



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GA CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GCMA	Ga Central Municipal Assembly
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Local Government Instrument
OPD	Out Patient Department.
PHC	Population Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipality 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, 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 Municipality. 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 Ga Central Municipal Assembly, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,220 with relatively more females (51.1%) than males (48.9%), giving a sex ratio of 95.7. The population of the Municipality is youthful with 34.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (3.9%). Thus, the Municipality's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 58.2. The child dependency ratio (54.4) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (3.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Ga Central Municipality is 3.1 which is higher than the regional average of 2.6. The General Fertility Rate is 92.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 3.1 per 1000 live births which is lower than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000. Majority of migrants (69.2%) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in another region while 30.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern (30.3%) form the highest proportion followed by Central (22.0%) and Ashanti (17.0%).

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 114,745 with a total number of 28,936 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 41.1 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and spouses form about one-quarter (25.2%) and 13.1 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.4 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

The census results indicate that the proportion of those who have never been married (44.2%) is slightly higher than those who are married (43.5%) and 5.2 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married population, 9.2 percent has no education and 55.7 percent have basic education. For those who have never been married, only 3.1 percent have never been to

school and 65.0 percent has basic education. Eight in ten (80.4%) of the married population are employed, 4.0 percent are unemployed and 15.6 percent are economically not active. For those who have never been married, 35.8 percent are employed, 5.8 percent are unemployed and 58.4 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 94.7 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 2.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 2.3 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (86.9%) of the population in the Municipality profess the Christians religion with Pentecostal/charismatic dominating with a proportion of 50.5 percent, followed by the Protestant (19.1%). Persons who belong to Islam form 9.4 percent. Those who profess to have no religion constitute 2.5 percent of the population. The proportion of females (88.5%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (85.3%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (3.6%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females (1.4%).

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 92.8 percent are literate and 7.2 percent are not literate. Of the literate population, 35.8 percent are able to read and write in English language only while 55.1 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the Municipality, 6.6 percent has never attended school, 54.7 percent have attended in the past and about two-fifth (38.7%) are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 13.7 percent are in Kindergarten, 41.1 percent are at primary level and 17.4 percent are in Junior High Schools. Only 6.5 percent are at the tertiary level of education.

Economic activity status

Seven in 10 (70.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed while 7.7 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 54.3 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, more than half (54.3%) are in full time education and 20.7 percent perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the Municipality, nearly two-fifth (38.1%) as Service and sales workers and 23.6 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers. Whereas females (56.4%) are more likely than males (20.1%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (32.7%) are more likely than females (14.4%) to be engaged in Craft and related trades work.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment of the workforce, only 2.3 percent are employed by Agriculture, 22.8 percent by Industry and about three-quarters (74.9%) by Services sectors. Whereas more males than females are employed by the Agriculture and Industry sectors, more females (83.6%) than males (66.5%) are employed by the Services sector.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 52.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 30.9 percent are employees and 8.8 percent are self-employed with employees. Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of females and about two-fifth (39.9%) of males are self-employed persons without employees. About two-fifth (41.8%) of males and nearly one-fifth (19.7%) of females are employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 77.5 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 15.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 76.0 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 80.0 percent as compared to 72.2 percent of females. Less than one-fifth (16.0%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. About twice as many females (11.4%) as males (20.1%) use internet facility. About 15.3 percent of the total households in the Municipality own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Of the total population in the Municipality, 2.5 percent has one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the Municipality are sight (40.6%), Intellectual (28.1%) and physical (20.1%). Less than 60 percent (56.5%) of persons with disability are employed and 38.2 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 6.5 percent have never been to school and 64.0 percent have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

Less than five percent (4.6%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural activities. Majority (78.2%) of the households are involved in crop farming and about two-fifth (21.7%) are also involved in livestock rearing. Poultry (67.2%) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Ga Central Municipality is 17,949 representing 3.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.5 which is lower than the regional average of 8.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than two-fifth (41.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses and 29.4 percent are separate houses. Slightly more than two-fifths (43.6%) of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals and 41.1 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household members. Relatives who are not household members own 11.1 percent of the dwelling units.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete which constitutes 93.1 percent, followed by wood accounting for 2.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (79.8%) and mud/earth (7.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets

(46.6%) and Slate/asbestos (46.0%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

Nearly sixty 57.3 percent (57.3%) of all households have one sleeping room. One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by single households in housing units in the Municipality. About 8.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity (83.6%), kerosene lamp (6.7%) and flashlight/torch (6.2%) are the three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (49.0%) and gas (43.8%). The main source of drinking water by households is sachet water, which is used by 43.3 percent of all households. The next major source of drinking water is pipe-borne inside dwellings (18.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwellings (17.5%).

Pit latrine (40.3%), WC (27.4%) and KVIP (20.8%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the Municipality. About five percent (4.9%) of households in the Municipality have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by burning (43.3%). About one-third (33.9%) of households also have their solid waste collected and 9.6 percent of households dump their solid waste into a public container. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.5%), onto the street (18.6%) and into gutter (14.2%) are the commonest methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Ga Central Municipal Assembly (GCMA) covers a total land area of about 48.997 square kilometers with a population of 117,220 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). It was carved out of the then Ga South Municipal Assembly in the Greater Accra Region and was established by Legislative instrument 2135 (2012) with the capital at Sowutuom. The Municipality shares boundaries with Accra Metropolitan Assembly to the South, Ga West to the East and North, and Ga South Assembly to the west. There are about 52 communities in the municipality with a high population concentration mainly along the urban and peri-urban areas of the Municipality.

The Local Government Act of 1993, (ACT 462) and the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) designate the Municipal Assembly as the Planning Authority with the mandate to plan, initiate and implement development programmes at the local level.

1.2 Physical Features

The Ga Central Municipal Assembly (GCMA) lies within latitudes 5° 48' North and within longitudes 0° 8' East and 0° 3' West. It is one of the sixteen (16) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in the Greater Accra Region.

The Municipality falls in the coastal savannah agro-ecological zone. Rainfall pattern is bi-modal with the average annual temperature ranging between 25.1°C in August and 28.4°C in February and March which are normally the hottest months. The Municipality has two main vegetation types, namely shrub lands and grassland.

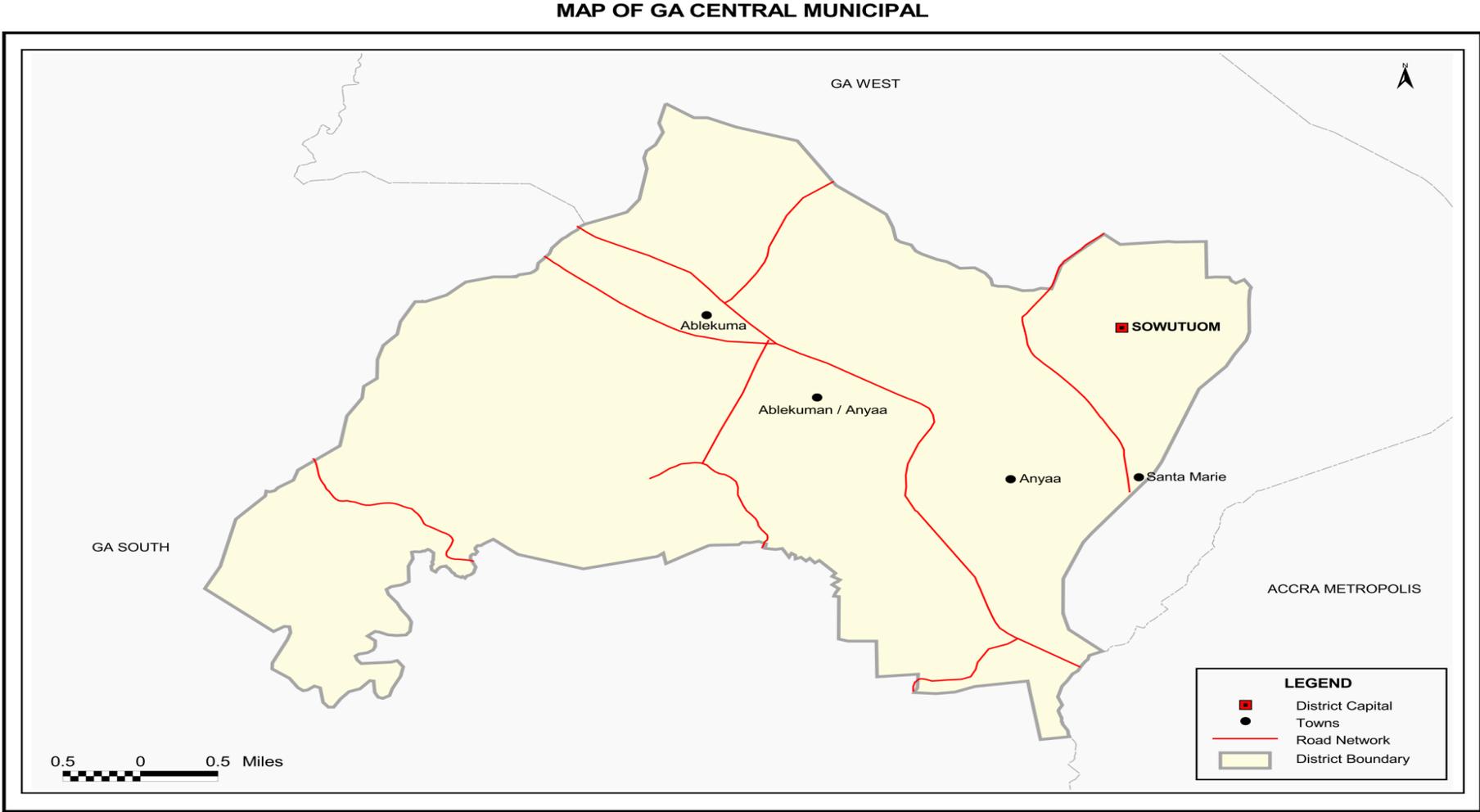
The main type of soil in this area is the Coastal Savannah Ochrosols. The coastal sands are pale yellow in colour and without humus or organic matter. These soils are suitable for coconut and shallots cultivation. On the Akwapim range, the soils are mainly pale and sandy with brushy quartzite occurring to the surface in most places. These soils are rich in sandstone and limestone that are good source of material for the construction industry.

The land area consists of gentle slopes interspersed with plains in most parts and generally undulating at less than 76 metres above sea level. The slopes are mostly formed over the clay soils of the Dahomeyan gneiss with alluvial areas surrounding the low lying coastal lagoons.

1.3 Political Administration

There are currently fourteen (14) Assembly members, the Municipal Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament for the constituency. Five (5) out of the fourteen assembly members are appointed. There are only four (4) women out of the fourteen Assembly members, representing approximately 44% percent. The Municipality is divided into two zonal councils under which forms the Nine (9) electoral areas.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ga Central Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The dominant ethnic group in the Municipality is Ga followed by Akan and Ewe. Christianity is the main religion of the people in the municipality followed by Islam.

The traditional Ga leaders or chiefs are considered as the leaders in authority within their areas of jurisdiction. One peculiar characteristic of the traditional set-up is that most of the chiefs in the various communities in the municipalities have autonomy over their area of jurisdiction and can be classified as Traditional Chiefs. Some of the Traditional areas are: Lomnava, Awoshie, Anyaa, Chantan, Sowutuom, Santa Maria, Tabora, Kwashiebu, Ablekuma/OlebuGbawe and Ablekuma. However, there exist some Traditional Chiefs in the Northern part of the Municipality (hinterland) with sub or divisional Chiefs serving under them.

Homowo (Hooting at Hunger) is the main festival in the Municipality and this prevails in the entire Ga traditional area. The celebration of this festival in the Municipality is not much felt as in main Ga traditional areas due to ethnic diversity. Besides this, the various ethnic groups celebrate replicas of their home festivals.

