% and 0.6%, respectively). In livestock rearing, higher proportion among urban agricultural households engage in this activity (45.8%) than the proportion among rural households (43.0%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Categories	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	14,627	100.0	6,924	100.0	7,703	100.0
Households not in agriculture	9,694	66.3	5,341	77.1	4,353	56.5
Households in agriculture	4,933	33.7	1,583	22.9	3,350	43.5
Crop farming	4,183	84.8	1,165	73.6	3,018	90.1
Tree planting	50	1.0	10	0.6	40	1.2
Livestock rearing	2,166	43.9	725	45.8	1,441	43.0
Fish farming	8	0.2	3	0.2	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 shows livestock rearing and keepers in the district. Of the total number of livestock reared, chicken are 50.6 percent, cattle are 17.4 percent, goats are 17.3 percent, sheep 4.0 percent and pigs 2.2 percent. The proportions of many of the other livestock reared is less than 1.0 percent each. About 42.9 percent of livestock keepers rear chicken, 30.9 percent

keep goats, 6.8 percent rear cattle, 5.3 percent keep pigs and 4.8 percent rear sheep. The average number of livestock per keeper is 57 for cattle, 26 for chicken; guinea fowl is 18, 19 for sheep, 12 for goats, and 9 for pigs.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Livestock		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	75,991	100.0	3,416	100.0	22
Beehives	150	0.2	2	0.1	75
Cattle	13,259	17.4	233	6.8	57
Chicken	38,468	50.6	1,465	42.9	26
Dove	189	0.2	8	0.2	24
Duck	1,064	1.4	55	1.6	19
Goat	13,154	17.3	1,057	30.9	12
Grass-cutter	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Guinea fowl	1,403	1.8	80	2.3	18
Ostrich	384	0.5	16	0.5	24
Pig	1,678	2.2	181	5.3	9
Rabbit	67	0.1	4	0.1	17
Sheep	3,074	4.0	163	4.8	19
Silk worm	109	0.1	4	0.1	27
Snail	66	0.1	2	0.1	33
Turkey	1,162	1.5	83	2.4	14
Other	604	0.8	55	1.6	11
Fish farming	615	0.8	4	0.1	154
Inland fishing	545	0.7	4	0.1	136
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid and economic growth slow or stagnant, there have been insufficiencies in the supply of housing facilities. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rate of urbanization

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) in the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, types of dwelling units, materials for construction, ownership, method of waste disposal, utilities and facilities of households. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses by type of locality in Ningo-Prampram district. There are 9,236 houses of which 63.6 percent are in rural locality and 36.4 in urban locality. The total number of households is 14,627 of which 52.7 percent are in rural locality and the remaining 47.3 percent in urban locality. Average households per house in the district is 1.6; in rural locality it is 1.3 compared to 2.1 in urban locality. The population per house in the district is 7.7; it is 8.8 in urban locality and 7.0 in rural locality. The average household size in the district is 4.8, higher than the 3.9 for the region. In urban locality, average household size is 4.3 compared to 5.4 in rural locality.

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

Category	District						
	Total Country	Region	Total	Urban		Rural	
				No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	70,923	29,559	41.7	41,364	58.3
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	68,521	28,820	42.1	39,701	57.9
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	9,236	3,366	36.4	5,870	63.6
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	6,924	47.3	7,703	52.7
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.1		1.3	
Population per house	7.3	8.4	7.7	8.8		7.0	
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.3		5.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling Unit, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

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

Table 8.2 shows ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. About 56.0 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member, 23 percent are owned by other private individuals and 16.4 percent are owned by a relative not a household member. The proportions of dwelling units owned by others are less than 1.5 percent each.

Higher proportions of female-headed households 57.4 percent and 19.7 percent occupy dwelling units owned by a household member and a relative not a household member, respectively, than the proportions among male-headed households, 55.0 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, there are more male-headed households (26.8%) in dwelling units owned by other private individual than the proportion among female-headed households (19.8%).

The proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher (66.5%) in rural locality than the proportion in urban locality (44.4%). In urban locality, higher proportions of dwelling units are owned by other private individual (29.9%) and relative not a household member (21.5%) than the proportions in rural locality (18.9% and 11.9%, respectively).

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

Owned by household member	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male-headed	Female-headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	8,197	56.0	55.0	57.4	44.4	66.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	43	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	2,403	16.4	13.8	19.7	21.5	11.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	3,466	23.7	26.8	19.8	29.9	18.1
Private employer	83,610	20,667	184	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.0
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	29	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	185	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4
Other	24,000	7,072	120	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Types of dwelling unit

Table 8.3 shows the types of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the district. The commonest type of dwelling unit is compound houses (55.8%), followed by separate houses (31.0%), semi-detached houses (4.9%) and flats/apartments (2.5%). Higher proportions of female-headed households live in compound houses (58.8%) and semi-detached houses (5.7%) than the proportions among male-headed household (53.5% and 4.3%, respectively). On the other hand, higher proportions of male-headed households live in separate houses (32.9%) and flats/apartments (2.8%) than the proportions among female-headed households (28.7% and 2.1%, respectively).

