2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

CAPE COAST MUNICIPALITY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The metropolis 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 metropolis. It gives a brief background of the metropolis, 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 metropolis, 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 metropolis. 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 the Cape Coast Metropolis, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 169,894 representing 7.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. Twenty three percent of the population live in rural localities. The metropolis has a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 95. The proportion of the metropolis youth (less than 15 years) is 28.4 percent depicting not too broad base a population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly (60 years and older) persons (4.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the metropolis is 49.1, the age dependency ratio for males is lower (48.2) than that of females (49.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the metropolis 2.2 is the lowest in the region. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 59.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which also is the lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 17.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the metropolis is 5.2 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 58 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 35 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 87.2 percent of deaths in the metropolis. Majority of migrants (63.0 percent) living in the metropolis were born in another region while one-third of the migrants were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Greater Accra Region constitute 15.6 percent followed by Western Region with 11.5 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The metropolis has a household population of 140,405 with a total number of 40,386 households. The average household size in the metropolis is 3.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 37.1 percent. Spouses form about 9.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 47.7 percent of the total number of household composition in the metropolis.

Marital status

About one in three (29.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 55.5 percent have never married, 4.9 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. . Among the married, 15.4 percent

have no education while 2.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About four in five of the married population (79.6%) are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed and 16.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (71.4%) are economically not active with 4.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the metropolis is 93.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the metropolis is 2.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, about 90.0 percent are literate and 10.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (94.1 %) than that of females (85.6%). About seven out of ten people (67.2%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic activity status

About 54.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 45.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 90.7 percent are employed while 9.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (73.3%), 9.3% perform household duties and 2.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About three out of five (59.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 32.5 percent are engaged as service and sales workers, craft and related trades workers 23.6 percent, professionals 13.2 percent, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers 6.8 percent.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 47.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 39.0 percent are employees, 5.5 percent are self-employed with employees, 2.6 percent are contributing family workers and 3.5 percent are apprentices. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed without employees, the contributing family workers and domestic employees (house help). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the metropolis, employing 68.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 21.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 69.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 74.1 percent as compared to 65.2 percent of females. About 32.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the metropolis. Only 6,337 households representing 15.7 percent of the total households in the metropolis have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.5 percent of the metropolis's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.4%) than females

(2.6%). The types of disability in the metropolis include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 46.2 percent followed by physical disability (26.9%). About 82.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with physical, emotional, and speech disabilities than females. Of the population disabled, 24.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As low as 10.3 percent of households in the metropolis are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, a little less than 2 out of five (18.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 7.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agricultural households in the metropolis (76.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the metropolis

Housing

The housing stock of Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly is 17,738 representing 5.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (58.2%) of all dwelling units in the metropolis are compound houses; 17.0 percent are separate houses and 11.4 percent are flat/apartment houses. About 35.3 percent of the dwelling units in the metropolis are owned by members of the household; 35.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 19.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 5.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the metropolis is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 77.2 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 16.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the metropolis. Cement (86.2%) and mud/earth (5.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the metropolis. Slate/asbestos is the main roofing material (61.0 %) for dwelling units in the metropolis.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (67.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the metropolis. About 26.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the metropolis are electricity (90.3%), kerosene (5.8%) and flashlight/torch (1.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the metropolis is charcoal (58.6%). The proportion for rural (56.3%) is lower than that of urban (59.4%). The four main sources of water in the metropolis are public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, and sachet water. A little more than 3 out of five households (65.9%) drink water from either pipe-borne inside dwelling or public tap/standpipe.

The most important toilet facility used in the metropolis is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing about 39.5 percent followed by water closet (38.4%). About 0.3 percent of the population in the metropolis use bucket/pan toilet facility. A little less than two out of five households (38.9%) in the metropolis share separate bathrooms in the same house while about 22.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the container accounting for 56.7 percent. About two in ten households (21.9%) dispose their solid waste by public dump in the open space. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste into gutter (36.0%) and through drainage system into a gutter (25.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the metropolis.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The traditional name of Cape Coast 'Oguaa' originates from the Fante word 'gua' meaning market. It was named Cabo Corso by the Portuguese meaning Short Cape and later on changed to Cape Coast by the British. The Cape Coast Metropolitan Area is one of the oldest districts in Ghana. It was raised to the status of municipality in 1987 by LI 1373 and upgrade to metropolitan status in 2007 by LI 1927.

1.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.1 Location

The Metropolis is bounded to the South by the Gulf of Guinea, to the West by the Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem Municipality (at Iture bridge), to the East by the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District, and to the North by the Twifu Heman Lower Denkyira District. It is located on longitude 1° 15'W and latitude 5°06'N. It occupies an Area of approximately 122 square kilometres, with the farthest point at Brabedze located about 17 kilometres from Cape Coast, the Central Regional capital.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The landscape of the Cape Coast Metropolis is generally undulating with batholiths as a dominant feature. The rock type of the Metropolis is of the Birimian formation and consists of schist and introduced granites and pegmatite. The hills are generally overlain by sandy and clayey silts while the valleys are overlain by clayey gravel with lateritic soils exposed in a number of areas. In between the batholiths and the few hills are valleys of various shapes, some occupied by rivers and streams including the Kakum – the major steam in the Metropolis. It is the main source of water for domestic and industrial purposes. Many of the minor streams end up in wetlands, with the largest draining into the Fosu Lagoon at Bakaano. The landscape in the northern parts of the Metropolis is however, generally low-lying and is suitable for crop cultivation.

1.2.3 Climate

The Cape Coast Metropolis experiences high temperatures throughout the year. The hottest months are February and March, just before the main rainy season, while the coolest months are June, July and August. The variability in climate in the Metropolis is influenced more by rainfall that temperature. The Metropolis has a double maximal rainfall, with annual rainfall total between 750 and 1,000mm.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The present vegetation of the Metropolis consists of shrubs of about 1.5 metres high, grasses and a few scattered trees. The original vegetation of dense scrub, which the rainfall supported, has been replaced by secondary vegetation as a result of clearing for farming, charcoal burning, bush fires and other human activities. Presently, trees are less dense in the area compared with the interior forest areas. The northern parts of the Metropolis are an exception to what has been described above. In these areas, secondary forest can be found, and has survived mainly due to lower population densities and relatively little disturbance of the ecosystem.

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Figure 1.1: Map of Cape Coast Municipality

DISTRICT MAP OF CAPE COAST MUNICIPAL

N

TWIFO LOWER DENKYIRA

ABURA / ASEBU / KWAMANKESE

KOMENDA EDNA
EGUAFO / ABIREM

Mpeasem

Amoyaw
Senewin
Ebobonko
Amisano / Nanabakrom
Anto Essuekyir
Ankaful Village
Kakumdo
Nkanfoa
Akotokyere

Kwapro

Ekon

Apewosika
CAPE COAST
Duakor

Gulf of Guinea

2   0   2 Miles

LEGEND

■ District Capital
● Towns
— Road Network
☐ District Boundary

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

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1.3   Political Administration

Cape Coast Metropolis is one of the six Metropolis in Ghana and the only among the 20 districts in the Central Region. It has 67 assembly members, comprising the Metropolitan Chief Executive, 45 elected members, two members of parliament and 19 members appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other interest groups in the Metropolis. The Assembly is divided into two Sub Metros: the Cape Coast South Sub Metro and the Cape Coast North Sub Metro. It has two constituencies which are coterminous with the Sub Metros.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1   Historical perspective

A major social consequence of its long and intensive interaction with the European traders was that Cape Coast became a centre for the spread of elements of European culture and civilization to the rest of the country. It was the centre of secondary education, and hence the training ground of catechists and teachers for most of the country before the Catholic and the Basel/Presbyterian missions established themselves in the present Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. It was the breeding-ground of the Ghanaian intelligentsia, the birth-place of the earliest newspapers in the country and of the first nationalist associations and societies. It was in the vanguard of nationalist agitation in the Gold Coast and its dependencies: the Fanti Confederation of 1870-72 and the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society, founded in 1897, were the prototypes of the United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C.), 1947, and its offshoot, the Convention Peoples' Party. It was equally the home of the earliest experiments in Municipal government, which began in the 1850's.

Cape Coast was also one of the earliest centres of Ghanaian entrepreneurship. It is in this light that it is suggested that "anybody interested in a study of commercial ventures among the people of the Gold Coast, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and why they failed to be transformed into industrial concerns, will have to start with the papers of the merchant princes of Cape Coast".

1.4.2   Ethnicity, religion and culture

The people of Cape Coast are part of a larger group of people known as Fantes found in the central part of Southern Ghana and are among the Akans ethnic group of Ghana. The language spoken by the people is Fante. People belonging to other ethnic groups are also found in the Metropolis. The entire Metropolis constitutes one traditional area with the Oguaa Omanhen as the Paramount Chief. Christianity has long been the dominant religion in the Metropolis, although there a significant number of Muslims and traditionalist.

The matrilineal system of inheritance is practised by the people and the extended family, otherwise known as "ebusua" or clan, is the basis of the social structure. The "odikro" or chief is the political head of a town or village.   The main festival celebrated in the Metropolis is "the Oguaa Fetu Afahye", which is celebrated in the first Saturday of September every year, and usually attracts people from all walks of lives, both far and near.

1.4.3   Education

Cape Coast is endowed with many schools across the length and breadth of the Metropolis, ranging from basic to tertiary institutions. These schools attract people from all over the

country and the West Africa Sub-region, who pursue various levels of academic and professional education.

1.4.4 Health

The Metropolis is endowed with of a regional hospital, a district hospital and various clinics that provide health care to the population. The regional hospital, one of three such facilities in the country serves as a referral centre for the region.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

Cape Coast is the hub of tourism in Ghana. It is the centre for the Pan African Festival dubbed, PANAFEST. The Metropolis is endowed with an enviable potential that predisposes the area to tourism development. The potential of the Metropolis includes physical, historical and cultural variants that could be developed for conventional tourism. The scenic landscape makes the area a favourable destination for adventure-seeking and exploratory tourists. The celebration of the annual festival of the people, the Fetu Afahye, has always attracted people from within and outside the shores of the country and has developed over the years into a grand cultural celebration which has enhanced tourism in the Metropolis.

Of all the cities and towns of Ghana, Cape Coast, the capital of the Gold Coast colony until 1877, has the most extensive surviving historic core of pre 1900 buildings, and the greatest potential for revitalization and economic regeneration through repair, rehabilitation, and where necessary, reconstruction, of the existing building stock.

1.5.2 Construction, minning and quarrying

There are a number of private sector construction industries in the Metropolis. The establishment of block moulding factories, brick and tile, mining and quarrying of chippings, sand and stone, and other related activities have significantly contributed to real estate development and road construction. Similarly, the large deposits of kaolin at Ekon have potential for large scale production

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a)   Educational institutions

(b)   Children's and old people's homes

(c)   Hospitals and healing centres

(d)   Hotels

(e)   Prisons

(f)   Service Barracks

(g)   Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

    c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the

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census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had

during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

One of the most important characteristics of a population is its age and sex structure. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population provides insights into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning, development and provision of services. This chapter discusses the population size and distribution, age and sex structure as well as fertility, mortality and migration.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The population size and distribution of the Cape Coast Metropolis is presented in Table 2.1 which indicates that the Metropolis has a total population of 169,894 consisting of 82,810 males (48.7%) and 87,084 females (51.3%). The Metropolis is predominantly urban with three-quarters (130,348) of the population residing in urban areas compared to 39,546 (23.3%) in rural settlements.

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and locality of residence

| | | Sex | | | | | Type of locality | | | |
| | Both | Male | | Female | | Sex | Urban | | Rural | |
Age-group	Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	ratio	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	**169,894**	**82,810**	**48.7**	**87,084**	**51.3**	**95.1**	**130,348**	**76.7**	**39,546**	**23.3**
0 - 4	17,539	8,859	50.5	8,680	49.5	102.1	12,772	72.8	4,767	27.2
9-May	14,864	7,478	50.3	7,386	49.7	101.2	11,031	74.2	3,833	25.8
14-Oct	15,837	7,535	47.6	8,302	52.4	90.8	11,969	75.6	3,868	24.4
15 - 19	22,291	9,450	42.4	12,841	57.6	73.6	18,447	82.8	3,844	17.2
20 - 24	29,566	16,356	55.3	13,210	44.7	123.8	22,727	76.9	6,839	23.1
25 - 29	16,305	8,475	52	7,830	48	108.2	12,111	74.3	4,194	25.7
30 - 34	11,338	5,654	49.9	5,684	50.1	99.5	8,345	73.6	2,993	26.4
35 - 39	8,815	4,212	47.8	4,603	52.2	91.5	6,614	75	2,201	25
40 - 44	7,326	3,409	46.5	3,917	53.5	87	5,648	77.1	1,678	22.9
45 - 49	5,895	2,672	45.3	3,223	54.7	82.9	4,607	78.2	1,288	21.8
50 - 54	5,403	2,379	44	3,024	56	78.7	4,267	79	1,136	21
55 - 59	3,834	1,826	47.6	2,008	52.4	90.9	3,069	80	765	20
60 - 64	3,182	1,440	45.3	1,742	54.7	82.7	2,468	77.6	714	22.4
65 - 69	2,090	911	43.6	1,179	56.4	77.3	1,665	79.7	425	20.3
70 - 74	2,111	891	42.2	1,220	57.8	73	1,733	82.1	378	17.9
75 - 79	1,381	576	41.7	805	58.3	71.6	1,150	83.3	231	16.7
80 - 84	1,066	381	35.7	685	64.3	55.6	867	81.3	199	18.7
85+	1051	306	29.1	745	70.9	41.1	858	81.6	193	18.4
All Ages	169,894	82,810		87,084		95.1	130,348		39,546	
0-14	48,240	23,872		24,368		98	35,772		12,468	
15-64	113,955	55,873		58,082		96.2	88,303		25,652	
65+	7,699	3,065		4,634		66.1	6,273		1,426	
Age-dependency ratio	49.1	48.2		49.9			47.6		54.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and sex structure, sex and dependency ratios

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the Metropolis follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is that of a broad base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small in the older ages.

2.3.1 Age specific sex ratios

The Cape Coast Metropolis, as is the case with many other districts in the region, is dominated by the female population, with 95 males to 100 females. The age specific sex ratio ranges from about 41 males for every 100 females in the older ages of 85 years and beyond to 124 males for every 100 females in the age group 20-24. While there are slightly more males than females for the population below 10 years, nearly 26 percent more females than males are observed in the age group 15-19 year (73.6), which coincides with secondary school age in the population. Subsequently, the proportion of males greatly exceed that of females in the age group 20- 29 years; yielding sex ratios of 123.8 for those aged 20-24 and 108.2 among those aged between 25 and 29 years. This may be reflective of the fact that there are more males than females enrolled in our tertiary institutions, since persons in this age group are more likely to be in such institutions. This assertion is further supported by the fact that the subsequent age groups are female dominated.

2.3.2 Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. For example although ages 15-64 are not "dependent" a large proportion of youth 15-19 are "dependent" in practice, that is being at school or not supporting anyone. Similarly, not all persons aged 65 years and over are dependent. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. Countries with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 2.1 indicates that there are differentials in the dependency ratio for males and females and locality of residence. The total dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 49.1, which means that two persons in the working age group have one person in the dependent ages to support. Although the ratio is slightly higher in the rural areas (54.2) than it is in the urban areas (47.6) of the Metropolis, the economic burden is lower compared to the other districts of the region.

2.3.3 Population pyramid

The age and sex structure of the metropolis is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.1). The pyramid has a relatively large base, bulges out in the middle, and then tapers off towards the older ages. The Figure provides insightful lessons regarding current and future fertility and migration patterns to enhance policy formulation and infrastructure planning. The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age, except for the population between 10 and 24 years.

The Cape Coast Municipality has long been a center for education, drawing students from all over the country to the many second cycle and tertiary institutions, including the Cape Coast Polytechnic and the University of Cape Coast. The effect of this on the age and sex structure is reflected in the relative concentration of the population of both sexes in some age groups, creating a bulge in the age-groups 15-24 years for both sexes. Except for the bulge in that age

group, the pyramid would have a barreled shape for the population below 30 years. This could be accounted for by urbanization and fertility decline among others factors, whiles migration would be a plausible reason for the bulge.