1.5 Economy

The structure of the local economy is predominantly service, followed by the industrial and agricultural sectors. The service sector employs a large proportion of the labour force. The industrial sector also seems to be the mover and engine of growth of the Municipality with the construction sub-sector in the lead. The agricultural sector is not pronounced but seems to oil the wheels of the industrial sector. The economic structure of the Municipality is further discussed below:

Services sector

There are a number of service providers in the municipality and these include formal providers such as banks and real estate agencies. There are several insurance companies already located in the municipality. A wide range of service providers exist in the informal sector of the economy. These include restaurants and sellers of alcoholic products. Hotels and guest houses are common in the municipality.

Telephone services have long been in existence in the Municipality. All the major mobile telecommunication networks in the country (MTN, AirTel, Kasapa and Tigo) operate in the Municipality. The telecommunication infrastructure of the municipality is high by Ghanaian standards. Businesses, industries and offices can utilize these services for the growth of the municipal economy. There are several governmental, non-governmental organizations and community based organizations operating in the Municipality.

The municipality has roads of various quality and these include first class, second class and third class roads, footpaths and bridges. The roads link various communities and other towns. However, several of the roads and footpaths are in a deplorable condition and this affects the level of socio-economic development in the area.

Industrial sector

The industrial sector is made up of the manufacturing, energy, construction and mining sub-sectors and all these activities can be found within the municipality.

Mining and quarrying

Much exploration has not been made to uncover the mineral deposits in the municipality but because of the rocky nature of some parts of the municipality, it is suspected to have mineral deposits. There are some large scales quarrying activities in the north-eastern part of the municipality for export and for local construction works.

Building and construction

Construction is a major industry in the Municipality especially in its peri-urban and transitional zones. Housing/estate construction is currently the most dominant form of construction. However, other construction activities are common and these include commercial buildings, filling stations, banks and roads.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry in the municipality is promising. There are many welders, tailors, and carpenters in the municipality and they are often involved in the informal sector working as independent producers or producing products to service large construction firms.

Agricultural sector

Agriculture is not only a major economic activity in the municipality but also a way of life to those living in the rural areas of the municipality. Crops grown include cassava, maize, groundnuts, vegetables and cowpea. Cash crops produced include pineapple, mango, cashew, and water melon. Large scale pineapple plantation is undertaken in the northern part of the municipality for local processing and trade and also for processing. The major livestock reared in the Municipality are small ruminants, cattle, poultry, pigs and micro livestock (rabbits and grass cutters) among others.

The main types of farming practices are mixed farming, mono cropping and mixed cropping. The municipality produces enough food crop to feed the people although there are about 45 percent post-harvest losses. The main causes of post-harvest losses are the absence of storage facilities and minimal processing of produce. The main mode of land acquisition is lease hold, freehold, outright purchase and share cropping (Abusa).

However, the sector has not seen much growth within the past few years in spite of several government initiatives aimed at facilitating the growth of the sector. This has basically been caused by the loss of existing farmlands to sand winners as well as growth in estate development and acquisition of land for private housing projects. It has been observed that incomes accrued from the lease of lands to private and estate developers are generally higher than for agricultural purposes hence, the preference of landowners to lease out lands for purposes other than agriculture. Farmers do not actually have access to credit facilities because of high interest rates.

A vibrant market opportunity for these agricultural products presents a big challenge to the municipality to focus on creating the enabling environment as well as supporting agricultural based enterprises to create jobs for the unemployed and reduce poverty among the people. Poultry and livestock farming exist in most communities. The agricultural sector in the municipality is beset by several other challenges including high cost of inputs for poultry production, the dumping of cheap foreign food imports in the market and insufficient storage facilities for various agricultural products.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC),

the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa 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:

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the municipality. It gives a brief background of the municipality, 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 Municipality 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 municipality. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the Municipality. 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. This chapter analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter 6 is devoted to a discussion of Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven discusses the agricultural activities of the households, types of farming activities and livestock rearing. 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 Municipality are discussed. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings.

The report is organized in nine chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, which looks at the physical characteristics, political structures, economy as well as social and cultural structures. The remaining chapters mainly focus on the characteristics of the population as covered by the various topics in the 2010 PHC. The second chapter is on the demographic characteristics. The social and economic characteristics are presented in chapters three and four respectively. Chapter five highlights information communication technology while chapters six and seven present disability and agricultural activities respectively. The housing conditions which look at housing stock, construction materials, and room occupancy among others are captured in chapter eight. Chapter nine features the summaries, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation and change, i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics of any country. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, age-sex structure, and changes in the population of the Ga Central Municipal Assembly based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). This chapter also discusses these characteristics in terms of size and distribution, sex ratio, fertility, mortality and migration of persons.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population as enumerated in the Municipality in the 2010 PHC by age and sex. The Municipality is entirely urban. The total population of the Municipality is 117,220. There are more females (51.1%) than males (48.9%) in the Municipality giving a sex ratio of 95.7. This means that for every 100 females in the Municipality, there are approximately 96 males. However, there are more males than females in the 0-9 and 35-69 age groups.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

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

The age-sex structure for the Ga Central Municipality is graphically represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.1. The figure indicates a broad base and a much broader in the age group 20-29 years which narrows as the population ages, peaking after 44 years. For both sexes, approximately the same number of females and males survive to higher ages although more females than males are in the age group 0-4 years. The 0-4 year age group has the highest proportion (13.2%) followed by the 5-9 age group (11.0%).

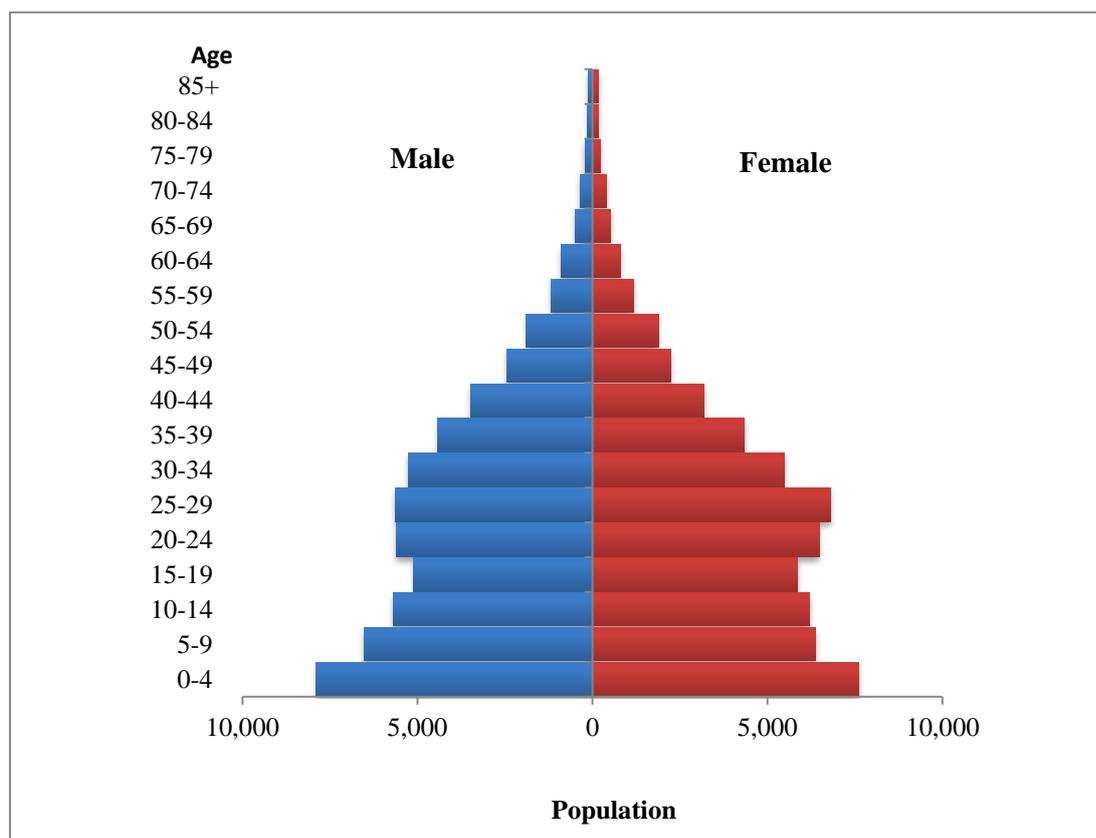
Table 2.1 further shows that the dependency ratio of 58.2 which means on average, for every 100 people aged 15-64 years; there are about 58 people depending on them for survival in the Municipality. The child dependency ratio (54.4) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (3.8).

Table 2.1: Age-sex structure and sex ratio

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	117,220	100.0	57,321	100.0	59,899	100.0	95.7
0 - 4	15,491	13.2	7,885	13.8	7,606	12.7	103.7
5 - 9	12,905	11.0	6,519	11.4	6,386	10.7	102.1
10 - 14	11,905	10.2	5,693	9.9	6,212	10.4	91.6
15 - 19	10,959	9.3	5,103	8.9	5,856	9.8	87.1
20 - 24	12,075	10.3	5,601	9.8	6,474	10.8	86.5
25 - 29	12,449	10.6	5,642	9.8	6,807	11.4	82.9
30 - 34	10,744	9.2	5,269	9.2	5,475	9.1	96.2
35 - 39	8,748	7.5	4,415	7.7	4,333	7.2	101.9
40 - 44	6,661	5.7	3,464	6.0	3,197	5.3	108.4
45 - 49	4,660	4.0	2,437	4.3	2,223	3.7	109.6
50 - 54	3,765	3.2	1,887	3.3	1,878	3.1	100.5
55 - 59	2,344	2.0	1,181	2.1	1,163	1.9	101.5
60 - 64	1,682	1.4	894	1.6	788	1.3	113.5
65 - 69	1,015	0.9	501	0.9	514	0.9	97.5
70 - 74	761	0.6	361	0.6	400	0.7	90.3
75 - 79	441	0.4	216	0.4	225	0.4	96.0
80 - 84	311	0.3	132	0.2	179	0.3	73.7
85+	304	0.3	121	0.2	183	0.4	66.1
All Ages	117,220	100.0	57,321	100.0	59,899	100.0	
0-14	40,301	34.4	20,097	35.1	20,204	33.7	
15-64	74,087	63.2	35,893	62.6	38,194	63.8	
65+	2,832	2.4	1,331	2.3	1,501	2.5	
Age-dependency ratio	58.2		59.7		56.8		
Child- dependency ratio	54.4						
Old-age dependency ratio	3.8						

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility as a concept is not so easily descriptively defined. Conceptually however fertility refers to the number of children that an average woman bears during her reproductive years from puberty to menopause (Barro, 1997). Table 2.2 displays the fertility rates for all districts in the Greater Accra Region. The Ga Central Municipality has a fertility rate of 3.1 births per woman which is higher than the regional average (2.6 births per woman). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the Municipality are 92.9 births per 1,000 and 27.2 births per 1,000 respectively both of which are higher than the regional average.

Table 2.2: Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and children surviving to women aged 12 years and older by age are presented in Table 2.3. The data shows that 74,086 children were born out of which 37,153 are males and 36,933 are females. Furthermore, 68,153 children are reported to have survived where the males constitute 33,756 and females 34,397. Age groups 12-14 and 15-19 have the lowest number of children ever born as well as children surviving. According to the table, children ever born increase with increasing age until age 39 and declines gradually up to age 59 years. Thereafter (60+ years), the number of children ever born increase. This is expected as more children are born to women as they grow. Children surviving follow similar pattern.