In rural locality, higher proportions of dwelling units are separate houses (39.7%) and semi-detached houses (5.1%) than the proportions among urban dwelling units (21.4%, and 4.7%, respectively). In urban locality, higher proportions of dwelling units are compound houses (67.6%) and flat/apartment (2.8%) than the proportions in rural locality (45.3% and 2.2%, respectively).

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

Dwelling Unit	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male- Headed	Female- Headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	4,539	31.0	32.9	28.7	21.4	39.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	716	4.9	4.3	5.7	4.7	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	365	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	8,169	55.8	53.5	58.8	67.6	45.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	283	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.3	3.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Tent	10,343	2,284	22	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	59,977	216	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	81	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	150	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.3
Other	9,846	3,331	46	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials of Dwelling Units

8.4.1 Materials of outer walls

Table 8.4 shows the materials for construction of outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality in the district. About 76.0 percent of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, followed by mud brick/earth (17.3%) and wood (3.8%). In urban locality, outer walls of 89.6 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with cement blocks/concrete compared with 64.4 percent of the dwelling units in rural locality. And in rural locality, outer walls of higher proportion of dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth (28.7%) than the proportion of dwelling units in urban locality (4.0%).

Table 8.4: Construction material for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality

Material for outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,817,607	1,090,397	16,062	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	2,779	17.3	4.0	28.7
Wood	200,594	110,736	610	3.8	3.5	4.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	139	0.9	0.7	1.0
Stone	11,330	2,692	40	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	12,211	76.0	89.6	64.4
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	70	0.4	0.9	0.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	16,238	125	0.8	0.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction material for floor

Table 8.5 shows materials for construction of floors of dwelling units by type of locality in the district. About 84.8 percent of floors are constructed with cement/concrete, for 9.2 percent of dwelling units earth/mud is used. In urban locality, cement/concrete is used for floors of 92.3 percent of the dwelling units compared with 78.1 percent of dwelling units in rural locality. In rural locality 15.3% of dwelling units used earth/mud for floors compared with 2.5 percent of dwelling units in urban locality.

Table 8.5: Construction materials for floors of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,582	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	53,990	1,344	9.2	2.5	15.3
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	830,972	12,370	84.8	92.3	78.1
Stone	32,817	4,928	57	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	38,877	109	0.7	0.7	0.8
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	207	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	39,618	339	2.3	1.8	2.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	113	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	15,567	3,838	34	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows the materials for roofing dwelling units in the district by type of locality. About 50.5 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with slate/asbestos, 36.9 percent are roofed with metal sheets and 8.0 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia. In urban locality, 70.4 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with slate/asbestos compared to 33.5 percent of dwelling units in rural locality. And, in rural locality higher proportions of the dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets (47.4%) and thatch/palm leaf/raffia (134.7%) than dwelling units in urban locality (24.6% and 8.0%, respectively).

Table 8.6: Construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality

Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
All	5,817,607	1,090,397	16,062	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	78	0.5	0.1	0.8
Wood	45,547	8,895	67	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	5,928	36.9	24.6	47.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	8,115	50.5	70.4	33.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	250	1.6	1.3	1.8
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	213	1.3	0.8	1.7
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	40	0.2	0.4	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	1,289	8.0	1.4	13.7
Other	35,935	7,744	82	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms available to households in dwelling units is an indication of sleeping arrangement of household members. There are health and consequent wellbeing implications of the household members. For example, some communicable diseases thrive in households where sleeping rooms are crowded.

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of rooms by household size in dwelling units in the district. About 55.8 percent of households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room and the proportion of households decreases steadily as the number of rooms occupied increases to 0.5 percent of households that occupy eight rooms, and the proportion increase to 0.8 percent for households that occupy nine rooms and more.

With regard to households size, the proportion of households that occupy one room decreases steadily as households size increases from 91.4 percent for one member household to 8.6 percent for 10+ member households. The proportion of households that occupy dwelling units with two sleeping rooms increase steadily from 6.0 percent for one member households to 37.0 percent for six member households and then declines steadily to 18.3 percent for 10+ member households. For dwelling units with 4 and more sleeping rooms, the proportion of households who live in them decreases almost steadily as households size increases to 10+ member households.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
All	14,627	100.0	55.8	23.3	9.5	5.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
1	2,595	100.0	91.4	6.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1,850	100.0	73.9	21.1	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
3	1,932	100.0	69.4	21.0	6.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
4	1,899	100.0	59.0	28.2	7.3	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	1,723	100.0	50.3	30.2	11.7	4.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
6	1,281	100.0	38.7	37.0	12.1	6.7	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.4
7	932	100.0	29.5	33.8	17.5	10.7	4.0	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.3
8	644	100.0	21.0	35.4	22.7	10.2	4.0	3.4	1.6	0.5	1.2
9	490	100.0	17.3	29.2	23.5	14.9	7.8	4.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
10+	1,281	100.0	8.6	18.3	21.0	17.7	10.7	8.7	4.9	3.8	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Sources of lighting of dwelling units

Table 8.8 shows the sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality. In 64.1 percent of dwelling units in the district, electricity (mains) is the source of energy for lighting, followed by 28.1 percent of households that kerosene lamps are used. For majority of dwelling units in urban locality (70.1%) and 58.6 percent of dwelling units in rural locality electricity (mains) is the source of energy for lighting. A higher percentage of rural households (31.9%) use kerosene lamp for lighting compared to 23.9 percent of dwelling units in urban locality.