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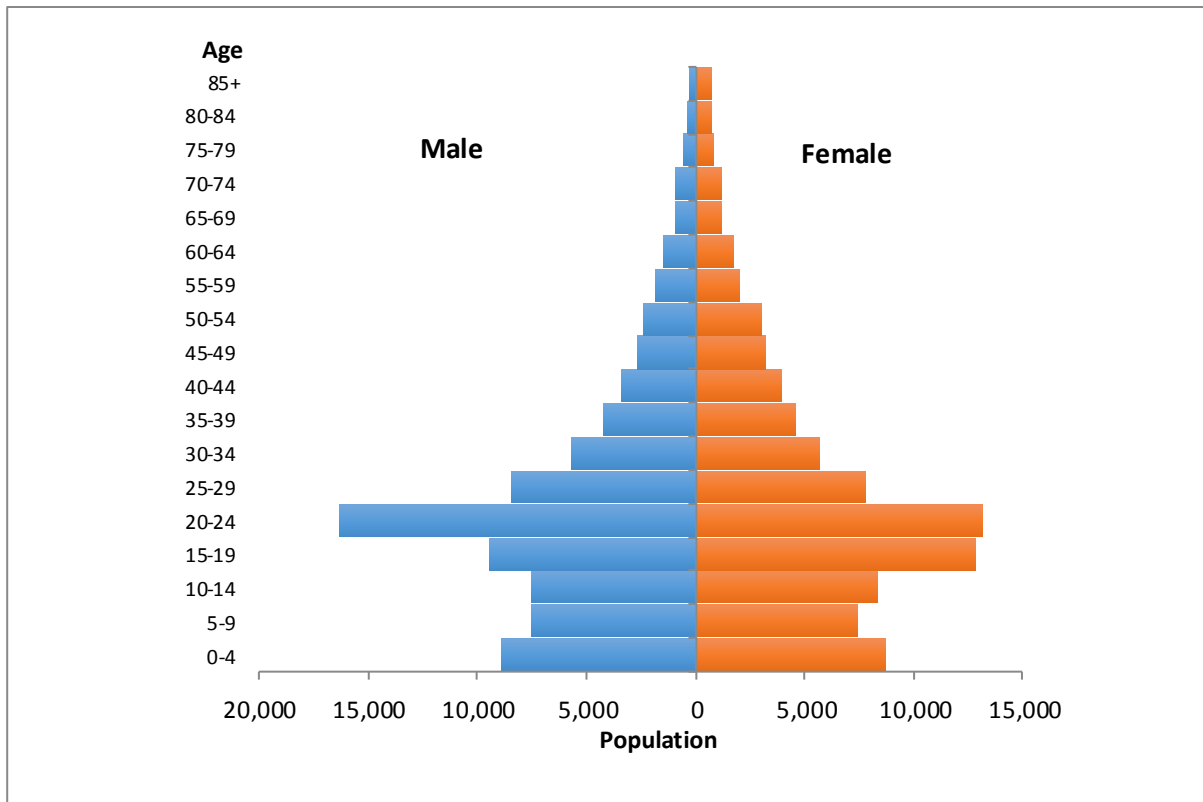
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population.

The 2010 population and housing census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing off-springs. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night, whiles migration refers to the physical movement of persons across geographical boundaries for a given period. This is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used is the average number of live births per 1,000 women in the childbearing age (15-49 years). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would give birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (IUSSP, 1982). The crude birth rate indicates the number of life births occurring during a year, per 1000 population.

Table 2.2 shows that the CDR of 17.9 per 1,000 for the Cape Coast Metropolis is the least in the Central Region. It means that 18 births occur for every 1000 population in the Metropolis per year compared to 27 in the region. The GFR which is more refined than the CBR also shows that fertility is relatively lower in Cape Coast as 59 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years is recorded annum compared to an average of 107 in the region. The more refined of the three indicators and the widely used, TFR, is 2.21 compared to 3.6 for the region. It implies that on the average every woman in the reproductive age has just about two children in the Metropolis compared to between three and four per woman in the region generally. This level of fertility has to be sustained as it has several advantages including low levels of childhood and maternal mortality as well as economic benefits.

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	2,201,863	553,384	59,001	3.6	106.6	26.8
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	33,902	3,604	3.6	106.3	24.9
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,038	2.21	59.2	17.9
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,353	4.15	121.5	28.6
Mfantsiman Municipal	196,563	51,056	4,888	3.51	95.7	24.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,629	4.01	115.5	26.3
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,689	3.82	112.7	27.3
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,644	2.85	85.4	24.0
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,262	3.71	114.3	30.2
Ewutu Senya	195,306	52,519	5,301	3.34	100.9	27.1
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,434	3.97	119.5	28.3
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,703	3.09	91.4	23.4
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,518	4.68	136.7	31.2
Assin South	104,244	23,709	3,002	4.31	126.6	28.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,789	4.14	124.9	29.7
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	28,591	3,262	3.85	114.1	27.9
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,986	3.53	106.3	27.3
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,899	4.52	137.7	31.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and children surviving

The 2010 PHC collected information on lifetime fertility of all women 12 years and older. In all, 122,652 children are recorded to have been born to 67,811 women 12 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Table 2.3 shows that the number of children ever born increases with increasing age of women and peaks among those aged 40-44. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by female 12 years and older who are still alive. Less than one percent (0.7%) of children ever born in the Metropolis are born to teenage mothers aged 12-19 years.

Table 2.3: Children ever born and children surviving by age of woman and sex of child

Age	Number of women	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	67,811	122,652	61,361	61,291	104,749	51,579	53,170
12-14	5,095	32	17	15	20	11	9
15-19	12,841	823	386	437	739	341	398
20-24	13,210	4,129	2,078	2,051	3,641	1,769	1,872
25-29	7,830	8,433	4,233	4,200	7,622	3,728	3,894
30-34	5,684	12,180	6,180	6,000	11,004	5,489	5,515
35-39	4,603	13,861	7,028	6,833	12,603	6,347	6,256
40-44	3,917	14,158	7,059	7,099	12,739	6,307	6,432
45-49	3,223	12,387	6,268	6,119	10,874	5,432	5,442
50-54	3,024	13,194	6,542	6,652	11,319	5,532	5,787
55-59	2,008	9,036	4,398	4,638	7,645	3,693	3,952
60-64	1,742	8,600	4,365	4,235	7,031	3,537	3,494
65+	4,634	25,819	12,807	13,012	19,512	9,393	10,119

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. From Table 2.4, a total of 881 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding a crude death rate of about five deaths (5.19) in every 1,000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the metropolis is relatively lower than the average of the region (7.58).

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.58
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	1,321	9.13
Cape Coast	169,894	881	5.19
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.31
Mfantsiman	196,563	1,553	7.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.24
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.92
Effutu	68,597	502	7.32
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.41
Ewutu Senya	195,306	919	4.71
Agona East	85,920	668	7.77
Agona West	115,358	889	7.71
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.88
Assin South	104,244	753	7.22
Assin North	161,341	1,080	6.69
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	794	6.79
Upper Denkyira East	72,810	542	7.44
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rate

The age specific death rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths per year per 1000 population of a given age group by sex. It forms a good basis for making comparisons about mortality levels. ASDR statistics help local health professionals and government to target specific age groups to engage policy actions to influencing mortality levels. Mortality varies considerably by age and sex. Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by sex in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The graph shows the expected "U" pattern with the lowest mortality rates occurring in the 15-24 year age groups. Mortality is high in the first year of life, then falls sharply and reaches its minimum in that age group. The figure also shows higher male mortality rates for the population below age 10.

Mortality among both sexes rises steadily from age 20 with that of the female population remaining slightly higher. Male mortality picks momentum from age group 40-44 and beyond at a faster rate than female mortality and remains higher.

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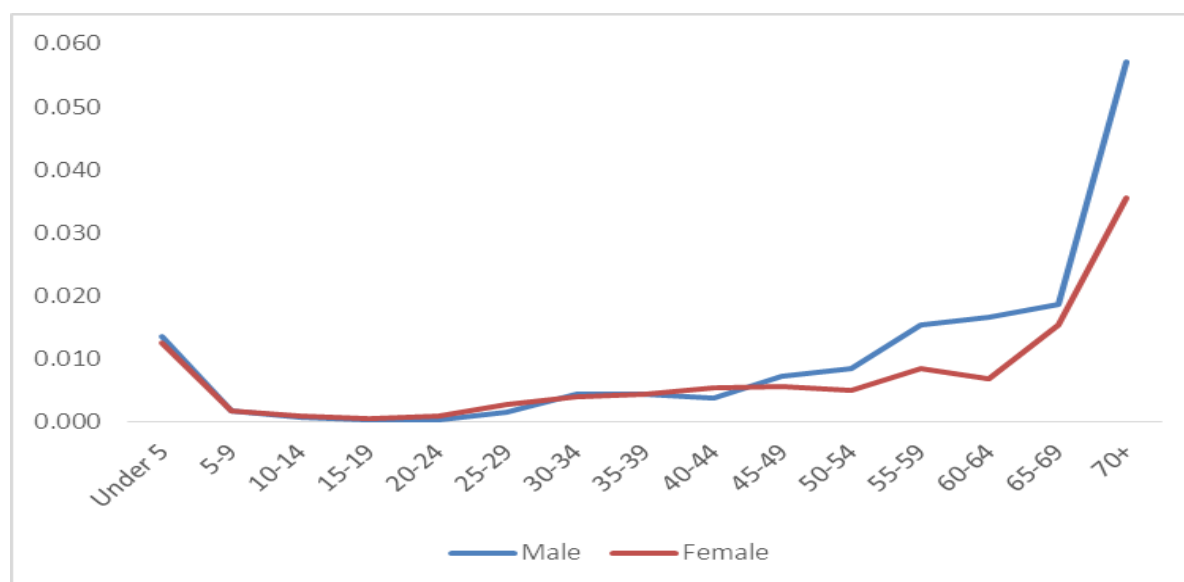
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Central Region. Out of a total of 881 deaths recorded in the Cape Coast Metropolis, 12.8 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 87.2 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths. The Metropolis' percentage of deaths caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide percent below the regional average of 14.1 percent.

Table 2.5: Causes of death by district

| District | Total household deaths | Death due to | | | |
| | | Accident / violence / homicide /suicide | | All other causes | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	16,694	2,350	14.1	14,344	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	149	11.3	1,172	88.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	**881**	**113**	**12.8**	**768**	**87.2**
Cape Coast South	*608*	*93*	15.3	*515*	84.7
Cape Coast North	*273*	*20*	7.3	*253*	92.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	117	12.0	857	88.0
Mfantsiman	994	128	12.9	866	87.1
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	562	30.7	1,266	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	179	13.3	1,162	86.7
Effutu Municipal	502	59	11.8	443	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	114	10.2	1,007	89.8
Ewutu Senya	655	97	14.8	558	85.2
Agona East	668	59	8.8	609	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	70	7.9	819	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	123	11.0	991	89.0
Assin South	753	90	12.0	663	88.0
Assin North Municipal	1,080	150	13.9	930	86.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	339	51	15.0	288	85.0
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	54	10.0	488	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414	90	21.7	324	78.3
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	54	11.9	401	88.1
Ekumfi	559	36	6.4	523	93.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	55	20.8	209	79.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Migration

Internal migration has played an important role in spatial redistribution of the population of Ghana. Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory in a defined period (GSS, 2012). A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders whiles external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Table 2.6 also presents data on the place of birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The data indicates that 72,162 persons representing 42.5 percent of the total population are migrants. Whiles one-third (23,808) of the migrants were born in other parts of the region, four percent (3,120) were born outside the country with remaining 63 percent born in other regions of Ghana. The data also shows that whiles 15.6 percent (11,241) of the migrants come from Greater Accra Region and 11.5 percent (8,305) from Western, only one percent (800) come from the Upper West Region.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	72,162	37.3	26.9	11.6	11.7	12.5
Born elsewhere in the region	23,808	24.2	28.9	15.3	15.4	16.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	8,305	32.7	27.3	11.2	13.1	15.8
Central	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	11,241	56.1	23.2	7.3	7.2	6.3
Volta	4,569	39.4	28.1	11.5	9.8	11.2
Eastern	6,293	41.2	26.8	10.9	10.4	10.8
Ashanti	8,962	48.1	26.1	8.6	7.9	9.3
Brong Ahafo	2,349	48.9	28.4	9.2	7.2	6.4
Northern	1,550	36.4	29.0	10.4	10.8	13.4
Upper East	1,165	36.3	26.2	13.2	9.1	15.2
Upper west	800	38.8	22.0	9.6	10.5	19.1
Outside Ghana	3,120	31.9	24.7	12.8	17.4	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 further shows that whiles more than one-third (37.3%) of the migrants have been in the Metropolis for less than a year, about a quarter (24.2%) have been there for 10 years or more. Between 60 and 79 percent of all the migrants from other regions of the country or elsewhere in the Central Region have not been in the Metropolis for more than four years, whilst less than 30 percent stay for up to 10 years. This tend to suggest that most of the migrants who stay for less than five years are students and may be in the young ages of 15 to 29 years as earlier observed.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Data on household size, composition and structure forms the basis of family relations and social cohesion. The 2010 population and housing census collected data on these social characteristics of the population. This chapter discusses these characteristics which include household size and composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education for the Cape Coast Metropolis.

3.2   Household size, household composition and structure

A household is defined as "a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household". A household may include a man, his wife, children, other relatives, and non-relatives living with them. Visitors who spent the census night with the household were also enumerated (GSS, 2012).

3.2.1   Household size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the Metropolis by locality of residence. There are 40,386 households in the metropolis of which three-quarters (30,354) reside in urban areas with the rest in rural settlements. One out every 13 households (7.7%) in the Central Region are found in the Cape Coast Metropolis. With an average household size of 3.5 compared with four persons (4.0) per household in the region, there are more households living in each house in Cape Coast (2.3) than in the region (1.5) on average. Whiles between two or three households (2.6) are found in urban areas of the Metropolis, there are one or two households per house in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

		Cape Coast Metropolis		
Categories	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	140,405	105,414	34,991
Number of households	526,763	40,386	30,354	10,032
Average households per house	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7
Average household size	4	3.5	3.5	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of the household population in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Out of 169,894 persons in the Metropolis, 82.6 percent (140,405) of them live in households whiles the rest constitute non household population. The data shows that 28.8 percent household members are heads of the household; 37.1 percent are children, 9.8 percent are spouses whiles 8.7 percent are grandchildren of the household head. Non-relatives and other relatives to the household head constitute 3.1 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. The data also indicate that whiles more than a third (36.1%) of households are headed by males

and slightly over one-fifth (22.0%) are headed by females. More female parents or parents-in-law (1.3%) live in the households than male parents or parents-in-law (0.2%). Contrarily, male grandchildren in the households are more than female grandchildren.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	140,405	100.0	66,996	100.0	73,409	100.0
Head	40,386	28.8	24,209	36.1	16,177	22.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,700	9.8	1,107	1.7	12,593	17.2
Child (son/daughter)	52,025	37.1	25,622	38.2	26,403	36.0
Parent/parent in-law	1,124	0.8	155	0.2	969	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	314	0.2	94	0.1	220	0.3
Grandchild	12,218	8.7	6,089	9.1	6,129	8.4
Brother/sister	4,086	2.9	2,023	3.0	2,063	2.8
Step child	1,319	0.9	634	1.0	685	0.9
Adopted/foster child	502	0.4	189	0.3	313	0.4
Other relative	10,325	7.4	4,675	7.0	5,650	7.7
Non-relative	4,406	3.1	2,199	3.3	2,207	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure presented in this section is defined as the classification of persons in the households and the type of relationship among household members who were present on census night. These social classifications determine whether one falls in a nuclear or extended family. Table 3.2 shows that the extended family system is revered and widely practiced in the Metropolis with more than half (52.3%) of all household members constituting different compositions of this system, whiles 47.7 percent constitute nuclear families. Twice as many male (10.9%) single person "one man" households are found in the Metropolis than female (4.9%) single person households. The data further reveals that one-quarter (24.8%) of the household population live in nuclear families of father, mother and children, whiles about one in eight (12.9%) are in single parent nuclear families (parent and children only). A small proportion of couples live without any children in their household (2.2%) among the nuclear families.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	140,405	100.0	66,996	100.0	73,409	100.0
Nuclear Family	**66,941**	**47.7**	**33,930**	**50.7**	**33,011**	**45.0**
Head only	10,906	7.8	7,323	10.9	3,583	4.9
Head and a spouse only	3,098	2.2	1,559	2.3	1,539	2.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	34,768	24.8	17,654	26.4	17,114	23.3
Single parent nuclear	18,169	12.9	7,394	11.0	10,775	14.7
Extended Family	**73,464**	**52.3**	**33,066**	**49.3**	**40,398**	**55.0**
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	20,094	14.3	9,710	14.5	10,384	14.2
Extended + non relatives	2,797	2.0	1,310	2.0	1,487	2.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	6,609	4.7	3,140	4.7	3,469	4.7
Single parent extended	24,118	17.2	9,217	13.8	14,901	20.3
Single parent extended + non relative	2,508	1.8	982	1.5	1,526	2.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	17,338	12.4	8,707	13.0	8,631	11.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 further shows that majority of the extended family households are single parent residing with other relatives (17.2%), with more females (20.3%) in this family structure than males (13.8%). An important revelation from the data is the fact that almost one third (31.9%) of all household members in the Metropolis reside in a single parent household, irrespective of whether it is nuclear or extended, with more females (37.1%) than males 26.3%).

3.3   Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law, and by religion.   Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law, tradition or religion (Aryee, 1975; Gaisie, 1976).

Figure 3.1 and Appendix A2 show that 55.5 percent of persons 12 years and older in Cape Coast Metropolis are never married compared to the regional average of 42 percent. The married population is 29.8 percent compared to the regional average of 42.9 percent. The population in consensual union or living together as if married is 4.9 percent. The divorced and the widowed constitute 3.9 percent and 4.2 percent of the population, respectively.

The appendix Table 5 reveals a general pattern that the number of married persons increases with increasing age and picks at age 40-49 before it starts to decline. Conversely, the proportion widowed, separated or divorced increase faster from that age group most especially among the female population. Nearly eight percent (7.7%) of the population below 20 years of age are married with slightly more male (8.2%) than females (7.3%). A significant proportion of the population (19.0%) remains unmarried after age 50 with more males (21.7%) than females (17.2%).