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			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	43,237	74,086	37,153	36,933	68,153	33,756	34,397
12 - 14	3,542	16	8	8	10	3	7
15 - 19	5,856	307	144	163	279	134	145
20 - 24	6,474	2,567	1,230	1,337	2,305	1,079	1,226
25 - 29	6,807	7,443	3,758	3,685	6,891	3,428	3,463
30 - 34	5,475	10,918	5,520	5,398	10,166	5,059	5,107
35 - 39	4,333	11,955	6,061	5,894	11,225	5,621	5,604
40 - 44	3,197	10,246	5,095	5,151	9,674	4,771	4,903
45 - 49	2,223	7,972	4,016	3,956	7,374	3,678	3,696
50 - 54	1,878	7,289	3,645	3,644	6,658	3,283	3,375
55 - 59	1,163	4,691	2,390	2,301	4,261	2,138	2,123
60 +	2,289	10,682	5,286	5,396	9,310	4,562	4,748

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is measured using such indicators as the crude death rate and infant mortality rate. Table 2.4 and Figure 2.2 show that the municipality records 360 deaths which translate to a crude death rate of 3.1 per 1,000 live births. This is lower than the regional average of (4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).

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

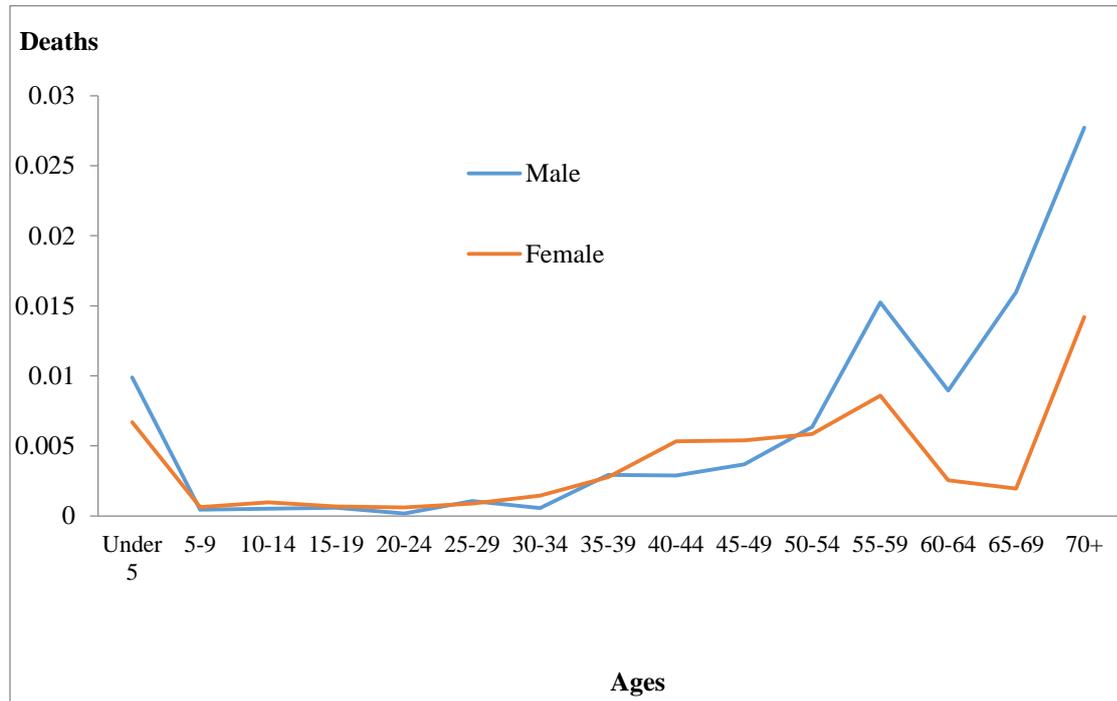
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1,739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7,276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	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	4.0
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

The death rate of males is marginally higher than females from ages zero to five. From ages 5-39 years, it is relatively stable for both sexes, and then rises sharply for females from 39-54 years. From age 60 years and older, the death rate of males increases sharply again against a relatively decreasing rate for females (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.5 shows that out of the total population of 117,220 in the Municipality, 84,297 (71.9%) are migrants, 30.7 percent of whom were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. Less than two-fifth (37.2%) of migrants in the Municipality have resided in the Municipality for 1-4 years while approximately 16 percent of the migrants have resided in the municipality for less than one year.

Furthermore, the highest numbers of migrants, 17,684 were born in the Eastern region and about 36 percent of them have lived in the municipality for the past 1-4 years and 21 percent have been there for 5-9 years. The next highest group of migrants came from the Central region and most of them (38%) have resided in the municipality for 1-4 years. The high proportions of migrants coming from Eastern and Central regions may be attributed to their closeness to the Municipality. The least number of migrants came from Upper West region and about 31 percent have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	84,297	15.8	37.2	21.5	18.1	7.4
Born elsewhere in the region	25,961	16.5	38.8	22.7	18.4	3.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,964	16.7	35.7	21.9	17.4	8.3
Central	12,853	15.0	37.8	20.6	17.2	9.4
Volta	7,750	14.5	34.5	21.1	19.7	10.1
Eastern	17,684	15.2	35.8	21.1	18.4	9.4
Ashanti	9,930	16.1	36.2	20.8	18.1	8.8
Brong Ahafo	2,352	16.7	40.6	21.7	14.6	6.5
Northern	1,805	14.2	36.3	23.9	15.7	9.8
Upper East	799	16.5	35.2	21.7	17.6	9.0
Upper West	451	12.4	30.8	23.9	23.1	9.8
Outside Ghana	1,748	21.9	39.5	17.8	14.5	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The household and the family are two of the basic social units in a society. They act collectively to influence the key processes of fertility, migration and mortality as well as “socio-demographic processes including the destabilization of traditional patterns of marriage, cohabitation and divorce; the growing fluidity of ties of kin and friendship; and increasingly complex transitions through life course” (Buzar, Ogden and Hall, 2005: 413).

This chapter looks at the dynamics of households, particularly size, composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education. The understanding of these characteristics of the population provides the necessary statistical data for planning.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

3.2.1 Household size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners in allocating resources for social services such shelter, health and education. This section focuses on the analysis of data on household size, structure and composition. As shown in Table 3.1 there are 28,936 households in Ga Central Municipality. The average household size is 4.0 while the average households per house is 1.6.

Table 3.1: Household Size by type of locality

Indicator	Total country	Region	Municipal
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	114,745
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the household population by relationship to head. A higher proportion (41.1%) of the household population are children (sons/daughters) with similar proportions reported in male and female headed households (41.6 percent and 40.4 percent) respectively. The table further shows that 25.2 percent of the household members are heads with higher proportions of male heads (36.0%) than female heads (15.0%). Other relatives constitute 7.9 percent. The lowest proportion is Adopted/Foster child accounting for 0.3 percent of the household population.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	114,745	100.0	55,933	100.0	58,812	100.0
Head	28,936	25.2	20,120	36.0	8,816	15.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	15,016	13.1	1,306	2.3	13,710	23.3
Child (son/daughter)	47,186	41.1	23,447	41.9	23,739	40.4
Parent/parent in-law	843	0.7	161	0.3	682	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	497	0.4	185	0.3	312	0.5
Grandchild	4,675	4.1	2,223	4.0	2,452	4.2
Brother/sister	4,771	4.2	2,479	4.4	2,292	3.9
Step child	756	0.7	399	0.7	357	0.6
Adopted/foster child	318	0.3	159	0.3	159	0.3
Other relative	9,050	7.9	4,051	7.2	4,999	8.5
Non-relative	2,697	2.4	1,403	2.5	1,294	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and structure

Table 3.3 provides information on the household population by structure and sex. About four percent of households in the municipality have heads only as members with males and female heads constituting 5.6 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. The nuclear family (head, spouse(s), and children) has the highest proportion (34.4%) of the household population with males and females proportions constituting (35.6%) and (33.3%). The extended family system (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) has the next highest proportion (20.3%) with male-headed and female-headed households accounting for 20.1 percent and 20.6 percent of household populations respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	114,745	100.0	55,933	100.0	58,812	100.0
Head only	4,672	4.1	3,146	5.6	1,526	2.6
Head and a spouse only	3,264	2.8	1,643	2.9	1,621	2.8
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	39,468	34.4	19,909	35.6	19,559	33.3
Extended (head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	23,305	20.3	11,219	20.1	12,086	20.6
Extended + non relatives	2,713	2.4	1,360	2.4	1,353	2.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,957	4.3	2,476	4.4	2,481	4.2
Single parent nuclear	11,277	9.8	4,629	8.3	6,648	11.3
Single parent extended	13,317	11.6	5,264	9.4	8,053	13.7
Single parent extended + non relative	1,620	1.4	722	1.3	898	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,152	8.8	5,565	9.9	4,587	7.8

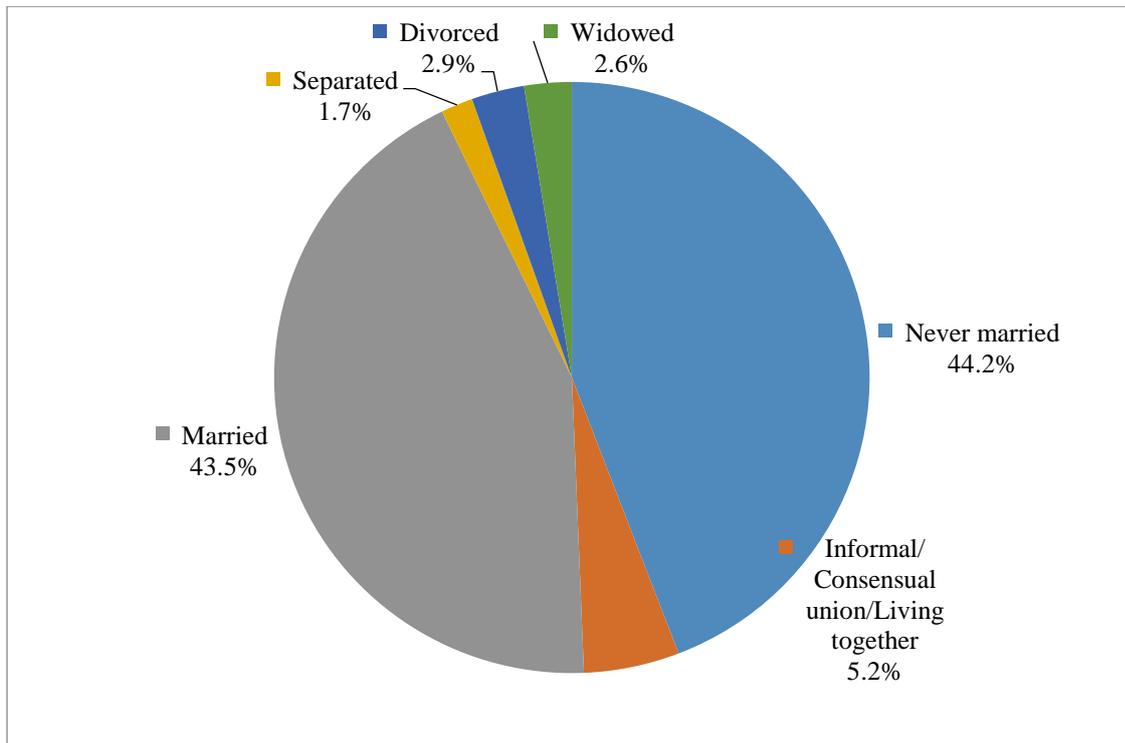
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration. Figure 3.1 show the population of the Municipality of persons 12 years and older by age group and marital status. The data indicate that the proportion of those who have never been married (44.2%) is slightly higher than those who are married (43.5%). Those in informal/consensual unions constitute 5.2 percent,

while the proportions attributed to divorced and the widowed are 2.6 percent. Separated marriages constitute 1.7 percent.

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age, 5.7 percent of persons aged 12-14 are married. The proportion of the never married population declines as age increases from (20–24) to (50-59) age group while the proportion of the married population increases until age group 50-54 after which it decreases. The proportions of the widowed and divorced population directly increase with age (Table 3.4).

