



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ADA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration and Structure	2
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	4
1.5 Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	6
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	17
2.3 Age- Sex Structure	18
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	20
2.5 Mortality.....	22
2.6 Migration.....	23
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Household size, composition and structure.....	25
3.3 Marital Status	27
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	31
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	36
4.1 Introduction	36
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	36
4.3 Occupation	37
4.4 Industry.....	39
4.5 Employment Status	39
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	42
5.3 Use of Internet.....	42
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	43
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	44
6.1 Introduction	44
6.2 Population with Disability.....	44
6.3 Type of Disability.....	44
6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality.....	44
6.5 Disability and Economic Activity	45

6.6	Disability, Education and Literacy	47
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		49
7.1	Introduction	49
7.2	Households in Agriculture	49
7.3	Types of livestock and other animals reared.....	50
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		51
8.1	Introduction	51
8.2	Housing Stock	51
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements	52
8.4	Construction Materials	53
8.5	Room Occupancy	55
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	56
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use	57
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	60
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	61
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY		
IMPLICATIONS		63
9.1	Introduction	63
9.2	Summary of Key Findings	63
9.3	Policy Implications.....	67
REFERENCES.....		69
APPENDICES.....		70
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	19
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district, Greater Accra Region	21
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	22
Table 2.4: Total Population, Deaths in Households and Crude Death Rate by District	22
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	24
Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality	25
Table 3.2: Household composition and sex	26
Table 3.3: Household Structure and sex	26
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	27
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	29
Table 3.6: Marital Status of Persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity	30
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	30
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	31
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by age and language of literacy	32
Table 3.10:Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	35
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	37
Table 4.2: Activity Status of Population 15 years and older by age and sex.....	38
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	39
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex	40
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	41
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	41
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex.....	43
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head.....	43
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	45
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status..... and sex	46
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	49
Table 7.2: Distribution of animals reared and keepers	50
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	52
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	52
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	53
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing.....	55
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	56
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting.....	56
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	58
Table 8.10:Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	59

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	60
Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	62
Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality	70
Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	71
Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status	72
Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	73
Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Ada East District.....	3
Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by Locality	17
Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid	18
Figure 2.3: Sex Ratio	20
Figure 2.4: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010.....	23
Figure 3.1: Population distribution of Marital Status	28
Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex	33
Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.....	34

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEDA:	Ada East District Assembly
AIDS:	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GNAG:	Ghana National Association of Garages
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
Km ² :	Kilometers Square
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I:	Legislative Instrument
LGI:	Local Government Instrument
MCE:	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
NCA:	National Communications Authority
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SIT:	Social Inclusion Transfer
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WC:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ada East District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 71,671 representing 1.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.5 percent and females represent 52.5 percent. About 70 percent (68.3%) of the population reside in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 90.3. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the district account for 54 percent of the population depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older) 6.5 percent. The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 85.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (89.8) than that of females (88.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.5. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 103.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.4 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 10.4 per 1000. Majority of migrants (52.3%) living in the District were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta (22.2%) form the majority followed by Eastern (11.9%) and Ashanti (3.6%) regions

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 70,470 with a total number of 15,631 households. The average household size in the District is 4.6 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 40.1 percent. Spouses form about 7.8 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 19.9 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.6 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.7 percent have never married, 7.6 percent are widowed, 3.4 percent are separated, 3.0 percent are in consensual unions, and, 2.6 percent are divorced. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (65.3%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (42.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 64.0 percent while widowed males account for only 17.0 percent. Among the married, 34.6 percent have no education while 8.9 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 out of 10 of the

married population (82.8%)) are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 14.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.5%) are economically not active with 3.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.6 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is less than 2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.8 percent are literate and 27.2 percent are non-literate. *The proportion of literate males is higher (82.2%) than that of females (64.8%). About six out of ten people (60.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (23,354) in the district, 25.3 percent have never attended school, 40.4 percent are currently attending and 34.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

Seventy percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed while 5.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.2%), (15.8%) perform household duties and 5.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Four out of ten (48.2%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 20.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 39.3 percent in service and sales, 23.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 64.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.8 percent are contributing family workers, 2.0 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self – employed without employee(s) and contributing family worker as well as apprentices. . The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 50.3 percent as compared to 40.0 percent of females. About four percent (3.8%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 734 households representing 4.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.8%) than males

(3.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional and sight disability recorded the highest of 37.8 percent and 30.6 respectively, followed by physical disability (19.1). About 4.6 percent of the population with disability is in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 46.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As low as 44.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about six out of ten (55.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 23.48 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (83.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district accounting for 54 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Ada East District is 71,671 representing 1.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average population per house is 6.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (58.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 24.6 percent are separate houses and 5.0 percent are semi-detached houses. A little above half (53.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 22.8 percent are owned by relative who is not a member of the household, 19.4 are owned by other private individuals; and only 2.4 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concretes accounting for 67.3 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 25.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (84.6% and mud/earth 12.9%) is the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Slate/asbestos and Metal sheets are the main roofing material (47.6%) and (29.0%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (45.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 4.8 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are Electricity (60.6%), kerosene lamp (34.5%) and flashlight/torch (3.3%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (53.2%). The proportion for urban (68.0%) is higher than that of rural (44.7%). The four main sources of water in the district are Sachet water (20.8%), Pipe – borne outside dwelling (20.6%), Public tap/Standpipe (20.3) and Protected well (11.7%).

Majority of the people in the district representing 35.2 percent do not have toilet facilities followed by KVIP (20.8%). About 1.0 percent of the population in the district still uses

bucket/pan. Twenty-eight percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use whiles t (24.7%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by burning accounting for 41.3 percent of the households within the district. About two in ten households (25.1) dump their solid waste in the open space. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (60.3%) and onto the street (24.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities, its characteristics and dynamics is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities

This chapter deals with Ada east district. It was formerly Dangme East District and was created in 1989 by Local Government Instrument, L. I. 1491. By subsection (one) of section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), a new district (Ada West) was carved out of Dangme East with a new Local Government Legal Instrument (L.I 2130) a new district which was established and known as Ada East in March, 2012 with twenty seven electoral areas.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size:

The Ada East District is situated in the Eastern part of the Greater Accra Region. The total land area of the District is 289.783 (square km). The District shares common boundaries with the Central Tongu District to the North, South Tongu District and Ada West to the East and West respectively. It is bounded to the south by the Gulf of Guinea, which stretches over 18 kilometers from Kewunor to Totope. It is also bounded by the Volta River South–Eastwards extending to the Gulf of Guinea southwards thereby forming an Estuary, about 2 kilometers away from the District capital, Ada-Foah.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The District forms the central portions of the Accra plains. The relief is generally gentle and undulating, a low plain with heights not exceeding 60 meters (200 ft.) above sea level. The prominent relief features include the Todjeh boulders rising about 240 meters (800 ft.) above sea level. These boulders are scattered irregularly over the sea. The general drainage pattern of the Ada East District can be described as dendritic with some of the streams taking their sources from the Volta River. Water bodies such as Tamatoku among others are sprung up with increased and decreased capacities in the wet and dry seasons respectively.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation is basically the coastal savannah type, characterized by short savannah grasses and interspersed with shrubs and short trees. Along the coast, there are stretches of coconut

trees and patches of coconut groves which combine to give the area a classic look. A few strands of mangrove trees can be found along the tributaries of the Volta River where the soil is waterlogged and salty.

1.2.4 Minerals and Geology

The Ada East District is well endowed with a large deposit of salt as a great economic potential. Salt mining was and continues to form the greatest employment for a large number of the population particularly in areas where the resource exists. The District for some time past has gained its revenue from the commodity and continues to depend on it for Internally Generated Revenue. The greater portion of the District is underlain by tertiary and recent deposits. The recent unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel occur in the deltaic areas of the Volta River as well as in the areas surrounding the Songor Lagoon at Pute. The rock of the basement is unknown, but it is expected to be Dahomeyan, similar to that cropping out to the north of the basin.

1.2.4 Climate

The Ada East District is encapsulated by the south-eastern coastal plains of Ghana which is one of the hottest parts of the country. Temperatures are high throughout the year and ranges between 23°C and 28°C. A maximum temperature of 33°C is normally attainable during the very hot seasons. Rainfall is generally heavy during the major seasons between March and September. The average rainfall is about 750 millimeters. The area is however very dry during the harmattan season when there is no rainfall at all. Humidity is about 60 percent high, due to the proximity of the sea, the Volta River and other water bodies. Daily evaporation rates range from 5.4 - 6.8 millimeters. The relatively high temperatures help in the quick crystallization of salt for the salt industry. (District Planning and Coordinating Unit, Ada East District Assembly, 2010)

1.3 Political Administration and Structure

The Ada East District Assembly is headed by a political head that is the District Chief Executive (DCE) and assisted administratively by the District Co-coordinating Director who also serves as the chief advisor to the DCE. The Assembly through the Local Government Act 1993 462 (section 10 sub sections 1,2,3,4 and 5), carries out the legislative, deliberative and executive functions of Government.

There are currently thirty - nine (39) Assembly members including the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for Ada East Constituency. The remaining thirty seven (37) members are made up of ten (10) government appointees and twenty seven (27) elected members. There are only four (4) women out of the thirty seven (37) Assembly members, representing only about 10 percent. The District is divided into three area councils namely Ada-Foah, Big Ada and Kasseh which forms the thirty seven (37) electoral areas. The General Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative body in the District. The Presiding member who is elected by the members of the Assembly presides over all meetings of the General Assembly meetings. There are eleven Departments performing various functions in the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ada East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 The origin of the indigenous people

The Ada people are the Dangme-speaking people who migrated into modern Ghana from somewhere east of the Volta River in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The descendants of the other Dangme-speaking people are the people of Krobo, Osudoku, Shai, Ningo, Kpone and Prampram. According to oral tradition, the place from which the ancestors of the Dangme speaking people came into Ghana was called Same. Some claim that Same was in southern Nigeria, but others say that it was in Dahomey, now Benin. After they crossed the Volta River, the indigenous Dangme clans of Ada stayed for some time at a place they called Lorlorvor. From there, they moved on to the Guinea coast to settle in what was then a forest which they named Okorhue. The descendants of these migrants are collectively referred to as Okorli, a name by which all of the Ada people now like to call themselves, sometimes, in place of Adali. The people of Ada speak Dangme as their local dialect. (The Making of Ada, C.O.C Amate, 1999)

1.4.2 The Traditional Political System

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

The Ada nation was originally made up of eight clans namely; Adibiawe, Lomobiawe, Tekperbiawe, Dangmebiawe, Ohuwem, Korgbor, Kudjragbe and Kabiawe. Kabiawe later divided itself into three separate clans, namely Kabiawe-tsu, Kabiawe-yumu and Kabiawekponor thus summing the total number of clans to ten. (District Planning and Coordinating Unit, Ada East District Assembly, 2010)

1.4.3 Festivals

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

1.5 Economy

The district is predominantly an agrarian economy. This is due to the fact that the majority of the population (68.3 percent) lives in rural setting according to Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.5.1 Agriculture

The major activities of the people in the district is fishing and farming. Farming in the district is mainly done under irrigation which involves crops such cassava, maize and among others. Vegetables like tomatoes, onions, shallots, garden eggs, pepper, carrots, and okra. Fruits such as water melon also feature predominantly to sustain the livelihood of farmers. Fishing is another major economic activity in the district. Fishing is done in the River Volta and the Gulf of Guinea. Fish farming such as Tilapia rearing is also taking place both in the Volta

River and in ponds, shrimp farming in ponds; mining of oysters by inhabitants living along the Volta river bank is also common in the district.

1.5.2 Tourism and Hospitality

The district is endowed with numerous tourist sites which include forts, estuary, holiday chalets, and outstanding beaches along the bank of the Volta River and Gulf of Guinea which provides beautiful sceneries for tourist from all walks of life. The sites also serve as a weekend getaway for many people from the cities. There is a ferry, jet ski and boat harbour at the river side where it can be rented for a cruise around the islands on the river. The district can boast of a number of guesthouses, hotels and restaurants that caters for the needs of the tourism and hospitality industry.

1.5.3 Trade and Commerce

The district was producing salt in commercial quantities when it was formerly Dangme East. However, the salt mining industry found itself in the geographical jurisdiction of the new district (Ada West) thus dumping the hope of the district authorities in terms of generating revenue to undertake developmental projects even though the traditional custodians of the salt (an inhabitants of Ada East district) are putting measures in place to bring in some portion of the salt revenue to the district. However, there was a sigh of relief when the Songor lagoon area at Pute was discovered as having the potential of producing salt in commercial quantities thus paving way for the establishment of salt industry in the area. There exists a large market in Kasseh which brings a lot of traders on market days on Tuesdays and Fridays from the various part of the country. There is also another market in the district capital, Ada-Foah but it has a lower patronage on market days which are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The major bank in the district is the Ghana Commercial Bank which is located at Kasseh. Ada Rural Bank has a couple of branches in the district. There are also a pocket of micro-finance companies like Opportunity International and insurance companies such as Ghana Life Insurance among others.

1.5.4 Transport and Communication

The major form of transportation in the district are road and river transport. Feeder road constitute majority of the roads in the district and there are two forms; motorable and unmotorable. The unmotorable ones cover about 53 km with 32 km of roads being motorable. The unmotorable ones affect transportation of farm products especially during the rainy season. The only first class road in the district is the one from Kasseh to Ada Foah which is 22 km but has been deteriorated by large trucks belonging to a coastal protection firm plying the road. The second class road which covers areas such as Big Ada, Clinic Junction to Pute constitutes about 13km. Another interesting point with regards to road transport is the springing up of motor "Okada" riding which has become a brisk business for the indigenous youth.

Transportation on the Volta River is also common with goods and passengers being transported on the river to and from the adjoining villages and towns. Source :(District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit, Ada East District Assembly, 2010)

1.5.5 Education

There are currently forty one (41) kindergartens, forty (40) primary schools, twenty nine (29) Junior High Schools, one (1) Technical Institute, one (1) Senior High School and one (1) College of Education which spread across the district. The total number of school

infrastructural projects currently under construction in the district is eight (8). Source: Ghana Education Directorate, Ada East District.

1.5.6 Health

The health facilities in the district is quite appreciable even though it has its own challenges. There are currently one (1) district hospital at Faithkope, two (2) health centres in Kasseh, and Ada-Foah, One (1) clinic at Pediatorkope and two Community Health Planning Services(CHPs) compound at Anyakpor/Adedetsekope and Asigbekope Source:(District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit, Ada East District Assembly, 2010)

1.5.7 Water and Sanitation

There is headwork at Kesseve constructed by Ghana Water Company Limited which provides water to about 57 percent of the district's population. There is currently an intervention from Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) for the provision of water and tackling sanitation issues in the district. In the water delivery, CWSA established "a three district water project" in 2008 (Dangme East, now Ada East and Ada West, Dangme West, now Ningo-Prampram and Shai-Osudoku and Central Tongu now Central and North Tongu) which provides a stand point water to about thirty (30) crises communities in these districts. With regards to sanitation issues, they have been establishing institutional latrines and encouraging the individuals to build latrines in their places of abode. They also facilitate the establishment of Sanitation and Hygiene Clubs in the schools which are coordinated by a SHEP's (School Health Education Programmes) coordinator. SHEPS provide supervisory roles in the enforcement of sanitation regulations in the schools. Source :(District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit, Ada East District Assembly, 2010)

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, 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 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 OsuKlottey 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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

- i. 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.
- ii. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- iii. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker,

contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”.