For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from 95.8 percent in the age-group 15-19 years to 73.6 percent in the age group 25 – 29 years and further to 38.6 percent in the age-group 30-34 years. The proportion of females never married declines from 94.0 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 45.9 percent and 21.3 percent among 25-29 years and 30-34 years old respectively (Appendix A5).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of the population 12 years and older
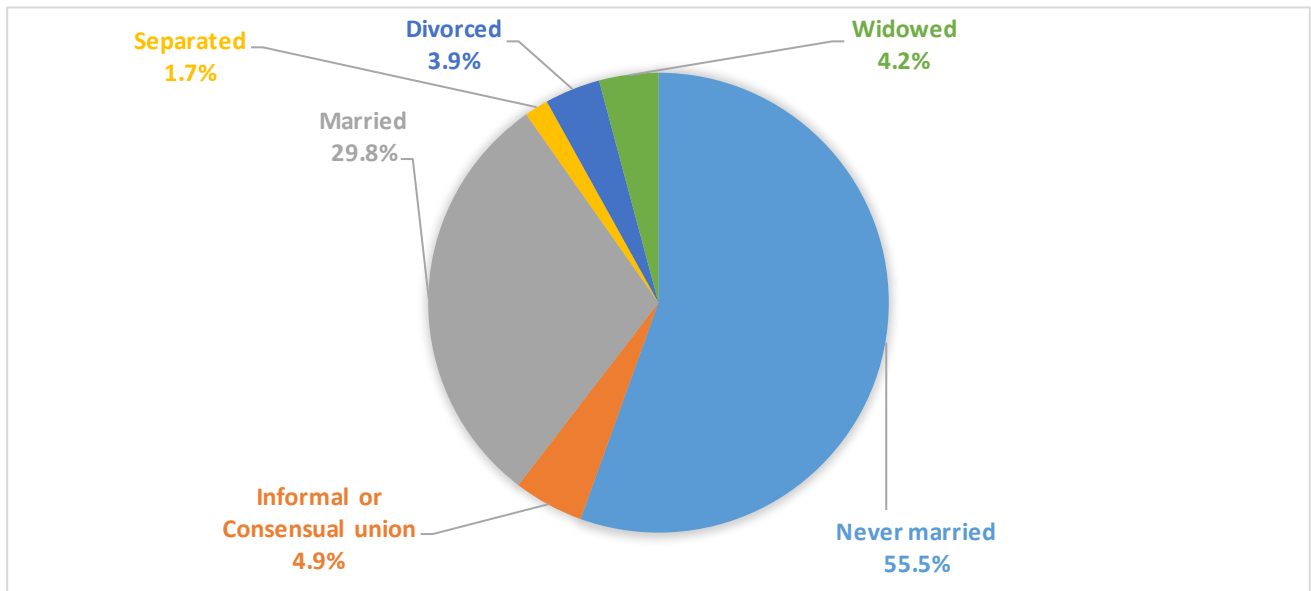
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1   Marital status and education

Table 3.4 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older in relation to their educational level. The data shows that 36.3 percent of persons who have never been married have basic education, 19.3 have secondary education, and 29.7 have tertiary education, whiles only 2.7 percent have no education. On the other hand one out of every six married persons or those in informal unions has never had any education. Furthermore, whiles a quarter (24.5%) of the separated and 27.3 percent of the divorced have no education, half (49.2%) of those widowed have no educations.

Among the persons in all marital categories between 35 percent and 58 percent of males as against 34 to 59 percent of females who have attained basic education. Similarly, between four percent and 35 percent of males as against 1.3 to 24 percent of females who have attained tertiary education. The data further shows that more than one-third (34.9%) of males have never been married and about a quarter (23.8%) of their female counterparts have attained tertiary education. Twice as many married males (15.6%) than females (7.8%) have attained tertiary education.

Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Total	**131,136**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**41.7**	**14.8**	**4.2**	**8.5**	**20.4**
Never married	72,776	100.0	2.7	36.3	19.3	2.7	9.2	29.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,452	100.0	16.6	57.6	10.3	5.1	5.4	5.0
Married	39,134	100.0	15.4	48.0	10.0	6.3	8.8	11.4
Separated	2,209	100.0	24.5	50.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	4.5
Divorced	5,112	100.0	27.3	51.4	6.1	7.1	5.6	2.4
Widowed	5,453	100.0	49.2	36.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	1.9
Male								
Total	**63,325**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**40.3**	**13.6**	**4.3**	**9.4**	**26.5**
Never married	38,845	100.0	2.2	35.0	15.7	2.9	9.3	34.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,892	100.0	12.4	56.5	11.7	5.9	7.3	6.2
Married	18,681	100.0	10.6	46.5	10.6	6.6	10.4	15.3
Separated	679	100.0	17.1	55.7	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.5
Divorced	1,424	100.0	18.0	58.1	7.4	6.7	5.2	4.4
Widowed	804	100.0	28.6	48.6	7.8	4.6	5.3	5.0
Female								
Total	**67,811**	**100.0**	**14.6**	**43.0**	**15.8**	**4.1**	**7.7**	**14.7**
Never married	33,931	100.0	3.4	37.8	23.5	2.5	9.0	23.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,560	100.0	19.9	58.6	9.1	4.3	3.9	4.1
Married	20,453	100.0	19.8	49.4	9.5	6.1	7.4	7.8
Separated	1,530	100.0	27.8	48.2	7.5	6.4	6.9	3.1
Divorced	3,688	100.0	30.9	48.8	5.6	7.2	5.8	1.7
Widowed	4,649	100.0	52.8	33.9	3.7	3.9	4.5	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census
[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Dipoloma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND,etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.5 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older by their economic activity. The data shows that out of the total population 12 years and older, 51.1 percent are economically active whiles 48.9 percent are economically not active. Whiles 71.4 percent of those never married and 51.4 percent of the widowed are economically not active, only 16.7 percent of their married counterparts are economically not active. The married and widowed population 12 years and older are less likely to be unemployed compared with those in the other marital status categories. While 70 percent or more of the married, separated, divorced and persons in consensual union are employed, 46 percent of the widowed and about a quarter (23.6%) of the never married are employed. A similar trend is observed among the male and female populations. The data further show that the highest number of unemployed are in consensual union; 7.7 percent of the male population and 11.3 percent of their female counterparts. A similar pattern is observed among those who reported to be separated.

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Marital status/Sex	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**131,136**	**100.0**	**60,793**	**46.4**	**6,197**	**4.7**	**64,146**	**48.9**
Never married	72,776	100.0	17,204	23.6	3,593	4.9	51,979	71.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,452	100.0	4,791	74.3	624	9.7	1,037	16.1
Married	39,134	100.0	31,138	79.6	1,451	3.7	6,545	16.7
Separated	2,209	100.0	1,575	71.3	127	5.7	507	23.0
Divorced	5,112	100.0	3,578	70.0	257	5.0	1,277	25.0
Widowed	5,453	100.0	2,507	46.0	145	2.7	2,801	51.4
Male								
Total	**63,325**	**100.0**	**29,068**	**45.9**	**2,858**	**4.5**	**31,399**	**49.6**
Never married	38,845	100.0	9,657	24.9	2,023	5.2	27,165	69.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,892	100.0	2,347	81.2	222	7.7	323	11.2
Married	18,681	100.0	15,278	81.8	479	2.6	2,924	15.7
Separated	679	100.0	461	67.9	33	4.9	185	27.2
Divorced	1,424	100.0	949	66.6	73	5.1	402	28.2
Widowed	804	100.0	376	46.8	28	3.5	400	49.8
Female								
Total	**67,811**	**100.0**	**31,725**	**46.8**	**3,339**	**4.9**	**32,747**	**48.3**
Never married	33,931	100.0	7,547	22.2	1,570	4.6	24,814	73.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,560	100.0	2,444	68.7	402	11.3	714	20.1
Married	20,453	100.0	15,860	77.5	972	4.8	3,621	17.7
Separated	1,530	100.0	1,114	72.8	94	6.1	322	21.0
Divorced	3,688	100.0	2,629	71.3	184	5.0	875	23.7
Widowed	4,649	100.0	2,131	45.8	117	2.5	2,401	51.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. The composition of the population of the district by nationality is summarized in Table 3.6. A greater proportion of the residents in the district (96.3%) are Ghanaians with 93.7 percent being Ghanaians by birth. The rest of the population is made up of persons from ECOWAS countries (1.8%), other African countries (0.4%) and non-Africans (0.4%). There are slightly more naturalised female Ghanaians (829) and ECOWAS nationals (449) males in the Metropolis.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**169,894**	**100.0**	**82,810**	**100.0**	**87,084**	**100.0**
Ghanaian by birth	159,269	93.7	77,399	93.5	81,870	94.0
Dual Nationality	4,398	2.6	2,234	2.7	2,164	2.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,621	1.0	792	1.0	829	1.0
ECOWAS	3,096	1.8	1,649	2.0	1,447	1.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	869	0.5	420	0.5	449	0.5
Other	641	0.4	316	0.4	325	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religion

The Cape Coast Metropolis served not only as historical sight for the slave trade but also as a centre for the early Christian missionaries, notably the Basel Missionaries. Christianity, which is the dominant religion in Ghana, started in Cape Coast. Table 3.7 shows the various religious groups in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Christianity is the main religion (85.1%), followed by Islam (9.7%). Traditionalist constitutes only 0.3 percent of the population. However, 3.9 percent of the population have no religious affiliation with more males than females. Christians are further categorised as Catholics (17.8%), Protestants including Methodist, Anglican, and Lutheran (28.3%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.7%). Other Christians constitute 10.3 percent of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**169,894**	**100.0**	**82,810**	**100.0**	**87,084**	**100.0**
No Religion	6,622	3.9	4,296	5.2	2,326	2.7
Catholic	30,296	17.8	14,814	17.9	15,482	17.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	48,134	28.3	22,735	27.5	25,399	29.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	48,714	28.7	23,007	27.8	25,707	29.5
Other Christians	17,548	10.3	8,359	10.1	9,189	10.6
Islam	16,537	9.7	8,565	10.3	7,972	9.2
Traditionalist	549	0.3	282	0.3	267	0.3
Other (Specify)	1,494	0.9	752	0.9	742	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Figure 3.2 show that the nine out 10 persons in the Cape Coast Metropolis who are 11 years and older are literate, that is, they can read and write. This is against a regional average of 78.2 percent and a national average of 74.1 percent. Literacy is nearly universal among the youth population of the Metropolis. The population in the age group 11-24 years have a literacy rate of about 97 percent. Except in the older ages of 60 years and beyond, the Metropolis have a high literate population where four out of every five persons can read and write in one language or the other.

Figure 3.3 presents information on the languages in which the population can read and write. From the data, 25.6 percent of the literate population in the Metropolis can read and write in English only. About three percent (2.8%) can read and write in a Ghanaian language only, whilst 67.2 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. One out of every 26 literate persons (3.9%) are able to read and write in English, French and a Ghanaian language.

Male literacy rate in the Metropolis is 94.1 percent compared to the female literacy rate of 85.6 percent. The table also indicate that males aged 65 and older have a higher literacy rate (71.4%) compared to females (38.7%) in that category. Whiles not much difference is observed in the proportion literate among the young male and female populations, males who are 60 years and registered many more literate persons than their female counterparts, (Appendix Table A6).

Figure 3.2: Literacy status by age of persons 11 years and older
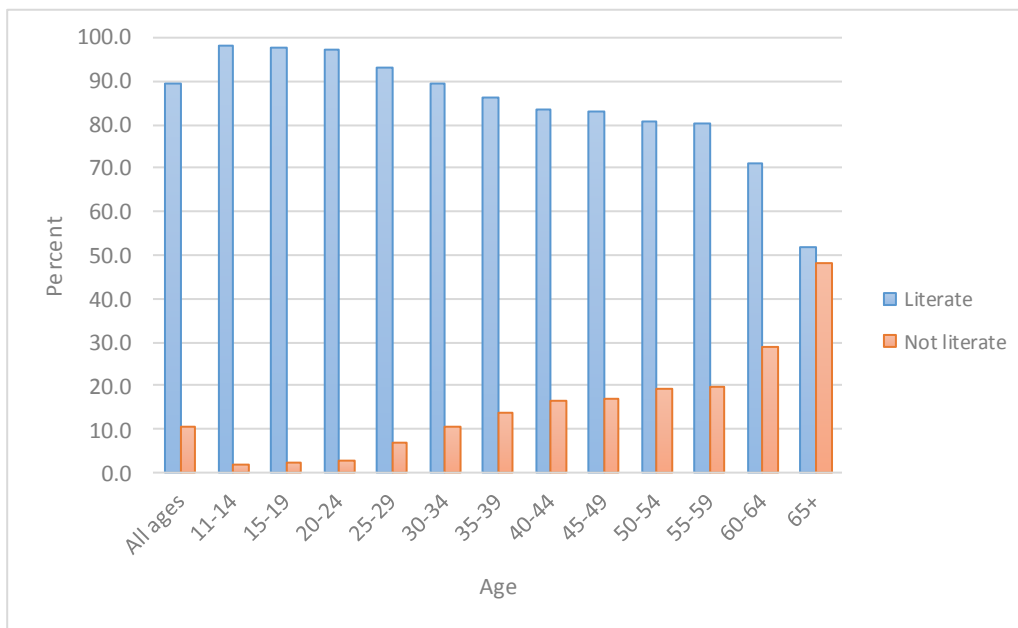
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3: Language of literacy of persons 11 years and older
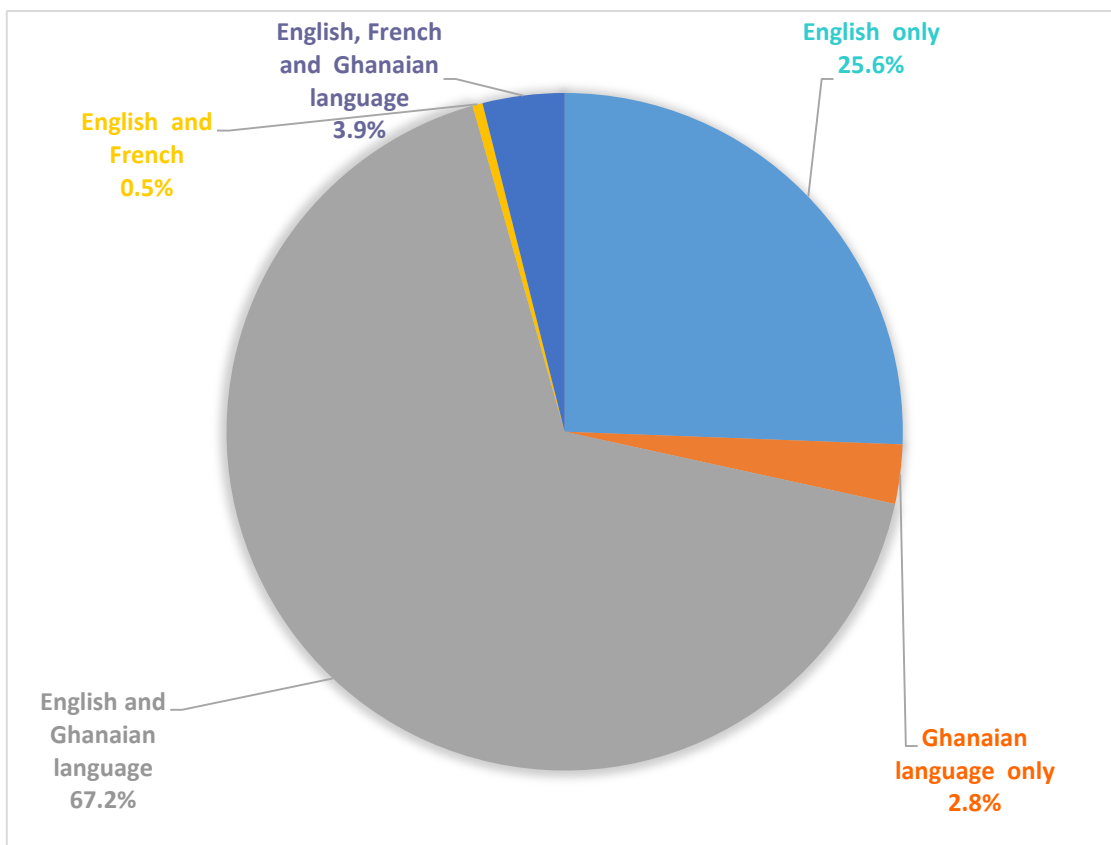
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.8 shows the level of education and school attendance of persons 3 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Among the population currently in school, more than one-third (34.4%) are in tertiary institutions, 27 percent in primary, 13.1 percent in JHS and 11.4 percent in SHS education. This confirms the earlier suggestion that most of the migrants in the Metropolis are students. Whiles there are currently more males (40.4%) in tertiary institutions in the Metropolis, a relatively smaller proportion of the females (28%) are in this level of education. Contrarily, the proportion of females in primary, JHS and SHS is higher.