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	83,669	100.0	44.2	5.2	43.5	1.7	2.9	2.6
10 - 14	6,750	100.0	93.5	0.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,959	100.0	93.7	1.2	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	12,075	100.0	79.5	5.9	13.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	12,449	100.0	50.0	9.3	38.3	1.1	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	10,744	100.0	24.1	8.5	62.2	2.1	2.6	0.6
35 - 39	8,748	100.0	11.5	6.7	73.8	2.6	4.2	1.3
40 - 44	6,661	100.0	5.8	5.2	77.5	3.5	5.6	2.5
45 - 49	4,660	100.0	4.2	3.9	76.3	4.0	7.5	4.1
50 - 54	3,765	100.0	2.5	3.0	75.3	4.0	8.3	6.8
55 - 59	2,344	100.0	1.7	2.5	71.8	4.0	8.2	11.7
60 - 64	1,682	100.0	2.6	2.4	68.4	3.7	7.2	15.8
65+	2,832	100.0	6.6	1.8	53.3	2.8	7.9	27.6
Male								
Total	40,432	100.0	48.0	5.2	43.4	1.1	1.6	0.7
10 - 14	3,208	100.0	92.8	1.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,103	100.0	95.4	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	5,601	100.0	91.0	3.0	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	5,642	100.0	65.2	8.9	25.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	5,269	100.0	31.7	9.9	55.7	1.4	1.2	0.2
35 - 39	4,415	100.0	13.7	8.1	73.6	1.8	2.3	0.5
40 - 44	3,464	100.0	5.8	6.0	81.9	2.1	3.2	1.0
45 - 49	2,437	100.0	4.5	5.0	83.1	2.5	4.0	1.0
50 - 54	1,887	100.0	2.5	4.0	85.0	1.9	5.1	1.6
55 - 59	1,181	100.0	1.6	2.9	85.4	1.9	5.1	3.1
60 - 64	894	100.0	2.7	3.5	85.0	2.5	3.9	2.5
65+	1,331	100.0	7.4	2.8	74.8	2.3	5.4	7.2
Female								
Total	43,237	100.0	40.6	5.2	43.5	2.3	4.0	4.3
10 - 14	3,542	100.0	94.1	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,856	100.0	92.2	1.8	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	6,474	100.0	69.5	8.4	20.6	0.7	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	6,807	100.0	37.5	9.6	49.4	1.6	1.6	0.3
30 - 34	5,475	100.0	16.8	7.2	68.4	2.7	3.9	1.0
35 - 39	4,333	100.0	9.4	5.2	73.9	3.4	6.1	2.0
40 - 44	3,197	100.0	5.8	4.4	72.6	5.0	8.2	4.1
45 - 49	2,223	100.0	3.8	2.8	68.8	5.7	11.3	7.5
50 - 54	1,878	100.0	2.4	2.0	65.6	6.2	11.6	12.1
55 - 59	1,163	100.0	1.9	2.1	58.1	6.0	11.3	20.5
60 - 64	788	100.0	2.4	1.1	49.5	5.1	10.9	31.0
65+	1,501	100.0	5.9	0.9	34.2	3.1	10.1	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and level of education

The level of education one attains before marriage is important to the socio-economic status of the family and is a good measure of the welfare of the family. It is assumed that, when the spouse(s) is educated a well-planned family is more likely to occur.

Table 3.5 shows that a little over half (52.1%) of the population 12 years and older, who have never been married, have completed Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS). Another 26.7 percent have completed secondary school education while 7.3 percent have completed tertiary level of education. For those who are married, 55.7 percent have received basic education while 16.4 percent have completed secondary school.

Table 3.5 also shows that males are more educated than females in each category of marital status except for those with basic education where females are more than males in almost all the categories of marital status in the municipality.

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 (Primary, Middle, JHS)	Secondary	Voc/Tech /Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	83,669	100.0	7.3	54.7	20.5	4.8	6.9	5.8
Never married	36,948	100.0	3.1	52.1	26.7	3.2	7.6	7.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,347	100.0	7.6	65.0	16.4	4.5	3.9	2.5
Married	36,363	100.0	9.2	55.7	16.4	6.4	6.9	5.3
Separated	1,454	100.0	13.6	61.4	12.0	6.5	4.1	2.4
Divorced	2,403	100.0	15.1	61.1	11.1	5.9	4.7	2.2
Widowed	2,154	100.0	34.4	47.2	7.8	4.3	5.2	1.2
Male								
Total	40,432	100.0	3.8	52.5	22.7	5.0	8.2	7.8
Never married	19,392	100.0	2.1	50.6	27.4	3.2	8.4	8.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,112	100.0	3.6	64.4	18.8	4.6	4.5	4.0
Married	17,539	100.0	5.2	52.6	18.7	7.0	8.7	7.9
Separated	438	100.0	5.9	61.0	15.3	8.4	5.3	4.1
Divorced	667	100.0	6.3	61.0	15.0	6.7	6.4	4.5
Widowed	284	100.0	14.8	53.9	13.4	7.0	7.0	3.9
Female								
Total	43,237	100.0	10.6	56.7	18.4	4.6	5.7	4.0
Never married	17,556	100.0	4.1	53.9	25.9	3.2	6.7	6.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,235	100.0	11.4	65.5	14.1	4.5	3.4	1.2
Married	18,824	100.0	12.9	58.7	14.2	5.9	5.3	3.0
Separated	1,016	100.0	16.9	61.6	10.5	5.7	3.5	1.7
Divorced	1,736	100.0	18.5	61.1	9.6	5.6	4.0	1.3
Widowed	1,870	100.0	37.4	46.1	7.0	3.9	4.9	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status. Overall, 59.8 percent of the total population 12 years and older are employed, 35.2 percent of the same population are economically not active while 5.0 percent are unemployed.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	83,669	100.0	50,058	59.8	4,149	5.0	29,462	35.2
Never married	36,948	100.0	13,234	35.8	2,125	5.8	21,589	58.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,347	100.0	3,477	80.0	288	6.6	582	13.4
Married	36,363	100.0	29,227	80.4	1,454	4.0	5,682	15.6
Separated	1,454	100.0	1,135	78.1	91	6.3	228	15.7
Divorced	2,403	100.0	1,857	77.3	118	4.9	428	17.8
Widowed	2,154	100.0	1,128	52.4	73	3.4	953	44.2
Male								
Total	40,432	100.0	25,246	62.4	1,863	4.6	13,323	33.0
Never married	19,392	100.0	7,464	38.5	1,177	6.1	10,751	55.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,112	100.0	1,858	88.0	87	4.1	167	7.9
Married	17,539	100.0	14,916	85.0	519	3.0	2,104	12.0
Separated	438	100.0	336	76.7	26	5.9	76	17.4
Divorced	667	100.0	512	76.8	40	6.0	115	17.2
Widowed	284	100.0	160	56.3	14	4.9	110	38.7
Female								
Total	43,237	100.0	24,812	57.4	2,286	5.3	16,139	37.3
Never married	17,556	100.0	5,770	32.9	948	5.4	10,838	61.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,235	100.0	1,619	72.4	201	9.0	415	18.6
Married	18,824	100.0	14,311	76.0	935	5.0	3,578	19.0
Separated	1,016	100.0	799	78.6	65	6.4	152	15.0
Divorced	1,736	100.0	1,345	77.5	78	4.5	313	18.0
Widowed	1,870	100.0	968	51.8	59	3.2	843	45.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the never married sub-population, 12 years and older, 35.8 percent are employed, 5.8 percent are unemployed and 58.4 percent are economically not active. For who are married, 80.4 percent are employed, 4.0 percent are unemployed while 15.6 percent are economically not active. The proportion of widowed sub-population employed is relatively lower (52.4%); almost half of them are economically not active. Generally, there are no marked differences in marital status and economic activity status between males and females.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that 94.7 percent of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth with 2.3 percent Ghanaian with dual nationality and nearly one percent (0.8%) being Ghanaian by naturalization. This shows that the Municipality is composed of mainly Ghanaians. ECOWAS and other foreign nationals constitute 1.6 percent and 0.7 percent respectively.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,220	100.0	57,321	100.0	59,899	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	110,953	94.7	54,130	94.4	56,823	94.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,658	2.3	1,254	2.2	1,404	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	910	0.8	472	0.8	438	0.7
ECOWAS	1,885	1.6	1,090	1.9	795	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	531	0.5	245	0.4	286	0.5
Other	283	0.2	130	0.2	153	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents population of the municipality based on their religious affiliation and sex. The majority of the population are Christians representing 86.9 percent of the total population. Muslims (9.4%) are the second biggest religious group in the municipality. Followers of traditional African religions constitute only 0.1 percent of the population and those with no religion form 2.5 percent. There is not much difference between the two sexes in terms of the proportions attributed to the various religious groupings. However, males (3.6%) are more than twice likely than females (1.4%) to belong to no religious group.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,220	100.0	57,321	100.0	59,899	100.0
No religion	2,901	2.5	2,063	3.6	838	1.4
Catholic	6,782	5.8	3,565	6.2	3,217	5.4
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,373	19.1	10,833	18.9	11,540	19.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	59,173	50.5	27,854	48.6	31,319	52.3
Other Christian	13,538	11.5	6,653	11.6	6,885	11.5
Islam	11,033	9.4	5,634	9.8	5,399	9.0
Traditionalist	170	0.1	102	0.2	68	0.1
Other	1,250	1.1	617	1.1	633	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal wellbeing. The authorities of the Municipality place emphasis on education and educational policies in order to accelerate development.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the Municipality's population of 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The table shows that 92.8 percent of the population is literate. Of the literate population, 55 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language. More than two-thirds (35.8%) are literate in English only and 6.3 are literate in only Ghanaian language. Those literate in English, French and Ghanaian language are form 2.1 percent of the population. It is observed that the proportions of those literate in English only decreases with increase in age. Those who are literate in Ghanaian language only increases with age up to age 39 years and declines thereafter. Similar trends are observed for both sexes.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	6,201	79,788	100.0	35.8	6.3	55.1	0.7	2.1
9-14	187	8,883	100.0	48.4	2.3	46.2	0.5	2.6
15-19	341	10,618	100.0	38.5	2.2	55.2	1.0	3.1
20-24	493	11,582	100.0	35.5	4.1	56.2	0.9	3.4
25-29	733	11,716	100.0	35.7	6.9	54.8	0.8	1.8
30-34	739	10,005	100.0	35.1	8.7	54.0	0.8	1.4
35-39	784	7,964	100.0	34.9	10.0	53.4	0.6	1.2
40-44	611	6,050	100.0	33.7	9.6	54.6	0.7	1.4
45-49	453	4,207	100.0	30.4	8.7	58.7	0.7	1.4
50-54	367	3,398	100.0	28.3	7.7	61.8	0.5	1.6
55-59	300	2,044	100.0	25.6	6.7	65.9	0.5	1.2
60-64	289	1,393	100.0	23.8	7.0	68.2	0.2	0.9
65+	904	1,928	100.0	21.9	8.9	67.1	0.6	1.5
Male								
Total	1,547	39,978	100.0	34.6	4.2	58.1	0.9	2.2
9-14	54	4,247	100.0	47.9	1.9	46.9	0.5	2.8
15-19	102	5,001	100.0	38.6	1.6	55.7	1.0	3.1
20-24	109	5,492	100.0	33.6	2.9	59.1	1.1	3.3
25-29	178	5,464	100.0	34.0	4.4	58.6	1.2	1.8
30-34	196	5,073	100.0	33.8	6.1	57.3	1.1	1.8
35-39	192	4,223	100.0	33.5	6.6	57.8	0.8	1.3
40-44	172	3,292	100.0	34.2	7.0	56.1	1.1	1.7
45-49	120	2,317	100.0	30.1	4.9	62.5	0.9	1.6
50-54	96	1,791	100.0	27.4	3.7	65.7	0.6	2.6
55-59	66	1,115	100.0	25.7	3.1	68.8	0.6	1.8
60-64	67	827	100.0	23.0	2.7	73.0	0.4	1.0
65+	195	1,136	100.0	20.0	5.2	72.0	1.0	1.8