Table 8.8: Source of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality

Source of energy	District					
	Total Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	9,371	64.1	70.1	58.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	182	1.2	0.8	1.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	4,114	28.1	23.9	31.9
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	23	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	19,251	100	0.7	0.8	0.6
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	764	5.2	3.9	6.4
Firewood	13,241	1,036	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	443	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	19	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the sources of cooking fuel used by households by type of locality in the district. The predominant source of cooking fuel used by 52.2 percent of households is charcoal, followed by wood (23.0%) and gas (18.3%). The least used cooking fuels are crop residue (0.1%) and animal waste (0.1%).

In urban locality, majority of households use charcoal (67.1%), followed by gas (18.4%) and wood (7.4%). In rural locality, households that use charcoal and wood are 38.9 percent and 37.0 percent respectively and 18.3 percent use gas.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 also shows the space in dwelling units for cooking purposes by type of locality in the district. Verandah is the most common cooking space used by 31.3 percent of households, followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (28.6%) and open space in compound (21.5%). In urban locality, higher proportions of households use verandah (39.8%) and open space in compound (24.1%) than proportions among rural households. And in rural households, higher proportions use separate room for exclusive use of household (37.6%), separate room shared with other households (4.7%) and structure with roof but without walls (4.3%) than the proportions among urban households, 18.5 percent, 3.7 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking Fuel	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	733	5.0	5.7	4.4
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	3,364	23.0	7.4	37.0
Gas	996,518	429,464	2,681	18.3	18.4	18.3
Electricity	29,794	9,645	36	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	110	0.8	0.8	0.7
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	7,640	52.2	67.1	38.9
Crop residue	45,292	724	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	919	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cooking Space						
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	874	6.0	6.2	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	4,179	28.6	18.5	37.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	616	4.2	3.7	4.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	234	1.6	1.2	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	15,465	582	4.0	3.6	4.3
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	4,580	31.3	39.8	23.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	3,142	21.5	24.1	19.1
Other	21,007	5,543	73	0.5	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Sources of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Purposes

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG 7) aim at reducing by half, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels.

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water inside dwelling, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and protected rainwater collection. Unimproved ones are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

The purpose of good drinking water is to a large extent minimize the prevalence of water borne diseases among household members. The source of drinking water is important because water borne diseases are common in Ghana and members of households are better off if they have access to good drinking water. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea.

8.7.1 Sources of drinking water

Table 8.10 and Figure 8.1 show the sources of drinking water in the district. About 32.0 percent of households have access to pipe-borne water outside dwellings, 28.6 percent use public tap/Standpipe, 14.6 percent use pipe borne water inside dwellings, 12.2 percent get supply from tanker supply/ vendor provided and 6.6 percent from sachet water. The proportions of household that get supply of drinking water from other sources are mostly less than 0.5 percent and less,

In rural locality, higher proportions of households get drinking water from public tap/standpipe (34.5%), pipe borne outside dwelling (32.6%), and pipe borne inside dwelling (15.3%) than the proportions in urban locality (22.0%, 31.4% and 13.9%, respectively). In urban locality, higher proportions of households get supply of drinking water from tanker supply/vendor provided (18.7%), sachet water (8.9%) and protected well (3.4%) compared to proportions of rural households (6.3%, 4.6% and 1.4%, respectively)

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic uses

Table 8.7 also shows sources of water for other domestic use of households in the district. About 33.2 percent use pipe-borne water outside dwelling 28.3 percent use public tap/standpipes, 15.8 percent have access to pipe-borne inside their dwelling and 12.7 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided water.

Among rural households, higher proportions use water from public tap/standpipe (32.3%), pipe3borne inside dwelling (16.1%) and river/stream (2.6%) compared to proportions among urban households (23.8%, 15.5% and 0.3%, respectively). In urban households, higher proportions use pipe borne outside dwelling (33.5%), tanker supply / vendor provided (19.4%) and protected well (3.9%) compared to proportions among rural households (33.0%, 6.7% and 1.8%, respectively).

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

Water source	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Drinking water						
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	2,135	14.6	13.9	15.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	4,684	32.0	31.4	32.6
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	103,356	4,181	28.6	22.0	34.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	15,989	119	0.8	0.8	0.8
Protected well	321,091	7,167	345	2.4	3.4	1.4
Rain water	39,438	1,833	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	73	0.5	0.4	0.6
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	968	6.6	8.9	4.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	29,843	1,781	12.2	18.7	6.3
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	78	0.5	0.1	0.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,677	188	1.3	0.0	2.4
Other	3,972	1,014	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water for other domestic use						
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	2,315	15.8	15.5	16.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	4,861	33.2	33.5	33.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	127,980	4,139	28.3	23.8	32.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	41,441	147	1.0	1.0	1.0
Protected well	465,775	24,489	413	2.8	3.9	1.8
Rain water	39,916	3,538	47	0.3	0.1	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	25	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	64,630	1,862	12.7	19.4	6.7
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	60	0.4	0.2	0.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	41	0.3	0.0	0.5
River/stream	588,590	11,331	220	1.5	0.3	2.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,765	487	3.3	1.9	4.6
Other	10,302	1,301	10	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