Table 3.8 further shows that for those who have been to school in the past, slightly more females have had basic education than males. The highest level attained by most of those who attended school in the past, is Middle/JSS/JHS (46.1%), whiles 16 percent attained secondary/SSS/SHS level. The data also shows that 11.7percent of males who attended school in the past had primary level of education compared to 16.5 percent of females. Contrarily, 17.3 percent of males attained tertiary education compared to 10.5 percent of females.

Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,379	100.0	40,770	100.0	37,609	100.0	65,326	100.0	31,973	100.0	33,353	100.0
Nursery	3,291	4.2	1,694	4.2	1,597	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	6,836	8.7	3,498	8.6	3,338	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	21,178	27.0	10,506	25.8	10,672	28.4	9,249	14.2	3,756	11.7	5,493	16.5
JSS/JHS	10,279	13.1	4,954	12.2	5,325	14.2	15,582	23.9	7,246	22.7	8,336	25.0
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,516	22.2	7,070	22.1	7,446	22.3
SSS/SHS	8,911	11.4	3,282	8.1	5,629	15.0	7,706	11.8	3,832	12.0	3,874	11.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,736	4.2	1,520	4.8	1,216	3.6
Voc./Tech/Com	486	0.6	256	0.6	230	0.6	4,997	7.6	2,439	7.6	2,558	7.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	413	0.5	128	0.3	285	0.8	1,512	2.3	582	1.8	930	2.8
Tertiary	26,985	34.4	16,452	40.4	10,533	28.0	9,028	13.8	5,528	17.3	3,500	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from economic activity. The focus of this chapter is on the type of economic activity, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. Although data was collected on the population five years and older, the analyses in this section are limited to the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Data on the economic activity status, presented in Table 4.1, for persons 15 years and older, show that 121,654 persons made up of 54.7 percent economically active and 45.3 percent persons who are economically not active are in the Metropolis. The economically active population (66,497) is made up of 90.7 percent employed and 9.3 percent unemployed persons. Similar proportions are observed for both the male and female population. Whiles 62.9 percent of the unemployed males are first time job seekers, the corresponding proportion of females is 55.9 percent. This implies 44 percent of the currently unemployed females had ever worked compared with 37 percent of their male counterparts.

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	121,654	100	58,938	100	62,716	100
Economically active	**66,497**	**54.7**	**31,743**	**53.9**	**34,754**	**55.4**
Employed	*60,330*	*90.7*	*28,900*	*91.0*	*31,430*	*90.4*
Worked	*57,259*	*94.9*	*27,372*	*94.7*	*29,887*	*95.1*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,872*	*4.8*	*1,431*	*5.0*	*1,441*	*4.6*
Did voluntary work without pay	*199*	*0.3*	*97*	*0.3*	*102*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*6,167*	*9.3*	*2,843*	*9.0*	*3,324*	*9.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*2,521*	*40.9*	*1,055*	*37.1*	*1,466*	*44.1*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*3,646*	*59.1*	*1,788*	*62.9*	*1,858*	*55.9*
Economically not active	**55,157**	**45.3**	**27,195**	**46.1**	**27,962**	**44.6**
Did home duties (household chore)	*5,114*	*9.3*	*1,308*	*4.8*	*3,806*	*13.6*
Full time education	*40,423*	*73.3*	*21,752*	*80.0*	*18,671*	*66.8*
Pensioner/Retired	*2,359*	*4.3*	*1,461*	*5.4*	*898*	*3.2*
Disabled/Sick	*1,085*	*2.0*	*446*	*1.6*	*639*	*2.3*
Too old/young	*3,465*	*6.3*	*926*	*3.4*	*2,539*	*9.1*
Other	2,711	4.9	1,302	4.8	1,409	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Table 4.1 further shows that seven out of 10 of the economically not active population are in full time education; whilst about one in 10 (9.3%) were engaged in home duties. Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in household work (13.6%) was significantly higher (about thrice) than that of males (4.8%). Contrarily, more males (80%) than females (66.8%) indicated schooling was their reason for being economically not active.

The economically active population form the productive population of any nation. They form the age group 15-64 years. It is this population that is expected to produce to feed the population below 15 years of age and above 64 years, known as the dependent population. Table 4.2 shows that out of the 60,330 persons 15 years and older who are employed, nearly one-third (31.7%) are in the age group 25-34. In the subsequent ages, the proportion of the employed decreases with increasing age. The same pattern is observed among the male and female populations. It worth noting that one out of every six employed male or female is aged between 15 and 24 years.

Table 4.2 further reveals that about four out of five (83.1%) unemployed persons are below age 40, with slightly more males (84.0%) than females (82.4%). The unemployment situation is more pronounced among the economically active population below 30 years. Sixty-seven (67.3%) of the males and 65.3 percent of the females in this age group are unemployed. As observed in the table, unemployment peaks in the age group 20-24 years, experiences a drastic reduction by age 30-34 and continues to decrease with increasing age. Similar pattern is observed among the male and female population. The economically not active population are mostly found among those below 25 years, with slightly more males (73.5%) and females (69.6%).

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	**121,654**	**100.0**	**60,330**	**100.0**	**6,167**	**100.0**	**55,157**	**100.0**
15 - 19	22,291	18.3	2,334	3.9	694	11.3	19,263	34.9
20 - 24	29,566	24.3	7,376	12.2	1,994	32.3	20,196	36.6
25 - 29	16,305	13.4	10,008	16.6	1,395	22.6	4,902	8.9
30 - 34	11,338	9.3	9,165	15.2	650	10.5	1,523	2.8
35 - 39	8,815	7.2	7,656	12.7	392	6.4	767	1.4
40 - 44	7,326	6.0	6,473	10.7	290	4.7	563	1.0
45 - 49	5,895	4.8	5,179	8.6	213	3.5	503	0.9
50 - 54	5,403	4.4	4,554	7.5	201	3.3	648	1.2
55 - 59	3,834	3.2	3,085	5.1	114	1.8	635	1.2
60 - 64	3,182	2.6	1,834	3.0	116	1.9	1,232	2.2
65+	7,699	6.3	2,666	4.4	108	1.8	4,925	8.9
Male								
Total	**58,938**	**100.0**	**28,900**	**100.0**	**2,843**	**100.0**	**27,195**	**100.0**
15 - 19	9,450	16.0	1,104	3.8	275	9.7	8,071	29.7
20 - 24	16,356	27.8	3,481	12.0	958	33.7	11,917	43.8
25 - 29	8,475	14.4	4,846	16.8	679	23.9	2,950	10.8
30 - 34	5,654	9.6	4,548	15.7	312	11.0	794	2.9
35 - 39	4,212	7.1	3,758	13.0	162	5.7	292	1.1
40 - 44	3,409	5.8	3,096	10.7	113	4.0	200	0.7
45 - 49	2,672	4.5	2,411	8.3	99	3.5	162	0.6
50 - 54	2,379	4.0	2,098	7.3	89	3.1	192	0.7
55 - 59	1,826	3.1	1,559	5.4	51	1.8	216	0.8
60 - 64	1,440	2.4	865	3.0	49	1.7	526	1.9
65+	3,065	5.2	1,134	3.9	56	2.0	1,875	6.9
Female								
Total	**62,716**	**100.0**	**31,430**	**100.0**	**3,324**	**100.0**	**27,962**	**100.0**
15 - 19	12,841	20.5	1,230	3.9	419	12.6	11,192	40.0
20 - 24	13,210	21.1	3,895	12.4	1,036	31.2	8,279	29.6
25 - 29	7,830	12.5	5,162	16.4	716	21.5	1,952	7.0
30 - 34	5,684	9.1	4,617	14.7	338	10.2	729	2.6
35 - 39	4,603	7.3	3,898	12.4	230	6.9	475	1.7
40 - 44	3,917	6.2	3,377	10.7	177	5.3	363	1.3
45 - 49	3,223	5.1	2,768	8.8	114	3.4	341	1.2
50 - 54	3,024	4.8	2,456	7.8	112	3.4	456	1.6
55 - 59	2,008	3.2	1,526	4.9	63	1.9	419	1.5
60 - 64	1,742	2.8	969	3.1	67	2.0	706	2.5
65+	4,634	7.4	1,532	4.9	52	1.6	3,050	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

The main occupations of the population in the Cape Coast Metropolis are presented in Table 4.3. The table indicates that 32.5 percent of the employed 15 years and older are service and sales workers, 23.6 percent are craft and related trades workers, and 13.2 percent are professionals. Other occupational categories include elementary occupation (8.2%), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (6.8%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (4.9%), managers (3.7%), clerical support workers (3.5%) and technicians and associates professionals (3.5%). Table 4.3 further indicates that the main occupation of employed males is craft and related trades (27%) whiles females are service and sales workers (47.5%).

While 10.1 percent of employed males work as plant and machine operators or assemblers, only 0.2 percent of females are found in this occupation.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,330	100.0	28,900	100.0	31,430	100.0
Managers	2,244	3.7	1,216	4.2	1,028	3.3
Professionals	7,960	13.2	4,471	15.5	3,489	11.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2,112	3.5	1,559	5.4	553	1.8
Clerical support workers	2,111	3.5	1,054	3.6	1,057	3.4
Service and sales workers	19,634	32.5	4,705	16.3	14,929	47.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	4,102	6.8	3,083	10.7	1,019	3.2
Craft and related trades workers	14,214	23.6	7,798	27.0	6,416	20.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,985	4.9	2,910	10.1	75	0.2
Elementary occupations	4,942	8.2	2,084	7.2	2,858	9.1
Other occupations	26	0.0	20	0.1	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Table 4.4 presents the industry of employment for the employed population 15 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The wholesale and retail trade industry is the largest in the Metropolis, engaging a quarter (25.1%) of the employed population. The education and manufacturing industries each employ one out of seven persons. The accommodation, food services and other service activity industries together also engage one out of six employed persons. The real estate industry is yet to penetrate the Metropolis.

The data further shows that whiles the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry engages 7.4 percent of the employed population, it engages three times more males (11.3%) than females (3.7%). The female dominance is observed in the wholesale and retail industry with one-third of all employed females 15 years and older. Accommodation and food services activity (17.0%) and the manufacturing (15.2%) industries are also female dominated. Conversely, industries whose activities are more physical engage more males than females. Typical of these are the construction which has 10 percent males and less than one percent females, and the transportation and storage industry which employs 7.8 percent males as against 0.4 percent females.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**60,330**	**100.0**	**28,900**	**100.0**	**31,430**	**100.0**
Agriculture forestry and fishing	4,449	7.4	3,278	11.3	1,171	3.7
Mining and quarrying	143	0.2	90	0.3	53	0.2
Manufacturing	7,901	13.1	3,139	10.9	4,762	15.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	254	0.4	204	0.7	50	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	297	0.5	182	0.6	115	0.4
Construction	3,206	5.3	3,119	10.8	87	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,128	25.1	4,255	14.7	10,873	34.6
Transportation and storage	2,388	4.0	2,265	7.8	123	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	6,021	10.0	685	2.4	5,336	17.0
Information and communication	513	0.9	403	1.4	110	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	722	1.2	457	1.6	265	0.8
Real estate activities	11	0.0	10	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,141	1.9	643	2.2	498	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	786	1.3	570	2.0	216	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,002	3.3	1,410	4.9	592	1.9
Education	8,511	14.1	5,010	17.3	3,501	11.1
Human health and social work activities	2,003	3.3	788	2.7	1,215	3.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	722	1.2	627	2.2	95	0.3
Other service activities	3,662	6.1	1,594	5.5	2,068	6.6
Activities of households as employers	462	0.8	166	0.6	296	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society. In the more industrialized countries, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

Figure 4.1 shows that while 39.0 percent of the employed population in the Cape Coast Metropolis are employees, 47.0 percent are self-employed without employees. Figure 4.1 also indicates that 53.1 percent of the employed male population are employees, while 31.8

percent are self-employed without employees. For the employed female population, 60.9 percent are self-employed without employees whiles only 26.1 percent are employees.

Figure 4.1: Employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex
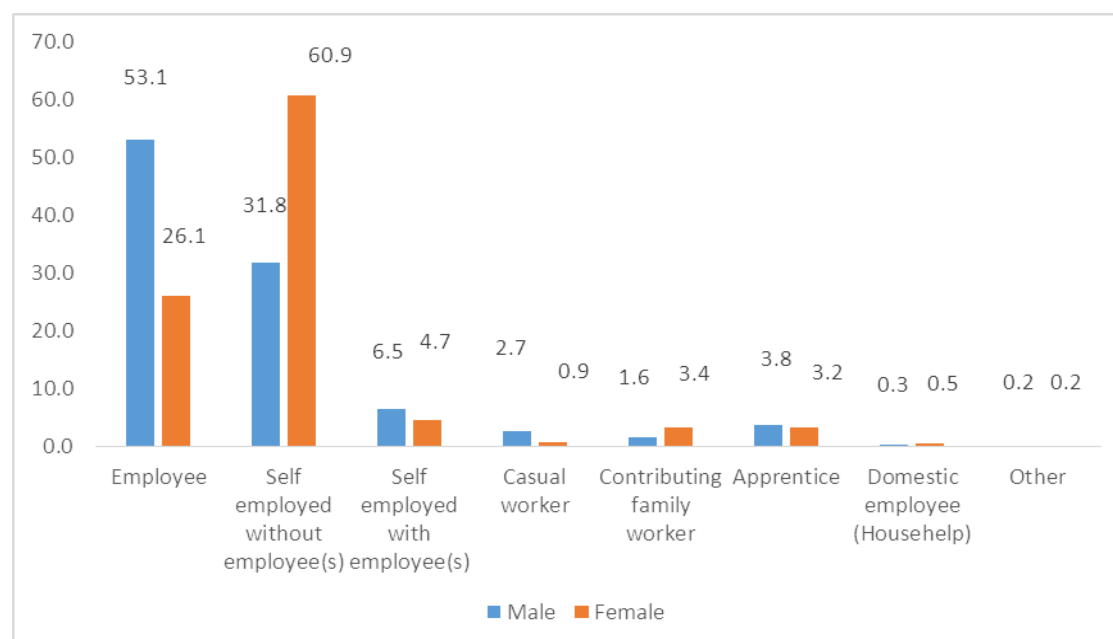
4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.5 presents data on the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex. The data shows that more than two-thirds (68.4%) of the employed population work in the private informal sector whilst only one-fifth (21.4%) are public sector workers. The private formal sector in the Metropolis engages only about one employed persons out of every 10 (9.5%), with twice more males (13.3%) than females (5.9%). Whiles more than three-quarters (77.6%) of all employed females are found in the private informal sector, slightly more than half (58.4%) of their male counterparts are found in that sector. All other sectors of the economy of the Metropolis are male dominated.

Table 4.5: Employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,330	100.0	28,900	100.0	31,430	100.0
Public (Government)	12,926	21.4	7,916	27.4	5,010	15.9
Private Formal	5,725	9.5	3,858	13.3	1,867	5.9
Private Informal	41,262	68.4	16,867	58.4	24,395	77.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	157	0.3	104	0.4	53	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	225	0.4	129	0.4	96	0.3
Other International Organisations	35	0.1	26	0.1	9	0.0

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can be defined to include a group of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. Due to its importance in recent development arena, the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top or laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. ICT is recognized as an important knowledge-based tool necessary for socioeconomic developments. The role of ICT in the economy of Ghana has been widely recognized though it has not been fully experienced in all parts of the country. The recognition is reflected in the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing E-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as regional and district information centers. This chapter presents the data on the use of ICT in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

5.2   Mobile Phone Ownership

Table 5.1 presents information on the population 12 years and older and those amongst them who own mobile phones and those who use internet. The data reveals that seven out of every 10 (69.5%) persons 12 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 44.9 percent. Whiles nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones, about two-thirds (65.2%) of their female counterparts own mobile phones. Although there are more females (67,811) than males (63,325) 12 years and older in the Metropolis; more males than females own mobile phones.

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

	Population 12 yrs.+		Population owning phone		Population using internet	
Region/District/Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Region	1,490,517	100.0	669,083	44.9	104,301	7.0
Cape Coast Metropolis	131,136	100.0	91,170	69.5	41,987	32.0
Male	63,325	100.0	46,924	74.1	24,626	38.9
Female	67,811	100.0	44,246	65.2	17,361	25.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

The use of internet facilities has increased enormously throughout Ghana in the last two decades. Since its inception communication by using postal services has reduced substantially in favour of electronic mails. Businesses have adopted its use in place of postal services. Individuals use the internet to communicate instead of posting letters. The numerous software programmes which are being developed on daily basis for social networking further entice

people to access internet services. With the advancement in technology, people are able to access the internet through mobile devices instead of the fixed line internet facilities.

Table 5.1 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis, 41,987, representing 32 percent use the internet. This contrast with the regional average of seven percent. Whiles nearly two out of every five male's aged 12 years and older use the internet, only one out of every four of their female counterparts use the internet. The high proportion of the Metropolis population that use internet relative to the regional average can be attributed to the student population of this area, especially those in the tertiary institutions.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 presents data on laptop or desktop computers ownership by households in the Cape Coast Metropolis. One out of six (15.7%) households in the own a laptop or desktop computer which compares with one out of 19 households (5.3%) in the region generally. Almost one-fifth (19.1%) of male household heads own a computer compared to one in every 10 female household heads. It is worth mentioning that 22.5 percent (6,337) of all the households (28,167) in the region that own a desktop or laptop computer are located in the Metropolis.