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

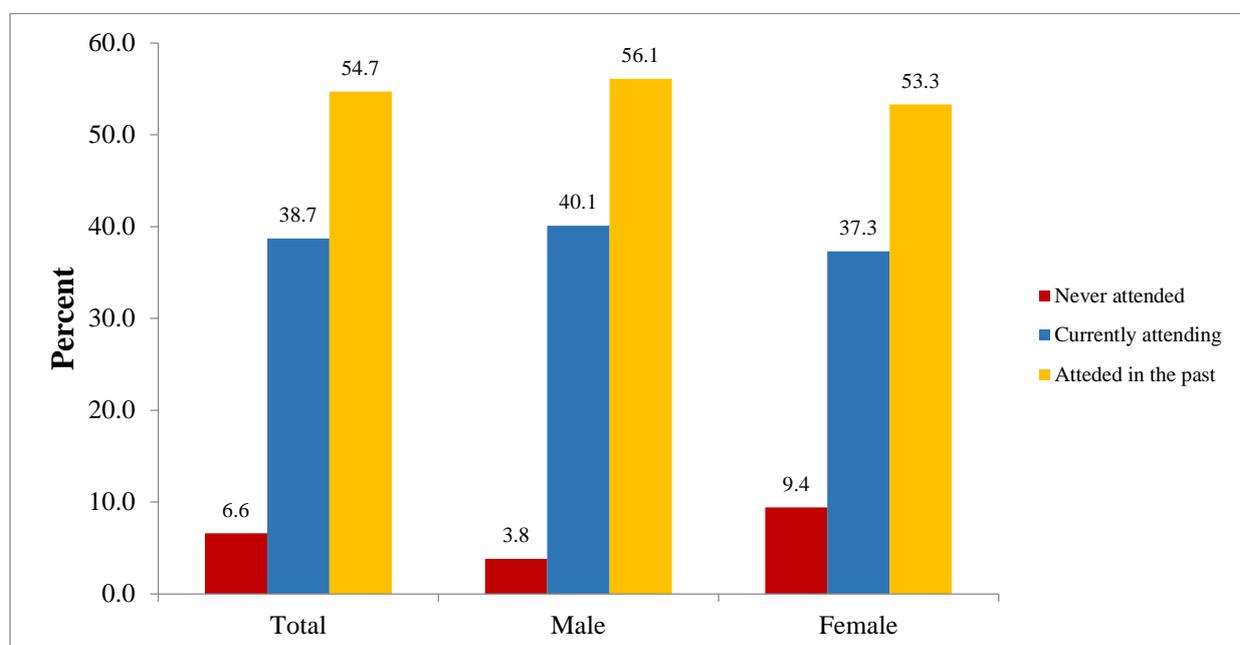
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	4,654	39,810	100.0	37.0	8.4	52.2	0.6	1.9
9-14	133	4,636	100.0	48.9	2.6	45.6	0.5	2.4
15-19	239	5,617	100.0	38.3	2.8	54.7	1.0	3.2
20-24	384	6,090	100.0	37.2	5.1	53.5	0.7	3.4
25-29	555	6,252	100.0	37.3	9.1	51.5	0.5	1.7
30-34	543	4,932	100.0	36.5	11.5	50.6	0.5	0.9
35-39	592	3,741	100.0	36.4	13.7	48.3	0.5	1.0
40-44	439	2,758	100.0	33.0	12.8	52.8	0.3	1.2
45-49	333	1,890	100.0	30.8	13.5	54.1	0.5	1.1
50-54	271	1,607	100.0	29.4	12.2	57.4	0.4	0.6
55-59	234	929	100.0	25.6	10.9	62.5	0.4	0.5
60-64	222	566	100.0	24.9	13.3	61.1	0.0	0.7
65+	709	792	100.0	24.7	14.1	60.1	0.1	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The school attendance profile for the municipality's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Of the total persons aged 3 years and older, 54.7 percent had attended school in the past, 41.8 percent were schooling at the time of the census while 6.6 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 53.3 percent for females and 56.1 percent for males. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school (9.4%) far exceed that of males (3.8%).

Figure 3.2: School attendance for the population 3 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. It is observed that 40.5 percent of the population currently attending school is in Primary, 16.7 percent are in JSS/JHS, 13.9 percent in Kindergarten and less than one percent are in Vocational/Technical schools. The table shows that almost equal proportions of females and males are in Nursery and SHS. In general, there are higher proportions for females than males in all current schooling categories except for the kindergarten and tertiary groups.

Table 3.10 further shows that nearly half of those who have attended school in the past ended their education at Junior High School (26.6%) and Middle school (22.9%) levels. It is observed that more females than males ended their education at Primary and JHS/JSS levels while more males than females have secondary and tertiary education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41623	100.0	21012	100.0	20611	100.0	58780	100.0	29363	100.0	29417	100.0
Nursery	3378	8.1	1702	8.1	1676	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5781	13.9	2958	14.1	2823	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	16871	40.5	8402	40.0	8469	41.1	6541	11.1	2280	7.8	4261	14.5
JSS/JHS	6957	16.7	3370	16.0	3587	17.4	15613	26.6	7071	24.1	8542	29.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	13443	22.9	6894	23.5	6549	22.3
SSS/SHS	4826	11.6	2455	11.7	2371	11.5	8519	14.5	4442	15.1	4077	13.9
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	3804	6.5	2299	7.8	1505	5.1
Voc./Tech./ Commercial	285	0.7	129	0.6	156	0.8	3748	6.4	1901	6.5	1847	6.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	355	0.9	159	0.8	196	1.0	1059	1.8	494	1.7	565	1.9
Tertiary	3170	7.6	1837	8.7	1333	6.5	6053	10.3	3982	13.6	2071	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Data on the economic characteristics of any population are useful for making sustainable interventions in the municipality. Economic characteristics also serve as development indicators to assess the growth of the economy. It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, employment status, employment sector, industry and occupation.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Overall, about seven out of 10 persons (70.2%) aged 15 years and older are economically active and 29.8 percent are economically not active in the Municipality as shown in Table 4.1. Of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed while 7.7 percent are unemployed. Majority (54.2%) of the economically not active population are in full time education while 20.7 percent are engaged in home duties. The pattern is similar for both sexes. However, the proportions of the economically not active females and the unemployed females are higher than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of the employed males is higher than that of females.

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	76,919	100.0	37,224	100.0	39,695	100.0
Economically active	54,010	70.2	27,032	72.6	26,978	68.0
<i>Employed</i>	49,873	92.3	25,171	93.1	24,702	91.6
<i>Worked</i>	47,972	96.2	24,438	97.1	23,534	95.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,823	3.7	701	2.8	1,122	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	78	0.2	32	0.1	46	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,137	7.7	1,861	6.9	2,276	8.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,892	45.7	782	42.0	1,110	48.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,245	54.3	1,079	58.0	1,166	51.2
Economically not active	22,909	29.8	10,192	27.4	12,717	32.0
Did home duties (household chore)	4,740	20.7	1,111	10.9	3,629	28.5
Full time education	12,422	54.2	6,479	63.6	5,943	46.7
Pensioner/retired	1,151	5.0	764	7.5	387	3.0
Disabled/sick	451	2.0	196	1.9	255	2.0
Too old/young	1,522	6.6	457	4.5	1,065	8.4
Other	2,623	11.4	1,185	11.6	1,438	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. The proportion of the economically not active population for the 15-19 age group is the highest (83.5%) and declines with increasing age up to age 44 years. The proportions then increase to a high of 66.0 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The reverse is the case for the employed population. The proportions of the unemployed population generally decline with increasing age.

The proportions of males employed are higher than the corresponding proportions for females for most of the age groups. It is observed that the proportions of unemployed males are lower than their corresponding female proportions. For the economically not active category, the proportions of males are higher than those of females in the young age groups (15 to 24 years). However, from age 25 onwards, the male proportions are lower than the female proportions.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	76,919	100.0	49,873	64.8	4,137	5.4	22,909	29.8
15-19	10,959	100.0	1,473	13.4	339	3.1	9,147	83.5
20-24	12,075	100.0	5,671	47.0	1,087	9.0	5,317	44.0
25-29	12,449	100.0	9,134	73.4	1,090	8.8	2,225	17.9
30-34	10,744	100.0	9,055	84.3	566	5.3	1,123	10.5
35-39	8,748	100.0	7,733	88.4	335	3.8	680	7.8
40-44	6,661	100.0	5,944	89.2	235	3.5	482	7.2
45-49	4,660	100.0	4,116	88.3	151	3.2	393	8.4
50-54	3,765	100.0	3,162	84.0	129	3.4	474	12.6
55-59	2,344	100.0	1,764	75.3	88	3.8	492	21.0
60-64	1,682	100.0	896	53.3	78	4.6	708	42.1
65+	2,832	100.0	925	32.7	39	1.4	1,868	66.0
Male								
Total	37,224	100.0	25,171	67.6	1,861	5.0	10,192	27.4
15-19	5,103	100.0	616	12.1	120	2.4	4,367	85.6
20-24	5,601	100.0	2,599	46.4	477	8.5	2,525	45.1
25-29	5,642	100.0	4,207	74.6	497	8.8	938	16.6
30-34	5,269	100.0	4,619	87.7	260	4.9	390	7.4
35-39	4,415	100.0	4,075	92.3	143	3.2	197	4.5
40-44	3,464	100.0	3,196	92.3	112	3.2	156	4.5
45-49	2,437	100.0	2,224	91.3	88	3.6	125	5.1
50-54	1,887	100.0	1,659	87.9	62	3.3	166	8.8
55-59	1,181	100.0	942	79.8	40	3.4	199	16.9
60-64	894	100.0	527	58.9	45	5.0	322	36.0
65+	1,331	100.0	507	38.1	17	1.3	807	60.6

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	39,695	100.0	24,702	62.2	2,276	5.7	12,717	32.0
15-19	5,856	100.0	857	14.6	219	3.7	4,780	81.6
20-24	6,474	100.0	3,072	47.5	610	9.4	2,792	43.1
25-29	6,807	100.0	4,927	72.4	593	8.7	1,287	18.9
30-34	5,475	100.0	4,436	81.0	306	5.6	733	13.4
35-39	4,333	100.0	3,658	84.4	192	4.4	483	11.1
40-44	3,197	100.0	2,748	86.0	123	3.8	326	10.2
45-49	2,223	100.0	1,892	85.1	63	2.8	268	12.1
50-54	1,878	100.0	1,503	80.0	67	3.6	308	16.4
55-59	1,163	100.0	822	70.7	48	4.1	293	25.2
60-64	788	100.0	369	46.8	33	4.2	386	49.0
65+	1,501	100.0	418	27.8	22	1.5	1,061	70.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Nearly two-fifth (38.1%) of the employed population 15 years and older are service and sales workers and this constitutes the largest group. Craft and related trades workers (23.6%), professionals (8.9%) and those in elementary occupations (8.3%) form relatively high proportions in the Municipality. There are more females (56.4%) in service and sales work than their male counterparts (20.1%). However, the situation is different when it comes to craft and trade related work which is dominated by males (32.7%) compared to females (14.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,873	100.0	25,171	100.0	24,702	100.0
Managers	2,488	5.0	1,385	5.5	1,103	4.5
Professionals	4,435	8.9	2,736	10.9	1,699	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1,655	3.3	1,282	5.1	373	1.5
Clerical support workers	1,453	2.9	710	2.8	743	3.0
Service and sales workers	18,995	38.1	5,065	20.1	13,930	56.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	806	1.6	505	2.0	301	1.2
Craft and related trades workers	11,788	23.6	8,233	32.7	3,555	14.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,023	8.1	3,911	15.5	112	0.5
Elementary occupations	4,160	8.3	1,285	5.1	2,875	11.6
Other occupations	70	0.1	59	0.2	11	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Information was collected on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment (industry) during the reference period. Table 4.4 indicates employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employs 36.3 percent of the employed persons aged 15 years and older. Those employed in the manufacturing industry account for 13.9 percent while those engaged in activities of households as employers and accommodation and food service activities make up 8.2 percent and 7.4 percent respectively.