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of

climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared. In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

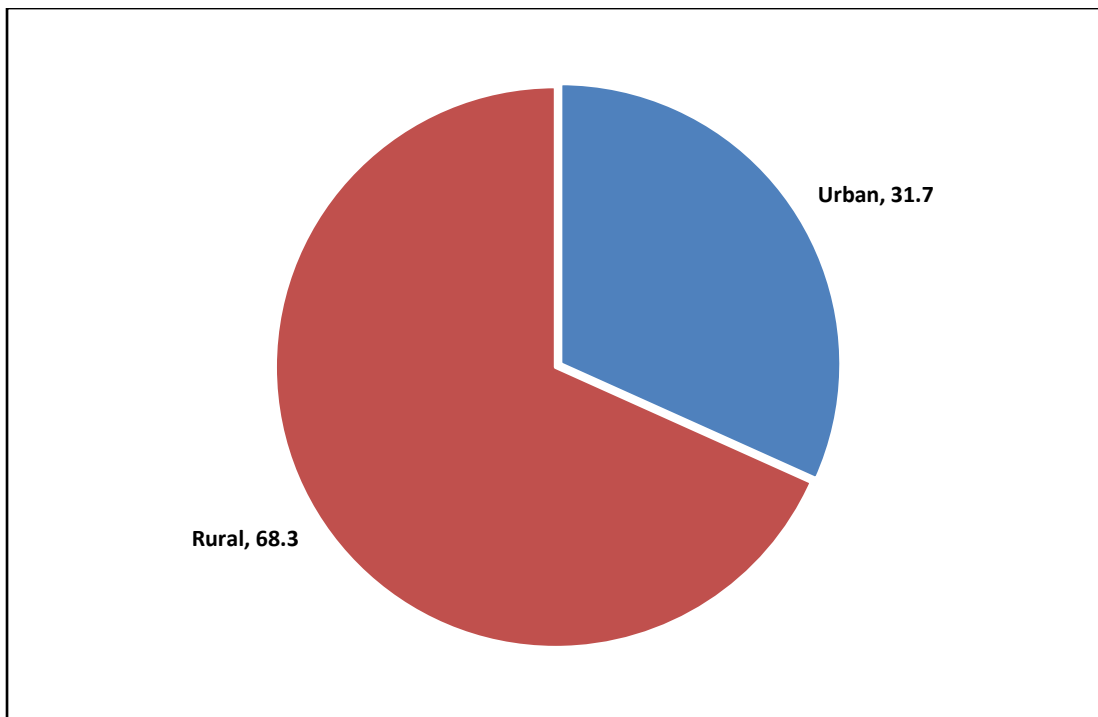
The demographic characteristics are those attributes that vary within a demographic study group. The demographic characteristics of the population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age, sex, migration, fertility and mortality. It is important that the size composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and policy implementation. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana require that statistics be provided on the size and distribution of the population at the local level. This chapter seeks to bring out data and information on some of the characteristics of the population of Ada East District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population Distribution by Locality

The distribution of population by locality (urban/rural) is graphically represented in Fig.2.1. The graph vividly shows that 68.3 percent of the population is in the rural areas while 31.7 percent are in urban areas.

Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by Locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age- Sex Structure

2.3.1 Age- Sex- Structure

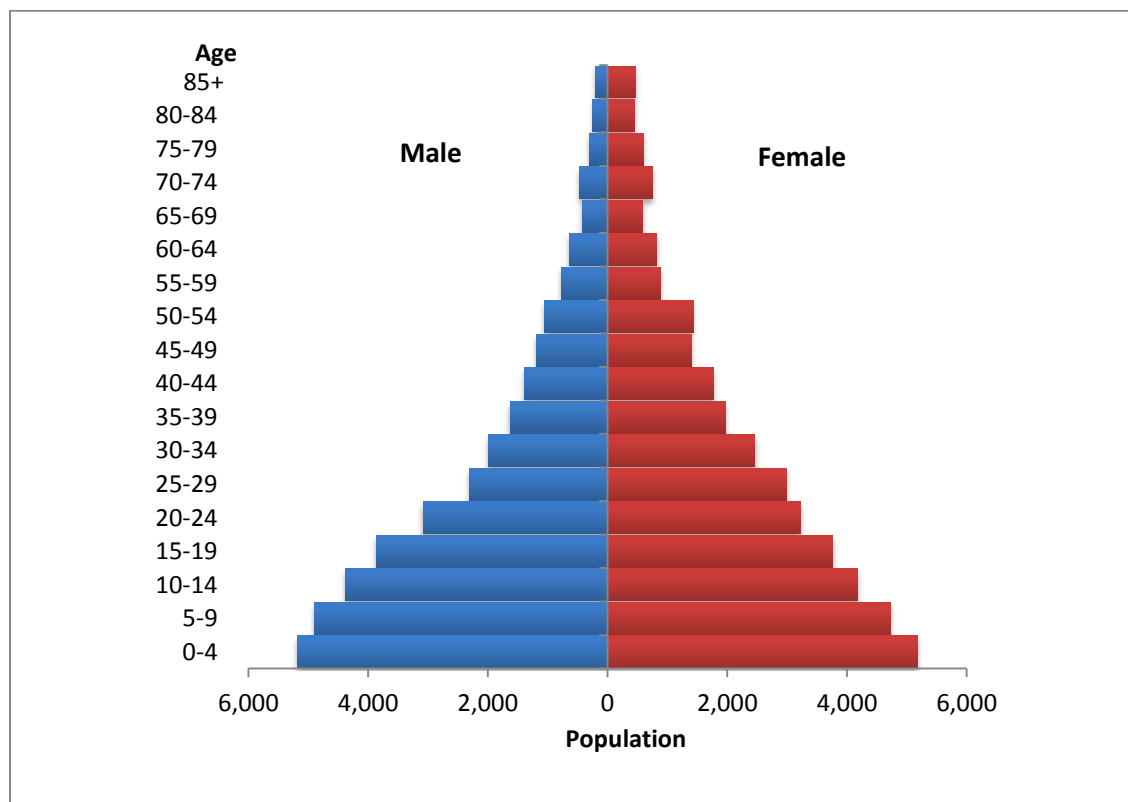
The age and the sex structure of the population are the most important demographic characteristics that are captured by a census of a population. Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in society (Riyaza, 2000).

Table 2.1 shows the population of Ada East District by age, sex, sex ratio and locality. The total population of the district is 71, 671. Out of the total population, 47.5 percent are males while females constitute 52.5 percent. The Table shows that the highest proportion of the population, 14.4% is in age group 0-4 years, followed by age group 5-9 (13.4%), age group 10-14 (11.9%) and age group 15-19 (10.7%).

2.3.2 Population Pyramid

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.2. A population pyramid is a graphical way to show the age and sex composition of a population. The figure indicates a broad based pyramid which means that majority of the population is under 20 years. The pyramid shows that the population within each higher age group is smaller than the preceding age group; which is typical of a youthful population with broad base and a narrow apex giving it a conical shape, suggesting fewer persons reported as age increases.

Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid



Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Source:

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Sex				Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	71,671	100.0	34,012	100.0	37,659	100.0	90.3	22,736	100.0	48,935	100.0
0 – 4	10,354	14.4	5,180	15.2	5,174	13.7	100	3,125	13.7	7,229	14.8
5 – 9	9,634	13.4	4,905	14.4	4,729	12.6	104	2,913	12.8	6,721	13.7
10 – 14	8,556	11.9	4,373	12.9	4,183	11.1	105	2,702	11.9	5,854	12.0
15 – 19	7,635	10.7	3,869	11.4	3,766	10.0	103	2,450	10.8	5,185	10.6
20 – 24	6,302	8.8	3,084	9.1	3,218	8.5	95.8	2,073	9.1	4,229	8.6
25 – 29	5,291	7.4	2,305	6.8	2,986	7.9	77.2	1,796	7.9	3,495	7.1
30 – 34	4,448	6.2	1,986	5.8	2,462	6.5	80.7	1,507	6.6	2,941	6.0
35 – 39	3,606	5.0	1,630	4.8	1,976	5.2	82.5	1,265	5.6	2,341	4.8
40 – 44	3,166	4.4	1,396	4.1	1,770	4.7	78.9	1,090	4.8	2,076	4.2
45 – 49	2,584	3.6	1,186	3.5	1,398	3.7	84.8	827	3.6	1,757	3.6
50 – 54	2,476	3.5	1,048	3.1	1,428	3.8	73.4	752	3.3	1,724	3.5
55 – 59	1,659	2.3	768	2.3	891	2.4	86.2	561	2.5	1,098	2.2
60 – 64	1,469	2.0	644	1.9	825	2.2	78.1	416	1.8	1,053	2.2
65 – 69	1,015	1.4	425	1.2	590	1.6	72	305	1.3	710	1.5
70 – 74	1,221	1.7	468	1.4	753	2.0	62.2	319	1.4	902	1.8
75 – 79	900	1.3	304	0.9	596	1.6	51	244	1.1	656	1.3
80 – 84	692	1.0	244	0.7	448	1.2	54.5	188	0.8	504	1.0
85+	663	0.9	197	0.6	466	1.3	130	203	0.9	460	0.9
All Ages	71,671	100.0	34,012	100.0	37,659	100.0	90.3	22,736	100.0	48,935	100.0
0-14	28,544	39.8	14,458	42.5	14,086	37.4	103	8,740	38.4	19,804	40.5
15-64	38,636	53.9	17,916	52.7	20,720	55.0	86.5	12,737	56.0	25,899	52.9
65+	4,491	6.3	1,638	4.8	2,853	7.6	57.4	1,259	5.5	3,232	6.6
Age-dependency ratio	85.5		89.8		81.8			78.5		88.9	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

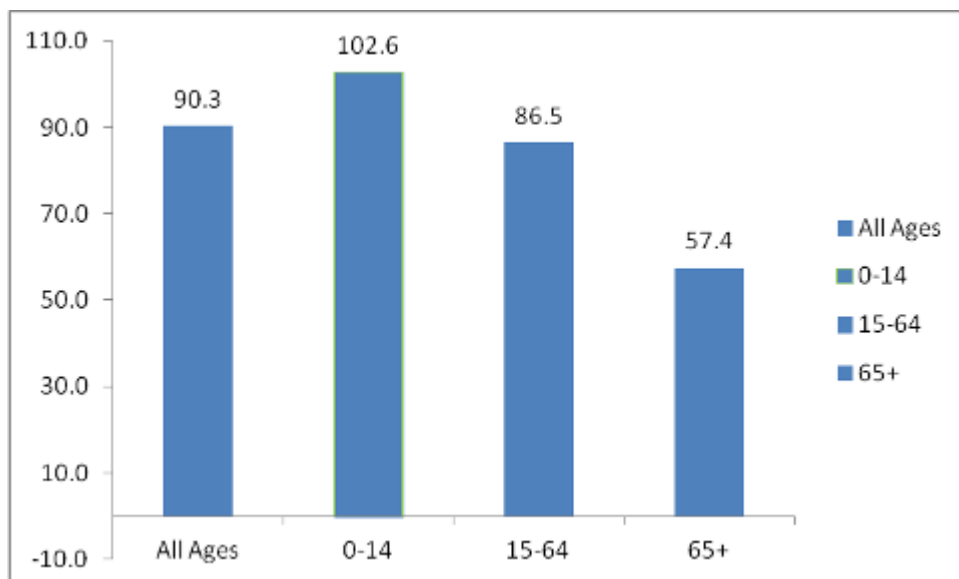
2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is an important tool in demographical analysis since it gives the relationship between the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older, with those working aged 15-65 years. The dependency ratio only serves as a guide as sometimes, people in the working age group who are not working depend on others. From Table 2.1, the dependency ratio for the district is 85.5 persons to every 100 people within the working age population (15-64 years). This ratio is higher among males 89.8 than females 81.8. Furthermore, rural dwellers have a higher dependency ratio of 88.9 than their urban counterparts.

2.3.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio gives the number of males in a population per every 100 females. The sex ratio stated in Fig2.4 is 90.3 percent. This means that for every 100 females, there are approximately 90.3 males in the population thus conforming to the national figure that there are more females than males. However, age group bracket 10-14 years has the highest sex ratio (102.6) with the age group 65+ years having the lowest (57.4)

Figure 2.3: Sex Ratio



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main factors that affect population are migration, fertility and mortality. These factors play a key role in socioeconomic planning and policy adoption in the decentralized system of governance in Ghana. The aspects of migration, fertility and mortality covered by the Ghana 2010 PHC that are relevant for socio-economic planning and policy adoption in the Ada East District are examined in this section.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 provides reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by districts. Total fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women in their child-bearing years (15-49). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would bear throughout the whole of her productive years. The Total fertility rate for the district is 3.5 children per woman and the crude birth rate is 25.4 per thousand live births. The

General Fertility rate is 103.4 live births per thousand women is among the highest in the region, beside Ada West district and Ga South Municipality which report 115.3 and 111.4 respectively.

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district, Greater Accra Region

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,203,838	91,077	2.6	75.7	22.7
Ga South Municipal	411,377	117,377	13,078	3.9	111.4	31.8
Ga West Municipal	219,788	64,817	5,783	2.9	89.2	26.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	44,036	3,703	2.8	84.1	25.1
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	514,523	32,770	2.2	63.7	19.7
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23,158	2,033	2.7	87.8	26
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2	61	18.9
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4	115.3	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Children Surviving

The 2010 PHC questionnaire collect data from responses to questions on-“births and deaths in the last 12 months and those obtained from responses relating to children ever born and children surviving are used in estimating fertility and mortality rates as specific indicators of the health status of the population.

Children ever born and Children surviving are presented in Table 2.3. The data shows that 26,001 females 12 years and older were enumerated in the 2010 PHC the children ever born to them are 72,084 while 61,204 children survived. The mean children ever born in the district is 2.8 while the mean children surviving is 2.4. The Table further shows that more male children 36,619 were born than female children 35,465 with slightly more females 30,669 surviving than males 30535. Females’ aged 12-14 years have the least number 16 children ever born while most of the children ever born are in age group 25-54.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Mean Children Ever Born	Children Surviving			Mean Children Surviving
		Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages	26,001	72,084	36,619	35,465	2.8	61,204	30,535	30,669	2.4
12 - 14	2,428	16	8	8	0.0	12	4	8	0.0
15 - 19	3,766	511	233	278	0.1	459	198	261	0.1
20 - 24	3,218	2,690	1,264	1,426	0.8	2,445	1,124	1,321	0.8
25 - 29	2,986	5,278	2,661	2,617	1.8	4,879	2,420	2,459	1.6
30 - 34	2,462	7,102	3,634	3,468	2.9	6,531	3,253	3,278	2.7
35 - 39	1,976	7,258	3,693	3,565	3.7	6,651	3,357	3,294	3.4
40 - 44	1,770	7,853	3,982	3,871	4.4	7,027	3,519	3,508	4.0
45 - 49	1,398	6,735	3,406	3,329	4.8	5,926	2,952	2,974	4.2
50 - 54	1,428	7,808	3,984	3,824	5.5	6,731	3,411	3,320	4.7
55 - 59	891	4,912	2,485	2,427	5.5	4,161	2,061	2,100	4.7
60 +	3,678	21,921	11,269	10,652	6.0	16,382	8,236	8,146	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Mortality

Mortality is another component of population and its dynamics. The 2010 PHC measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on household deaths in the last 12 months". Table 2.4 shows that the district record 742 deaths representing 4.3 percent of the total number of deaths in households in the Region with Accra Metropolis recording the highest figure of 41.9%. Adenta Municipal records the least proportion (1.5%) of household deaths in the region. However, with regards to Crude death rate, Ada East records the highest rate (10.4 per 1000) in the population with Ga Central recording the least crude death rate of 3.1 per 1000 in the population.