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

Region/District/Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Region	526,764	100.0	28,167	5.3
Cape Coast Metropolis	40,386	100.0	6,337	15.7
Male Headed	24,209	100.0	4,626	19.1
Female Headed	16,177	100.0	1,711	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Evidence the world over indicates that persons with disability are people who can contribute to development. However, prejudice in cultures in certain parts of the world has discriminated against people with disabilities. Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. In the Local Governance System in Ghana, one of the assessments for Cape Coast Metropolis or any other district to pass the Functional Organisation Assessment Tools (FOAT) is to make provision for PWDs in the design and construction of physical projects like toilets, schools, markets, office buildings, among others. The 2010 PHC for the first time sought information disability. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, and the social-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on the people with disability and the type of disability by sex in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The table shows that 2.5 percent of the population of the Cape Coast have one form of disability or the other. Whiles 2.4 percent are males, 2.6 percent are females. There are more persons with disabilities in the urban areas (2.7%) than in the rural settlements (1.9%) of the Metropolis. Table 6.1 further provide information on the type of disabilities. It must be noted however that due to the fact that some persons have multiple disabilities, the types of disability may necessarily not add up to the reported number of persons with disability.

Data in Table 6.1 suggest that the most common disability among PWDs in the Metropolis are sight (46.2%) and physical (26.9%) disabilities. Almost half (49.2%) female PWDs are suffering from sight disability compared with 42.5 percent of their male counterparts. For all other types of disabilities however, more of male PWDs are affected than females in the same category. A similar pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas of the Metropolis, although the proportion of PWDs in the urban areas is higher. Though the prevalence of the sight disability is almost the same in urban (41.1%) as in rural (41.6%) localities, the prevalence is much higher among urban male PWDs (43.5%) than those in rural areas (37.7%), and also much higher among urban female PWDs than their rural counterparts (45.4%). The prevalence of physical disability is much higher in urban (27.4%) than in rural (24.5%) areas. But physical disability in urban male PWDs (27.4%) is slightly lower than in rural male PWDs (28.5%). It is also higher among urban females with disabilities (27.3%) than rural females with disabilities (20.7%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	**169,894**	**100.0**	**82,810**	**100.0**	**87,084**	**100.0**
Without disability	165,668	97.5	80,846	97.6	84,822	97.4
With disability	4,226	2.5	1,964	2.4	2,262	2.6
Sight	1,951	46.2	834	42.5	1,117	49.4
Hearing	513	12.1	242	12.3	271	12.0
Speech	590	14.0	346	17.6	244	10.8
Physical	1,137	26.9	544	27.7	593	26.2
Intellect	539	12.8	279	14.2	260	11.5
Emotion	519	12.3	247	12.6	272	12.0
Other	300	7.1	141	7.2	159	7.0
Urban						
Total	130,348	100.0	62,846	100.0	67,502	100.0
Without disability	126,857	97.3	61,240	97.4	65,617	97.2
With disability	3,491	2.7	1,606	2.6	1,885	2.8
Sight	1,645	47.1	699	43.5	946	50.2
Hearing	414	11.9	204	12.7	210	11.1
Speech	454	13.0	252	15.7	202	10.7
Physical	957	27.4	442	27.5	515	27.3
Intellect	452	12.9	230	14.3	222	11.8
Emotion	432	12.4	207	12.9	225	11.9
Other	243	7.0	118	7.3	125	6.6
Rural						
Total	39,546	100.0	19,964	100.0	19,582	100.0
Without disability	38,811	98.1	19,606	98.2	19,205	98.1
With disability	735	1.9	358	1.8	377	1.9
Sight	306	41.6	135	37.7	171	45.4
Hearing	99	13.5	38	10.6	61	16.2
Speech	136	18.5	94	26.3	42	11.1
Physical	180	24.5	102	28.5	78	20.7
Intellect	87	11.8	49	13.7	38	10.1
Emotion	87	11.8	40	11.2	47	12.5
Other	57	7.8	23	6.4	34	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2, which present information on the economic activity status of persons with disability (PWDs), aged 15 years and older. The data reveals that 88.9 percent of all PWDs in the Cape Coast Metropolis are aged 15 years and older. About two out of five (42.4%) of all PWDs 15 years and older in the Metropolis are employed whiles slightly more than half (53.1%) are economically not active. Among the economically active, 4.5 percent are unemployed, with slightly more males than females. About three out every 10 PWDs who have intellectual or physical disabilities are employed compared to 46.5 percent of their counterparts suffer sight disability. PWDs with hearing (5.6%) and emotional (5.4%) are more likely than others to be unemployed. Similar patterns are observed among the male and female PWDs with slightly more females (54.3%) reporting to be economically not active than males (51.7%).

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

Disability type/Sex	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**121,654**	**100.0**	**60,330**	**49.6**	**6,167**	**5.1**	**55,157**	**45.3**
No disability	117,896	100.0	58,738	49.8	5,997	5.1	53,161	45.1
With a disability	3,758	100.0	1,592	42.4	170	4.5	1,996	53.1
Sight	1,793	100.0	834	46.5	75	4.2	884	49.3
Hearing	413	100.0	170	41.2	23	5.6	220	53.3
Speech	462	100.0	198	42.9	18	3.9	246	53.2
Physical	1,033	100.0	321	31.1	37	3.6	675	65.3
Intellectual	444	100.0	137	30.9	17	3.8	290	65.3
Emotional	463	100.0	178	38.4	25	5.4	260	56.2
Other	246	100.0	80	32.5	11	4.5	155	63.0
Male								
Total	58,938	100.0	28,900	49.0	2,843	4.8	27,195	46.1
No disability	57,225	100.0	28,151	49.2	2,765	4.8	26,309	46.0
With a disability	1,713	100.0	749	43.7	78	4.6	886	51.7
Sight	752	100.0	355	47.2	30	4.0	367	48.8
Hearing	191	100.0	86	45.0	8	4.2	97	50.8
Speech	272	100.0	129	47.4	8	2.9	135	49.6
Physical	483	100.0	165	34.2	20	4.1	298	61.7
Intellectual	229	100.0	67	29.3	12	5.2	150	65.5
Emotional	218	100.0	84	38.5	7	3.2	127	58.3
Other	112	100.0	35	31.3	6	5.4	71	63.4
Female								
Total	62,716	100.0	31,430	50.1	3,324	5.3	27,962	44.6
No disability	60,671	100.0	30,587	50.4	3,232	5.3	26,852	44.3
With a disability	2,045	100.0	843	41.2	92	4.5	1,110	54.3
Sight	1,041	100.0	479	46.0	45	4.3	517	49.7
Hearing	222	100.0	84	37.8	15	6.8	123	55.4
Speech	190	100.0	69	36.3	10	5.3	111	58.4
Physical	550	100.0	156	28.4	17	3.1	377	68.5
Intellectual	215	100.0	70	32.6	5	2.3	140	65.1
Emotional	245	100.0	94	38.4	18	7.3	133	54.3
Other	134	100.0	45	33.6	5	3.7	84	62.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population 3 years and older by sex, their disability type and level of education attained in the Cape Coast Metropolis. About 44.5 percent of persons with disabilities in the Metropolis have attained basic level educations, 28.4 have attained secondary or higher education, whereas one-quarter (24.9%) have never been to school. PWDs with intellectual (35.0%) and physical (33.8%) have the highest proportions who have never been to school whiles the least is recorded among those with sight disability (21.9%). One-third (34.0%) of PWDs with sight disability have attained secondary or higher education compared to about one-fifth (19.3%) of those with intellectual disability.

Table 6.3 further reveals that twice as many more female PWDs (33.5%) than their male counterparts (14.8%) have never been to school, and about a fifth (22.2%) females compared to more than a third (35.6%) males have attained secondary or higher education. Female PWDs are therefore disadvantaged in relation to educational attainment. The highest

proportions of male PWDs with secondary or higher education have sight (41.3%), emotional (35.9%) and physical (34.4%) disabilities. Amongst the female PWDs however sight (28.5%), emotional (21.3%) and physical (11.6%) have attained secondary or higher education.

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

	Population 3 yrs.+		Educational Level Attained			
Sex/disability type	Number	Percent	Never	Pre-School	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes						
Total	**158,995**	**100.0**	**9.6**	**6.4**	**44.5**	**39.5**
No disability	154,845	100.0	9.2	6.5	44.5	39.8
With a disability	4,150	100.0	24.9	2.2	44.5	28.4
Sight	1,922	100.0	21.9	1.4	42.8	34.0
Hearing	496	100.0	30.6	3.4	45.2	20.8
Speech	568	100.0	26.9	5.3	45.8	22.0
Physical	1,115	100.0	33.8	2.1	41.7	22.4
Intellectual	523	100.0	35.0	3.3	42.4	19.3
Emotional	512	100.0	29.3	2.3	40.0	28.3
Other	290	100.0	27.2	5.2	45.2	22.4
Male						
Total	**77,305**	**100.0**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**43.4**	**44.0**
No disability	75,385	100.0	5.7	6.8	43.3	44.2
With a disability	1,920	100.0	14.8	2.6	47.0	35.6
Sight	820	100.0	11.6	1.6	45.5	41.3
Hearing	232	100.0	19.0	2.2	52.2	26.7
Speech	328	100.0	19.5	5.2	49.1	26.2
Physical	529	100.0	18.7	2.6	44.2	34.4
Intellectual	269	100.0	28.6	2.2	42.4	26.8
Emotional	245	100.0	21.6	2.4	40.0	35.9
Other	134	100.0	15.7	8.2	42.5	33.6
Female						
Total	**81,690**	**100.0**	**13.1**	**6.0**	**45.6**	**35.2**
No disability	79,460	100.0	12.6	6.2	45.7	35.6
With a disability	2,230	100.0	33.5	2.0	42.3	22.2
Sight	1,102	100.0	29.6	1.2	40.7	28.5
Hearing	264	100.0	40.9	4.5	39.0	15.5
Speech	240	100.0	37.1	5.4	41.3	16.3
Physical	586	100.0	47.4	1.5	39.4	11.6
Intellectual	254	100.0	41.7	4.3	42.5	11.4
Emotional	267	100.0	36.3	2.2	40.1	21.3
Other	156	100.0	37.2	2.6	47.4	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is generally regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The 2010 PHC for the first time collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and trees crops grown, farm size and type of cropping; livestock types and their numbers, and the numbers of keepers. This chapter presents information on households that are into agriculture, the type of farming activities they practice and the number of livestock reared.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is defined to be an agricultural household if, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities by locality of residence. Only one tenth (10.3%) of the total households in the Metropolis are engaged in agricultural activities, with 18.7 percent being rural households. The proportion of rural non-agricultural households in the Metropolis suggest that its economy non agrarian.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households
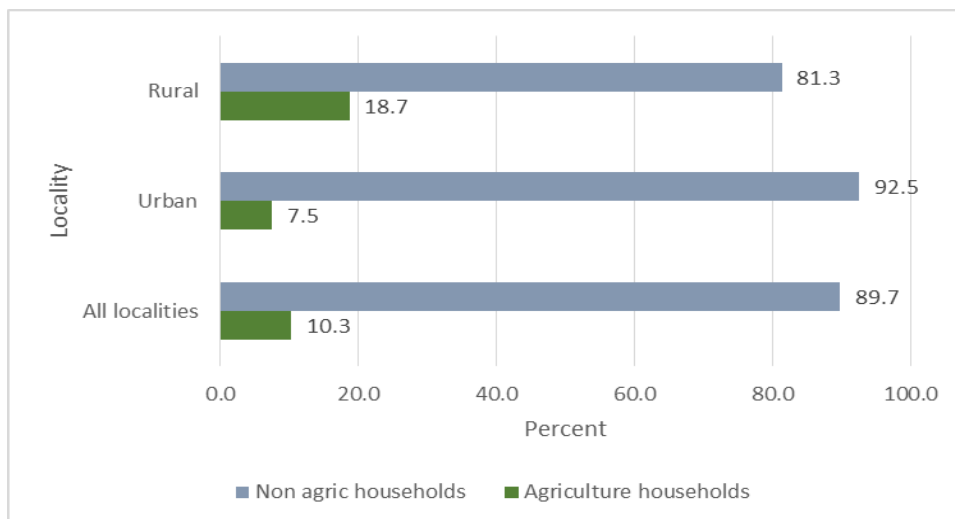
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that there are 4,141 households in the Cape Coast Metropolis that are into agriculture, more than three-quarters (76.6%) are involved in crop farming, 29.5 percent are in livestock rearing whereas less than one percent (0.5%) are into fish farming. This may be due to the fact that being a coastal town; people prefer marine fishing which may be less

expensive. Although tree planting is also not a major feature among households in the Metropolis, there are more rural households in this venture. Furthermore, 73.4 percent of households in urban areas engaged in agriculture are into crop farming, whereas 80.4 percent of the household in rural areas are into crop farming. Livestock rearing is higher in urban areas (30.9%) compared to rural areas (27.9%). It must however be noted that some households are engaged in more than one agricultural activity.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

| | | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | Households | | Urban | | Rural | |
Types of agricultural activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	40,386	100.0	30,354	100.0	10,032	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	4,141	10.3	2,269	7.5	1,872	18.7
Crop farming	3,171	76.6	1,665	73.4	1,506	80.4
Tree planting	259	6.3	98	4.3	161	8.6
Livestock rearing	1,223	29.5	700	30.9	523	27.9
Fish farming	19	0.5	5	0.2	14	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Type of Livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Table 7.2 shows that 29.5 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities keep livestock, whilst 0.5 percent has fish farms. A total of 42,836 livestock is kept in the Metropolis. The animals mostly kept are chicken (60.4%) and goat (23.1%). Sheep (6%), duck (2.6%), and pig (2.3%) are also kept but not many. Bee keeping is virtually non-existent in the Metropolis. Most persons who keep livestock are into chicken and goat rearing with an average of 38 birds and 18 goats respectively. Though not many people are into cattle rearing the few have an average 23 cattle in their ranch.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

| | Animals | | Keepers | | Average |
| | Number of | | Number | | Animal per |
Livestock	Animals	Percent	of keepers	Percent	Keeper
Total	42,836	100.0	1,743	100	24.6
Beehives	2	0.0	2	0.0	1.0
Cattle	545	1.3	24	1.0	22.7
Chicken	25,878	60.4	675	39.0	38.3
Dove	119	0.3	13	1.0	9.2
Duck	1,114	2.6	111	6.0	10.0
Goat	9,893	23.1	559	32.0	17.7
Grass-cutter	195	0.5	10	1.0	19.5
Guinea fowl	84	0.2	9	1.0	9.3
Ostrich	15	0.0	2	0.0	7.5
Pig	991	2.3	67	4.0	14.8
Rabbit	359	0.8	20	1.0	18.0
Sheep	2,565	6.0	181	10.0	14.2
Silk worm	10	0.0	1	0.0	10.0
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	28	0.1	4	0.0	7.0
Other	265	0.6	41	2.0	6.5
Fish farming	651	1.5	6	0.0	108.5
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Marine fishing	122	0.3	18	1.0	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (NDPC, 2002). The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies. It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the national, regional and local levels.

Information on the stock of houses, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the Cape Coast Metropolis are presented in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there are 17,738 houses representing five percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region although the Metropolis is home to about seven percent (140,405) of the region's household population. While 66.7 percent of the houses are in the urban areas of the Metropolis, it is home to 75 percent (105,414) of the household population. On the average, there are 2.3 household per house in the Cape Coast Metropolis compared to a regional average of 1.5 and a national average of 1.6. The number of persons per house in the Metropolis is about eight persons; nine in the urban areas and six in the rural areas.

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

Categories	Total Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	169,894	130,348	39,546
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	140,405	105,414	34,991
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	17,738	11,823	5,915
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	40,386	30,354	10,032
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7
Population per house	7.1	6.1	7.9	8.9	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4	3.5	3.5	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

The main types of dwelling units in the Cape Coast Metropolis are the compound houses. Table 8.2 shows that 58.2 percent of households live in rooms in compound houses. Other dwellings types used by households are separate houses (17.0%), flat or apartments (11.4%), and semi-detached houses (9.5%). There are few households that live in improvised housing units (1.3%) and huts (1.2%). The data further shows that a higher proportion of female headed households (61.8%) compared to male headed households (55.7%) live in compound houses. In urban areas 59.8 percent of households live in compound houses compared to 53.2 percent in the rural areas. A higher proportion of households in urban areas (1.6%) compared to rural areas (0.3%) live in improvised homes. While huts are predominant in the rural parts of the Metropolis (3.2%) other types of sub-standard dwellings are found in the urban areas.

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	40,386	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	6,859	17.0	18.4	14.8	14.2	25.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	3,820	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.2	7.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	4,586	11.4	11.9	10.5	11.9	9.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	23,488	58.2	55.7	61.8	59.8	53.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	474	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	3.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	54	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	937	76	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	3,674	507	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	156	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	173	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other	9,846	1,003	193	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 presents the ownership status of the dwelling unit households live in. The data show that more than one-third (14,419) of the households in the Cape Coast Metropolis own their dwelling, with slightly more female headed households (36.3%) than male headed households (35.3%). Similarly, about a third of the households; 35.6 percent of male headed and 30.5 percent of female headed households live in a dwelling owned by a private individual. These are more likely to be rented accommodation. Whereas 9,098, representing 22.5 percent of the dwelling units belong to another relative who are not a member of the household, only 4.8 percent of households live in state buildings. Whiles male headed households (5.6%) are more likely than female headed households (3.7%) to live in government buildings, 26.7 percent of female headed households live in dwelling units own by another relative who is not a household member compared with 19.8 percent of male headed households.