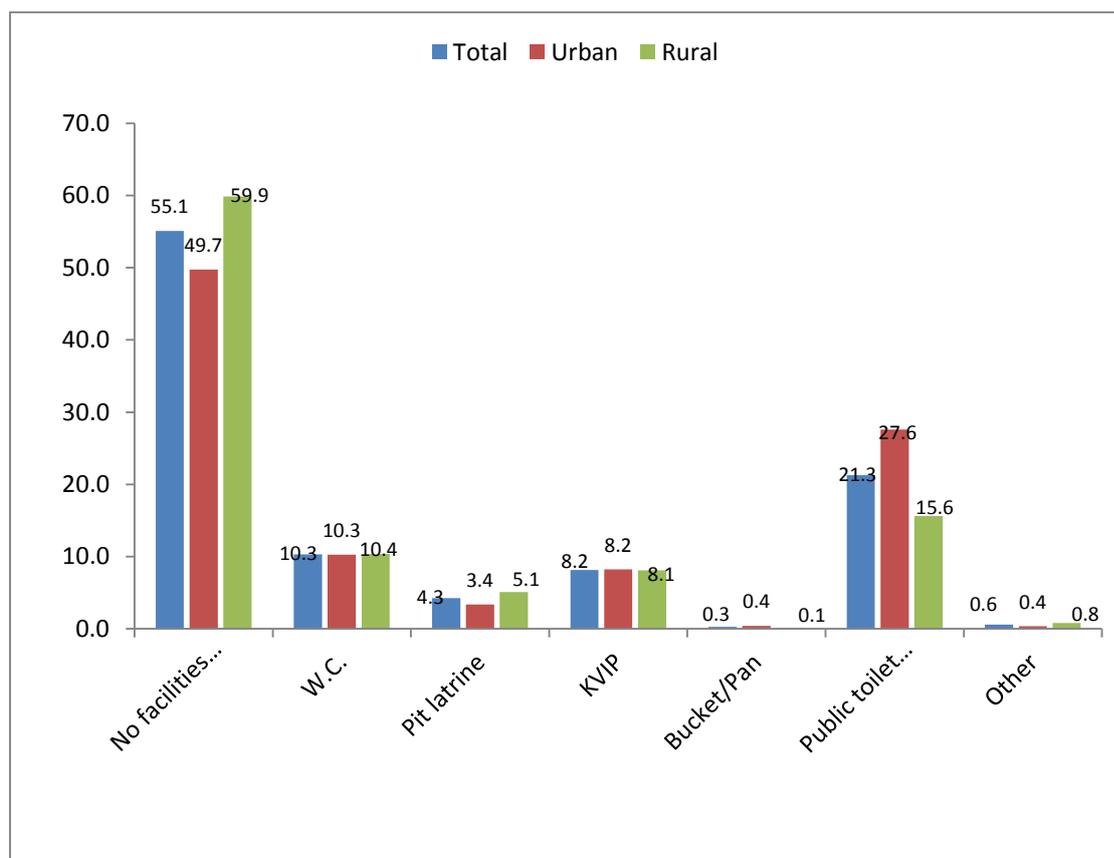
8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facility

Table 8.11 and Figure 8.2 show toilet facilities by type of locality in the district. About 55.1 percent of households have no toilet facility, 21.3 percent use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.), 10.3 percent use W.C and 8.2 percent use KVIP.

In rural locality, higher proportions of households have no toilet facility (59.9%), use WC (10.4%) and pit latrine (5.1%) than the proportions of households in urban locality (49.7%, 10.3% and 3.4%, respectively). Among urban households, a higher proportion use public toilet (27.6%) compared to the proportion among rural households (15.6%).

Figure 8.2: Toilet Facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facility

Table 8.11 also shows bathing facilities available to households by type of locality in the district. There are three main types of bathing facilities in the district. Shared open cubicle used by 27.9 percent of households, own bathroom for exclusive use (26.1%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (22.9%). Other bathing facilities are open space around house (7.8%) and private open cubicle (7.6%).

In urban locality, higher proportions of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.4%), shared open cubicle (29.8%) and public bathhouse (5.6%) compared to proportions among rural households (16.1%, 26.2% and 1.0%, respectively). In rural locality, higher proportions of households use own bathroom for exclusive use (29.3%), open space around house (11.4%) and private open cubicle (11.3%) compared to proportions among urban households (22.5%, 3.8% and 3.5%, respectively).

Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Facility	Total		District/ Localities					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet Facility								
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	6,924	100.0	7,703	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	84,813	8,057	55.1	3,444	49.7	4,613	59.9
W.C.	839,611	321,116	1,511	10.3	712	10.3	799	10.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	102,419	624	4.3	232	3.4	392	5.1
KVIP	572,824	148,794	1,194	8.2	571	8.2	623	8.1
Bucket/pan	40,678	23,617	39	0.3	29	0.4	10	0.1
Public toilet (WC KVIP PitPan etc)	1,893,291	349,860	3,114	21.3	1,910	27.6	1,204	15.6
Other	23,385	5,751	88	0.6	26	0.4	62	0.8
Bathing Facility								
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	6,924	100.0	7,703	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	3,816	26.1	1,556	22.5	2,260	29.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	3,344	22.9	2,107	30.4	1,237	16.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	1,111	7.6	240	3.5	871	11.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	4,080	27.9	2,065	29.8	2,015	26.2
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	464	3.2	387	5.6	77	1.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	543	3.7	238	3.4	305	4.0
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	1,140	7.8	265	3.8	875	11.4
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,060	24	0.2	9	0.1	15	0.2
Other	16,276	3,030	105	0.7	57	0.8	48	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows methods of households' disposal of solid waste by type of locality in the district. Nearly one third (32.3%) of households burn solid waste, 30.5 percent use public dump (open space), 15.9 percent put in public dump (container), 4.4 percent have solid waste collected and 2.9 percent of households bury solid waste.

In rural locality, higher proportions of households burn solid waste (39.5%), dump indiscriminately (15.6%), have it collected (6.1%) and burn (4.5%) compared to the proportions in urban locality (24.4%, 7.7%, 2.4% and 1.0%, respectively). And, in urban locality, higher proportions of households put solid waste in public dump (open space) (35.7%) and public dump (container) (26.4%) than the proportions among rural households (25.9% and 6.6%, respectively).

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 also shows methods of households' disposal of liquid waste by type of locality in the district in 2010. More than half (58.5%) of the households throw liquid waste onto the compound, 26.9 percent throw onto the street/outside and 6.0 percent throw into gutter. In rural locality, higher proportions of households throw liquid waste onto compound (59.5%) and through sewerage system (3.6%) than the proportions among urban households (57.3% and 2.1%, respectively). And in urban locality, higher proportions of households throw liquid waste onto the street/outside (27.3%), throw into gutter (7.2%) and through drainage system into gutter (4.1%) than the proportions among rural households (26.5%, 4.9% and 3.3%, respectively).

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Waste disposal Method	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Solid Waste								
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	6,924	100.0	7,703	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	637	4.4	167	2.4	470	6.1
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	4,730	32.3	1,687	24.4	3,043	39.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	2,333	15.9	1,826	26.4	507	6.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	4,465	30.5	2,469	35.7	1,996	25.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	1,739	11.9	538	7.7	1,201	15.6
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	418	2.9	68	1.0	350	4.5
Other	53,805	9,282	305	2.1	169	2.4	136	1.8
Liquid Waste								
All	5,467,054	1,036,370	14,627	100.0	6,924	100.0	7,703	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	425	2.9	146	2.1	279	3.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	538	3.7	281	4.1	257	3.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	242	1.7	115	1.7	127	1.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	3,933	26.9	1,893	27.3	2,040	26.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	873	6.0	495	7.2	378	4.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	8,550	58.5	3,970	57.3	4,580	59.5
Other	38,294	6,195	66	0.5	24	0.3	42	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC is to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. The district specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 PHC is therefore to help inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets. This chapter contains summary of findings of the 2010 PHC for Ningo-Prampram district and policy recommendations.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The Ningo-Prampram district covers a total land area of about 622.2 square kilometers. The total population of the district is 70,923 out of which 41.7 percent are in urban locality the remaining 58.3 percent in rural locality. This calls for more attention in the rural locality since a greater portion of the population are there. The age group 0-4 years has the highest population of 14.3 percent and age group 95-99 years has the lowest population of 0.1 percent. The sex ratio of the district is 89.6 that is for every 100 females, there are about 90 males.

More than half of the population (57%) of the district are in the economically active group (15-64 years of age) and the age dependency ratio is 75.3. The total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman, a general fertility rate is 82.3 birth per thousand women and a crude birth rate is 22 per thousand live births. The crude death rate in the district is 7.8 per thousand of population. About 36.8 percent of the population in the district are migrants, with majority coming from Volta, Eastern and Central regions.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The total household population is 68,521 out of the total District Population of 70,923. This shows that the district has an institutional population of 2,402 persons or 3.4 percent. Household members consist of children (37.9%), household heads (21.3%), grand children (13.5%), other relatives (9.2%), and spouses (8.4%) among others. The high percentage of children in the households is an indication of the high fertility of the population.

The proportion of the population who have never married is 40.1 percent and those married are 39.0 percent, those in informal/consensual unions and the widowed are 10.3 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. Nearly one third of those who have never married are employed and slightly more than half of the widowed are also employed. Majority (94.3%) of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth, 2.1 percent have dual nationality and 0.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of foreign nationals is less than 3 percent.

Nearly ninety percent (86.1%) of the population are Christians, 6.5 percent have no religion and 4.1 percent belong to the Islam religion.

About 47.5 of population 6 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language and 45.6 percent are literate in English only. Only a small proportion 0.5 percent are literate in English and French.