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

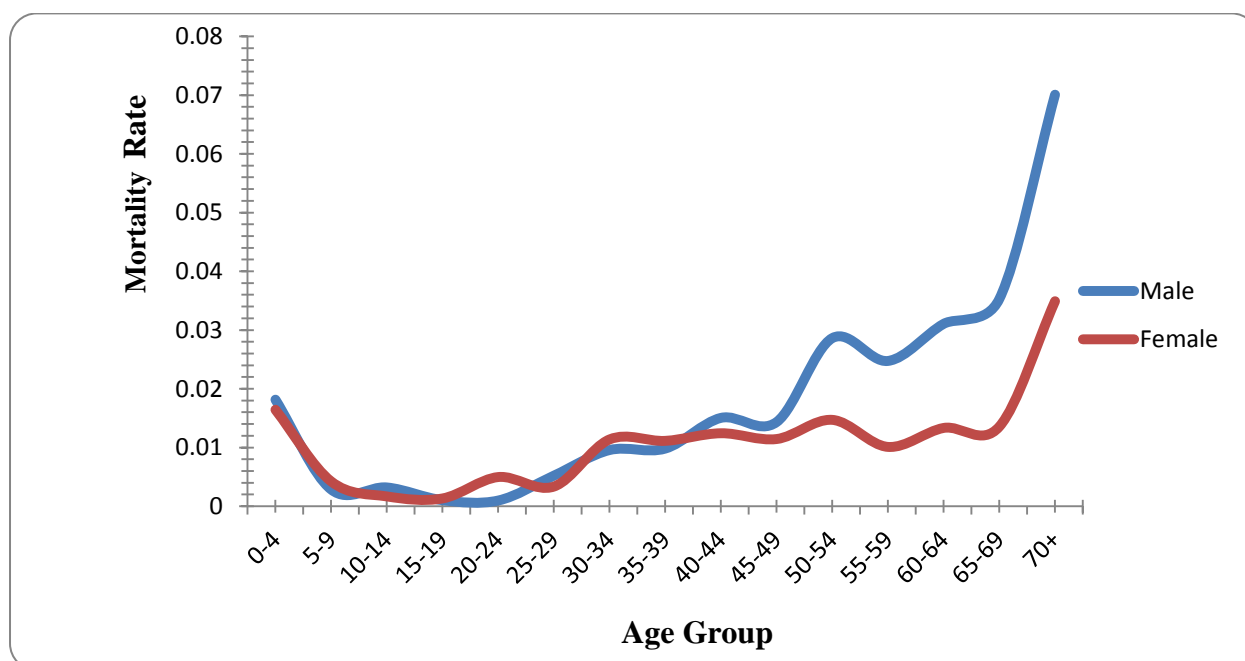
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.5.1 Age specific death rates (ASDR)

Figure 2.5 shows the age specific death rates by sex. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 65-69 year-age group to the population in that age group (65-69 years) multiplied by 1,000. Figure 2.5 depicts that death rates among both sexes under 5 years are almost at par but the rates among females are higher than males in age groups 20-24 years. This can be attributed to a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. However, the age-specific death rates for females are on the lower side than that of males in age groups 40-70+ years. The estimated mortality pattern exhibited in Figure 2.5 is similar to patterns observed across the various districts in the country.

Figure 2.4: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6 Migration

Table 2.4 shows the birthplace of migrants and the duration of residence in the district. For the purpose of this analysis, migrants are defined as people born outside the district. Out of the total population of 71,671 in the district, 26.9 percent (19,325) are migrants (born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region or other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana). Of the total number of migrants, 48.7 percent were born elsewhere (that is outside the District) but in Greater Accra Region. This group of migrants forms the highest proportion of all migrants in the District. Migrants born in Upper West Region constitute the least proportion (0.3%) of all the migrants, but have the highest proportion (27.3) of those that stayed for 20+ years. This means that most migrants born in Upper West Region tend to stay longer in the district as compared to the proportions of other groups of migrants. It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but reside in the district are mostly from Volta region with 22.2 percent (4288) out of the total number of migrants (outside the region). 4.3 percent of the migrants (831) were born outside the country.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	19,325	100.0	17.9	30.1	17.4	17.4	17.2
Born elsewhere in the region	9,417	48.7	18.3	29.8	17.4	16.9	17.5
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	278	1.4	16.5	33.5	15.1	18	16.9
Central	644	3.3	18.8	31.2	18.6	16	15.4
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	4,288	22.2	17.6	29.1	17.8	18.1	17.5
Eastern	2,307	11.9	17.3	29.4	17.9	16.9	18.5
Ashanti	691	3.6	18.7	31.7	14.3	17.2	18.1
Brong Ahafo	355	1.8	18.6	34.6	18.6	16.3	11.8
Northern	305	1.6	16.4	29.8	13.8	25.6	14.4
Upper East	143	0.7	7.7	33.6	19.6	14	25.2
Upper west	66	0.3	15.2	25.8	7.6	24.2	27.3
Outside Ghana	831	4.3	17.1	34.8	18.4	19.1	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Planning the social and community needs of a people requires a lot of information that pertains to them. The social characteristics of the population have significant effects on social policies and development plans for the district. In this chapter, discussions will centre on the household size, composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the district.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1: shows that the District has a household population of 70,470 with 22,299 in the urban and 48,180 in the rural areas. There are 15,131 households in the District comprising of 5,678 urban and 9,953 rural households. The average household per house is 1.5 for the District. The average household size is 4.6.

Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	3,888,512	70,470	22,290	48,180
Number of households	1,036,370	15,631	5,678	9,953
Average households per house	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3
Average household size	3.9	4.6	4	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Structure

Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. (National Analytical Report, 2010 PHC).

The composition and structure of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level. However, household structure is determined by the people living together in one unit and their relationship to the head of household. A study of households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

Table 3.2 shows that the total household population is 70,470 in the district with the male and female proportions constituting 47.5 percent and 52.5 percent respectively. Furthermore, 22.2 percent of the household populations are heads while male and female heads account for 25.2 percent and 19.4percent. The Table further shows that slightly more than one third (37.8%) of the household members are children with a higher proportion (40.1%) reported in male headed households than in female headed households 35.8percent. Grandchildren constitute 13.7percent of the household population, while a significant proportion of 10 percent are also other relatives. Adopted/Foster children record the lowest proportion of 0.3percent.

Table 3.2: Household composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,470	100.0	33,448	47.5	37,022	52.5
Head	15,631	22.2	8,433	25.2	7,198	19.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,467	7.8	709	2.1	4,758	12.9
Child (son/daughter)	26,670	37.8	13,409	40.1	13,261	35.8
Parent/Parent in-law	647	0.9	114	0.3	533	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	437	0.6	122	0.4	315	0.9
Grandchild	9,638	13.7	4,741	14.2	4,897	13.2
Brother/Sister	3,340	4.7	1,727	5.2	1,613	4.4
Step child	627	0.9	305	0.9	322	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	239	0.3	118	0.4	121	0.3
Other relative	6,883	9.8	3,289	9.8	3,594	9.7
Non-relative	891	1.3	481	1.4	410	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure and sex

Table 3.3 on household structure show that the single parent extended family system constitutes the highest proportion (25.1%) within the household structure with a higher percentage (28.2%) reported in female headed households. This is followed by the extended families (head, spouse (s) children, and head's relatives) accounting for 20.5percent of the structure, with equal proportions recorded in male and female headed households. Households consisting of the nuclear families (head, spouse (s) and children) constitute 19.9percent of the household structure, while the single parent nuclear family system records 11.2 percent. Households comprising of head and a spouse only (Nuclear family) has the least population representing 1.1 percent. The household structure of the district shows that the extended family system is mostly practice compared to the nuclear family system.

Table 3.3: Household Structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,470	100.0	33,448	47.5	37,022	52.5
Nuclear Family	25,655	36.4	12,968	38.8	12,687	34.3
Head only	2,909	4.1	1,872	5.6	1,037	2.8
Head and a spouse only	778	1.1	389	1.2	389	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	14,048	19.9	7,278	21.8	6,770	18.3
Single parent Nuclear	7,920	11.2	3,429	10.2	4,491	12.1
Extended Family	27,458	51.7	20,480	61.2	24,335	65.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	14,459	20.5	7,172	21.4	7,287	19.7
Extended + non relatives	1,078	1.5	542	1.6	536	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,061	2.9	1,076	3.2	985	2.7
Single parent Extended	17,613	25.0	7,187	21.5	10,426	28.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,265	1.8	538	1.6	727	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,339	11.8	3,965	11.9	4,374	11.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is socially defined as formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned. There are also informal cohabiting unions. Table 3.4 & figure 3.1 presents population distribution of marital status of persons 12 years and older in the district. Persons who are married report the highest proportion of 44.6 percent followed by the never married (38.9%), the widowed constitute 7.6 percent, those who are separated report 3.4 percent while those in informal/consensual unions and the divorced account for 3.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

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

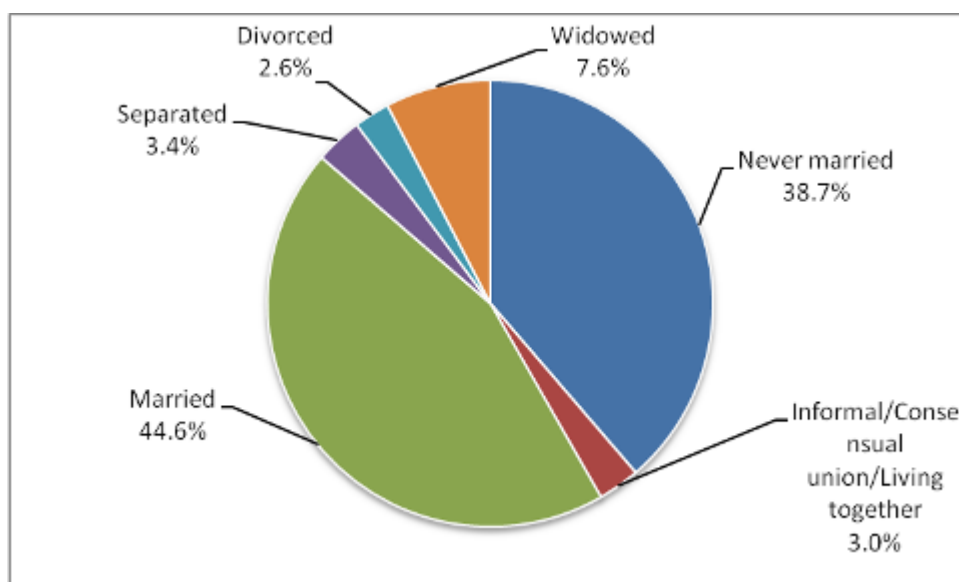
Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Both Sexes								
Total	48056	100.0	38.7	3.0	44.6	3.4	2.6	7.6
12-14	4929	100.0	92.6	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7635	100.0	88.9	1.4	8.9	0.5	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	6302	100.0	62.0	4.7	30.3	1.8	0.6	0.5
25 - 29	5291	100.0	32.7	6.8	55.3	3.2	1.5	0.5
30 - 34	4448	100.0	16.2	5.2	70.1	4.5	2.4	1.7
35 - 39	3606	100.0	8.0	3.9	77.2	4.8	3.4	2.7
40 - 44	3166	100.0	5.7	3.4	76.2	5.5	4.3	4.8
45 - 49	2584	100.0	4.3	2.3	74.2	6.7	5.8	6.7
50 - 54	2476	100.0	2.8	1.3	68.6	6.9	6.4	13.9
55 - 59	1659	100.0	3.7	1.8	64.7	7.1	6.4	16.3
60 - 64	1469	100.0	3.5	1.6	54.8	7.6	6.9	25.5
65+	4491	100.0	2.6	1.0	39.6	4.7	5.2	46.8
Male								
Total	22,055	100.0	47.7	2.7	42.4	2.8	2.1	2.4
12-14	2,501	100.0	93.1	0.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,869	100.0	93.3	0.7	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,084	100.0	79.5	2.7	16.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
25 - 29	2,305	100.0	47.6	7.1	42.3	2.0	0.9	0.0
30 - 34	1,986	100.0	24.5	5.1	63.5	3.8	2.1	1.0
35 - 39	1,630	100.0	10.9	4.5	77.4	3.4	2.5	1.3
40 - 44	1,396	100.0	7.6	3.6	78.4	6.2	2.9	1.4
45 - 49	1,186	100.0	5.7	2.6	80.5	5.1	4.3	1.7
50 - 54	1,048	100.0	4.1	0.9	78.1	6.5	5.9	4.6
55 - 59	768	100.0	5.3	2.2	78.0	4.6	5.2	4.7
60 - 64	644	100.0	5.9	2.0	68.0	8.2	6.4	9.5
65+	1,638	100.0	3.9	1.5	63.9	6.9	6.9	17.0
Female								
Total	26,001	100.0	31.1	3.3	46.5	4.0	3.0	12.1
12-14	2,428	100.0	92.1	0.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,766	100.0	84.4	2.1	12.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
20 - 24	3,218	100.0	45.2	6.7	43.3	3.0	1.1	0.7
25 - 29	2,986	100.0	21.1	6.6	65.3	4.2	2.0	0.8
30 - 34	2,462	100.0	9.5	5.2	75.4	5.0	2.7	2.3
35 - 39	1,976	100.0	5.7	3.4	77.0	5.9	4.3	3.8
40 - 44	1,770	100.0	4.2	3.3	74.5	5.0	5.5	7.5
45 - 49	1,398	100.0	3.0	2.1	68.9	7.9	7.1	11.0
50 - 54	1,428	100.0	1.9	1.6	61.7	7.2	6.8	20.8
55 - 59	891	100.0	2.2	1.5	53.3	9.3	7.4	26.3
60 - 64	825	100.0	1.7	1.3	44.5	7.0	7.4	38.1
65+	2,853	100.0	1.9	0.7	25.7	3.5	4.2	64.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age Group and sex

The Table further shows that the 12-14 years (92.6%) and 15-19 years old (88.9%) who have never been married constitute the highest proportion of the never married population, while persons aged 50-54 years record the lowest proportion of 2.8percent. The highest proportion of those who are married, (77.2%) is in age group 35-39 years while the lowest proportion (6.9%) is in age group 12-14 years. There are more males (47.7%) who have never been married than females 31.1 percent. On the other hand, slightly higher proportions of females (46.5%) than males (42.4%) are married. Nearly two thirds (64.0%) of females are widowed compared to 17 percent of their male counterparts.

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of Marital Status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data reveal that seventy percent of the never married population have attained basic education while 13.5percent and 1.3percent have had secondary and tertiary education. About nine (8.9%) percent have no education. For those who are married, 51 percent have attained basic education, 6 percent have secondary education while3.6percent and 1.8percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and tertiary certificate. A significant proportion (34.6%) of the married population has no education. The distribution in terms of sex shows that more married males with basic and secondary education (54.2%) and (8.2%) than their female counterparts (49.1%) and (4.3%). More married females (42.1%) however have no education while it is (24.9%) for the males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	48,056	100.0	27.8	56.3	8.5	2.7	3.2	1.4
Never married	18,589	100.0	8.9	70	13.5	3.3	3.0	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,460	100.0	25.1	58.4	7.0	3.2	4.2	2.1
Married	21,442	100.0	34.6	51.3	6.0	2.6	3.6	1.8
Separated	1,647	100.0	44.7	46.9	3.6	2	2.4	0.5
Divorced	1,248	100.0	40.7	48.3	4.3	2.2	3.4	1.0
Widowed	3,670	100.0	72.9	22.4	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.2
Male								
Total	22,055	100.0	18.1	61	10.6	3.9	4.3	2.2
Never married	10,510	100.0	8.6	69.3	13.6	4.1	3.0	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	605	100.0	18.8	57.9	9.3	4.6	6.8	2.6
Married	9,344	100.0	24.9	54.2	8.2	3.9	5.5	3.2
Separated	619	100.0	37	53.2	3.2	1.8	4.0	0.8
Divorced	457	100.0	32.8	51	5.7	3.3	4.8	2.4
Widowed	520	100.0	50.6	37.3	5.2	2.9	3.1	1.0
Female								
Total	26,001	100.0	36.1	52.3	6.8	1.7	2.3	0.8
Never married	8,079	100.0	9.4	70.9	13.4	2.3	3.0	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	855	100.0	29.6	58.7	5.4	2.1	2.5	1.8
Married	12,098	100.0	42.1	49.1	4.3	1.6	2.2	0.7
Separated	1,028	100.0	49.3	43.1	3.8	2.1	1.4	0.3
Divorced	791	100.0	45.3	46.8	3.5	1.6	2.5	0.3
Widowed	3,150	100.0	76.5	20.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 on marital status and economic activity shows that majority of those who are married 82.8percent are employed, with 2.8percent unemployed and 14.4percent economically not active. Among the group who have never been married, have the lowest proportion 34.1% of the employed. 3.5% are unemployed and record the highest proportion (62.5%) of the economically not active. In terms of sex distribution, a higher proportion of males (37.5%) who have never been married, are employed than females 29.6% while more females 67 percent than males 59 percent in the same category are economically not active. Nearly half of the female population (46.5%) are slightly above two fifths (44.1%) of males who are widowed and economically not active.