Table 8.3 further reveals that 42.7 percent of the rural households compared to 33.4 percent of urban households own their dwelling units. Also, whereas more male headed households (24.6%) than female headed households (16.2%) live in dwelling units owned by other relative, more female headed households (37.1%) live dwellings owned by other private individuals. Less than one percent each of the dwelling units occupied by households in the Metropolis are mortgaged or owned by private agencies.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Total Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	40,386	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	14,419	35.3	36.3	33.4	42.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	282	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	9,098	19.8	26.7	24.6	16.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	13,549	35.6	30.5	32.4	37.1
Private employer	83,610	5,191	630	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	249	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	1,957	5.6	3.7	6.0	1.3
Other	24,000	2,090	202	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Material

8.4.1   Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that the main construction material used for the outer wall of dwelling units in the Metropolis is cement blocks or concrete (77.2%). This is followed by mud-brick or earth (16.2%), wood (2.7%) and burnt brick (1.3%). The data further shows that 79.4 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in urban compared to 70.9 percent in rural areas are made of cement or concrete. Mud bricks or earth is another important construction material for the out walls of dwelling units, especially in the rural areas (23.3%) of the Metropolis. The use of wood and burnt bricks for construction has not gained much popularity in the Metropolis as few households have used these materials for construction.

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

Material for outer wall	Total Country	Total Region	Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	41,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	6,692	16.2	13.8	23.3
Wood	200,594	10,461	1,104	2.7	3.3	0.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	209	0.5	0.6	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	80	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	557	1.3	1.4	1.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	31,909	77.2	79.4	70.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	393	1.0	0.7	1.7
Bamboo	8,206	766	37	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,295	39	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	2,624	288	0.7	0.5	1.3

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for the floor of dwelling units

Table 8.5 shows that in the Cape Coast Metropolis 86.2 percent of the floor of dwelling units is made of cement or concrete; 87.6 percent in urban areas and 82.1 percent in the rural areas. The next important material for floors is earth/mud (5.7%) areas. Although ceramic or porcelain or marble tiling has gained some popularity in the country in recent times, not much of it has been used in the Metropolis. The materials least used for the floor of dwelling units were stones (0.3%) and burnt bricks (0.3%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	40,386	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	2,283	5.7	3.8	11.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	34,814	86.2	87.6	82.1
Stone	32,817	2,192	105	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	718	133	0.3	0.1	1.0
Wood	52,856	1,924	377	0.9	1.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	663	1.6	1.7	1.5
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	783	1.9	2.0	1.9
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	1,103	2.7	3.0	1.8

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for Roofs

Table 8.6 shows that the main roofing materials for houses in the Cape Coast Metropolis are slate or asbestos (61%), metal sheet (26.8%) and cement or concrete (8.6%) roofing. The choice of roofing material did not show any significant variation by locality. In the urban area of the Metropolis 60.2 percent of the buildings have slate or asbestos roofs, which is not much different from the rural area of 63.4 percent. The wide use of these roofing materials is due to the nearness of the settlements to the Atlantic Ocean. Slightly more than quarters (26.1%) of houses in the urban areas are roofed using metal sheets compared to 28.7 percent in the rural areas of the Metropolis.

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

Main roofing material	Total		Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	41,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	100	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wood	45,547	3,047	240	0.6	0.7	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	11,056	26.8	26.1	28.7
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	25,209	61.0	60.2	63.4
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	3,567	8.6	10.7	2.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	217	0.5	0.5	0.7
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	151	0.4	0.4	0.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	513	1.2	0.7	3.0
Other	35,935	3,136	255	0.6	0.5	0.9

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms available in dwelling unit gives an indication of the extent of congestion in households. Overcrowded rooms have the risk of spreading communicable diseases faster and also affect how much rest time individuals would have.   Infectious diseases, such as chicken pox, tuberculosis and respiratory infections could spread quickly in congested rooms. Data on household sleeping room occupancy and number of 'sleeping rooms' per household are presented in Table 8.7 below.

Table 8.7 shows that more than two-thirds (67.9%) of households in the Cape Coast Metropolis occupy only one sleeping room compared to the regional average of 64 percent and a national average of 54.4 percent. Nine out of 10 (92.6%) single person households occupy one sleeping room whiles 5.6 percent have two rooms. Although the proportion of households that occupy one sleeping room decreases with increasing household size, the data suggest there is congestion. This is especially so when half of five member households occupy only a single sleeping room. Also, slightly more than a quarter (26.4%) of 10 or more member households use only one sleeping room.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms							
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	40,386	100.0	67.9	20.2	6.8	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
1	10,906	100.0	92.6	5.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	6,738	100.0	79.4	16.6	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	5,673	100.0	69.1	22.0	6.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	5,513	100.0	60.2	27.1	8.3	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	4,116	100.0	50.6	31.7	10.7	4.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
6	2,973	100.0	41.7	34.1	15.2	5.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
7	1,598	100.0	36.6	32.4	16.8	8.3	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
8	1,136	100.0	35.5	34.0	14.8	9.2	3.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
9	535	100.0	22.1	29.7	24.1	12.0	6.0	0.7	0.6	1.1
10+	1,198	100.0	26.4	25.0	16.9	12.6	8.5	2.2	1.2	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census 2010

8.6   Access to Utility and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Sources of Light

Figure 8.1 shows that the main source of lighting for households in the Metropolis is electricity (90.3%). This means that most households are connected to the national grid, with slightly more urban than rural households. A significant proportion of households 5.8%) in the city, 4.6 percent urban and 9.2 percent rural households still rely on kerosene as their main source of light. A few households also use flashlight or torch (1.8%) or candle (1.1%) as the main source of lighting.

Figure 8.1: Sources of light
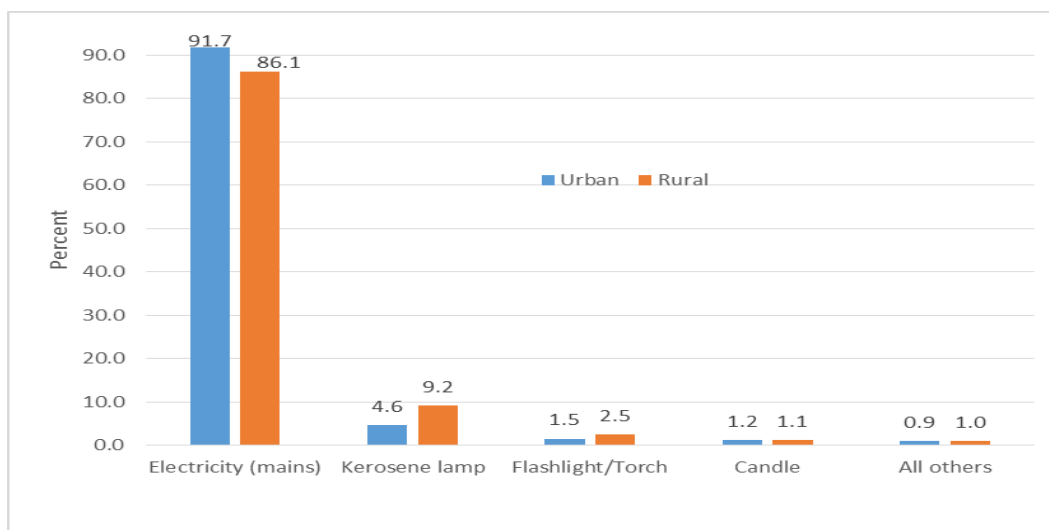
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel

The type of cooking fuel used in a society may sustain or destroy the environment if not properly managed. Figure 8.2 presents the various sources of cooking fuel in the Cape Coast Metropolis. It shows that the main source of fuel for cooking in the Metropolis is charcoal (58.6%), with slightly more urban households than rural households. Liquefied petroleum gas (30.6%) is also widely used by households with no difference between urban and rural households. Except for the use of wood not many differences are observed in the proportion of urban and rural households in the use of all the other fuel sources.

Figure 8.2: Sources of cooking fuel
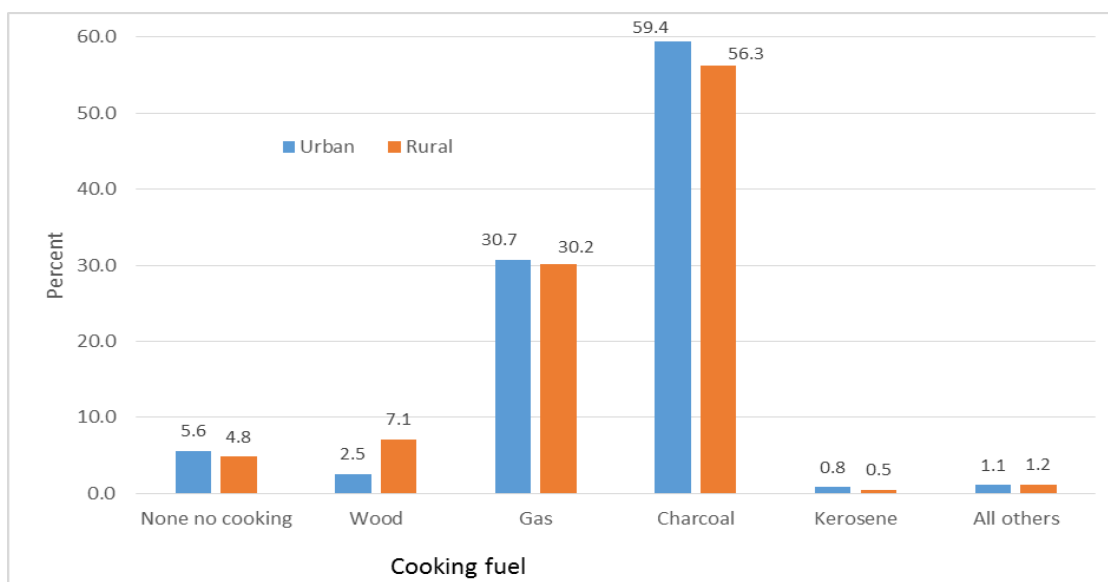
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Sources of Water

The main source of drinking water and water for other domestic use by the population of the Cape Coast Metropolis is pipe-borne water. Figure 8.3 and Table 8.8 show the various sources of drinking water and water for other domestic purposes in the Metropolis. The chart shows that one-third (33.0%) of the water used by households is pipe-borne inside their dwelling units; 37.7 percent of urban households compared with 18.8 percent rural households. More rural households (26.0%) in the Metropolis have their main source outside the dwelling unit than urban households (14.8%). Furthermore, 32.0 percent of the urban households and 35.6 percent rural households depend on public taps or stand pipes for their main source of drinking water. The use of sachet water has in recent times gained popularity in the country and Cape Coast is no exception. In the Cape Coast Metropolis, 16.7 percent of rural households and 13.5 percent of urban households depend on sachet water as their main drinking water. Over 80 percent of households depend on pipe-borne or public tabs for other domestic purposes.

Figure 8.3: Main source of drinking water by locality of residence

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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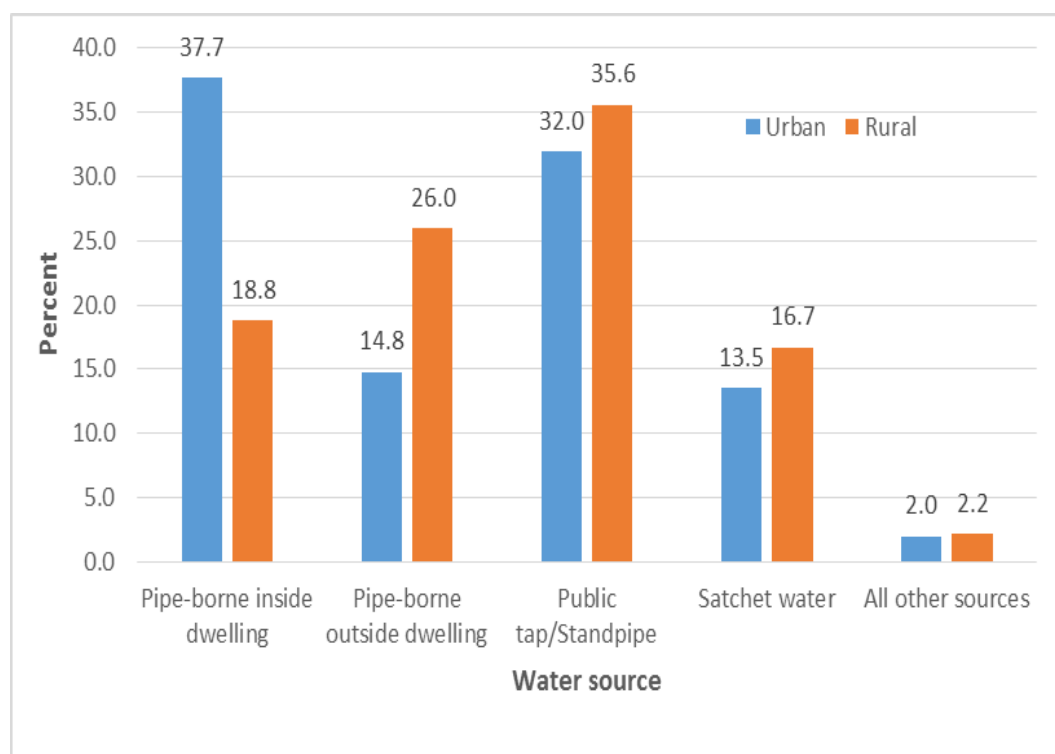
Table 8.8: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total		Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	**5,467,054**	**526,763**	**40,386**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	13,326	33.0	37.7	18.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	7,090	17.6	14.8	26.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	122,845	13,282	32.9	32.0	35.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	96,113	201	0.5	0.5	0.6
Protected well	321,091	22,615	101	0.3	0.1	0.6
Rain water	39,438	8,361	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	108	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	329	0.8	0.9	0.5
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	5,763	14.3	13.5	16.7
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	15,072	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	41,341	53	0.1	0.0	0.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	4,197	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	365	54	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	**5,467,054**	**526,763**	**40,386**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	16,237	40.2	45.9	23.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	7,888	19.5	16.8	27.9
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	14,156	35.1	34.7	36.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	580	1.4	0.8	3.4
Protected well	465,775	37,995	749	1.9	0.8	5.1
Rain water	39,916	6,583	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	96	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	176	0.4	0.4	0.6
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	141	0.3	0.3	0.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	22	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/stream	588,590	52,309	240	0.6	0.1	2.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	47	0.1	0.0	0.4
Other	10,302	940	32	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Figure 8.4 presents data on the type of toilet facilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Public toilet (39.5%) is the dominant type of facility used by residents of the Metropolis, with no difference between urban and rural dwellers. Water closet (WC) toilet is also widely used with nearly two out of every five (38.4%) urban households and slightly more than a fifth (22.3%) of the rural households. Pit latrine and KVIP are also used by more rural than urban households. Bucket or pan latrines, though negligible, are still in use by between two and four out of every 1,000 urban or rural households. Households that have no toilet facilities resort to the bush or beach, with seven out of every 100 urban and 13 out of every 100 rural households using such places their facility.

Figure 8.4: Type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality
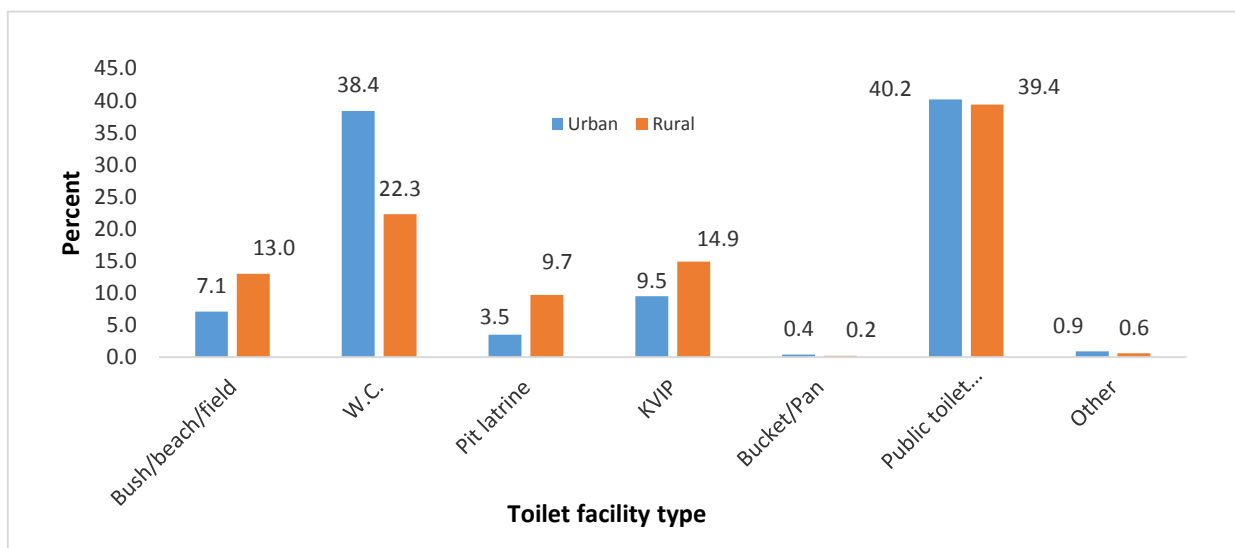
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Figure 8.5 shows that nearly half (48.3%) of the households in the urban areas of the Metropolis use shared separate bathrooms in the same house, compared with 29.6 percent in rural areas. Also, it is revealed that slightly more than one-fifth (22.3%) of urban or rural households have exclusive uses of their own bathrooms. A high proportion of households in rural areas (26.8%) use shared open cubicle for bathing compared with urban areas (15.8%). The proportion of households that use a facility in another house is slightly higher in rural settlements of the Metropolis than the urban areas.