Nearly half (48.3%) of those currently in school are in primary school. For past school attendance, more females attended primary and JSS/JHS than their male counterparts.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

About 66.8 percent of the population are economically active and 33.2 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent are employed and 5.9 percent are unemployed.

The highest proportion of the employed population (88.0%) are in the age group 40-44 years, followed by 87.8 percent in the 45-49 years age group. The highest proportion of the economically not active population are in age group 15-19 years (76.3%), followed by 52.1 percent for those aged 65 years and older.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (28.5%), service and sales workers (24.0%) and craft and related trades workers (21.8%) are the three major occupations in the district.

The three major industries with respect to employment of the population are agriculture, forestry and fishing (29.0%), manufacturing (15.7%) and wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.9%).

In terms of employment status, 62.4 percent of the employed population are self-employed without employees and 21.5 percent are employed. The private informal sector accounts for 85.0 percent of the employed population in the district.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

In the district, 52.9 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. More males (60.2%) than females (46.7%) own mobile phones.

Only 8.7 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to internet facilities; the proportions among males and females are 10.7 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Only 0.5 percent of the households in the district have fixed telephone lines; 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent among male and female heads of households, respectively.

About 7.5 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers; the proportion of male-headed and female-headed households are 9.5 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively).

9.2.5 Disability

Persons with disability are 1,499 or 2.1 percent of population aged 15 years and older; males are 629 (1.9%) and females, 870 (2.3%). Sight is the most common disability type (42.9%), among males they are 39.7 percent and among females they are 45.2 percent. Physical disability is 34.2 percent in the district. The proportions of population by types of disability are higher in rural locality than the proportions in urban locality with exception of physical disability.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Agricultural households are 33.7 percent of total households in the district. About 67.9 percent of agricultural households are in rural locality and the remaining 32.1 percent are in urban locality. About 84.8 percent of agricultural households engage in crop farming, 43.9 percent are in livestock rearing, 1.0 percent are in tree planting and 0.2 percent engage in fish farming. Of the households that are engaged in crop farming, 72.1% are in rural areas while 27.9% are in urban areas.

The highest proportion of livestock in the district is chicken (50.6%), followed by cattle (17.4%), goats (17.3%), sheep (4.0%) and pigs (2.2%). About 42.9 percent of keepers handle chicken, 30.9 percent keep goats, 6.8 percent rear cattle, 5.3 percent keep pigs and 4.8 percent handle sheep. Average livestock per keeper is highest for cattle (57), followed by chicken (26), sheep (19), guinea fowl (18), goats (12) and pigs (9).

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the Ningyo-Prampram district is 9,236 of which 63.6 percent are in rural locality and 36.4 percent in urban locality. Majority of houses are owned by a household member (56.0%), followed by other private individual (23.7%) and relative not a household member (16.4%).

Compound houses are the commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district (55.8%), followed by separate houses (31.0%) and semi-detached houses (4.9%). In urban locality, compound houses are 67.6 percent and 45.3 percent in rural locality. Outer walls of nearly eighty percent of houses in the district are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, floors of 84.8 percent are constructed with cement / concrete and 50.5 percent are roofed with slate/asbestos.

More than half (55.8%) of households occupy dwelling units with one room. The proportion of households that have two rooms is 23.3 percent and those that have six or more rooms is less than 3 percent.

Nearly two thirds (64.1%) of households in the district use electricity (mains) as energy source of lighting, 28.1 percent use kerosene lamps. Seven out of every 10 households (70.1%) in urban locality use electricity (mains) as source of energy for lighting and rural locality 58.6 percent of households use this source.

The most common cooking fuel is charcoal used by 52.2 percent of households, followed by wood (23.0%). The least used cooking fuels are crop residue and animal waste (0.1% of households each).

Veranda is the most common cooking space in the district used by 31.3 percent of households, followed by separate room for exclusive use of households (28.6%) and open space in compound (21.5%).

For drinking water, about 32.0 percent of households have access to pipe-borne outside dwelling, 28.6 percent use public tap/standpipe and 14.6 percent use water from pipe-borne inside dwelling.

Water for domestic use, 33.2 percent of households have access to pipe-borne outside dwelling, 28.3 percent use public tap/standpipe, 15.8 percent rely on pipe-borne inside dwelling and 12.7 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided water.

Three main types of bathing facilities in the district are shared open cubicle used by percent 27.9 percent of households, own bathroom for exclusive use (26.1%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (22.9%).

More than half (55.1%) of households in Ningi-Prampram district have no toilet facility, 21.3 percent use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.) and 10.3 percent use W.C.

Nearly one third (32.3%) of households in the district burn solid waste, 30.5 percent use public dump (open space), 15.9 percent use public dump (container) and 11.9 percent dump solid waste indiscriminately.

More than half of households in the District (58.5%) throw liquid waste onto the compound, 26.9 percent throw onto the street/outside and 6.0 percent throw into gutter.