Table 3.6: Marital Status of Persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	48,056	100.0	29,397	61.2	1,522	3.2	17,137	35.7
Never married	18,589	100.0	6,333	34.1	643	3.5	11,613	62.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,460	100.0	1,118	76.6	83	5.7	259	17.7
Married	21,442	100.0	17,751	82.8	605	2.8	3,086	14.4
Separated	1,647	100.0	1,268	77	65	3.9	314	19.1
Divorced	1,248	100.0	948	76	52	4.2	248	19.9
Widowed	3,670	100.0	1,979	53.9	74	2	1,617	44.1
Male								
Total	22,055	100.0	13,461	61	622	2.8	7,972	36.1
Never married	10,510	100.0	3,938	37.5	374	3.6	6,198	59
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	605	100.0	517	85.5	19	3.1	69	11.4
Married	9,344	100.0	7,924	84.8	183	2	1,237	13.2
Separated	619	100.0	475	76.7	14	2.3	130	21
Divorced	457	100.0	344	75.3	17	3.7	96	21
Widowed	520	100.0	263	50.6	15	2.9	242	46.5
Female								
Total	26,001	100.0	15,936	61.3	900	3.5	9,165	35.2
Never married	8,079	100.0	2,395	29.6	269	3.3	5,415	67
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	855	100.0	601	70.3	64	7.5	190	22.2
Married	12,098	100.0	9,827	81.2	422	3.5	1,849	15.3
Separated	1,028	100.0	793	77.1	51	5	184	17.9
Divorced	791	100.0	604	76.4	35	4.4	152	19.2
Widowed	3,150	100.0	1,716	54.5	59	1.9	1,375	43.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 depicts the nationality and sex of the people in Ada East district. The Table shows that 96.6 percent of the population is Ghanaians by birth, with almost same proportions reported for males and females. Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization constitute 1.5percent and 0.5percent of the district population. ECOWAS nationals and other foreign nationals account for less than 2 percent of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,671	100.0	34,012	100.0	37,659	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	69,210	96.6	32,769	96.3	36,441	96.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,065	1.5	524	1.5	541	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	353	0.5	164	0.5	189	0.5
ECOWAS	577	0.8	322	0.9	255	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	246	0.3	122	0.4	124	0.3
Other	220	0.3	111	0.3	109	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents population of Ada East District by religious affiliation and sex. Among the religious groups, the Pentecostal/Charismatic constitutes the highest proportion (52.6%), followed by Protestants (19.6%), other Christians (8.8%), and Catholics (4.2%). Persons with no religion are about 8 percent while those who profess Islam constitute 4.6% of the population. Adherents to traditional religion and other religious groups report 2.2 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. The sex disaggregated data shows no marked differences in the distribution except where there are more Protestant/Charismatic Christian females (54.8%) than their male counterparts (50.2%) and 8.9percent males with no religion, compared to their female counterparts (5.4%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,671	100.0	34,012	100.0	37,659	100.0
No religion	5,056	7.1	3,016	8.9	2,040	5.4
Catholic	2,983	4.2	1,465	4.3	1,518	4.0
Protestants (Angelican Lutheran etc.)	14,040	19.6	6,700	19.7	7,340	19.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	37,724	52.6	17,083	50.2	20,641	54.8
Other Christian	6,272	8.8	2,861	8.4	3,411	9.1
Islam	3,267	4.6	1,725	5.1	1,542	4.1
Traditionalist	1,549	2.2	778	2.3	771	2.0
Other	780	1.1	384	1.1	396	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 displays Ada East District population of 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The 2010 PHC defined literacy as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. About 73 percent of the population 11 years and older is literate while 27.2 percent is not literate. The proportion of males who are literate (82.2%) is higher than their female (64.8%) counterparts.

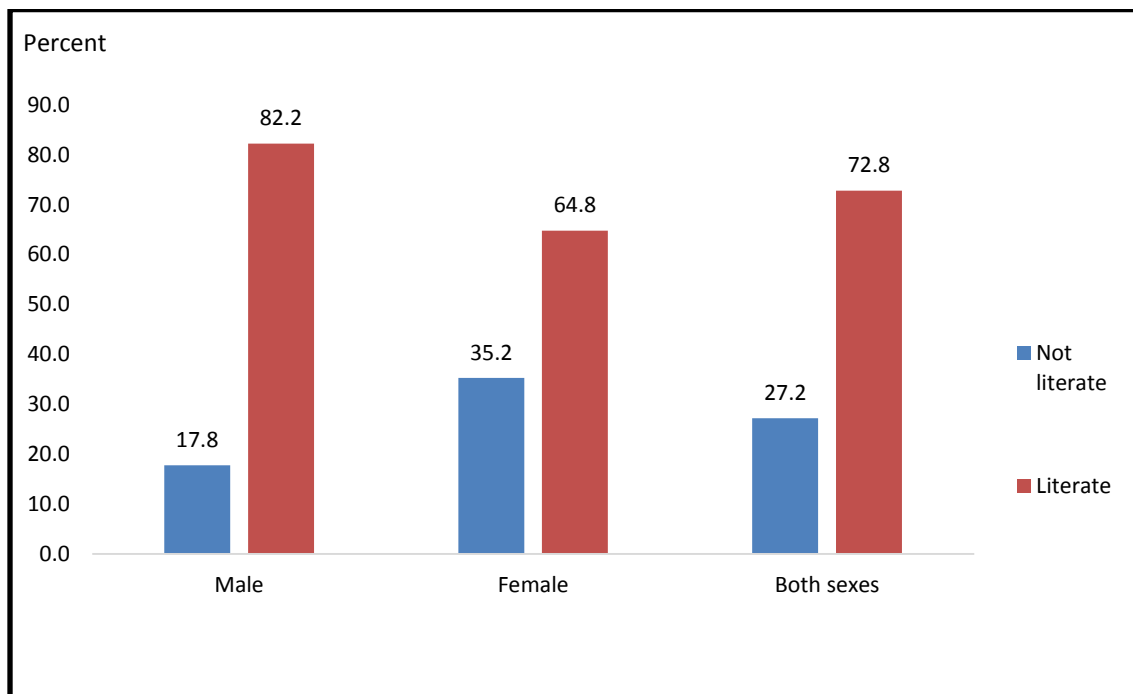
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by age and language of literacy

Ages	Language of literacy							
	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	13,498	36,128	100.0	33.8	5.0	60.0	0.3	0.8
11-14	359	6,140	100.0	45.6	4.0	49.5	0.2	0.7
15-19	594	7,041	100.0	33.7	3.1	62.0	0.3	0.9
20-24	906	5,396	100.0	32.4	3.5	62.7	0.4	0.9
25-29	1,213	4,078	100.0	32.4	5.1	61.5	0.4	0.6
30-34	1,295	3,153	100.0	33.5	5.7	59.6	0.4	0.9
35-39	1,218	2,388	100.0	31.2	7.6	60.0	0.5	0.7
40-44	1,232	1,934	100.0	29.6	7.4	61.5	0.6	0.9
45-49	932	1,652	100.0	27.6	8.3	63.5	0.2	0.4
50-54	994	1,482	100.0	29.1	7.6	62.1	0.4	0.7
55-59	687	972	100.0	25.4	6.8	66.6	0.2	1.0
60-64	768	701	100.0	25.5	7.0	67.0	0.1	0.3
65+	3,300	1,191	100.0	25.0	7.2	66.8	0.2	0.8
Male								
Total	4,069	18,807	100.0	32.1	4.1	62.5	0.5	0.8
11-14	198	3,124	100.0	45.1	3.6	50.2	0.4	0.7
15-19	266	3,603	100.0	33.4	2.8	62.7	0.4	0.7
20-24	323	2,761	100.0	29.0	3.2	66.4	0.5	0.9
25-29	379	1,926	100.0	28.7	4.5	65.6	0.5	0.7
30-34	389	1,597	100.0	31.6	3.7	63.2	0.4	1.1
35-39	367	1,263	100.0	28.2	6.7	63.7	0.6	0.8
40-44	359	1,037	100.0	27.7	5.4	64.8	0.7	1.4
45-49	239	947	100.0	25.6	6.7	66.8	0.4	0.5
50-54	248	800	100.0	30.3	5.5	62.6	0.6	1.0
55-59	200	568	100.0	25.5	4.4	68.3	0.4	1.4
60-64	205	439	100.0	27.1	5.0	67.2	0.2	0.5
65+	896	742	100.0	23.9	5.0	70.2	0.3	0.7
Female								
Total	9,429	17,321	100.0	35.7	6.0	57.3	0.2	0.7
11-14	161	3,016	100.0	46.1	4.5	48.7	0.0	0.6
15-19	328	3,438	100.0	33.9	3.5	61.3	0.1	1.2
20-24	583	2,635	100.0	36.0	3.8	58.9	0.3	1.0
25-29	834	2,152	100.0	35.7	5.8	57.8	0.3	0.5
30-34	906	1,556	100.0	35.5	7.7	55.8	0.3	0.6
35-39	851	1,125	100.0	34.6	8.7	55.7	0.4	0.5
40-44	873	897	100.0	31.9	9.7	57.7	0.4	0.2
45-49	693	705	100.0	30.4	10.5	59.0	0.0	0.1
50-54	746	682	100.0	27.7	10.1	61.6	0.1	0.4
55-59	487	404	100.0	25.2	10.1	64.1	0.0	0.5
60-64	563	262	100.0	22.9	10.3	66.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,404	449	100.0	26.9	10.9	61.2	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.2 on literacy show that 60 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Another 33.8 percent are literate in English only, while 5 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Only a small proportion of the population 0.8 percent and 0.3 percent are literate in English/French and Ghanaian language, English and French. Age groups 55-65 years and older have the highest proportions (67%) of the population who are literate in English and Ghanaian while persons aged 11-14 years record the highest proportion (45.6%) of those who are literate in English only. In terms of sex, the results show a higher proportion of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian language than females across the age groups. On the other hand, older women 45-65 years and older, are twice (10%) more likely to be literate in Ghanaian language than males (5.0%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex

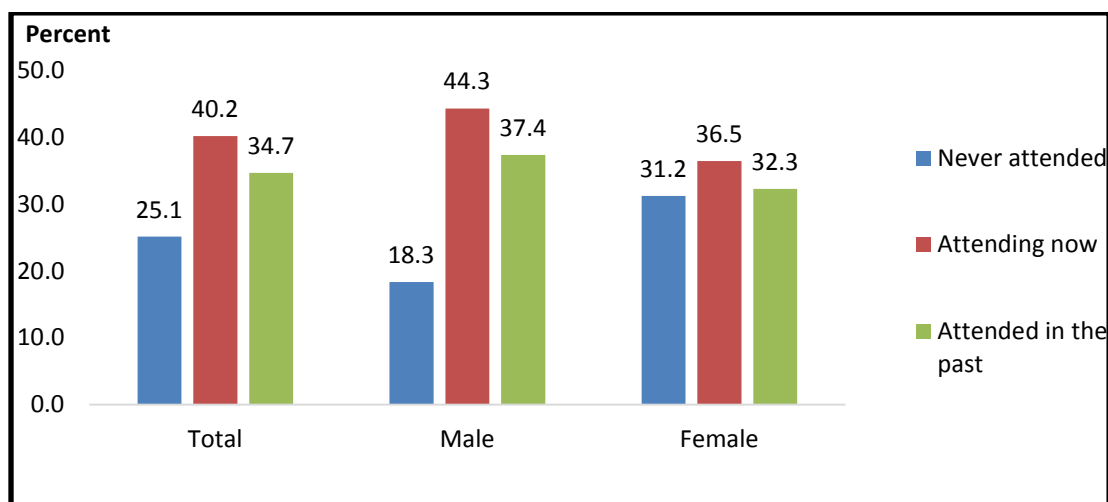


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex

Overall, 25.1 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 40.2 percent are currently attending school and 34.7 percent attended in the past (Figure 3.3). The proportion of females who have never attended school is 31.2 percent while on the part of males it is 18.3 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education

The level of education for persons 3 years and older is displayed on Table 3.11. It is observed that nearly half (49.7%) of the population currently attending school are in Primary school, (17.4%) are in JSS/JHS, (11.8%) are in kindergarten and (6.5%) are in SSS/SHS. Only a small proportion (1.4%) each are in vocational/technical and tertiary institutions.

Table 3.10 displays the populations that have attended school in the past. The Table shows that more females (30.5%) and (31.8%) have attended Primary and JHS/JSS levels than males (22.8%) and (26.0%). There are however more males (4.0%) and (7.5%) than females (2.0%) and (3.1%) who have completed secondary and tertiary education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kindergarten	3121	11.8	1549	11.3	1572	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	13101	49.7	6723	49.0	6378	50.5	6047	26.6	2642	22.8	3405	30.5
JSS/JHS	4583	17.4	2472	18.0	2111	16.7	6556	28.8	3007	26.0	3549	31.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5072	22.3	2773	23.9	2299	20.6
SSS/SHS	1703	6.5	944	6.9	759	6.0	1705	7.5	917	7.9	788	7.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	685	3.0	466	4.0	219	2.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	369	1.4	253	1.8	116	0.9	945	4.2	609	5.3	336	3.0
Post middle/ secondary certificate	108	0.4	51	0.4	57	0.5	529	2.3	295	2.5	234	2.1
Tertiary	369	1.4	210	1.5	159	1.3	1217	5.3	871	7.5	346	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

The economic characteristics of a population go a long way to make informed decisions on development and the appropriate policies that can be adopted. Research into Population and development for developing countries, including Ghana has been paramount since rapid population increase compound economic stagnation and its associated unemployment problems.

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of Ada East District are examined in this chapter. The focus area includes economic activity status, employment status and unemployment characteristics, occupation and industry

4.2 Economic Activity Status

All persons fifteen years and older who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night were asked questions on economic activity. Economically active population in the 2010 census context refers to people 15 years and older who were currently working or have jobs to go back to (employed) and those who do not have jobs but claimed to be willing to work and actively looking for a job (unemployed). The economically not active population on the other hand refers to people 15 years and older who are not engage in any form of economic activity and they are not making any effort to find one. This situation is normally caused by one or more of the following: full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick etc.