Figure 8.5: Bathing facilities used by household by type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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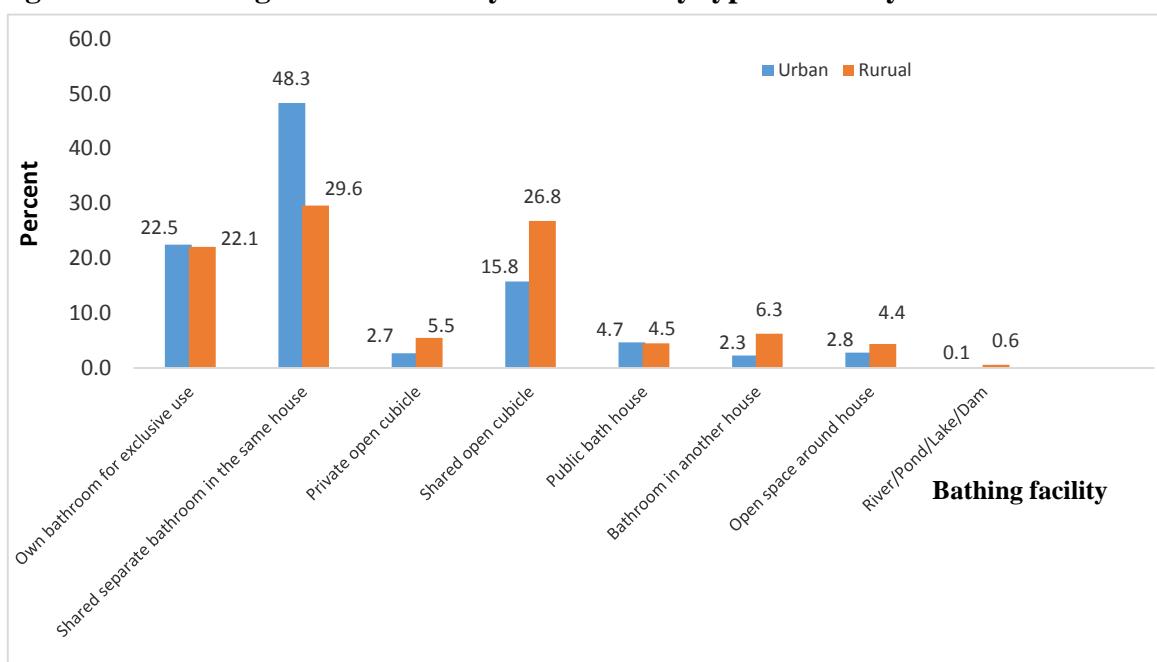
8.9   Methods of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal, especially solid waste, has remained a challenge to many localities in Ghana. MMDAs in the last decade have resorted to the use private waste management companies to manage solid waste in communities, especially urban communities.

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.9 shows that 56.7 percent of households in the Cape Coast Metropolis dump their solid waste in public containers and 21.9 percent dump theirs in open spaces. Wide variations are observed among rural and urban households. Whiles two-thirds of urban households (67.1%) dump their solid waste in public containers; only a quarter of rural households (25.0%) use this facility. Instead, most rural households (48.7%) depend on public open dumping sites for solid waste disposal. Only one out of every 200 households (5.5%) have their solid waste collected, usually by a waste management company.

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

Table 37 shows that liquid waste in the Cape Coast Metropolis (36%) is mostly thrown into gutters, and 25.6 percent passes through a drainage system into gutters. Only 3.5 percent of liquid waste is through the sewerage system. In rural areas liquid waste is mostly thrown onto compounds (34%), or thrown onto streets or outside (31.1%). However, 18.8 percent throw liquid waste into gutters. A higher proportion of households in rural areas (3.9%) dispose of liquid waste through drainage into a pit (soak away) compared with urban areas (2.7%).

Table 8.9: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

| Method of waste disposal | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	**5,467,054**	**526,763**	**40,386**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Collected	785,889	20,490	2,202	5.5	6.1	3.3
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	3,705	9.2	7.6	13.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	22,887	56.7	67.1	25.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	8,833	21.9	13.0	48.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	882	2.2	1.3	4.8
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	718	1.8	1.4	3.1
Other	53,805	7,751	1,159	2.9	3.4	1.2
Liquid waste						
Total	**5,467,054**	**526,763**	**40,386**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	1,418	3.5	4.1	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	10,320	25.6	30.8	9.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	1,219	3.0	2.7	3.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	4,930	12.2	6.0	31.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	14,525	36.0	41.7	18.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	7,252	18.0	12.6	34.0
Other	38,294	6,605	722	1.8	2.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of the Cape Coast Metropolis as was captured by the 2010 PHC and conclusions based on the results are presented and policy implications outlined.

9.2   Summary

- **Demographic Characteristics**

The report shows that the population of the Cape Coast Metropolis is 169,894, accounting for about 7.7 percent of the total population of the Central Regional. The population is made up of 82,810 males and 87,084 females yielding a sex ratio of 95 males for every 100 females. The Metropolis is predominantly urban with three-quarters of its population living in urban areas.

The age and sex structure of the population suggest that while there are slightly more males than females for the population below 10 years, nearly 26 percent more females than males are observed in the age group 15-19 year (73.6), which coincides with secondary school age in the population. Subsequently, the proportion of males greatly exceed that of females in the age group 20- 29 years; yielding sex ratios of 123.8 for those aged 20-24 and 108.2 among those aged between 25 and 29 years. This may be reflective of the fact that there are more males than females enrolled in our tertiary institutions, since persons in this age group are more likely to be in such institutions. The age dependency ratio of 49.1 for the Metropolis suggests that the economic burden on the working population is relatively smaller compared with other districts of the region. These also suggest a relatively low fertility in the Metropolis. Due to its unit position as a district endowed with several educational facilities, two-fifth of the Metropolis population are migrants most of whom are students between the ages of 15 and 29.

- **Social Characteristics**

There are 40,386 households in the metropolis of which three-quarters (30,354) reside in urban areas with the rest in rural settlements. One out every 13 households (7.7%) in the Central Region are found in the Cape Coast Metropolis. With an average household size of 3.5 compared with four persons (4.0) per household in the region, there are more households living in each house in Cape Coast (2.3) than in the region (1.5) on average. Out of 169,894 persons in the Metropolis, 82.6 percent (140,405) of them live in households whiles the rest constitute non household population.

The extended family system is still widely practiced in the Metropolis with more than half (52.3%) of all household members constituting different compositions of this system, whiles 47.7 percent constitute nuclear families. More than half (55.5%) of persons 12 years and

older in Cape Coast Metropolis are never married compared to the regional average of 42 percent. The married population is 29.8 percent is relative small compared to the regional average of 42.9 percent. The data shows that a greater proportion of the residents in the district (96.3%) are Ghanaians with 93.7 percent being Ghanaians by birth. The rest of the population is made up of persons from ECOWAS countries (1.8%).

Nine out 10 persons in the Cape Coast Metropolis who are 11 years and older are literate, that is, they can read and write. This is against a regional average of 78.2 percent and a national average of 74.1 percent. Literacy is nearly universal among the youth population of the Metropolis. The population in the age group 11-24 years have a literacy rate of about 97 percent. Male literacy rate in the Metropolis is 94.1 percent compared to the female literacy rate of 85.6 percent. Among the population currently in school, more than one-third (34.4%) are in tertiary institutions, 27 percent in primary, 13.1 percent in JHS and 11.4 percent in SHS education. This confirms the earlier suggestion that most of the migrants in the Metropolis are students. Whiles there are currently more males (40.4%) in tertiary institutions in the Metropolis, a relatively smaller proportion of the females (28%) are in this level of education. Contrarily, the proportion of females in primary, JHS and SHS is higher.

- **Economic Characteristics**

The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs. There are 121,654 persons 15 years and older made up of 54.7 percent economically active and 45.3 percent persons who are economically not active are in the Metropolis. The economically active population (66,497) is made up of 90.7 percent employed and 9.3 percent unemployed persons. The data further reveals that about four out of five (83.1%) unemployed persons are below age 40, with slightly more males (84.0%) than females (82.4%). The unemployment situation is more pronounced among the economically active population below 30 years. Sixty-seven (67.3%) of the males and 65.3 percent of the females in this age group are unemployed.

The main occupations of the population in the Cape Coast Metropolis shows that 32.5 percent of the employed 15 years and older are service and sales workers, 23.6 percent are craft and related trades workers, and 13.2 percent are professionals. Therefore, the wholesale and retail trade industry is the largest in the Metropolis, engaging a quarter (25.1%) of the employed population. The education and manufacturing industries each employ one out of seven persons. The data shows that more than two-thirds (68.4%) of the employed population work in the private informal sector whilst only one-fifth (21.4%) are public sector workers. The private formal sector in the Metropolis engages only about one employed persons out of every 10 (9.5%), with twice more males (13.3%) than females (5.9%). Whiles more than three-quarters (77.6%) of all employed females are found in the private informal sector, slightly more than half (58.4%) of their male counterparts are found in that sector

- **Information Communication Technology**

The role of ICT in the economy of Ghana has been widely recognized though it has not been fully experienced in all parts of the country. The recognition is reflected in the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing. The data reveals that seven out of every 10 (69.5%) persons 12 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis own mobile phones compared to a regional average of 44.9 percent. Whiles nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones,

about two-thirds (65.2%) of their female counterparts own mobile phones. It is further revealed that about one-third of the Metropolis population 12 years and older use internet. The high proportion of the Metropolis population that use internet relative to the regional average can be attributed to the student population of this area, especially those in the tertiary institutions.

- **Disability**

Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. The data shows that 2.5 percent of the population of the Cape Coast have one form of disability or the other. Whiles 2.4 percent are males, 2.6 percent are females. There are more persons with disabilities in the urban areas (2.7%) than in the rural settlements (1.9%) of the Metropolis. the most common disability among PWDs in the Metropolis are sight (46.2%) and physical (26.9%) disabilities. Almost half (49.2%) female PWDs are suffering from sight disability compared with 42.5 percent of their male counterparts.

The data further reveals that 88.9 percent of all PWDs in the Cape Coast Metropolis are aged 15 years and older. About two out of five (42.4%) of all PWDs 15 years and older in the Metropolis are employed whiles slightly more than half (53.1%) are economically not active. Among the economically active, 4.5 percent are unemployed, with slightly more males than females. Also, About 44.5 percent of persons with disabilities in the Metropolis have attained basic level educations, 28.4 have attained secondary or higher education, whereas one-quarter (24.9%) have never been to school. Twice as many more female PWDs (33.5%) than their male counterparts (14.8%) have never been to school.

- **Agricultural Activities**

Ghana's economy is generally regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. Only one tenth (10.3%) of the total households in the Metropolis are engaged in agricultural activities, with 18.7 percent being rural households. The proportion of rural non-agricultural households in the Metropolis suggest that its economy non agrarian. Out of a total of are 4,141 households in the Cape Coast Metropolis that are into agriculture, more than three-quarters (76.6%) are involved in crop farming, 29.5 percent are in livestock rearing whereas less than one percent (0.5%) are into fish farming.

- **Housing Characteristics**

The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. There are 17,738 houses representing five percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region although the Metropolis is home to about seven percent (140,405) of the region's household population. While 66.7 percent of the houses are in the urban areas of the Metropolis, it is home to 75 percent (105,414) of the household population. On the average, there 2.3 household per house in the Cape Coast Metropolis compared to a regional average of 1.5.

More than half (58.2%) of households in the Metropolis live in compound houses while 17 percent use separate houses. The data shows that more than one-third (35%) of the households in the Cape Coast Metropolis own their dwelling, 22.5 percent of the dwelling

units belong to another relative who is not a member of the household, only 4.8 percent of households live in state buildings.

More than two-thirds (67.9%) of households in the Cape Coast Metropolis occupy only one sleeping room compared to the regional average of 64 percent and a national average of 54.4 percent. Nine out of 10 (92.6%) single person households occupy one sleeping room whiles 5.6 percent have two rooms. Although the proportion of households that occupy one sleeping room decreases with increasing household size, the data suggest there is congestion. This is especially so when half of five member households occupy only a single sleeping room. Also, slightly more than a quarter (26.4%) of 10 or more member households use only one sleeping room.

It is further established that the main source of lighting for households in the Metropolis is electricity (90.3%). This means that most households are connected to the national grid, with slightly more urban than rural households. One-third (33.0%) of the water used by households is pipe-borne inside their dwelling units; 37.7 percent of urban households compared with 18.8 percent rural households. Public toilet (39.5%) is the dominant type of facility used by residents of the Metropolis, and households that have no toilet facilities resort to the bush or beach, with seven out of every 100 urban and 13 out of every 100 rural households using such places their facility. More than half (56.7%) of households in the Cape Coast Metropolis dump their solid waste in public containers and 21.9 percent dump theirs in open spaces.

9.3   Recommendations

The overall level of development and demographic structure in the country conceals very marked differences between and within regions, districts, rural and urban areas. It was to effectively address the imbalance in development that the decentralization programme was initiated in 1984 with the District Assemblies established to "initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects" relevant to the needs of particular districts and communities. Most of the social and economic indicators discussed suggest that the Metropolis is one of the most developed in the Region.

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

- **Demographic characteristics**

The age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables which has the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the district development planning.

- **Social characteristics (household composition and structure)**

It seems that the ideal housing situation is an average of about four rooms per household. If room occupancy is examined from the angle of crowding, it is revealed that two rooms is the minimum for a household of five persons. It is, however, evident from the data that most

households' size of five or more has more inadequate sleeping rooms, particularly when personal property and household belongings occupy a sizable portion of sleeping rooms.

To measure crowding, it is necessary to calculate the number of persons per room. In general, one person per room may be regarded as desirable and three or more persons per room may be defined as "crowded" housing. By this definition, therefore, the Metropolis is crowded.

- **Economic implications**

Sustained efforts need to be intensified and focused towards modernization of agricultural production, using appropriate technologies to increase productivity and output. The sizes of industries need to be carefully assessed vis-à-vis the available market so that the appropriate technology and the right proportions of factor inputs are employed. Attempts at producing the requisite middle-level manpower, through the establishment of Polytechnics, must be sustained and strengthened to enhance technological proficiency.