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	49,873	100.0	25,171	100.0	24,702	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,137	2.3	757	3.0	380	1.5
Mining and quarrying	277	0.6	170	0.7	107	0.4
Manufacturing	6,932	13.9	3,496	13.9	3,436	13.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	99	0.2	86	0.3	13	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	115	0.2	87	0.3	28	0.1
Construction	3,953	7.9	3,862	15.3	91	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18,080	36.3	6,537	26.0	11,543	46.7
Transportation and storage	3,577	7.2	3,381	13.4	196	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	3,673	7.4	492	2.0	3,181	12.9
Information and communication	581	1.2	437	1.7	144	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	913	1.8	584	2.3	329	1.3
Real estate activities	64	0.1	56	0.2	8	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	929	1.9	666	2.6	263	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	511	1.0	399	1.6	112	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	940	1.9	650	2.6	290	1.2
Education	2,409	4.8	1,105	4.4	1,304	5.3
Human health and social work activities	735	1.5	292	1.2	443	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	478	1.0	386	1.5	92	0.4
Other service activities	4,074	8.2	1,541	6.1	2,533	10.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	359	0.7	157	0.6	202	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	37	0.1	30	0.1	7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.4 also indicates that there are more males in construction and transportation and storage (15.3 percent and 13.4 percent respectively) than females (0.4 percent and 0.8 percent respectively). On the other hand, there are more females in wholesale and retail, repair of

motor vehicles and motorcycles (46.7%) than males (26.0%). In addition, females engaged in accommodation and food service activities constitute 12.5 percent compared to a low proportion of 2.0 percent for their male counterparts.

4.5 Employment Status

In terms of status in employment, Table 4.5 shows that the self-employed persons without employees form 52.8 percent and employees constitutes 30.9 percent of the workforce. Self-employed persons with employees constitute 8.8 percent of the workforce. Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of females and about two-fifth (39.9%) of males are self-employed persons without employees. About two-fifth (41.8%) of males and nearly one-fifth (19.7%) of females are employees.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,873	100.0	25,171	100.0	24,702	100.0
Employee	15,395	30.9	10,531	41.8	4,864	19.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	26,319	52.8	10,051	39.9	16,268	65.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	4,399	8.8	2,634	10.5	1,765	7.1
Casual worker	900	1.8	703	2.8	197	0.8
Contributing family worker	893	1.8	283	1.1	610	2.5
Apprentice	1,637	3.3	801	3.2	836	3.4
Domestic employee (house help)	237	0.5	111	0.4	126	0.5
Other	93	0.2	57	0.2	36	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 provides information on the employment sectors that persons work. It is observed that the majority of the population aged 15 years and older are employed in the private informal sector accounting for about 77.5 percent of the total workforce followed by the private formal sector which employs 15.4 percent of the workforce. Twice as many females (10.0%) as males (20.6%) are engaged by the private formal sector. A higher proportion of females (84.8%) than males (70.4%) are engaged by the private formal sector.

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	49,873	100.0	25,171	100.0	24,702	100.0
Public (government)	2,760	5.5	1,679	6.7	1,081	4.4
Private/formal	7,671	15.4	5,196	20.6	2,475	10.0
Private/informal	38,667	77.5	17,731	70.4	20,936	84.8
Semi-public/parastatal	77	0.2	58	0.2	19	0.1
NGOs (local and international)	648	1.3	465	1.8	183	0.7
Other international organisations	50	0.1	42	0.2	8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The relevance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasized. ICT developments have occurred for some time now, contributing to the moderately high growth observed in the continent over the last 15 years after several decades of slow and sluggish economic growth. The multi-dimensional impacts of ICT are observable throughout the economy of Ghana accelerating activities in key sectors of the economy such as banking, communication, education and health. In the light of the importance of ICT the 2010 Census incorporated the use of the technology for the first time. ICT technology is used to mean ownership of computers and access to mobile phones and internet facility.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. From Table 5.1, of the total population of 83,669 of 12 years and older in the Municipality, 48.3 percent are males and 51.7 percent females. The data show that 76.0 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportions of males and females who own mobile phones are 80.0 percent and 72.2 percent respectively.

5.3 Use of Internet

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home or through internet café or mobile devices. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital television. Table 5.1 also shows that 16 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality use the internet facility with higher proportion of males (20.1%) compared to females (11.4%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,669	100.0	63,529	76.0	13,038	16.0
Male	40,432	48.3	32,286	80.0	8,122	20.1
Female	43,237	51.7	31,243	72.2	4,916	11.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the Municipality may have access to internet and other forms of social media given that the computer is an important means to access the internet.

Table 5.2 shows that 15.3 percent of the households in the municipality own desktop/laptop computers. The proportions of male-headed and female-headed households owning desktop/laptop computers are 16.7 percent and 12.1 percent respectively.

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

Sex of head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,936	100.0	4,431	15.3
Male	20,120	70.0	3,362	16.7
Female	8,816	30.0	1,069	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in traditional settings. The wellbeing - physical, emotional, psychological and social of PWDs is affected by disability. Disability may constrain the movement of the disabled and reduces their interaction with others, which will eventually result in social seclusion, including participation in schooling. Furthermore, PWDs tend to have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

6.2 Population with Disability

The number of persons with disability in the Municipality constitutes 2.5 percent of the total population as shown in Table 6.1. A relatively higher proportion of females (2.5%) than males (2.4%) have one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the Municipality are sight (40.6%), Intellectual (28.1%) and physical (20.1%). The trend is similar for both males and females with little variations.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,220	100.0	57,321	100.0	59,899	100.0
No disability	114,331	97.5	55,939	97.6	58,392	97.5
With a disability	2,889	2.5	1,382	2.4	1,507	2.5
Sight	1,173	40.6	541	39.1	632	41.9
Hearing	263	9.1	116	8.4	147	9.8
Speech	417	14.4	228	16.5	189	12.5
Physical	581	20.1	288	20.8	293	19.4
Intellectual	811	28.1	397	28.7	414	27.5
Emotional	473	16.4	217	15.7	256	17.0
Other	302	10.5	149	10.8	153	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 PWDs and Economic Activity

The proportion of persons with disability 15 years and older who are employed is 56.5 percent. PWDs who are unemployed constitutes 5.3 percent and the economically not active proportion is 38.2 percent. Over half of all persons with various types of disability are employed except for persons with physical disability where 45 percent are employed. There is not much variations in terms of sex (Table 6.2).

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

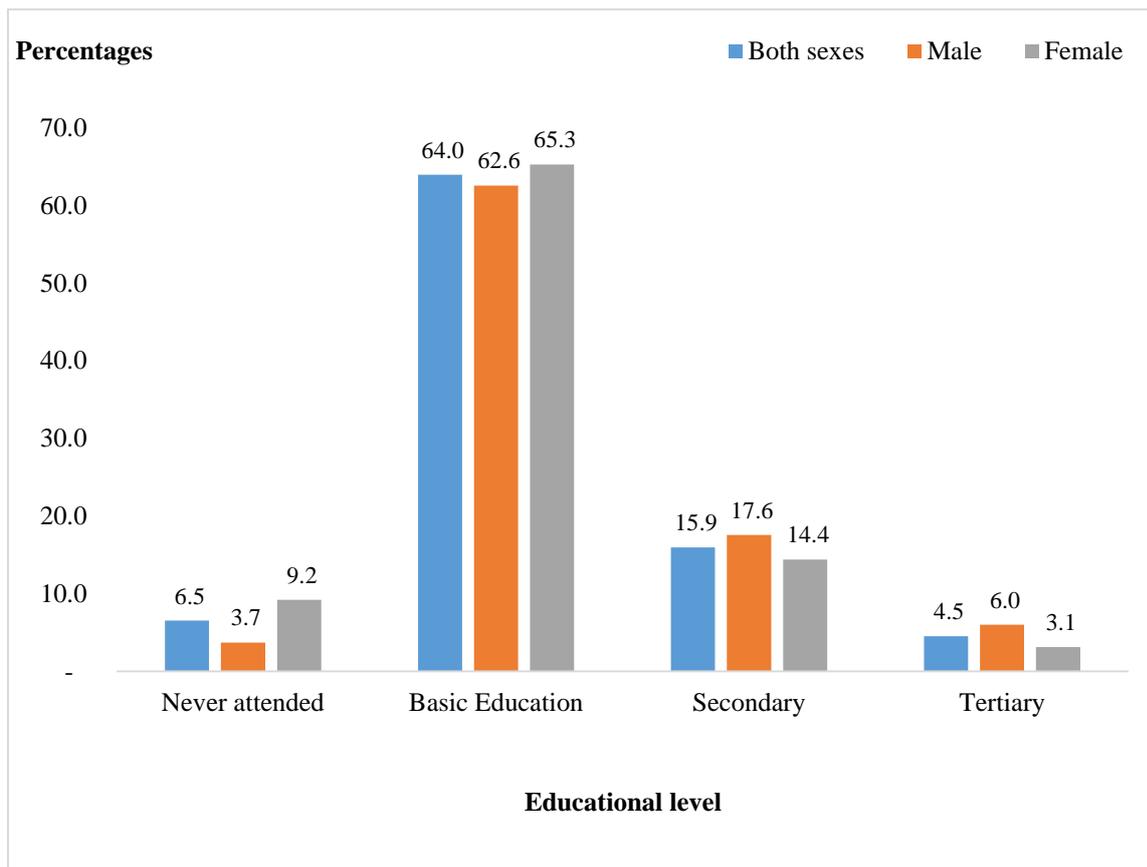
Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	76,919	100.0	49,873	64.8	4,137	5.4	22,909	29.8
No disability	74,594	100.0	48,560	65.1	4,014	5.4	22,020	29.5
With a disability	2,325	100.0	1,313	56.5	123	5.3	889	38.2
Sight	1,004	100.0	593	59.1	49	4.9	362	36.1
Hearing	185	100.0	108	58.4	6	3.2	71	38.4
Speech	291	100.0	160	55.0	16	5.5	115	39.5
Physical	461	100.0	207	44.9	12	2.6	242	52.5
Intellectual	577	100.0	315	54.6	42	7.3	220	38.1
Emotional	370	100.0	239	64.6	14	3.8	117	31.6
Other	222	100.0	126	56.8	17	7.7	79	35.6
Male								
Total	37,224	100.0	25,171	67.6	1,861	5.0	10,192	27.4
No disability	36,132	100.0	24,533	67.9	1,811	5.0	9,788	27.1
With a disability	1,092	100.0	638	58.4	50	4.6	404	37.0
Sight	447	100.0	267	59.7	18	4.0	162	36.2
Hearing	74	100.0	40	54.1	3	4.1	31	41.9
Speech	162	100.0	94	58.0	6	3.7	62	38.3
Physical	226	100.0	111	49.1	2	0.9	113	50.0
Intellectual	280	100.0	161	57.5	19	6.8	100	35.7
Emotional	168	100.0	120	71.4	2	1.2	46	27.4
Other	108	100.0	66	61.1	5	4.6	37	34.3
Female								
Total	39,695		24,702	62.2	2,276	5.7	12,717	32.0
No disability	38,462	100.0	24,027	62.5	2,203	5.7	12,232	31.8
With a disability	1,233	100.0	675	54.7	73	5.9	485	39.3
Sight	557	100.0	326	58.5	31	5.6	200	35.9
Hearing	111	100.0	68	61.3	3	2.7	40	36.0
Speech	129	100.0	66	51.2	10	7.8	53	41.1
Physical	235	100.0	96	40.9	10	4.3	129	54.9
Intellectual	297	100.0	154	51.9	23	7.7	120	40.4
Emotional	202	100.0	119	58.9	12	5.9	71	35.1
Other	114	100.0	60	52.6	12	10.5	42	36.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability, Education and Literacy

Figure 6.2 shows that of all the PWDs in the Municipality, 6.5 percent have no education. Those who have Basic education constitute 64.0 percent while 15.9 percent have secondary education. Only 4.5 percent of PWDs have tertiary level education, and sex. At the higher levels of education (secondary and tertiary), males are in higher proportions compared to females. On the contrary, males (65.3%) are in higher proportions than females (62.6%) for those with Basic education.