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that, 70.0 percent of the population are economically active. The males and females, proportions are 69.9 percent and 70.5 percent respectively. Furthermore, 30 percent of the population is economically not active with males and females reporting almost same proportions. Among the economically active population, 95 percent are employed and the males and females proportions constituting 95.5percent and 94.6percent respectively. In addition, 5 percent of the economically active population is unemployed with males and females proportions of 4.5percent and 5.4percent.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,127	100.0	19,554	45.3	23,573	54.7
Economically active	30,181	70.0	13,678	69.9	16,503	70.0
<i>Employed</i>	28,668	95.0	13,062	95.5	15,606	94.6
<i>Worked</i>	26,874	93.7	12,345	94.5	14,529	93.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,741	6.1	693	5.3	1,048	6.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	53	0.2	24	0.2	29	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,513	5.0	616	4.5	897	5.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	730	48.2	264	42.9	466	52.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	783	51.8	352	57.1	431	48.0
Economically not active	12,946	30.0	5,876	30.1	7,070	30.0
Did home duties (household chore)	2,042	15.8	583	9.9	1,459	20.6
Full time education	6,494	50.2	3,606	61.4	2,888	40.8
Pensioner/Retired	451	3.5	307	5.2	144	2.0
Disabled/Sick	745	5.8	299	5.1	446	6.3
Too old/young	2,054	15.9	564	9.6	1,490	21.1
Other	1,160	9.0	517	8.8	643	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status of persons 15 years and older by Age groups

Table 4.2 depicts the categories of economically active age groups who are employed, unemployed and economically not active. The active employed age groups are 40-44 and 45-49 years which recorded the highest percentages of 90.6percent and 89.6percent respectively. Again the highest proportions of males (92.5%) and females (89.3%) who are employed are the same for age groups 35-39 and 40-44 respectively. The table further shows that persons age 20-24 report the highest proportion (7.3%) of those who are unemployed with (6.4%) and (8.2%) representing males and females in the same age category. The age group 15-19 records the highest proportion of 72.8 percent of the economically not active population, since school attendance is highest among this age group.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work the person does in an establishment where the person works. Respondents to the question on occupation during the census, were persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. For all persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were categorized by the kind of work they were engaged in with particular emphasis on the work the person did during the reference period.

Table 4.2: Activity Status of Population 15 years and older by age and sex

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	43,127	100.0	28,668	66.5	1,513	3.5	12,946	30.0
15-19	7,635	100.0	1,889	24.7	189	2.5	5,557	72.8
20-24	6,302	100.0	3,526	56.0	460	7.3	2,316	36.8
25-29	5,291	100.0	4,257	80.5	309	5.8	725	13.7
30-34	4,448	100.0	3,897	87.6	153	3.4	398	8.9
35-39	3,606	100.0	3,216	89.2	107	3.0	283	7.8
40-44	3,166	100.0	2,868	90.6	72	2.3	226	7.1
45-49	2,584	100.0	2,314	89.6	49	1.9	221	8.6
50-54	2,476	100.0	2,171	87.7	46	1.9	259	10.5
55-59	1,659	100.0	1,383	83.4	45	2.7	231	13.9
60-64	1,469	100.0	1,043	71.0	45	3.1	381	25.9
65+	4,491	100.0	2,104	46.8	38	0.8	2,349	52.3
Male								
Total	19,554	100.0	13,062	66.8	616	3.2	5,876	30.1
15-19	3,869	100.0	956	24.7	73	1.9	2,840	73.4
20-24	3,084	100.0	1,668	54.1	196	6.4	1,220	39.6
25-29	2,305	100.0	1,875	81.3	116	5.0	314	13.6
30-34	1,986	100.0	1,773	89.3	72	3.6	141	7.1
35-39	1,630	100.0	1,507	92.5	31	1.9	92	5.6
40-44	1,396	100.0	1,287	92.2	29	2.1	80	5.7
45-49	1,186	100.0	1,084	91.4	17	1.4	85	7.2
50-54	1,048	100.0	942	89.9	13	1.2	93	8.9
55-59	768	100.0	656	85.4	25	3.3	87	11.3
60-64	644	100.0	445	69.1	29	4.5	170	26.4
65+	1,638	100.0	869	53.1	15	0.9	754	46.0
Female								
Total	23,573	100.0	15,606	66.2	897	3.8	7,070	30.0
15-19	3,766	100.0	933	24.8	116	3.1	2,717	72.1
20-24	3,218	100.0	1,858	57.7	264	8.2	1,096	34.1
25-29	2,986	100.0	2,382	79.8	193	6.5	411	13.8
30-34	2,462	100.0	2,124	86.3	81	3.3	257	10.4
35-39	1,976	100.0	1,709	86.5	76	3.8	191	9.7
40-44	1,770	100.0	1,581	89.3	43	2.4	146	8.2
45-49	1,398	100.0	1,230	88.0	32	2.3	136	9.7
50-54	1,428	100.0	1,229	86.1	33	2.3	166	11.6
55-59	891	100.0	727	81.6	20	2.2	144	16.2
60-64	825	100.0	598	72.5	16	1.9	211	25.6
65+	2,853	100.0	1,235	43.3	23	0.8	1,595	55.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that the main occupation of the people is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employing 32.9 percent of the population. This is followed by Service and sales workers and Craft and related trades workers constituting 25.7 percent and 20.6 percent respectively. A significant proportion (6.8%) of the population is in elementary occupations while the rest of the occupation category that employs the people is less than 7 percent. There are more males

who are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (48.1%) than females (20.2%). On the other hand, the female dominate service and sales workers (39.3%), than their male counterparts 9.5 percent. The data also reports a higher percentage of females (23.3%) as craft and related trades workers than males' 17.4 percent. Again, males (7.1%) are almost two times more likely than females (3.7%) to be engaged as professionals.

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	28,668	100.0	13,062	100.0	15,606	100.0
Managers	586	2.0	220	1.7	366	2.3
Professionals	1,505	5.2	925	7.1	580	3.7
Technicians and associate professionals	442	1.5	315	2.4	127	0.8
Clerical support workers	286	1.0	165	1.3	121	0.8
Service and sales workers	7,382	25.7	1,246	9.5	6,136	39.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,436	32.9	6,277	48.1	3,159	20.2
Craft and related trades workers	5,902	20.6	2,268	17.4	3,634	23.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,154	4.0	1,086	8.3	68	0.4
Elementary occupations	1,955	6.8	542	4.1	1,413	9.1
Other occupations	20	0.1	18	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period (National Analytical Report, PHC 2010).

Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The predominant industries for the population are agriculture forestry and fishing (33.3%), wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles (22.2%) and manufacturing (16.0%). The distribution by sex shows 48.6percent of males in the agricultural forestry and fishing industry than females 20.5percent. However in the other industries such as wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 32.5percent are females while only 9.8percent of the employed are males. Similarly, there are more females 22.5 percent and 12.2 percent in manufacturing and Accommodation and food service activities than males 8.3percent and 2.0percent respectively.

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status referred to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment categories status were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other" (National Analytical Report, PHC2010).

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	28,668	100.0	13,062	100.0	15,606	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,537	33.3	6,342	48.6	3,195	20.5
Mining and quarrying	107	0.4	68	0.5	39	0.2
Manufacturing	4,601	16.0	1,088	8.3	3,513	22.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	50	0.2	38	0.3	12	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	195	0.7	71	0.5	124	0.8
Construction	847	3.0	834	6.4	13	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,355	22.2	1,283	9.8	5,072	32.5
Transportation and storage	977	3.4	940	7.2	37	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,161	7.5	255	2.0	1,906	12.2
Information and communication	79	0.3	53	0.4	26	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	136	0.5	92	0.7	44	0.3
Real estate activities	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	131	0.5	115	0.9	16	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	148	0.5	110	0.8	38	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	378	1.3	292	2.2	86	0.6
Education	1,166	4.1	666	5.1	500	3.2
Human health and social work activities	373	1.3	166	1.3	207	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	123	0.4	107	0.8	16	0.1
Other service activities	1,134	4.0	461	3.5	673	4.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	161	0.6	73	0.6	88	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The Table shows that 64.5percent of the people in the district are self-employed without employees with a higher percentage reported for females (73%) than males (54.3%). Quite a significant proportion of the employed population is employees, with males and females constituting 26.4percent and 10.0 percent respectively. While the contributing family worker record a proportion of 8.0 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,668	100.0	13,062	100.0	15,606	100.0
Employee	5,011	17.5	3,443	26.4	1,568	10.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	18,477	64.5	7,089	54.3	11,388	73.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,372	4.8	769	5.9	603	3.9
Casual worker	568	2.0	360	2.8	208	1.3
Contributing family worker	2,533	8.8	1,082	8.3	1,451	9.3
Apprentice	506	1.8	215	1.6	291	1.9
Domestic employee (House help)	119	0.4	52	0.4	67	0.4
Other	82	0.3	52	0.4	30	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sector of Employment

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the census were Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations (National Analytical Report, PHC 2010).

Table 4.6 presents information on the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. The table shows that 88.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are in the private informal sector. This is followed by those in the public (government) sector (6.4%) and the private formal sector (4.9%). The proportion of the population employed in NGOs and semi- public parastatal institutions constitute only 0.5 percent and 0.1 percent.

The distribution by sex shows more females 92.2 percent are employed in the Private informal sector than males 82.8 percent. On the other hand, there are more males 8.8 percent in the Public (Government) sector than females 4.4 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,668	100.0	13,062	100.0	15,606	100.0
Public (Government)	1,835	6.4	1,149	8.8	686	4.4
Private Formal	1,409	4.9	945	7.2	464	3.0
Private Informal	25,217	88.0	10,821	82.8	14,396	92.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	41	0.1	33	0.3	8	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	157	0.5	105	0.8	52	0.3
Other International Organisations	9	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy (National Analytical Report, PHC10). The use and access to information and communication technology has made the world a global village. This is due to fast and easy access to information in all spheres of life. Some access to information mediums includes the computer, the mobile phone and other internet facilities which have become man's closest ally.

The importance of ICT in our part of the world today cannot be over emphasised. The recognition of ICT in Ghana has led to such actions like the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

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

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Data on persons aged 12 years and older was collected on ownership and usage of mobile phones during the 2010 PHC. Table 5.1 shows that in the population 12 years and older (44.7%) own mobile phones with a higher percentage (50.3%) of males than females (40.0%) reported as having mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Access to internet refers to the population, 12 years and older who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by any other mobile device. The use of digital televisions and game machines for the internet is also considered.

Table 5.1 further shows that within the population 12 years and older only 3.8 percent have access to the internet facility in the district. The data again reports that only 5.6 percent of males and 2.2 percent of females in the district use the internet facility.

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

Sex	Number			Percent		
	Pop 12+	Pop owning phone	Pop using internet	Pop 12+	Pop owning phone	Pop using internet
Total	48,056	21,483	1,822	100.0	44.7	3.8
Male	22,055	11,093	1,235	100.0	50.3	5.6
Female	26,001	10,390	587	100.0	40.0	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing of information, including the internet usage, electronic mail and other services that require the use of desktop and laptop computers which have become indispensable for our day to day activities.

Table 5.2 presents households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head. According to the table, only 4.7 percent of households have desktop/ laptop computers. The data also reveal a higher proportion (6.3%) of male heads who own desktop/laptop computers than their female counterparts (2.8%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households with desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,631	100.0	734	100.0
Male	8,433	54.0	532	72.5
Female	7,198	46.0	202	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

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

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

In view of this there has been a national call for the promotion of the rights and active participation of PWDs in national development which paved way for the introduction of Persons with Disability Act, 2006 Act 715.

It has been a huge sigh of relief when the Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 included, for the first time, data on the socio-demographic characteristics of PWDs.

This chapter discusses the population with disability, types of disability, disability and economic activity and disability, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 3,085 persons representing 4.3 percent of the population in the district lives with at least one type of disability or more. The proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (4.8%) than males (3.8%).

6.3 Type of Disability

Out of the seven categories of disability types covered by the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Ada East District, emotional and sight disability rank highest with proportions of 37.8 percent and 30.6 percent respectively. Speech (9.9%), hearing (9.7%) and other disabilities (8.2%) are the least types of disabilities reported. The data on disability by sex show that the proportion of females with emotional disability is higher (39.4%) than the males (35.5%). On the other hand, higher proportions of males (20.2%) have physical disability than females (18.2%).

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Another revelation from Table 6.1 shows that the proportional difference between persons with disability in urban and rural areas is marginal in the district. The population of PWDs that live in urban areas is 4.6 percent while 4.1 percent lives in the rural areas. About four

times as many persons with sight disability lives in rural areas (42.1%) as compared to their urban counterparts (8.5%) whereas emotional disability is comparatively predominant in urban areas (69.7%) than the rural areas (21.1%). Hearing and speech disabilities are considerably low in the urban areas (6.3% and 8.0% respectively) in relation to the rural areas (11.5% and 10.8% respectively).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	71,671	100.0	34,012	100.0	37,659	100.0
No disability	68,586	95.7	32,718	96.2	35,868	95.2
With a disability	3,085	4.3	1,294	3.8	1,791	4.8
Sight	945	30.6	407	31.5	538	30.0
Hearing	300	9.7	122	9.4	178	9.9
Speech	305	9.9	131	10.1	174	9.7
Physical	588	19.1	262	20.2	326	18.2
Intellectual	371	12.0	146	11.3	225	12.6
Emotional	1,165	37.8	459	35.5	706	39.4
Other	253	8.2	111	8.6	142	7.9
Urban						
Total	22,736	100.0	10,223	100.0	12,513	100.0
No disability	21,680	95.4	9,811	96.0	11,869	94.9
With a disability	1,056	4.6	412	4.0	644	5.1
Sight	90	8.5	32	7.8	58	9.0
Hearing	66	6.3	26	6.3	40	6.2
Speech	85	8.0	43	10.4	42	6.5
Physical	173	16.4	75	18.2	98	15.2
Intellectual	113	10.7	44	10.7	69	10.7
Emotional	736	69.7	282	68.4	454	70.5
Other	43	4.1	18	4.4	25	3.9
Rural						
Total	48,935	100.0	23,789	100.0	25,146	100.0
No disability	46,906	95.9	22,907	96.3	23,999	95.4
With a disability	2,029	4.1	882	3.7	1,147	4.6
Sight	855	42.1	375	42.5	480	41.8
Hearing	234	11.5	96	10.9	138	12.0
Speech	220	10.8	88	10.0	132	11.5
Physical	415	20.5	187	21.2	228	19.9
Intellectual	258	12.7	102	11.6	156	13.6
Emotional	429	21.1	177	20.1	252	22.0
Other	210	10.3	93	10.5	117	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 displays the economic activity status of the PWD aged 15 years and older in the Ada East District. Among persons with types of disability who are employed, the highest proportions (56.8%) are those with other types of disabilities while those with physical disability report the lowest proportion (32.3%) of the employed. Persons with physical disability constitute the highest proportion (65.3%) of the economically not active group while persons with emotional disability report the highest proportion (6.4%) of those who are unemployed.

The male PWDs (1,022) have 54.1 percent of them employed, 3.9 percent unemployed and 42.2 percent economically not active. Similarly, the female PWDs also have 50.2 percent of them employed, 4.0 percent unemployed and 45.0 percent economically not active. Higher proportions, considerably, of females with disabilities in sight and hearing are employed than their male counterparts; females with sight and hearing problems have proportions as high as 62.2 percent and 65.2 percent respectively compared to 52.2 percent and 49.7 percent report for the males.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	43,127	100.0	28,668	66.5	1,513	3.5	12,946	30.0
No disability	40,617	100.0	27,368	67.4	1,414	3.5	11,835	29.1
With a disability	2,510	100.0	1,300	51.8	99	3.9	1,111	44.3
Sight	838	100.0	471	56.2	23	2.7	344	41.1
Hearing	247	100.0	138	55.9	4	1.6	105	42.5
Speech	210	100.0	83	39.5	9	4.3	118	56.2
Physical	524	100.0	169	32.3	13	2.5	342	65.3
Intellectual	312	100.0	101	32.4	11	3.5	200	64.1
Emotional	880	100.0	480	54.5	56	6.4	344	39.1
Other	199	100.0	113	56.8	1	0.5	85	42.7
Male								
Total	19,554	100.0	13,062	66.8	616	3.2	5,876	30.1
No disability	18,532	100.0	12,509	67.5	576	3.1	5,447	29.4
With a disability	1,022	100.0	553	54.1	40	3.9	429	42.0
Sight	344	100.0	214	62.2	11	3.2	119	34.6
Hearing	98	100.0	64	65.3	2	2	32	32.7
Speech	86	100.0	37	43	2	2.3	47	54.7
Physical	230	100.0	83	36.1	5	2.2	142	61.7
Intellectual	117	100.0	39	33.3	5	4.3	73	62.4
Emotional	339	100.0	184	54.3	18	5.3	137	40.4
Other	79	100.0	41	51.9	1	1.3	37	46.8
Female								
Total	23,573	100.0	15,606	66.2	897	3.8	7,070	30.0
No disability	22,085	100.0	14,859	67.3	838	3.8	6,388	28.9
With a disability	1,488	100.0	747	50.2	59	4.0	682	45.8
Sight	494	100.0	257	52	12	2.4	225	45.5
Hearing	149	100.0	74	49.7	2	1.3	73	49
Speech	124	100.0	46	37.1	7	5.6	71	57.3
Physical	294	100.0	86	29.3	8	2.7	200	68.0
Intellectual	195	100.0	62	31.8	6	3.1	127	65.1
Emotional	541	100.0	296	54.7	38	7.0	207	38.3
Other	120	100.0	72	60.0	0	0.0	48	40.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The Table shows the educational level of the population aged 3 years and older in terms of disability status, disability type and sex.