9.3 Policy Commendations

9.3.1 Demographic characteristics

The fertility rate of the district is 2.8 children per woman which is higher than the regional fertility rate of 2.6. Therefore efforts should be made to bring down the fertility rate in order to sustain developmental achievements. The district should also develop opportunities for the youth in areas of education and job creation in order to reduce the total dependency ratio. With an increasingly infants and aged population, more resources should be channelled to health care facilities for infants and aged in the district. Focus should also be shifted to the high mortality rate in the district to reduce it.

9.3.2 Social characteristics

Attention should gear towards creating and expanding economic and educational opportunities for females in order for them to enhance their already important role in the households.

The era of social and economic empowerment has largely influence the attitude of people in marriage. The changes observed in the marital status should therefore be carefully researched in order to develop useful programmes and policies.

9.3.3 Economic characteristics

Pragmatic, value-adding employment policy initiatives and actions are needed to address the unemployment situation in the district. It is observed that a lot of people who are employed mostly in the private sector have low levels of education. In order to promote scientific and technology based agricultural workforce, a new outlook towards education will be required.

Both the central government and the local authorities need to increase their efforts to expand modern technical and vocational education linked with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of employment skills in the district

9.3.4 Information and Communication Technology

The analysis shows that (8.7%) of the population 12 years and older in the district use the internet facility. This indicates that ICT usage is very low in the area. This low estimate must be taken seriously considering the importance of computer and internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and many more. Private-public partnerships and other interventions should be initiated to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district. It is recommended that the Assembly should increase investment in ICT

infrastructure and services. The Government should assist the assembly in setting up internet centers in public places. This would enable the population in the district to be linked to the rest of the region, country and world.

9.3.5 Disability

The causes of sight and physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children in the early years of age. The Assembly should intensify immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons in the desired ages. The inclusion of disability questions in 2010 PHC is very crucial for evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes. It will help policy makers at the regional and district levels to include disability friendly features in both public and private structures.

9.3.6 Agricultural activities

Analysis under this chapter indicated that of the total households of 14,627 in the district, number of households engaged in agriculture is 4,933. Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector would also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce the unemployment rate. Appropriate farming equipment should also be provided for farmers to till the land.

9.3.7 Housing conditions

One key finding with social and health implications is the poor nature of housing condition in the district which confirms the relative poverty of the population. More than half of households (55.8%) in the district use single room. This gives a picture of overcrowding, which calls for interventions to revamp the housing system in the district.

An analysis of toilet and bathing facilities can be used to assess sanitary conditions and poverty levels. The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that, together with revamping the housing situation in the district, attention should be paid to provision of modern housing facilities for bathing and toilet.

The usage of charcoal (52.2%) as the major sources of cooking fuel has negative implications on the vegetation. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed early enough. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Composition	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	1,036,426	14,627	6,924	7,703
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	52,395	520	268	252
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	240,793	3,136	1,451	1,685
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	103,199	1,615	595	1,020
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	10,044	121	43	78
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	35,041	363	150	213
Head only	960,700	207,022	2,595	1,494	1,101
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	126,693	1,863	944	919
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	101,323	2,336	1,044	1,292
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	9,474	172	85	87
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	150,442	1,906	850	1,056