An optimum strategy for reducing migration in the region and increasing rural income would be to:

- increase the private component of rural income by creating jobs, by direct income policy, by tax reductions or by price policy and or

- b) increase the social component of rural income by investing in infrastructure, especially rural and urban roads, in the district

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 11 years and older by age group, sex and literacy status

Age/Sex	Population	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	133,946	10.3	89.7	100.0	25.6	2.8	67.2	0.5	3.9
11-14	12,292	1.9	98.1	100.0	35.2	1.9	60.0	0.2	2.7
15-19	22,291	2.4	97.6	100.0	23.5	1.4	65.3	0.8	8.9
20-24	29,566	2.9	97.1	100.0	21.7	1.4	71.0	0.7	5.2
25-29	16,305	6.8	93.2	100.0	25.8	2.9	68.8	0.4	2.1
30-34	11,338	10.3	89.7	100.0	27.4	4.3	66.5	0.3	1.5
35-39	8,815	13.8	86.2	100.0	30.8	5.4	62.3	0.3	1.2
40-44	7,326	16.3	83.7	100.0	28.6	5.6	64.3	0.2	1.3
45-49	5,895	17.1	82.9	100.0	26.2	5.0	66.8	0.3	1.8
50-54	5,403	19.4	80.6	100.0	25.9	4.4	67.5	0.4	1.8
55-59	3,834	19.8	80.2	100.0	23.8	3.3	70.9	0.4	1.6
60-64	3,182	28.8	71.2	100.0	21.3	4.0	73.3	0.2	1.2
65+	7,699	48.3	51.7	100.0	18.9	5.0	74.8	0.1	1.3
Male									
Total	64,670	5.9	94.1	100.0	24.6	2.4	69.7	0.5	2.9
11-14	5,732	1.6	98.4	100.0	37.2	1.9	58.2	0.2	2.5
15-19	9,450	2.1	97.9	100.0	24.8	1.8	69.3	0.5	3.6
20-24	16,356	1.8	98.2	100.0	20.0	1.2	73.6	0.7	4.6
25-29	8,475	4.2	95.8	100.0	23.2	2.4	71.8	0.5	2.1
30-34	5,654	6.1	93.9	100.0	25.0	3.8	68.9	0.5	1.9
35-39	4,212	8.5	91.5	100.0	28.7	4.1	65.2	0.4	1.7
40-44	3,409	9.8	90.2	100.0	27.4	4.4	66.4	0.2	1.7
45-49	2,672	11.3	88.7	100.0	27.2	3.4	67.1	0.2	2.1
50-54	2,379	10.8	89.2	100.0	24.9	2.9	69.4	0.5	2.4
55-59	1,826	11.1	88.9	100.0	22.2	2.5	73.0	0.4	2.0
60-64	1,440	14.8	85.2	100.0	21.5	2.6	74.1	0.2	1.5
65+	3,065	28.6	71.4	100.0	18.6	2.9	76.7	0.1	1.7
Female									
Total	69,276	14.4	85.6	100.0	26.6	3.3	64.6	0.5	4.9
11-14	6,560	2.2	97.8	100.0	33.4	1.9	61.7	0.2	2.8
15-19	12,841	2.6	97.4	100.0	22.6	1.2	62.4	1.0	12.9
20-24	13,210	4.3	95.7	100.0	23.9	1.7	67.6	0.8	6.0
25-29	7,830	9.7	90.3	100.0	28.9	3.4	65.4	0.2	2.1
30-34	5,684	14.5	85.5	100.0	29.9	4.8	64.0	0.2	1.2
35-39	4,603	18.8	81.2	100.0	33.0	6.7	59.4	0.2	0.7
40-44	3,917	21.9	78.1	100.0	29.9	6.8	62.2	0.3	0.9
45-49	3,223	21.9	78.1	100.0	25.2	6.6	66.4	0.3	1.5
50-54	3,024	26.1	73.9	100.0	26.9	5.7	65.7	0.4	1.3
55-59	2,008	27.7	72.3	100.0	25.6	4.2	68.6	0.4	1.2
60-64	1,742	40.5	59.5	100.0	21.1	5.6	72.4	0.1	0.8
65+	4,634	61.3	38.7	100.0	19.2	7.5	72.4	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Urban	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	140,405	100.0	105,414	100.0	34,991	100.0
Head only	10,906	7.8	8,206	7.8	2,700	7.7
Household with head and a spouse only	3,098	2.2	2,258	2.1	840	2.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	18,169	13.0	13,928	13.0	4,241	12.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	34,768	25.0	23,674	23.0	11,094	32.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,094	14.0	14,975	14.0	5,119	15.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,797	2.0	2,123	2.0	674	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	6,609	4.7	4,921	4.7	1,688	4.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	24,118	17.0	19,883	19.0	4,235	12.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,508	1.8	1,939	1.8	569	1.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	17,338	12.0	13,507	13.0	3,831	11.0
Male						
Total	73,409	100.0	55,552	100.0	17,857	100.0
Head only	3,583	4.9	2,702	4.9	881	5.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1,539	2.1	1,122	2.0	417	2.3
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,775	15.0	8,286	14.9	2,489	14.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,114	23.0	11,610	20.9	5,504	31.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,384	14.0	7,777	14.0	2,607	15.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,487	2.0	1,139	2.1	348	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,469	4.7	2,571	4.6	898	5.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,901	20.0	12,292	22.1	2,609	15.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,526	2.1	1,190	2.1	336	1.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,631	12.0	6,863	12.4	1,768	9.9

Table A2: Household composition by type of locality (cont'd)

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Urban	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Female						
Total	66,996	100.0	49,862	100.0	17,134	100.0
Head only	7,323	11.0	5,504	11.0	1,819	11.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1,559	2.3	1,136	2.3	423	2.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,394	11.0	5,642	11.3	1,752	10.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,654	26.0	12,064	24.2	5,590	33.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,710	15.0	7,198	14.4	2,512	15.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,310	2.0	984	2.0	326	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,140	4.7	2,350	4.7	790	4.6
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,217	14.0	7,591	15.2	1,626	9.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	982	1.5	749	1.5	233	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,707	13.0	6,644	13.3	2,063	12.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: 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	**131,136**	**100.0**	**55.5**	**4.9**	**29.8**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**4.2**
10 - 14	9,482	100.0	94.7	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	22,291	100.0	94.8	1.8	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	29,566	100.0	87.8	5.1	6.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	16,305	100.0	60.3	9.2	28.2	0.9	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	11,338	100.0	29.9	8.8	55.0	1.9	3.4	1.0
35 - 39	8,815	100.0	15.7	8.1	66.4	2.7	5.4	1.7
40 - 44	7,326	100.0	9.2	6.4	69.1	3.5	8.3	3.5
45 - 49	5,895	100.0	6.8	5.5	68.1	4.1	10.4	5.2
50 - 54	5,403	100.0	5.2	3.3	64.3	4.8	13.6	8.8
55 - 59	3,834	100.0	4.2	3.0	60.4	5.8	14.7	11.9
60 - 64	3,182	100.0	3.5	2.0	54.8	5.7	16.4	17.5
65+	7,699	100.0	6.1	1.6	36.4	4.5	12.3	39.2
Male								
Total	**63,325**	**100.0**	**61.3**	**4.6**	**29.5**	**1.1**	**2.2**	**1.3**
10 - 14	4,387	100.0	94.2	0.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,450	100.0	95.8	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	16,356	100.0	93.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	8,475	100.0	73.6	8.2	17.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
30 - 34	5,654	100.0	38.6	9.2	49.2	1.0	1.6	0.3
35 - 39	4,212	100.0	19.1	9.2	67.0	1.5	2.5	0.8
40 - 44	3,409	100.0	10.5	7.1	74.1	2.3	4.6	1.4
45 - 49	2,672	100.0	7.4	6.4	77.1	2.2	5.4	1.5
50 - 54	2,379	100.0	5.4	4.1	77.3	2.4	8.3	2.5
55 - 59	1,826	100.0	4.7	3.4	75.4	4.6	8.0	4.0
60 - 64	1,440	100.0	3.1	3.0	71.8	4.9	12.3	4.9
65+	3,065	100.0	8.5	2.1	59.3	5.0	10.7	14.4
Female								
Total	**67,811**	**100.0**	**50.0**	**5.2**	**30.2**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**6.9**
10 - 14	5,095	100.0	95.2	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,841	100.0	94.0	2.4	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	13,210	100.0	80.2	7.7	10.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	7,830	100.0	45.9	10.3	40.3	1.4	1.6	0.5
30 - 34	5,684	100.0	21.3	8.4	60.7	2.7	5.2	1.7
35 - 39	4,603	100.0	12.7	7.0	65.9	3.8	8.0	2.7
40 - 44	3,917	100.0	8.1	5.7	64.7	4.5	11.6	5.3
45 - 49	3,223	100.0	6.3	4.7	60.7	5.6	14.5	8.2
50 - 54	3,024	100.0	5.1	2.7	54.0	6.7	17.7	13.7
55 - 59	2,008	100.0	3.8	2.7	46.7	7.0	20.8	19.1
60 - 64	1,742	100.0	3.8	1.2	40.8	6.4	19.7	28.0
65+	4,634	100.0	4.5	1.2	21.2	4.2	13.3	55.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table A4: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	**13,776**	**120,170**	**100.0**	**25.6**	**2.8**	**67.2**	**0.5**	**3.9**
11-14	239	12,053	100.0	35.2	1.9	60.0	0.2	2.7
15-19	536	21,755	100.0	23.5	1.4	65.3	0.8	8.9
20-24	859	28,707	100.0	21.7	1.4	71.0	0.7	5.2
25-29	1,113	15,192	100.0	25.8	2.9	68.8	0.4	2.1
30-34	1,168	10,170	100.0	27.4	4.3	66.5	0.3	1.5
35-39	1,220	7,595	100.0	30.8	5.4	62.3	0.3	1.2
40-44	1,192	6,134	100.0	28.6	5.6	64.3	0.2	1.3
45-49	1,006	4,889	100.0	26.2	5.0	66.8	0.3	1.8
50-54	1,048	4,355	100.0	25.9	4.4	67.5	0.4	1.8
55-59	759	3,075	100.0	23.8	3.3	70.9	0.4	1.6
60-64	918	2,264	100.0	21.3	4.0	73.3	0.2	1.2
65+	3,718	3,981	100.0	18.9	5.0	74.8	0.1	1.3
Male								
Total	**3,817**	**60,853**	**100.0**	**24.6**	**2.4**	**69.7**	**0.5**	**2.9**
11-14	93	5,639	100.0	37.2	1.9	58.2	0.2	2.5
15-19	198	9,252	100.0	24.8	1.8	69.3	0.5	3.6
20-24	287	16,069	100.0	20.0	1.2	73.6	0.7	4.6
25-29	353	8,122	100.0	23.2	2.4	71.8	0.5	2.1
30-34	344	5,310	100.0	25.0	3.8	68.9	0.5	1.9
35-39	356	3,856	100.0	28.7	4.1	65.2	0.4	1.7
40-44	333	3,076	100.0	27.4	4.4	66.4	0.2	1.7
45-49	301	2,371	100.0	27.2	3.4	67.1	0.2	2.1
50-54	258	2,121	100.0	24.9	2.9	69.4	0.5	2.4
55-59	203	1,623	100.0	22.2	2.5	73.0	0.4	2.0
60-64	213	1,227	100.0	21.5	2.6	74.1	0.2	1.5
65+	878	2,187	100.0	18.6	2.9	76.7	0.1	1.7
Female								
Total	**9,959**	**59,317**	**100.0**	**26.6**	**3.3**	**64.6**	**0.5**	**4.9**
11-14	146	6,414	100.0	33.4	1.9	61.7	0.2	2.8
15-19	338	12,503	100.0	22.6	1.2	62.4	1.0	12.9
20-24	572	12,638	100.0	23.9	1.7	67.6	0.8	6.0
25-29	760	7,070	100.0	28.9	3.4	65.4	0.2	2.1
30-34	824	4,860	100.0	29.9	4.8	64.0	0.2	1.2
35-39	864	3,739	100.0	33.0	6.7	59.4	0.2	0.7
40-44	859	3,058	100.0	29.9	6.8	62.2	0.3	0.9
45-49	705	2,518	100.0	25.2	6.6	66.4	0.3	1.5
50-54	790	2,234	100.0	26.9	5.7	65.7	0.4	1.3
55-59	556	1,452	100.0	25.6	4.2	68.6	0.4	1.2
60-64	705	1,037	100.0	21.1	5.6	72.4	0.1	0.8
65+	2,840	1,794	100.0	19.2	7.5	72.4	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5:   Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	**158,995**	**15,290**	**10,127**	**70,804**	**62,774**	**100.0**	**9.6**	**6.4**	**44.5**	**39.5**
No disability	154,845	14,258	10,034	68,958	61,595	100.0	9.2	6.5	44.5	39.8
With a disability	4,150	1,032	93	1,846	1,179	100.0	24.9	2.2	44.5	28.4
Sight	1,922	421	26	822	653	100.0	21.9	1.4	42.8	34.0
Hearing	496	152	17	224	103	100.0	30.6	3.4	45.2	20.8
Speech	568	153	30	260	125	100.0	26.9	5.3	45.8	22.0
Physical	1,115	377	23	465	250	100.0	33.8	2.1	41.7	22.4
Intellectual	523	183	17	222	101	100.0	35.0	3.3	42.4	19.3
Emotional	512	150	12	205	145	100.0	29.3	2.3	40.0	28.3
Other	290	79	15	131	65	100.0	27.2	5.2	45.2	22.4
Male										
Total	**77,305**	**4,562**	**5,192**	**33,532**	**34,019**	**100.0**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**43.4**	**44.0**
No disability	75,385	4,278	5,143	32,629	33,335	100.0	5.7	6.8	43.3	44.2
With a disability	1,920	284	49	903	684	100.0	14.8	2.6	47.0	35.6
Sight	820	95	13	373	339	100.0	11.6	1.6	45.5	41.3
Hearing	232	44	5	121	62	100.0	19.0	2.2	52.2	26.7
Speech	328	64	17	161	86	100.0	19.5	5.2	49.1	26.2
Physical	529	99	14	234	182	100.0	18.7	2.6	44.2	34.4
Intellectual	269	77	6	114	72	100.0	28.6	2.2	42.4	26.8
Emotional	245	53	6	98	88	100.0	21.6	2.4	40.0	35.9
Other	134	21	11	57	45	100.0	15.7	8.2	42.5	33.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	81,690	10,728	4,935	37,272	28,755	100.0	13.1	6.0	45.6	35.2
No disability	79,460	9,980	4,891	36,329	28,260	100.0	12.6	6.2	45.7	35.6
With a disability	2,230	748	44	943	495	100.0	33.5	2.0	42.3	22.2
Sight	1,102	326	13	449	314	100.0	29.6	1.2	40.7	28.5
Hearing	264	108	12	103	41	100.0	40.9	4.5	39.0	15.5
Speech	240	89	13	99	39	100.0	37.1	5.4	41.3	16.3
Physical	586	278	9	231	68	100.0	47.4	1.5	39.4	11.6
Intellectual	254	106	11	108	29	100.0	41.7	4.3	42.5	11.4
Emotional	267	97	6	107	57	100.0	36.3	2.2	40.1	21.3
Other	156	58	4	74	20	100.0	37.2	2.6	47.4	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,330	100.0	28,900	100.0	31,430	100.0
Employee	23,556	39.0	15,340	53.1	8,216	26.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,331	47.0	9,187	31.8	19,144	60.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,343	5.5	1,869	6.5	1,474	4.7
Casual worker	1,070	1.8	791	2.7	279	0.9
Contributing family worker	1,546	2.6	470	1.6	1,076	3.4
Apprentice	2,105	3.5	1,087	3.8	1,018	3.2
Domestic employee (househelp)	265	0.4	101	0.3	164	0.5
Other	114	0.2	55	0.2	59	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A7: Population by sex, number of household and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Cape Coast	108,374	52,526	55,848	26,956	10,230
2	Amamoma (Kwesipra)	7,689	4,352	3,337	436	260
3	Kakumdo	7,559	2,478	5,081	1,333	618
4	Ekon	5,506	2,810	2,696	1,450	758
5	Nkanfoa	4,683	2,259	2,424	1,361	728
6	Akotokyere	3,092	1,556	1,536	744	497
7	Anto Essuekyir	3,050	1,453	1,597	862	412
8	Kwapro	2,917	1,668	1,249	572	370
9	Kokoado	2,870	1,406	1,464	730	249
10	Apewosika	2,792	1,594	1,198	572	247
11	Ankaful Village	2,674	1,270	1,404	768	604
12	Senewin	1,662	892	770	261	178
13	Essuekyir	1,634	751	883	505	286
14	Amisano /Nanabakrom	1,501	758	743	367	179
15	Amoyaw	1,410	693	717	378	240
16	Duakor	1,351	649	702	337	236
17	Kwesipra/Amamoma	1,262	737	525	143	89
18	Amisano/Nanabakrom	1,177	632	545	301	134
19	Mpeasem	1,089	522	567	247	205
20	Ebobonko	961	510	451	251	154

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A8: 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	Cape Coast	108,374	11,018	9,436	10,416	14,311	16,314	9,981	7,294	5,813	5,020	4,139	3,866	2,827	2,281	1,539	1,531	2,588
2	Amamoma (Kwesipra)	7,689	297	230	225	523	4,572	1,001	310	146	95	81	60	34	30	21	28	36
3	Kakumdo	7,559	600	551	552	2,879	705	585	362	321	225	202	164	116	79	50	70	98
4	Ekon	5,506	767	736	724	639	541	396	317	286	269	180	186	84	80	63	95	143
5	Nkanfoa	4,683	677	535	539	461	416	425	393	303	219	155	152	111	90	62	56	89
6	Akotokyere	3,092	435	358	320	304	298	304	278	205	138	107	93	77	58	38	30	49
7	Anto Essuekyir	3,050	423	381	328	305	316	297	221	205	139	92	96	71	55	29	24	68
8	Kwapro	2,917	296	242	239	282	936	258	174	112	108	69	59	35	31	17	23	36
9	Kokoado	2,870	300	207	217	262	577	387	297	155	104	85	93	60	43	23	18	42
10	Apewosika	2,792	249	180	217	224	602	426	292	143	119	70	83	49	41	23	22	52
11	Ankaful Village	2,674	376	289	318	270	312	272	199	162	140	85	73	45	46	31	26	30
12	Senewin	1,662	138	75	107	106	675	251	68	52	44	26	22	14	24	11	22	27
13	Essuekyir	1,634	221	184	190	168	177	174	132	92	68	52	59	34	28	13	16	26
14	Amisano /Nanabakrom	1,501	90	81	90	156	644	191	61	52	32	33	23	8	17	7	3	13
15	Amoyaw	1,410	176	144	157	124	178	144	102	98	59	56	47	29	32	23	16	25
16	Duakor	1,351	164	135	146	172	141	115	114	88	55	69	41	34	33	14	15	15
17	Kwesipra/Amamoma	1,262	93	53	51	82	595	162	79	52	28	24	7	10	10	2	5	9
18	Amisano/Nanabakrom	1,177	81	77	86	97	474	134	55	33	38	35	16	7	15	11	7	11
19	Mpeasem	1,089	168	131	115	130	112	91	84	73	38	34	34	19	18	15	12	15
20	Ebobonko	961	109	100	95	95	174	103	51	44	41	52	21	19	15	14	9	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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