Persons with disability in the district constitute 4.5 percent of the total population (65,598) aged 3 years and older. Of this, 46.2 percent have never attended school and less than 1 percent has not attained bachelor (0.8%) and post graduate (0.4%) degree. Primary education is the most attained educational level representing 18.2 percent of persons living with disability. Among the categories of disabilities, hearing (289), and speech disabilities are the only categories that have not attained a post graduate education (0%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	65,598	16,490	6,119	35,359	7,630	100.0	25.1	9.3	53.9	11.6
No disability	62,626	15,112	6,025	34,121	7,368	100.0	24.1	9.6	54.5	11.8
With a disability	2,972	1,378	94	1,238	262	100.0	46.4	3.2	41.7	8.8
Sight	922	465	14	330	113	100.0	50.4	1.5	35.8	12.3
Hearing	289	171	6	90	22	100.0	59.2	2.1	31.1	7.6
Speech	281	155	12	88	26	100.0	55.2	4.3	31.3	9.3
Physical	578	328	10	202	38	100.0	56.7	1.7	34.9	6.6
Intellectual	359	204	4	122	29	100.0	56.8	1.1	34.0	8.1
Emotional	1,108	435	55	520	98	100.0	39.3	5.0	46.9	8.8
Other	249	110	5	121	13	100.0	44.2	2.0	48.6	5.2
Male										
Total	30,991	5,681	3,077	17,617	4,616	100.0	18.3	9.9	56.8	14.9
No disability	29,746	5,270	3,034	16,993	4,449	100.0	17.7	10.2	57.1	15.0
With a disability	1,245	411	43	624	167	100.0	33.0	3.5	50.1	13.4
Sight	394	133	10	179	72	100.0	33.8	2.5	45.4	18.3
Hearing	119	53	3	49	14	100.0	44.5	2.5	41.2	11.8
Speech	121	60	6	39	16	100.0	49.6	5.0	32.2	13.2
Physical	258	108	4	115	31	100.0	41.9	1.6	44.6	12.0
Intellectual	141	60	2	61	18	100.0	42.6	1.4	43.3	12.8
Emotional	436	117	24	239	56	100.0	26.8	5.5	54.8	12.8
Other	108	39	2	63	4	100.0	36.1	1.9	58.3	3.7
Female										
Total	34,607	10,809	3,042	17,742	3,014	100.0	31.2	8.8	51.3	8.7
No disability	32,880	9,842	2,991	17,128	2,919	100.0	29.9	9.1	52.1	8.9
With a disability	1,727	967	51	614	95	100.0	56.0	3.0	35.6	5.5
Sight	528	332	4	151	41	100.0	62.9	0.8	28.6	7.8
Hearing	170	118	3	41	8	100.0	69.4	1.8	24.1	4.7
Speech	160	95	6	49	10	100.0	59.4	3.8	30.6	6.3
Physical	320	220	6	87	7	100.0	68.8	1.9	27.2	2.2
Intellectual	218	144	2	61	11	100.0	66.1	0.9	28.0	5.0
Emotional	672	318	31	281	42	100.0	47.3	4.6	41.8	6.3
Other	141	71	3	58	9	100.0	50.4	2.1	41.1	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The male (1,245) and female (1,727) disability populations of the district represent 1.9 percent and 5 percent of the total district population of 3 years and older respectively. The male (1,245) population of disabilities has 33.0 percent of them not attending school. That of the female (1,727) also record 56 percent of them also not attending school. Thus, more female with disability are not in school compared with their male counterparts. Among the male disability groups; hearing, speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities have not attained a post graduate education whereas the female with disabilities; such as hearing, speech and physical have also never attained a post graduate education.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011).

The Ada East District is predominately a rural setting where most inhabitants engage in various forms of agriculture as their main occupation. Recent observation shows that young adults are engaged in crop farming which is a major boost to the district and the economy of Ghana.

This chapter seeks to discuss the characteristics of agricultural households, to analyze crop farming, trees planting, and types of livestock reared.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the district. Out of the total households in the district (15,631) a little less than half (6,888) of this population engage in agricultural activity. Of this, 77.1percent is into crop farming, 59.5 percent in livestock rearing and 0.7 percent in fish farming (Table 7.1)

Of those households in agriculture 19.4 percent are in the urban area and a whopping 80.6 percent are domiciled in the rural localities. This is so because Ada East district has more rural population than in the urban areas.

Of the type of Agriculture activities, the proportion of households in fish farming is highest (63.0%) for urban households whiles crop farming is the highest (83.3%) followed by 82.4 percent of households in livestock rearing in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households by agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,631	100.0	5,678	36.3	9,953	63.7
Households engages in Agriculture	6,888	100.0	1,333	19.4	5,555	80.6
Crop Farming	5,310	100.0	885	16.7	4,425	83.3
Tree Planting	39	100.0	15	38.5	24	61.5
Livestock Rearing	4,096	100.0	721	17.6	3,375	82.4
Fish Farming	46	100.0	29	63	17	37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Of all the 4,096 households engaged in livestock rearing in the district (Table 7.1), the total number of livestock, as portrayed by Table 7.2, is 97,099 with 6,568 keepers. On the average 1 livestock-keeper keeps 15 livestock in the district. It is also observed that, the animals commonly reared/kept in the district include; chicken, goat, cattle, pig, and sheep.

Table 7.2 shows that, the highest proportion of animal kept is chicken (47.5%). This is followed by goat (15.1%), then cattle (9.3%), pig (7.8%) and sheep (5.7%). Fish farming and duck rearing record relatively lower figures of 4.1 percent and 4.0 percent respectively despite the presence of numerous water bodies like the Volta River and the Gulf of Guinea.

Table 7.2 also confirms that, despite the fact that the most kept animal in the district is chicken; the highest average animal per keeper is fish (fish farming) which recorded an average of 131 keepers while that of chicken is 17.

Table 7.2: Distribution of animals reared and keepers

Animal reared	Livestock, Birds, Fishes and others		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	97,099	100.0	6,568	100.0	15
Beehives	98	0.1	9	0.1	11
Cattle	9,069	9.3	281	4.3	32
Chicken	46,167	47.5	2,756	42.0	17
Dove	226	0.2	17	0.3	13
Duck	3,912	4.0	402	6.1	10
Goat	14,650	15.1	1,704	25.9	9
Grass-cutter	91	0.1	8	0.1	11
Guinea fowl	2,544	2.6	144	2.2	18
Ostrich	126	0.1	14	0.2	9
Pig	7,607	7.8	509	7.7	15
Rabbit	371	0.4	17	0.3	22
Sheep	5,562	5.7	491	7.5	11
Silk worm	155	0.2	10	0.2	16
Snail	26	0.0	2	0.0	13
Turkey	566	0.6	64	1.0	9
Other	1,345	1.4	88	1.3	15
Fish farming	3,933	4.1	30	0.5	131
Inland fishing	621	0.6	21	0.3	30
Marine fishing	30	0.0	1	0.0	30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Data collected on housing assists in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make evidence based-informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. In 2010, 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 (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. 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 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 gives the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total population of the district (71,671) is approximately 1.8 percent of the total population of the Greater Accra Region. Slightly more than two thirds (68.3%) of the population is in rural areas while the remaining 31.7 percent are in the urban areas. The data shows that 29.8 percent (3,142) of the houses are in urban areas with 70.2 percent (7,387) reported in rural areas. Despite the rural population being higher, the population per house is higher in the urban (7.2%) than in the rural (6.6%) localities. The average household per house (1.5) is below that of the Region (2.2). The urban average household per house (1.8) is higher than that of the region (2.2). An average household per house from the table is (1.5); this implies that in every house, there are approximately 2 (1.5) households. The average household size is 4.6 and it is higher than the 4.0 reported in urban areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	71,671	22,736	48,935
Total household population*	24,076,327	3,888,512	70,470	22,290	48,180
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	10,529	3,142	7,387
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	5,678	9,953
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3
Population per house	7.3	8.4	6.8	7.2	6.6
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.6	4	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* This excludes homeless and institutional population

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 looks at the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Dwellings owned by a household member forms the highest proportion (53.7%) of the types of dwelling, followed by those owned by a relative who is not a household member (22.8%), and those owned by other private individuals (19.4%). The Table shows that only 2.4percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by Public/Government, and another 0.2 percent owned by private employers, while 0.5percent are being purchased (e.g. mortgage).

There are more male headed households (26.8%) living in dwelling units owned by a relative not a household member than their female counterparts (19.4%). In addition, 21.2percent of male heads occupy dwellings owned by other private individuals while it is 17.2percent for female headed households.

Of the dwelling units owned by household members, 64.4percent are in rural areas and 34.8 percent are in urban areas. This could be attributed to a relatively lower cost of land and building materials in the rural areas.

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

Ownership Status	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	8,391	53.7	54.2	53.0	34.8	64.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	74	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	3,563	22.8	19.4	26.8	25.9	21.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	3,029	19.4	21.2	17.2	35.5	10.2
Private employer	83,610	20,667	127	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	28	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	382	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.7
Other	24,000	7,072	37	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 provides the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The total occupied dwelling units in the District (15,631) which forms 1.5 percent of occupied dwelling units in Greater Accra Region. Compound house (rooms) is the commonest type of dwelling units occupied by 58.0 percent of households. This is followed

by separate house (24.6%), Huts/buildings (different compound) (6.6%) and Flats/Apartments (3.4%).

The most significant difference in the sex of household head for all types of dwelling units is in the occupancy of Compound house and Separate house. The proportion of female heads of households in compound house (60.7%) is more than that of males (55.6%). However, the proportion of male heads of households in separate houses (26.9%) is more than that of females (22.0%). This seems to suggest that more male heads are able to afford separate houses than female heads.

There are more separate houses in rural localities (29.8%) than in urban localities (15.6%). This may be attributed to the availability of land and comparatively cheaper building materials in rural areas.

Compound houses account for 75.1 percent of dwelling unit types in the urban locality and 48.2 percent in the rural. This means that about 3 out of every 4 houses in the urban locality are compound houses and almost about half of all dwellings in the rural locality are compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total		District			
			Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	3,848	24.6	26.9	22.0	15.6	29.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	785	5.0	4.9	5.1	3.3	6.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	532	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	9,059	58.0	55.6	60.7	75.1	48.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	1,036	6.6	6.4	6.8	1.0	9.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	118	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.1
Tent	10,343	2,284	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	47	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	141	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.2
Other	9,846	3,331	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.4. For the purpose of this analysis, material for outer wall refers to the material used for putting up the dwelling unit. According to the Table, the predominant construction material for outer wall in the district is the Cement blocks/Concrete which is used to build a little over two thirds (67.3%) of the dwelling units. It is followed by Mud brick/ Earth where about one in four (25.7%) of the housing units are constructed with mud brick/ earth material. Wooden outer walls constitute 1.6 percent of walls in the district. Metal Sheet/Slate/Asbestos (0.5%), Stone (0.1%), and Bamboo (0.2%) are hardly used in the construction of outer walls.

The proportion of urban dwelling units with mud brick/Earth outer wall is 8.9 percent; this is below the rural figure (34.9%) where about one in three of the dwelling units have mud brick/Earth outer walls. This may be due to the high cost of building materials (e.g. Cement) and the availability of low cost materials for building in the rural areas. Cement blocks/Concrete make up 87.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the urban locality, where almost nine in ten of dwelling units have concrete block/concrete outer walls compared to that of the rural areas (56.4%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	16,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	4,341	25.7	8.9	34.9
Wood	200,594	110,736	271	1.6	1.4	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	88	0.5	0.8	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,692	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	11,353	67.3	87.4	56.4
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	64	0.4	0.1	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	35	0.2	0.3	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	513	3.0	0.7	4.3
Other	39,206	16,238	147	0.9	0.1	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows the Main material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. The type of material used for the floor has implications for health since contamination and ease of disinfection varies with the type of material used for the floor. According to the Table, the main material used for floors is Cement/Concrete (84.6%) which is a little higher than that of the regional percentage of 80.2 percent, Earth/Mud floors follow with 12.9 percent of dwelling units in the District.

The Cement/Concrete is mostly used for floors in both urban and rural localities, but the proportion in urban areas is higher (91.1%) than that of the rural areas (80.8%). The proportion of floors made with Earth/Mud in the rural locality is 6.6 percent compared to that of the urban (16.5%). Apart from Cement/Concrete and Earth/Mud, the proportions of the rest of the construction materials used for floors in the district are less than 3 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	2,023	12.9	6.6	16.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	13,222	84.6	91.1	80.8
Stone	32,817	4,928	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	38,877	36	0.2	0.3	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	66	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	114	0.7	0.6	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	89	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other	15,567	3,838	35	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for roofing. Type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality of housing and as such an indicator of welfare of occupants of dwellings. The main roofing material for dwellings in the district is Slate/Asbestos constituting 47.6percent of all the materials used. Metal roofing sheet is used to roof 29.0percent of the dwellings while a significant proportion of dwellings (20.1%) are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. The least roofing materials used are wood and roofing tiles constituting 0.2 percent each of all the roofing materials.

The use of Slate/Asbestos for roofing is higher in urban areas (64.2%) than rural areas (38.6%) while more dwellings (30.1%) in rural areas are roofed with metal sheet than 27.1 percent in urban areas. Similarly, a significant proportion of rural dwelling units are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia than those in urban areas (4.6%).

Table 8.2: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	16,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	64	0.4	0.1	0.5
Wood	45,547	8,895	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	4,895	29.0	27.1	30.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	8,029	47.6	64.2	38.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	294	1.7	2.6	1.3
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	54	0.3	0.6	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	3,393	20.1	4.6	28.5
Other	35,935	7,744	61	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

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

Table 8.7 presents the households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. The table shows that, almost half (45.1%) of all households in the district use one room for sleeping. Another 31 percent of households have two sleeping rooms, 12.1percent of households have three rooms used for sleeping, and while 6.1percent of households have four sleeping rooms. Households which have five or more rooms for sleeping are less than 6 percent.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	15,631	100	45.1	31.0	12.1	6.1	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
1	2,909	100	85.6	11.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,028	100	63.8	30.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	2,017	100	54.0	33.7	8.9	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	2,007	100	43.6	39.6	10.3	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
5	1,842	100	34.6	41.1	16.3	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
6	1,442	100	22.7	44.9	16.9	9.6	3.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
7	1,036	100	16.3	40.7	24.2	10.9	4.0	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.5
8	725	100	10.1	35.2	26.3	14.9	6.3	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.5
9	487	100	7.8	31.2	28.1	16.8	7.6	5.1	1.6	0.4	1.2
10+	1,138	100	4.8	17.4	24.2	19.4	11.4	9.4	4.8	3.5	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the district. Table 8.8 & Fig 8.1 on the main source of lighting show that 60.6 percent of households are connected to the national grid. Almost three quarters (74.3%) of the households connected to the national grid are in the urban areas while 52.7 percent are in the rural areas. This may be attributed to the concentration of the rural population in over thirty five (35) island communities of the Volta River in the district where problems are faced in connecting them. It is therefore not surprising that not even a single island community is connected to the national grid. The Kerosene lamp is therefore used by significant proportion of households (34.5%) with its use higher in rural areas (42.0%) than urban areas (21.5%). In addition, 3.8 percent of rural households use the flashlight/torch than 3.3 percent of rural households.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	9,469	60.6	74.3	52.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	90	0.6	0.3	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	5,399	34.5	21.5	42.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	29	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	19,251	62	0.4	0.7	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	509	3.3	2.4	3.8
Firewood	13,241	1,036	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	29	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 gives information on the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The data shows that 53.2percent of households use charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by wood 28.7percent and gas 12.1percent respectively. The use of

kerosene as cooking fuel is reported in less than one percent (0.9%) of households while the use of animal waste, the least used source is recorded in only 0.1 percent of households.