Figure 6.2: Population distribution of 3 years and older with disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the various agricultural activities including crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that out of the total households of 28,936 in the Municipality, the number of households engaged in agriculture is 1,320 which represents only 4.6 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. More than three-quarters (78.0%) and about two-fifth (22.0%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing respectively. More than one-tenth (13.0%) of the households are also engaged in tree planting. The least popular activity is fish farming for which only five households reported to have engaged in it.

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities

Agricultural activities	Number	Percent
Total households	28,936	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	1,320	4.6
Crop farming	1,032	78.2
Tree planting	132	10.0
Livestock rearing	287	21.7
Fish farming	5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock reared in the municipality. In all, 26,840 animals are reared by 394 keepers with chicken being the most popular constituting about two-thirds (67.2%) of all livestock kept. Goats are the second popular livestock with 3,337 kept by 100 people constituting 12.4 percent of the total number of livestock in the municipality.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total	26,840	394	68
Beehives	30	1	30
Cattle	456	18	25
Chicken	18,047	185	98
Dove	127	4	32
Duck	102	8	13
Goat	3,337	100	33
Grass-cutter	380	8	48
Guinea fowl	282	5	56
Pig	196	8	25
Rabbit	1,552	13	119
Sheep	522	29	18
Turkey	26	4	7
Other	1,510	6	252
Fish farming	33	2	17
Inland fishing	200	1	200
Marine fishing	40	2	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on housing and housing conditions in the Municipality. The information covers housing stock, types of houses, ownership, room occupancy and housing conditions.

8.2 Housing Stock

The total numbers of houses in the municipality are 17,949. On average, 1.6 households live in every house. The average household size is 4.0 compared to 3.9 for Greater Accra region and 4.5 for Ghana as a whole.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipal
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	117,220
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	114,745
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	17,949
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6
Population per house	7.3	8.4	6.5
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 indicates the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Slightly more than two-fifths (43.6%) of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals and 41.1 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household members. Relatives who are not household members own 11.1 percent of the dwelling units. There are no significant differences in ownership of dwellings by sex of household head.

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

Ownership status	Total		Municipal			
	Country	Region	Total		Male Headed	Female Headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100	100	100
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	11,891	41.1	40.9	41.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	371	1.3	1.2	1.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	3,220	11.1	11	11.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	12,617	43.6	44	42.6
Private employer	83,610	20,667	511	1.8	1.7	2
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	64	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	66	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other	24,000	7,072	196	0.7	0.7	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 provides information on the type of occupied dwellings by sex of household head. Compound houses constitute the most popular of dwellings in the Municipality accounting for 41.9 percent of occupied dwelling units used by households. The second common type of occupied dwelling unit is separate house accounting for 29.4 percent of housing types. Uncompleted houses (9.1%) are used as occupied dwelling units by households while semi-detached houses and flats/apartments constitute 7.9 percent and 7.8 percent of total dwelling units respectively. The sex of the household head has no significant bearing on the type of dwellings.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Total		Municipality	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	8,509	29.4	29.7	28.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	2,290	7.9	7.8	8.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	2,258	7.8	7.8	7.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	12,118	41.9	41.2	43.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	147	0.5	0.5	0.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	2,284	47	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	694	2.4	2.3	2.7
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	149	0.5	0.5	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	2,633	9.1	9.7	7.7
Other	9,846	3,331	57	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction materials for outer walls

The main construction materials for the outer walls of dwelling units are presented in Table 8.4. The use of cement block and concrete is the most popular construction material for outer walls constituting 93.1 percent of all types of materials used. The second most popular construction material is wood (2.9%). Metal sheet/slate/asbestos is the third most popular and make up one percent of all construction materials used for outer walls.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	30,824	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	112	0.4
Wood	200,594	110,736	907	2.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	316	1.0
Stone	11,330	2,692	56	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	108	0.4
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	28,709	93.1
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	13	0.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	49	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	20	0.1
Other	39,206	16,238	534	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main materials for the floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. According to Table 8.5, the floors of 79.8 percent of dwellings are made of cement/concrete. Earth/mud is used to develop floors for 7.5 percent of the dwelling units while Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles are used for floors in 3.8 percent of the dwellings. Vinyl tiles and ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles are also used as materials for floor in 3.4 percent of the total dwelling units in the municipality.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total		Municipal			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0	100.0	0.0
Earth/mud	872,161	53,990	2,172	7.5	7.5	0.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	830,972	23,084	79.8	79.8	0.0
Stone	32,817	4,928	119	0.4	0.4	0.0
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	46	0.2	0.2	0.0
Wood	52,856	38,877	361	1.2	1.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	995	3.4	3.4	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	39,618	973	3.4	3.4	0.0
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	1,113	3.8	3.8	0.0
Other	15,567	3,838	73	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main material for roofing

The type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality of housing and as such an indirect indicator of welfare of occupants in dwellings. Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for roofing. Metal roofing sheet and Slate/Asbestos are the two commonest materials for roofing accounting for 46.6 percent and 46.0 percent of all roofing materials respectively. Cement/concrete and roofing tiles also account for 4.4 percent 1.2 percent of the roofing materials used for dwellings respectively. The least common types of roofing materials are mud/mud bricks and bamboo constituting 0.2 percent of all roofing materials each.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main roofing material	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	30,824	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	68	0.2
Wood	45,547	8,895	177	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	14,374	46.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	14,181	46.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	1,349	4.4
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	377	1.2
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	66	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	78	0.3
Other	35,935	7,744	154	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep and increased possibilities for contagious diseases and increased prevalence of sexual abnormalities such as incest.

Table 8.7 shows that 57.3 percent of all households have one sleeping room, 24.5 percent have two sleeping rooms, and 8.3 percent have three sleeping rooms. The proportion of households having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 5.0 percent. The proportions of household sizes three and above having only one sleeping room range from 65.8 percent for household size three to 8.4 percent for household size 10 or more. These proportions are quite high and are unacceptable forms of housing conditions based on international standards.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	28,936	100.0	57.3	24.5	8.2	5.9	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
1	4,672	100.0	89.7	7.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	4,460	100.0	75.9	18.5	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	4,567	100.0	65.8	23.2	6.1	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
4	4,679	100.0	53.6	30.6	8.5	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
5	3,935	100.0	44.8	33.7	12.0	6.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	2,770	100.0	34.2	36.1	13.3	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
7	1,657	100.0	26.9	34.0	15.6	13.9	6.5	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.0
8	916	100.0	20.4	32.1	20.0	15.0	7.3	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.1
9	510	100.0	14.7	21.6	19.8	22.7	13.1	4.5	2.2	1.0	0.4
10+	770	100.0	8.4	18.2	18.3	23.4	14.5	9.0	2.9	3.0	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Source of lighting

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the municipality. Table 8.8 shows that out of 28,936 households in the municipality, 24,178 households are connected to the national electricity grid representing about 83.6 percent of households. As a source of lighting, kerosene lamp and flash/torch light account for 6.7 percent and 6.2 percent of lighting in all households. The least common source of lighting are gas lamp, firewood and crop residue. Each is used as a source of lighting in less than 0.1 percent of households in the municipality.

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

Main source of light	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Total	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	24,178	83.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	116	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	1,941	6.7
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	38	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	57	0.2
Candle	41,214	19,251	704	2.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	1,780	6.2
Firewood	13,241	1,036	38	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	20	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	64	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The most common cooking fuel used is Charcoal patronized by 49.0 percent of all households. This is followed by gas which is used by 43.8 percent and wood used by 1.8 percent of all households. The use of kerosene and electricity for cooking is not common accounting for only 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent of households respectively.

Table 8.9 indicates that veranda is the most common form of cooking space and this is used by 35.6 percent of all households. The next most popular form of cooking space is the separate room for exclusive use for cooking which is adopted by 32.0 percent of all households. The least popular of cooking space is the structure with roof without walls accounting for 1.0 percent of all cooking spaces used by households in the municipality (refer to Table 8.9).

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

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	1,028	3.6
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	527	1.8
Gas	996,518	429,464	12,682	43.8
Electricity	29,794	9,645	90	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	272	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	14,182	49.0
Crop residue	45,292	724	11	0.0
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	66	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	919	18	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	60	0.2
Cooking space used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	1,579	5.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	9,110	31.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	672	2.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	518	1.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	331	1.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	27,948	692	2.4
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	10,300	35.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	5,571	19.3
Other	21,007	5,543	163	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.10 and Figure 8.2 present the sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes. The main source of drinking water by households is sachet water, which is used by 43.3 percent of all households. The proportion of households using pipe-borne water inside and outside their dwellings as the main source of drinking water are 18.9 percent and 17.5 percent respectively. Tanker supply/vendor provide drinking water for 6.5 percent of

households while the borehole/pump/tube well provide 6.0 percent of all households with drinking water.

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic use

Table 8.10 further shows the main source of water by households for domestic use are pipe-borne outside (28.4%) and pipe borne inside dwellings (24.9%) followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (15.6%) and tanker supply/vendor provided services (12.3%). Significant proportions of households (6.1%) each also use public tap/standpipe and protected wells as water for domestic use while a small proportion of households (1.3%) use unprotected wells and dugout/pond/lake/dams.

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

Sources of water	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Main source of drinking water for household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	5,055	17.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	5,467	18.9
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	103,356	1,207	4.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	15,989	1,737	6.0
Protected well	321,091	7,167	336	1.2
Rain water	39,438	1,833	178	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	85	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	216	0.7
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	12,539	43.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	29,843	1,887	6.5
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	57	0.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	26	0.1
River/stream	502,804	4,179	34	0.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,677	90	0.3
Other	3,972	1,014	22	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	7,200	24.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	8,213	28.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	127,980	1,771	6.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	4,501	15.6
Protected well	465,775	24,489	1,777	6.1
Rain water	39,916	3,538	450	1.6
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	123	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	64,630	3,560	12.3
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	390	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	219	0.8
River/stream	588,590	11,331	347	1.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,765	367	1.3
Other	10,302	1,301	18	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The data in Table 8.11 presents the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the Municipality. The table shows that the highest reported types of toilet facilities used by households are pit latrine (40.3%), water closet toilet facility (27.4%) and KVIP (20.8%). About 6.1 percent of all households use public toilet facilities while 4.9 percent of all households have no proper toilet facility and resort to the use of the bush/beach and open fields. Even though it is banned, bucket/pan type of facility is used by 0.2 percent of all households.

Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility	Total	Percent
Toilet facility used by household		
Total	28,936	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,405	4.9
W.C.	7,922	27.4
Pit latrine	11,665	40.3
KVIP	6,008	20.8
Bucket/pan	50	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,756	6.1
Other	130	0.4
Bathing facility used by household		
Total	28,936	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	9,098	31.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	7,588	26.2
Private open cubicle	2,338	8.1
Shared open cubicle	6,923	23.9
Public bath house	322	1.1
Bathroom in another house	399	1.4
Open space around house	2,169	7.5
River/pond/lake/dam	29	0.1
Other	70	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

The types of bathing facilities used by people in the municipality are described in Table 8.11. The most common bathing facility which is used by 31.4 percent of all households is a room within the household reserved exclusively for bathing. The proportion of households which use shared separate bathroom in the same house is 26.2 percent. Shared open cubicles constitute 23.9 percent of all bathing facilities. About 8 percent (7.5%) of households use open space around the house as bathing facility.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Most municipalities and District Assemblies are confronted with challenges on how to dispose of their solid and liquid waste in their respective areas. A well-managed waste disposal mechanism will to a large extent minimize the spread of infections and diseases as well as enhance the quality of life in the environment. The data assembled in Table 8.12 show that 43.3 percent of all households burn their waste while 33.9 percent of households have

their wastes collected. Other ways of solid waste disposal by households are disposal into public dump (container) 9.6 percent and public dump (open space) 7.3 percent. Five percent of households bury their solid wastes.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 also shows that over two-fifths (46.5%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound, another 18.6 percent of households throw their water onto the street outside while 14.2 percent of households discharge their liquid waste into gutters. About 8.5 percent of households throw their liquid waste into soak away disposal systems while 6.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste through a drainage system into gutters. The sewerage system is used to dispose of liquid wastes by about 5.1 percent of all households.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Waste disposal	Total		Municipal	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	9,822	33.9
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	12,248	42.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	2,771	9.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	2,120	7.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	509	1.8
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	1,354	4.7
Other	53,805	9,282	112	0.4
Method of liquid waste disposal by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,936	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	1,462	5.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	1,928	6.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	2,463	8.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	5,369	18.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	4,119	14.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	13,441	46.5
Other	38,294	6,195	154	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Ga Central Municipal Assembly has a total population size of 117,220 and covers a total land area of 103.44 km². It was carved out of the then Ga South Municipal Assembly and inaugurated on 28th June 2012 with the capital at Sowutuom.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Policy Implications

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The age group (0-4) years has the highest population of 15,491 out of total population of 117,220 in the Municipality. There are more females than males in terms of ratio. The age dependency ratio in the municipality is 58.2, the child dependency ratio is 54.4 and old age dependency ratio, is 3.8. The fertility rate is 3 children per woman in the municipality. For the female population 12 years and older representing 43,237 (36.9%), 68,153 children are said to be surviving out of the 74,086 of children ever born.

Policy implications

Although the Greater-Accra Regional annual population growth declined from 4.4 percent to 3.1 percent during the periods of 1984-2000 and 2000-2010, the fertility rate of 3.1 children per woman reported in the Municipality is higher than the regional fertility rate of 2.5 percent. Therefore, efforts should be made to continue to bring down the fertility rate in order to sustain developmental achievements. The municipality should also develop opportunities for the youth in areas of education and job creation that will result in decreasing the total dependency ratio. With an increasingly infants and aged population, more resources should be channelled to health care facilities for the infants and the aged in the community. Focus should also be shifted to the high mortality rate in the municipality.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The municipality has a total household population of 114,745 out which children constitute the majority. Male-headed households are more than female household heads. Even though the nuclear family system is predominant, the extended family system is also extensively practised in the municipality. About 44.2 percent of the population 15 years and older have never been married compared to the corresponding proportion of 43.5 percent of the married population. Close to two-thirds of the population 12 years and older are employed while 5 percent of the same population are unemployed. The proportion of the married population who are employed in the municipality is 80.4 percent. Approximately, 9 out of 10 persons are Ghanaians by birth. In terms of religion, Christians are the predominant group followed by Muslims in that order. The population 11 years and older by literacy show that 55 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 36 percent are literate in English only with a small proportion literate in English and French.

Policy Implications

Efforts should be made in creating and expanding economic and educational opportunities for the females in order for them to enhance their already important role in all households.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The economic activity status in the municipality shows a very vibrant youth among the 15 year and older age group. This further explains that the population in the municipality is one way or the other economically engaged. Both males and females employed are 92.2 percent and 91 percent respectively. However, the economically not active group is as high as 83.5 percent for the age group (15-19). This could be attributed to school attendance among the age group mentioned.

Service and sales work is the predominant occupation in the municipality with more females (56.4%) engaged in this activity. Craft and trades related work as an occupation is largely dominated by males. The least represented occupation in the Municipality is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery work.

The major industry engaged in by males (26.0%) and females (46.7%) is wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The manufacturing employs more females while the construction industry on the other hand employs more men. The private informal sector remains the highest employment sector in the municipality where there are more females (84.8%) in the private informal sector than males (70.4%).

Policy Implications

Pragmatic, value-adding employment policy initiatives and actions are needed to address the unemployment situation in the municipality. Both the central government and the local authorities need to increase their efforts to expand modern technical and vocational education linked with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of employment skills in the municipality.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

About 76 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportions of males and females who own mobile phones are 80 percent and 72.2 percent respectively. About 16 percent of the population 12 years and other in the municipality are using the internet with higher proportion of males 20.1 percent than females 11.4 percent using the internet. Also 15.3 percent of households own laptop computers. The proportions of male-headed households and female-headed households which own laptop computers are 16.7 percent and 12.1 percent respectively.

Policy implications

The low internet usage by the population is a problem that needs to be tackled by the relevant authorities in order to improve teaching and learning and information dissemination using ICT. In this regard, private-public partnerships and other interventions should be initiated to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the municipality. It is recommended that the assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. The government should assist the assembly in setting up internet centres in public places.

9.2.5 Disability

The number of persons with disability municipality constitutes 2.5 percent of the total population for both sexes. Both male and female populations with disability have almost the same proportions with regards to their shares of the population, 2.4 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

Sight disability is the commonest reported by 40.6 percent of persons with disability while those with hearing disability constitute the lowest proportion of 9.1 percent. The proportion of persons with disability who are aged 15 years and older and are employed is 56.5 percent; the unemployed proportion is 5.3 percent and the economically not active proportion is 38.2 percent. The educational level attained for people with disability is relatively lower than that attained by people without disability.

Policy implications

The causes of some disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. The Assembly should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons in the desired ages.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activities

Out of the total households of 28,936 in the municipality, the number of households engaged in agriculture is at 1,320. This represents 4.6 percent of the total households in the municipality. About 78.2 percent of those engaged in agriculture are primarily involved with crop farming. The least popular agricultural activity is fish farming where 0.4% of agricultural households engage in this activity. In all, 26,840 livestock are reared by 394 keepers and of these chicken constitute the highest proportion (67.2%) followed by goats (12.4%).

Policy implications

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

Of the total population of 117,220, total household population is 114,745. The total number of houses and households recorded are 17,949 and 28,936 respectively. Dwellings owned by other private individuals represent 44.0 percent of all the dwellings in the municipality indicating that more people do own private homes. Compound houses type constitutes the highest occupied dwellings in the municipality occupied by (41.9%) of households while 29.4 percent of households dwell in separate houses. Uncompleted houses account for 9.1 percent of occupied dwellings by households.

About 57.3 percent of all households have one sleeping room, 24.5 percent have two sleeping rooms, and 8.3 percent and 5.9 percent have three and four sleeping rooms. The proportion of households having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 5.0 percent.

Of the total 28,936 households in the municipality, 24,178 households are connected to the national grid representing the highest proportion of (83.6%). Kerosene lamp and flash light

are also used by 6.7 percent and 6.2 percent of households. Slightly over 4,000 households in the municipality are not connected to the national electricity grid. Sachet water is used as the main source of drinking water by 43.3 percent of households. Water for domestic use come from t a variety of sources including pipe-borne water systems, protected wells, bore holes and rain water. Pit latrine in the household is the commonest source of disposal of human excreta.

Policy implications

One key finding of important social and health implication is the poor nature of housing condition in the Municipality. More than half of households (57.3%) in the Municipality use single rooms. The proportions of households having five sleeping rooms or more are less than 5.0 percent. This gives a picture of overcrowding, which calls for interventions to revamp the housing system in the municipality.

9.3 Conclusion

Majority of the population in this municipality are youth with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. Given the municipal's closeness to the three main regional population centres of Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, it is imperative that targeted government interventions are undertaken to increase socio-economic development in the municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total			
	Country	Region	Municipality	
Total	5,467,136	1,036,426	28,936	28,936
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	52,395	1,632	1,632
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	240,793	8,550	8,550
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	103,199	3,508	3,508
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	10,044	313	313
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	35,041	1,013	1,013
Head only	960,700	207,022	4,672	4,672
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	126,693	3,463	3,463
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	101,323	2,413	2,413
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	9,474	210	210
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	150,442	3,162	3,162

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability status	Total	Highest level of school attended or attending												
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	107,551	7148	3,378	5,781	23,412	22,570	13,443	13,345	3,804	4,033	1,414	4,375	4,193	655
No disability	104,782	6818	3,322	5,717	22,949	22,126	12,901	13,053	3,650	3,906	1,363	4,244	4,102	631
With a disability	2,769	330	56	64	463	444	542	292	154	127	51	131	91	24
Sight	1,137	139	11	14	165	145	273	105	72	69	26	60	44	14
Hearing	251	51	9	8	45	49	27	22	14	11	4	7	4	-
Speech	391	54	13	12	90	80	42	40	13	10	5	12	18	2
Physical	548	89	13	11	89	78	115	51	40	19	9	19	14	1
Intellectual	763	72	32	27	152	140	104	90	36	30	17	40	17	6
Emotional	446	48	6	11	79	92	68	49	23	17	9	18	25	1
Other	285	37	5	13	65	46	52	24	11	6	1	14	11	-
Male														
Total	52,348	1973	1,702	2,958	10,682	10,441	6,894	6,897	2,299	2,030	653	2,682	2,628	509
No disability	51,034	1881	1,673	2,931	10,452	10,234	6,639	6,748	2,215	1,971	623	2,609	2,569	489
With a disability	1,314	92	29	27	230	207	255	149	84	59	30	73	59	20
Sight	521	37	8	4	84	63	120	48	41	29	15	30	30	12
Hearing	109	16	4	2	25	19	11	10	8	3	3	5	3	-
Speech	216	21	5	7	55	42	26	25	8	6	2	6	11	2
Physical	272	22	6	5	53	38	58	27	22	11	6	14	9	1
Intellectual	372	20	15	13	75	71	52	52	16	14	10	22	8	4
Emotional	207	13	1	6	39	44	32	24	13	5	6	10	13	1
Other	141	12	3	7	31	22	26	16	7	3	-	9	5	-

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Disability status	Total	Highest level of school attended or attending												
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female														
Total	55,203	5175	1,676	2,823	12,730	12,129	6,549	6,448	1,505	2,003	761	1,693	1,565	146
No disability	53,748	4937	1,649	2,786	12,497	11,892	6,262	6,305	1,435	1,935	740	1,635	1,533	142
With a disability	1,455	238	27	37	233	237	287	143	70	68	21	58	32	4
Sight	616	102	3	10	81	82	153	57	31	40	11	30	14	2
Hearing	142	35	5	6	20	30	16	12	6	8	1	2	1	-
Speech	175	33	8	5	35	38	16	15	5	4	3	6	7	-
Physical	276	67	7	6	36	40	57	24	18	8	3	5	5	-
Intellectual	391	52	17	14	77	69	52	38	20	16	7	18	9	2
Emotional	239	35	5	5	40	48	36	25	10	12	3	8	12	-
Other	144	25	2	6	34	24	26	8	4	3	1	5	6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Anyaa	47,961	23,469	24,492	11,777	7,012
2	Sowutuom	21,111	10,443	10,668	5,196	2,629
3	Ablekuma /Anyaa	19,541	9,647	9,894	4,768	4,019
4	Ablekuma	17,539	8,430	9,109	4,265	3,041
5	Santa Maria	11,068	5,332	5,736	2,930	1,248

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Anyaa	47,961	6,139	5,186	4,897	4,567	4,910	5,054	4,468	3,584	2,745	1,940	1,569	1,025	692	429	314	442
2	Sowutuom	21,111	2,478	2,045	1,985	2,002	2,789	2,444	1,908	1,523	1,143	863	715	399	320	166	145	186
3	Ablekuma/Anyaa	19,541	2,977	2,428	2,127	1,705	1,633	1,863	1,766	1,546	1,169	780	589	350	242	132	99	135
4	Ablekuma	17,539	2,629	2,206	1,903	1,648	1,561	1,754	1,500	1,286	997	661	511	320	204	126	85	148
5	Santa Maria	11,068	1,268	1,040	993	1,037	1,182	1,334	1,102	809	607	416	381	250	224	162	118	145

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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