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability/sex	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Techn/ Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Both sexes														
All	64,720	18,023	2,030	3,193	17,243	10,936	4,241	3,812	782	1,094	520	1,539	1,107	200
No disability	97.8	95.9	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	96.0	99.0	97.0	98.0	96.7	99.0	98.6	98.5
With a disability	2.2	4.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.1	3.8	1.1	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sight	43.0	41.7	50.0	25.0	37.7	38.5	56.8	50.0	27.0	66.7	58.8	40.9	53.3	66.7
Hearing	13.7	15.6	33.3	20.0	10.1	17.2	7.4	16.7	23.0	12.5	11.8	4.5	6.7	0.0
Speech	17.3	18.3	33.3	50.0	17.1	15.6	11.1	19.0	23.0	8.3	17.6	9.1	13.3	0.0
Physical	34.0	39.0	16.7	40.0	33.5	23.0	32.7	9.5	38.0	12.5	23.5	22.7	26.7	0.0
Intellectual	11.5	13.4	0.0	20.0	9.7	10.7	9.9	7.1	12.0	4.2	5.9	4.5	13.3	0.0
Emotional	11.3	10.8	0.0	25.0	11.7	14.8	9.9	4.8	4.0	8.3	11.8	22.7	20.0	33.3
Other	9.5	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.1	15.6	4.9	7.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	13.6	6.7	0.0
Male														
Total		6746.0	1052.0	1547.0	8095.0	5362.0	2426.0	2106.0	547.0	654.0	314.0	735.0	636.0	158.0
No disability	98.0	96.6	99.8	100.0	98.5	98.9	96.1	99.1	96.2	98.6	95.9	98.5	98.3	98.1
With a disability	2.0	3.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	3.9	0.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	1.5	1.7	1.9
Sight	39.5	42.9	50.0	22.2	37.2	29.8	50.5	63.2	23.8	33.3	53.8	45.5	54.5	66.7
Hearing	13.3	20.7	50.0	22.2	9.1	14.0	6.3	5.3	19.0	22.2	15.4	9.1	9.1	0.0
Speech	19.4	27.8	50.0	44.4	17.4	10.5	15.8	15.8	19.0	11.1	23.1	18.2	18.2	0.0
Physical	32.1	40.9	0.0	44.4	28.1	22.8	42.1	10.5	33.3	22.2	23.1	36.4	27.3	0.0
Intellectual	11.1	16.1	0.0	11.1	10.7	8.8	8.4	5.3	14.3	0.0	7.7	9.1	18.2	0.0
Emotional	11.8	15.1	0.0	22.2	9.9	17.5	8.4	5.3	4.8	11.1	15.4	9.1	18.2	33.3
Other	9.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	14.0	6.3	5.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0
Female														
Total	34342.0	11277.0	978.0	1646.0	9148.0	5574.0	1815.0	1706.0	235.0	440.0	206.0	804.0	471.0	42.0
No disability	97.5	95.5	99.6	99.3	98.5	98.8	96.3	98.7	97.9	96.6	98.1	98.6	99.2	100.0
With a disability	2.5	4.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.0
Sight	45.5	44.0	50.0	27.3	38.2	46.2	65.7	39.1	40.0	86.7	75.0	36.4	50.0	0.0
Hearing	14.0	14.5	25.0	18.2	11.0	20.0	9.0	26.1	40.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	15.7	15.7	25.0	54.5	16.9	20.0	4.5	21.7	40.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	35.3	40.8	25.0	36.4	38.2	23.1	19.4	8.7	60.0	6.7	25.0	9.1	25.0	0.0
Intellectual	11.8	13.1	0.0	27.3	8.8	12.3	11.9	8.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	11.0	9.8	0.0	27.3	13.2	12.3	11.9	4.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	36.4	25.0	0.0
Other	9.6	9.0	0.0	18.2	11.8	16.9	3.0	8.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Prampram	14,897	6,911	7,986	3,602	1,645
2	Old Ningo	9,078	4,012	5,066	1,967	1,117
3	Dawhenya	5,584	2,765	2,819	1,355	604
4	Afienya	4,064	2,015	2,049	908	533
5	New Ningo	4,035	1,970	2,065	793	505
6	Mataheko	3,749	1,818	1,931	826	579
7	Lekpongunor	3,638	1,651	1,987	676	427
8	Anwhiam	3,429	1,630	1,799	531	378
9	Mongochonya	2,447	1,052	1,395	367	298
10	Dawa	1,552	746	806	298	294
11	Ayeetepa	1,375	622	753	194	138
12	New Jerusalem	1,328	658	670	275	227
13	New Dawhenya	1,281	655	626	304	288
14	Abekope	1,270	443	827	144	129
15	Lotsobuer	1,206	583	623	250	138
16	Mobole	1,111	565	546	189	137
17	Kpongunor	1,020	419	601	133	153
18	Bundase	876	558	318	131	117
19	Ablekuma	781	391	390	196	154
20	Buerko	767	358	409	139	165

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	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	Prampram	14,897	2,075	1,838	1,681	1,643	1,372	1,298	1,051	882	676	539	507	299	300	180	184	372
2	Old Ningo	9,078	1,340	1,207	951	930	841	751	559	452	434	310	293	188	205	121	152	344
3	Dawhenya	5,584	807	602	630	605	706	509	431	375	279	197	129	88	70	51	41	64
4	Afiencya	4,064	586	435	440	426	402	437	356	265	209	131	119	92	63	29	28	46
5	New Ningo	4,035	496	487	467	367	354	332	331	253	207	189	147	90	85	60	54	116
6	Mataheko	3,749	539	403	374	417	477	337	366	267	190	121	101	54	34	21	15	33
7	Lekpongunor	3,638	567	524	440	386	361	284	187	137	129	93	123	60	98	57	68	124
8	Anwhiam	3,429	537	467	386	377	345	304	209	179	133	101	100	62	65	45	32	87
9	Mongochonya	2,447	369	340	326	301	194	173	148	100	83	54	78	40	56	32	44	109
10	Dawa	1,552	193	190	190	198	153	134	113	79	54	58	62	30	32	13	14	39
11	Ayeetepa	1,375	221	212	167	171	141	106	71	53	53	34	38	9	25	23	18	33
12	New Jerusalem	1,328	212	168	143	134	119	112	110	81	64	58	39	32	23	13	7	13
13	New Dawhenya	1,281	194	118	121	107	165	127	120	89	75	51	48	18	21	7	6	14
14	Abekope	1,270	103	86	100	198	491	76	51	37	35	23	21	11	16	5	5	12
15	Lotsobuer	1,206	159	169	180	130	104	85	90	61	43	49	45	22	23	11	16	19
16	Mobole	1,111	167	141	131	127	126	93	79	68	47	37	24	20	13	8	14	16
17	Kpongunor	1,020	159	161	118	125	54	75	41	34	32	40	28	13	26	23	26	65
18	Bundase	876	84	82	108	93	76	124	79	58	58	49	18	15	8	7	8	9
19	Ablekuma	781	94	84	79	73	81	87	80	72	56	24	16	8	8	9	4	6
20	Buerko	767	115	108	107	84	72	55	58	35	28	17	27	7	11	11	14	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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