Slightly over two-thirds (68.0%) of urban households use charcoal as cooking fuel compared to 44.7 percent of rural households. Regarding the use of wood, 40.9 percent of rural households use wood for cooking while its use is reported in only 7.3 percent of urban households.

The use of gas as cooking fuel is higher (19.3%) by urban households than (8.1%) by rural households. Almost one percent of urban and rural households use kerosene as cooking fuel while a higher proportion of rural households (0.4%) use the electricity as cooking fuel compared to 0.1percent of rural households.

The percentage distribution of cooking spaces available to households, is further given in Table 8.9. The most common cooking spaces available in the district are Separate room for exclusive use of household (34.3%), open space in compound (24.6%) and Verandah (19.4%).

The proportion of rural households that use separate room exclusively (37.9%) is higher than the urban proportion (27.9%). However the use of the verandah by urban households (29.3%) is higher than rural households (13.7%).

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

The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the burden of disease in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrheal disease, although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. Information was gathered on source of drinking water to identify various source of drinking water in the districts and country at large as part of the 2010 PHC.

Source of water for drinking

Tables 8.10 show the source of drinking water for households. In the district, Sachet water (20.8%), Pipe-borne outside dwelling (20.6. %) and Public tap/Standpipe (20.3%) are the main sources of drinking water for households. Quite significant proportions of households also depend on protected wells (11.7%), river/stream (8.5%) and unprotected wells (7.4%) as sources of drinking water in the households.

More urban households (39.2%) use sachet water for drinking compare to 10 percent of their rural counterparts. However, more households in rural areas (28.2%) and (24.2%) use the Public/standpipe and Pipe-borne outside dwelling for drinking than (14.3%) and (6.3%) of urban households. There are also more households (18.7%) that use the protected wells in urban areas compared to 7.7percent in rural areas while a higher proportion (10%) of rural households than 2.6 percent of urban households drink from unprotected wells.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	626	4.0	250	4.4	376	3.8
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	4,490	28.7	416	7.3	4,074	40.9
Gas	996,518	429,464	1,897	12.1	1,093	19.3	804	8.1
Electricity	29,794	9,645	46	0.3	8	0.1	38	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	134	0.9	42	0.7	92	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	8,309	53.2	3,860	68.0	4,449	44.7
Crop residue	45,292	724	38	0.2	5	0.1	33	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	919	9	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	77	0.5	1	0.0	76	0.7
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	934	6.0	311	5.5	623	6.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	5,358	34.3	1,584	27.9	3,774	37.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	848	5.4	171	3.0	677	6.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	288	1.8	67	1.2	221	2.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	699	4.5	187	3.3	512	5.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	577	3.7	337	5.9	240	2.4
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	3,025	19.4	1,665	29.3	1,360	13.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	3,850	24.6	1,344	23.8	2,506	25.2
Other	21,007	5,543	52	0.3	12	0.2	40	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Source of water for domestic use

The sources of water for domestic use for households in the district come from a wide range of sources. The two major sources reported are from protected well (22.1%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (21.4%). Other significant sources of water for domestic use in households are from Public tap/standpipe (18.6%), river/stream (11.9%), Pipe-borne inside dwelling (11.6%) and unprotected wells (11.3%). These varied sources of water for domestic use are also reported in the data by place of residence. Urban households (38.4%) use the protected well as source of water for domestic use compared to (12.8%) of rural households. On the other hand, households use water from public tap/standpipe and pipe-borne outside dwelling (25.3%) and (23.6%) for domestic use than urban households (6.7%) and (17.6%). Urban and rural households also depend on river/stream, pipe-borne inside dwelling and unprotected wells as source of water for domestic use.

Table 8.3: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	1,293	8.3	8.8	8.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	3,225	20.6	14.3	24.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	3,167	20.3	6.3	28.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	103	0.7	1.3	0.3
Protected well	321,091	7,167	1,824	11.7	18.7	7.7
Rain water	39,438	1,833	66	0.4	0.6	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	45	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	52	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	3,249	20.8	39.2	10.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	1,161	7.4	2.6	10.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	1,335	8.5	7.4	9.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	19	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	1,014	76	0.5	0.0	0.8
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	1,814	11.6	13.2	10.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	3,341	21.4	17.5	23.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	2,904	18.6	6.7	25.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	200	1.3	2.2	0.7
Protected well	465,775	24,489	3,453	22.1	38.4	12.8
Rain water	39,916	3,538	64	0.4	0.2	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	31	0.2	0.1	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	1,763	11.3	8.2	13.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	1,853	11.9	13.1	11.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	116	0.7	0.0	1.2
Other	10,302	1,301	57	0.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and it is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household.

Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 show that four main types of toilet facilities are used by households in the district according to the 2010 PHC. This show that slightly more than one- third (35.2%) of the households in the district have no toilet facility and therefore use the bush/beach and fields. This is followed by the use of the KVIP in (20.8%) of households while (19.3%) and (16.5%) of households use the public toilet and the pit latrine. Only 6.8 percent of households use the WC, while the use of bucket/pan and other types of facilities by households constitute the least proportions of 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

The usage of the Bush/Beach and Fields is higher in rural areas (48.0%) than in urban areas (12.8%). The pattern is similar with the pit latrine users with more rural users (17.4%) than urban (15.0%) users of toilet facilities in the district. However, the KVIP facility record more urban users (37.7%) than their rural counterparts (11.1%). Slightly higher proportion of households in urban areas (7.7%) use the WC compared to (6.2%) in rural areas. The higher percentage of the population using the bush/beach/field as means of defecation can be attributed to not only insufficiency of toilet facilities, but the readily available sites especially the beaches of the (Volta River and Gulf of Guinea) and the cultural orientation of the people also being contributory factor.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Facilities	District		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	5,509	35.2	727	12.8	4,782	48.0
W.C.	1,056	6.8	436	7.7	620	6.2
Pit latrine	2,586	16.5	852	15.0	1,734	17.4
KVIP	3,244	20.8	2,139	37.7	1,105	11.1
Bucket/Pan	156	1.0	78	1.4	78	0.8
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	3,011	19.3	1,427	25.1	1,584	15.9
Other	69	0.4	19	0.3	50	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	4,375	28.0	1,182	20.8	3,193	32.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	3,855	24.7	1,901	33.5	1,954	19.6
Private open cubicle	1,532	9.8	398	7.0	1,134	11.4
Shared open cubicle	4,285	27.4	1,784	31.4	2,501	25.1
Public bath house	85	0.5	19	0.3	66	0.7
Bathroom in another house	334	2.1	53	0.9	281	2.8
Open space around house	937	6.0	295	5.2	642	6.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	160	1.0	35	0.6	125	1.3
Other	68	0.4	11	0.2	57	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Bathing Facilities

With regards to bathing facilities used by households in the district, again table 8.11 shows that the highly patronized bathing facility is the own bathroom for exclusive use (28.0%) with more users in the rural areas (32.1%) than in the urban localities (20.8%). Shared separate bathroom in the same house and shared open cubicle record percentages of 24.7 percent and 27.4 percent respectively, and also have higher proportions of urban users (33.5%) and (31.4%) compared to 19.6percent and 25.1percent of rural users.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a challenge in both urban and rural areas in Ghana amidst the adoption of modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.10 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the district.

8.9.1 Solid Waste

The data in table 8.12 on solid waste disposal, shows that two fifths (41.3%) of households burn their solid waste. One quarter (25.1%) of households also use the public dump (open space) to dispose of their waste while 16.5percent dispose of the waste into public dump (container). Nearly seven percent (6.9%) dump their waste indiscriminately and only 5 percent of households have their solid waste collected. More urban households (47.0%) than 38 percent of rural households burn their solid waste. In addition, 31.3percent of urban households compared to 8.1percent of rural households dispose of their waste in public dump (container).On the other hand, a higher proportion (32.9%) of rural households than 11.6percent of urban households dump their waste in public dump (open space).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste

Majority of households (60.3%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound; and another 24.6 percent throw their waste onto the street/outside. In urban areas and rural areas, 63.4percent and 58.5percent of households throw their waste onto the compound. Furthermore, urban households (26.2%) and rural households (23.8. %) throw their liquid waste onto the street.

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

Method of waste disposal by household	Total country	Region	District		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of solid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	787	5.0	104	1.8	683	6.9
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	6,453	41.3	2,670	47.0	3,783	38.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	2,577	16.5	1,775	31.3	802	8.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	3,920	25.1	643	11.3	3,277	32.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	1,081	6.9	214	3.8	867	8.7
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	754	4.8	251	4.4	503	5.0
Other	53,805	9,282	59	0.4	21	0.4	38	0.4
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	15,631	100.0	5,678	100.0	9,953	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	314	2.0	48	0.9	266	2.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	644	4.1	131	2.3	513	5.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	461	2.9	157	2.8	304	3.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	3,849	24.6	1,485	26.2	2,364	23.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	653	4.2	127	2.2	526	5.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	9,423	60.3	3,604	63.4	5,819	58.5
Other	38,294	6,195	287	1.8	126	2.2	161	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Summary of Key Findings

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications of the 8 chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Ada East District.

9.2.1 District Profile

In chapter one, the profile of the District is projected. Ada East district is located in the easternmost part of the region with a total population of 71,671 and covers a total land area of 289.783 (square km). The district was formerly known as Dangme East created in 1989 by a Local Government Legal Instrument. A new district (Ada West) was carved out of Dangme East with a new L.I (2130) forming a new district which was established and known as Ada East in March, 2012. The District is divided into three area councils which forms thirty seven (37) electoral areas. Dangmes constitute the major ethnic group in the district with their main annual festival being the Asafotufiami. The district is endowed with numerous tourist sites spreading across the tourism enclave of the district.

9.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

Chapter Two highlighted the demographic characteristics of the District. This chapter specifically explains the population distribution by locality, sex, sex ratio, migration, fertility and mortality. The chapter revealed that out of the total district population of 71,671, (48,935) representing 68 percent resides in the rural localities of the district with the remaining 22,736 (32%) domiciling in the urban centres of the district. The chapter shows that age group (0-4) years has the highest population of 10,354 out of total population in the District. It also indicates that the district has more females than males in terms of sex ratio. The average dependency ratio in the District is 85.5

Migration, Fertility and Mortality are the major factors of population dynamics. The chapter also indicates the total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman; the general fertility rate is 103.4 live births per thousand women while the crude birth rate is 25.4 live births per thousand in the population. The crude death rate reported for the district is 10.4 deaths per thousand in the population. The data shows that 26.9 percent of the population are migrants (i.e. born outside the district).

9.2.3 Social Characteristics

Chapter Three features the social characteristics. The areas discussed includes; household composition and structure, marital status, religious affiliation, and literacy.

The district has a total household population of 70,470. Out of that, children constitute the majority (37.8%) followed by household heads (22.2%) and grandchildren (13.7%). The data on the structure of the family shows the existence of the nuclear family and the extended family systems which are practiced in the district but the results indicate that the extended family system is more common.

The data on marital status report that 44.6percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 38.7percent have never been married, 8percent are widowed while another 8 percent are either in informal/consensual unions, divorced or separated.

Majority of the population (96%) are Ghanaians by birth in the district and approximately 1 percent is Ghanaians by naturalisation. Only 1.4 percent of the total population are foreigners.

In terms of religion, Christians are largely the dominant religious group in the district followed by those with no religion, Muslims and traditionalists.

Over one-third (37.1%) of persons 11 years and older, are not literate (i.e. can neither read nor write) in the District. The data on the literate population show that 60 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language and another 33.8percent are literate in English.

9.2.4 Economic Characteristics

Chapter Four examines the economic characteristics of persons living in the district with particular attention to the economic activity status of the people, their occupation, industry, and employment status.

Data on economic activity shows that 70.0 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active, while 30.0 percent economically not active. For those who are economically active 90.0 percent are employed with 5.0 percent unemployed.

Furthermore, the Activity Status of persons 15 years and older by age groups, show that the age group (40-44) records the highest proportion of those who are employed while persons aged (20-24) also record the highest proportion (7.3%) of the unemployed. Person aged 15-19 years also record the highest proportion (72.8%) of the economically not active group.

Most of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (32.9%), service and sales workers (25.7%) and craft and related trades workers (20.6%).* workers (32.9%),), and Craft and related trades workers (20.6%).*

The predominant industries which employs people includes agriculture forestry and fishing (33.3%), wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles (22.2%) and manufacturing(16.0%). . Agricultural forestry and fishing industry record the highest proportion of males (48.6%)

whiles the highest proportion of the females (32.5%) are in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry.

With reference to employment status in the district, the self-employed without employees constitute the highest proportion (64.5%) with a higher percentage reported for females (73.0%) than males (54.0%).

The data on employment sector shows that 88.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are in the private informal sector. This is followed by public (government) sector (6.4%) and private formal (4.9%).

9.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Chapter five discusses and provides information on the ownership, usage, and accessibility of ICT facilities including mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers, and internet access among others. The results indicate that 44.7 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have mobile phones with a higher proportion of males 50.3 percent than females 40.0 percent reported owning mobile phones.

Access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by any other mobile device and the use of digital televisions and game machines for the internet is also considered. The data reveal that only 3.8 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to the internet with a higher percentage of males (5.6%) than females (2.3%) using the internet.

The advent of mobile phones usage in Ghana today has made fixed line telephones unpopular. Despite this phenomenon, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. The results show that only 1 percent of the households have fixed telephone lines, where in male and female headed household's only 1.3 percent and 0.7 percent have fixed telephone lines.

The data on ownership of computers show that only 4.7 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers. The proportion of male headed households that own desktop/laptop computers is 6.3 percent compared to 2.8 percent of female headed household.

9.2.6 Disability

Chapter six discusses the population with disability, types of disability, disability and economic activity, and disability, education and literacy. In the district, only 4.3 percent of the population is reported to have some type of disability and the proportion of females with disability is higher 4.8 percent than males 3.8 percent.

On Type of Disability, out of the seven categories of disability types covered by the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the district, emotional and sight disability rank highest with 29.7 percent and 24.1 percent respectively. Hearing (7.6%), speech (7.8%) and other disabilities (6.4%) record the lowest proportions of persons with disability.

9.2.7 Agricultural Activities

Chapter seven discusses the characteristics of agricultural households, and farming types and livestock reared.

Out of the total households in the district (15,631) a little less than half (6,888) of them engage in agriculture activities. Of the households in agriculture, 19.4 percent are in the urban areas and 80.6 percent are in the rural areas. Out of the households in crop farming, 83.3 percent of them are in the rural areas with only 16.7 percent in the urban communities. Similarly, 82.4 percent of the livestock rearing take place in the rural areas with the urban areas recording 17.6 percent among those households in livestock rearing.

Of all the 4,096 households engaged in livestock rearing in the district, the total number of livestock is 97,099 with 6,568 keepers. On the average 1 livestock keeper keeps 15 livestock in the district. Again, cattle, chicken, goat and pig rearing rank among the most common livestock being reared in the district whereas marine fishing, snail and grass-cutter are among the least common.

9.2.8 Housing Conditions

Chapter Eight examined the housing stock and housing conditions in the District. The total number of houses in the district is 10,529, with total households (15,631) and a total household population of 71,671. The average household per house is 1.5 and the average household size is 4.6.

Over half of the dwellings (53.7%) in the district are owned by a household member and nearly sixty percent of the occupied dwelling units in the district are compound house (rooms).

Compound house dwelling type is the major dwelling type existing in the District representing 58.0 percent. It is interesting to know that female headed households dominate in the District.

The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling is cement block/concrete (67%) with higher proportion (87.4%) of urban dwellings constructed with cement block/concrete than 56.6 percent of rural dwellings.

The main construction material for floors of dwelling units is cement/concrete (84.6%) with majority of floors in urban and rural areas constructed with this material. The main construction material for roofing is Slate/Asbestos which accounts for nearly 50 percent of the materials used for roofing.

Nearly half of households (45.1%) in the district have one room for sleeping and six households in ten use electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting. The main source of cooking fuel by households is charcoal used by 53.2percent of households and 68percent and 44.7percent urban and rural households.

Separate room for exclusive use of households (34%) is mostly used by households as cooking space. The sources of drinking water for most households are sachet water, pipe-borne outside dwelling and public standpipes.

Over one third of households (35.2%) have no toilet facilities, and one quarter of households (20.8%) use the KVIP. Own bathroom for exclusive use, shared open cubicles and shared bathroom in the same house are the common types of bathing facilities in the district. Two fifth (41.3%) of households dispose of their solid waste by burning and another one quarter (25.1%) dispose of the waste by public dump (open space). Sixty percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound whiles 24.6 percent throw onto the street/outside.

9.3 Policy Implications

9.3.1 Introduction

The district's distinct geographical location presents a numerous potentials which are not being properly harnessed to enhance the image and propel the development of a district that seems to be miles afar in comparison with other districts in the region. A holistic approach spearheaded by the District Assembly is needed to bring back the lost glory of the district

9.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

The main factors affecting the demographic pattern of the district's population are migration, fertility and mortality. As the district with the highest crude death rate in the region, mortality is high especially the maternal and infant mortality. Inequalities in the distribution of medical facilities especially in the numerous island communities in the district may be an influential factor. To curtail this menace, it is recommended that more Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds should be vigorously pursued while at the same time improving the stock and quality of health infrastructure and accessibility in all parts of the district.

9.3.3 Social Characteristics

It is a shocking revelation that over one-third of persons 11 years and older are illiterate (can neither read nor write). This threatens the nation's aspiration of achieving MDG goal 2- achieving universal primary education and also target 3- to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. It is suggested that conscious efforts be made to forestall the low level of education in the district while measures must also be put in place to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education in the district.

9.3.4 Economic Characteristics

Ada East district is endowed with a lot of economic activities with a rather low percentage of unemployed population. In spite of this, the district needs to revamp and create Employment Avenue for the unemployed youth representing 7.3 percent of the unemployed population. Quite a number of the population are economically not active; as 3 out of every 10 persons are economically not active. This situation will be alarming if they are not meaningfully engaged by way of schooling, on retirement or aged. Also quite a sizeable (64.5%) number of the employed population in the private informal sector, are self-employed without employees. Steps should be taken by the district to help expand such economic activities to enable them employ the remaining unemployed population.

9.3.5 Information Communication Technology

The analysis shows that quite an appreciable number of people aged 12 and older have low internet usage; and among some groups is almost non-existent. A critical look should be taken at especially rural communities to enable them tap into the rich resources that internet brings. It is recommended that the District Assembly should increase investment in I.C.T. infrastructure and services. The Assembly may need to set up I.C.T. centres in public places such as libraries, churches and mosques in collaboration with community organization and NGOs.

The use of mobile phones is encouraging since about 4 out of every 10 persons use a mobile phone but need to increase coverage since information dissemination through this medium is

the fastest. This way vital information on health, weather condition, education, adverts, commerce and so on can easily be passed on to the populace with ease.

The one child one laptop for students at the first and second cycle level institutions by the Government of Ghana is a laudable one and should be made to reach each child at school in the district. This way, it is hopeful that the desire of, especially, the youth will be whipped and the dream of the government in promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy and the implementation of e-governance in all government institutions be realised.

9.3.6 Disability

The Ada East District has 4.3 percent of persons living with at least a disability. Though the proportion seems small, it does not mean they are not to be properly taken care of. They are often marginalised and not given the opportunity to explore their full potentials. Quite a number of them are stigmatised and so could not climb that high on the educational ladder. Economically, at least 6 out of every 10 persons with disability are unemployed. In this regard, the district assembly and NGOs should create equipped skills development training centres for PWDs to acquire skills to make them more employable.

9.3.7 Agricultural Activities

Findings from Agricultural Activities in the district reveal that most agricultural practices are centred in the rural areas. It is recommended that mechanised farming be encouraged to involve a lot more rural and the urban populace to engage in agriculture since the district is endowed with arable land.

Ada East is surrounded by water bodies including the sea and that it will be appropriate if fish farming and marine fishing will be further explored with the support from the District Assembly since fewer persons engage in it. Tree planting, for instance mango, is not only lucrative if some special species are grown but also help improve the vegetative cover. There should be a vigorous drive to encourage communities to take to tree planting with the help from the District Assembly to help provide seedlings.

9.3.8 Housing Conditions

Given the commonality of compound houses in the district, the government should enact policies and programmes to assist in converting compound houses into more hygienic entities. These include increasing the connection to pipe borne water supply and use of gas and increased availability of modern toilet facilities.

There is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid communities with a greater emphasis on the over thirty (35) island communities which constitute the chunk of the off-grid communities by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to the masses through solar and other means.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), (2010) National Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), (2010) Eastern Region Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), (2010) Western Region Analytical Report

Riyaza, F. (2000) Maldives Census Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), (2010) Greater Accra Region Analytical Report

C.O.C. Amate (1999) The Making of Ada.

Mtshali, S.M. (2002), Household Livelihood Security in Rural KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	70,470	100.0	22,290	100.0	48,180	100.0
Head only	2,909	4.1	1,310	5.9	1,599	3.3
Household with head and a spouse only	778	1.1	326	1.5	452	0.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,920	11.2	3,029	13.6	4,891	10.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	14,048	19.9	4,269	19.2	9,779	20.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,459	20.5	4,027	18.1	10,432	21.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,078	1.5	362	1.6	716	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,061	2.9	614	2.8	1,447	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,613	25.0	5,260	23.6	12,353	25.6
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,265	1.8	353	1.6	912	1.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,339	11.8	2,740	12.3	5,599	11.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/ Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./SSS / SHS	Voc./Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip, Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	65,598	16,490	2,998	3,121	19,148	16,211	4,093	1,314	1,536	573	114
No disability	62,626	15,112	2,943	3,082	18,606	15,515	3,967	1,262	1,489	549	101
With a disability	2,972	1,378	55	39	542	696	126	52	47	24	13
Sight	922	465	6	8	143	187	48	15	22	20	8
Hearing	289	171	3	3	46	44	10	7	4	1	0
Speech	281	155	5	7	42	46	12	9	4	1	0
Physical	578	328	4	6	82	120	18	10	6	1	3
Intellectual	359	204	2	2	66	56	18	2	7	1	1
Emotional	1,108	435	38	17	231	289	52	22	17	6	1
Other	249	110	2	3	57	64	7	2	3	0	1
Male											
Total	30,991	5,681	1,528	1,549	9,365	8,252	2,327	862	941	398	88
No disability	29,746	5,270	1,507	1,527	9,116	7,877	2,248	829	912	383	77
With a disability	1,245	411	21	22	249	375	79	33	29	15	11
Sight	394	133	3	7	79	100	27	13	13	12	7
Hearing	119	53	1	2	25	24	5	5	3	1	0
Speech	121	60	3	3	16	23	7	5	3	1	0
Physical	258	108	2	2	42	73	14	8	5	1	3
Intellectual	141	60	1	1	31	30	13	1	4	0	0
Emotional	436	117	14	10	87	152	31	11	10	4	0
Other	108	39	0	2	31	32	2	0	1	0	1
Female											
Total	34,607	10,809	1,470	1,572	9,783	7,959	1,766	452	595	175	26
No disability	32,880	9,842	1,436	1,555	9,490	7,638	1,719	433	577	166	24
With a disability	1,727	967	34	17	293	321	47	19	18	9	2
Sight	528	332	3	1	64	87	21	2	9	8	1
Hearing	170	118	2	1	21	20	5	2	1	0	0
Speech	160	95	2	4	26	23	5	4	1	0	0
Physical	320	220	2	4	40	47	4	2	1	0	0
Intellectual	218	144	1	1	35	26	5	1	3	1	1
Emotional	672	318	24	7	144	137	21	11	7	2	1
Other	141	71	2	1	26	32	5	2	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Total		Literate				
		Number	Percent	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	13,498	36,128	100.0	33.8	5.0	60.0	0.3	0.8
11-14	359	6,140	100.0	45.6	4.0	49.5	0.2	0.7
15-19	594	7,041	100.0	33.7	3.1	62.0	0.3	0.9
20-24	906	5,396	100.0	32.4	3.5	62.7	0.4	0.9
25-29	1,213	4,078	100.0	32.4	5.1	61.5	0.4	0.6
30-34	1,295	3,153	100.0	33.5	5.7	59.6	0.4	0.9
35-39	1,218	2,388	100.0	31.2	7.6	60.0	0.5	0.7
40-44	1,232	1,934	100.0	29.6	7.4	61.5	0.6	0.9
45-49	932	1,652	100.0	27.6	8.3	63.5	0.2	0.4
50-54	994	1,482	100.0	29.1	7.6	62.1	0.4	0.7
55-59	687	972	100.0	25.4	6.8	66.6	0.2	1.0
60-64	768	701	100.0	25.5	7.0	67.0	0.1	0.3
65+	3,300	1,191	100.0	25.0	7.2	66.8	0.2	0.8
Male								
Total	4,069	18,807	100.0	32.1	4.1	62.5	0.5	0.8
11-14	198	3,124	100.0	45.1	3.6	50.2	0.4	0.7
15-19	266	3,603	100.0	33.4	2.8	62.7	0.4	0.7
20-24	323	2,761	100.0	29.0	3.2	66.4	0.5	0.9
25-29	379	1,926	100.0	28.7	4.5	65.6	0.5	0.7
30-34	389	1,597	100.0	31.6	3.7	63.2	0.4	1.1
35-39	367	1,263	100.0	28.2	6.7	63.7	0.6	0.8
40-44	359	1,037	100.0	27.7	5.4	64.8	0.7	1.4
45-49	239	947	100.0	25.6	6.7	66.8	0.4	0.5
50-54	248	800	100.0	30.3	5.5	62.6	0.6	1.0
55-59	200	568	100.0	25.5	4.4	68.3	0.4	1.4
60-64	205	439	100.0	27.1	5.0	67.2	0.2	0.5
65+	896	742	100.0	23.9	5.0	70.2	0.3	0.7
Female								
Total	9,429	17,321	100.0	35.7	6.0	57.3	0.2	0.7
11-14	161	3,016	100.0	46.1	4.5	48.7	0.0	0.6
15-19	328	3,438	100.0	33.9	3.5	61.3	0.1	1.2
20-24	583	2,635	100.0	36.0	3.8	58.9	0.3	1.0
25-29	834	2,152	100.0	35.7	5.8	57.8	0.3	0.5
30-34	906	1,556	100.0	35.5	7.7	55.8	0.3	0.6
35-39	851	1,125	100.0	34.6	8.7	55.7	0.4	0.5
40-44	873	897	100.0	31.9	9.7	57.7	0.4	0.2
45-49	693	705	100.0	30.4	10.5	59.0	0.0	0.1
50-54	746	682	100.0	27.7	10.1	61.6	0.1	0.4
55-59	487	404	100.0	25.2	10.1	64.1	0.0	0.5
60-64	563	262	100.0	22.9	10.3	66.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,404	449	100.0	26.9	10.9	61.2	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Kasseh	10,213	4,627	5,586	2,455	1,129
2	Big Ada	6,864	2,992	3,872	1,707	1,046
3	Ada Foah	5,659	2,604	3,055	1,516	967
4	Azizanya	2,830	1,414	1,416	477	376
5	Pute	2,644	1,255	1,389	566	425
6	Totimekope	2,433	1,131	1,302	553	396
7	Bedeku	2,094	1,012	1,082	386	278
8	Tamatoku	1,951	906	1,045	417	292
9	Anyakope	1,679	810	869	264	194
10	Ocansekope	1,546	753	793	314	253
11	Togbloku Okor	1,324	656	668	304	90
12	Elavanyo	1,260	616	644	189	111
13	Asigbekope	1,146	529	617	216	162
14	Kpodokope	1,033	462	571	257	40
15	Tojeh (Todze)	1,017	502	515	205	112
16	Korlekope	970	488	482	202	176
17	Wasakuse Wayo	947	448	499	168	115
18	Dogo	936	465	471	193	146
19	Kpetsupanya Kpetsupanya	919	437	482	167	57
20	Totope	902	470	432	159	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kasseh	10,213	1,553	1,405	1,299	1,065	942	882	739	605	479	352	261	197	131	71	87	145
2	Big Ada	6,864	924	862	785	775	593	465	393	342	328	247	257	194	141	127	130	301
3	Ada Foah	5,659	648	646	618	610	538	449	375	318	283	228	234	170	144	107	102	189
4	Azizanya	2,830	401	427	356	287	289	211	193	150	140	77	89	49	36	27	43	55
5	Pute	2,644	393	371	328	270	203	193	180	130	104	76	102	50	66	37	52	89
6	Totimekope	2,433	350	311	269	228	193	158	162	109	125	83	119	68	54	43	57	104
7	Bedeku	2,094	324	266	272	223	225	154	133	93	93	60	66	33	25	18	37	72
8	Tamatoku	1,951	218	219	174	183	132	149	121	125	113	100	89	63	49	51	51	114
9	Anyakope	1,679	289	249	203	184	147	127	87	64	63	50	34	34	39	23	37	49
10	Ocansekope	1,546	233	210	174	170	142	123	108	58	41	66	50	42	33	16	19	61
11	Togbloku Okor	1,324	149	136	143	128	143	142	97	76	67	45	47	38	32	25	26	30
12	Elavanyo	1,260	232	173	143	134	123	95	63	48	61	32	40	26	19	17	24	30
13	Asigbekope	1,146	183	143	147	147	109	89	69	53	53	45	36	17	19	7	6	23
14	Kpodokope	1,033	113	109	105	111	105	111	82	70	51	46	41	30	34	8	5	12
15	Tojeh (Todze)	1,017	151	144	116	121	92	56	65	68	37	45	31	15	23	17	13	23
16	Korlekope	970	152	146	102	109	91	73	54	39	27	23	13	22	18	28	24	49
17	Wasakuse Wayo	947	154	127	119	77	98	49	54	48	41	42	35	13	10	13	30	37
18	Dogo	936	129	136	110	100	77	61	40	38	40	45	46	13	25	20	20	36
19	Kpetsupanya	919	116	104	98	89	102	81	58	41	49	38	36	21	26	11	20	29
20	Totope	902	136	149	118	116	64	52	45	39	34	31	25	13	14	21	14	31

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Christian Assem, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Ms. Georgina Anagli, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Abdul-Latif Amin
Mr. Joseph Tetteh-Abernor Partey

Consultant

Mrs. Edith Mote

Editor/ Reviewers

Mr. Adams Kasanga
Mr. Godwin Odei Gyebi
Mrs. Jane Acolatse