



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ADENTAN MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Adentan 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

CBD	Central Business District
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EA	Enumeration Area
GCB	Ghana Commercial Bank
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Legal Instrument
NIB	National Investment Bank
PROTOA	Private Road Transport Owners Association
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
ZC	Zonal Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Adentan Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 78,215. Males constitute 50.3 percent and females represent 49.7 percent. About 62.5 percent of the population resides in urban and 37.5 percent in rural areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 101.3. The population of the district depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 51.1, the age dependency ratio for males is lower (49.5) than that of females (52.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 2.7. The General Fertility Rate is 87.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 3.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 13.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 86.8 percent of deaths in the Municipality 12 months prior to the census. Among migrants living in the Municipality, 24.1 percent was born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region and 3.8 percent was born outside Ghana. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, 25.8 percent was born in the Volta region and 18 percent, in the Eastern Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 76,601 with a total number of 20,478 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 35.1 percent. Spouses form about 12.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.9 percent of the household structure in the Municipality.

Marital status

Nearly four in ten (39.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 46.7 percent have never married, 6.8 percent are in consensual unions, 2.3 percent is widowed, 2.4 percent divorced and 6.6 percent separated. At age 25-29 years, about half of females (42.7%) are married compared to their male counterpart (21.7%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 49.5 percent while widowed males account for only 9.0 percent. . Among the married, 9.9 percent have no education while about 4.4 percent of those who are never married also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (81.1%) are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed and 14.6 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (47.9%) are economically not active and 7.5 percent of them are also not employed.

Nationality

The population of the Municipality shows that Ghanaians by birth in the constitute 92.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 3.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 91.9 percent are literate and 8.1 percent is not literate. Slightly more than five out of ten people (54.8%) could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older 24,740 are currently attending school in the Municipality.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.2 percent is employed while 8.8 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.9%), 23.9 percent perform household duties and 2.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly six out of ten (57.3%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 31.8 percent is in Service and sales work and 25.4 percent is in Craft and related trades. Females are more likely than males to be engaged in Service and sales work (51.5%) whereas males are more likely than females to be engaged as Craft and related trades workers (34.8%). Of the population 15 years and older, 40.5 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 53.1 percent and 29.9 percent respectively.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 79.0 percent own mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 83.7 percent as compared to 74.3 percent of females. About 22.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. About 4,256 households representing 20.8 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.3 percent of the Municipal's total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same as the female (1.3%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (35%) followed by physical disability (29.1%). Of the population (94.0) who has disability, 209 constituting 22.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Only 7.1 percent of households in the Adentan Municipality are engage in agriculture. There are more households (938) in urban localities that are into agriculture than households in rural localities (515). Most households in agriculture in the Municipality (88.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) and goats are the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Adentan Municipality is 13,669. The urban areas have a higher proportion of the houses (59.9%) than the rural areas (40.1%). The average number of persons per house is 5.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 31.1 percent of all dwelling units in the Municipality are separate houses, 30.7 percent, compound houses; and 8.2 percent, semi-detached houses. About 44.9 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by private individuals and 38.9 percent are owned by members of households; 9.6 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete (82.8%). Cement (61.6%) and Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles (10.1%) are the two main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets (63.6 %) and Slate/asbestos (20.0%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (71.7%), flashlight/torch (12.1%), and kerosene lamp (9.3%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality are Gas (47.2%) and charcoal (40.1%). Water for drinking in the Municipality are mainly sachet water (53.4%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (15.4%) and tanker supply/Vendor provided (13.4%).

The main toilet facility used in the district is WC (32.2%), public toilet (16.4%) and KVIP (14.7%). representing 59.5 percent followed by pit latrine (26.8%). About 23.5 percent of the households in the Municipality have no toilet facility. About 36.3 percent own bathroom for exclusive use in their dwellings and 23.7 percent use shared open cubicles for bathing.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal is collection (45.8%). Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 4.0 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.4%) and onto the street (15.4%) are the two most common practices by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Adentan Municipality was carved out of Tema Metropolitan Assembly in February 2008 by LI 1888. Adentan serves as a dormitory town for most people who have migrated to seek employment in the service sector, industries and government institutions within the Tema-Accra metropolitan areas. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service with Adentan as a district.

1.2 Physical Features

The Adentan Municipal Assembly (with Adentan as its Central Business District) lies 10 kilometres to the Northeast of Accra, which is specifically located on latitude 5' 43" north and longitude 0' 09" West. The Municipal has a land area of about 928.4 sq km. It shares boundaries with Ashaiman Municipal Assembly and Kpong Akatamanso District Assembly in the east and north, La Nkwantanang Municipal Assembly in the West and south, in the north. (Figure 1.1)

Climate

Temperatures are generally high throughout the year. The high temperatures warm up the air, which rises to condense contributing to the second type of precipitation called Conventional rainfall for the area. March to April is usually the hottest period with temperatures reaching 32°C during the day and 27°C at night. Cooler temperatures occur from May to September, with a high of 27-29°C during the day and 22-24°C in the night. Adentan experiences two types of rainy seasons: the first and the major season is from April to July while the second but minor season is from September to November. The bi-modal rainfall pattern provides a suitable environment for farming activities in most months (8 months) of the year as residents are able to cultivate and harvest different type of crops in each season.

Vegetation

The rainfall pattern and the terrain of Adentan have influenced the vegetation cover of the environment. The southern part of Adentan is covered by Savannah grass with scattered Nim trees. The northern part has Savannah semi-rain forest with deciduous trees but due to human activities, the general vegetation cover of some parts of the community have changed to grassland and in some places, bare land. The climatic condition and vegetation cover have contributed immensely to animal rearing and vegetable production in the area.

Soil and geology

The soils are highly elastic when wet but become hard and compact when dry and then crack vertically from the surface. This renders the soil unsuitable for land cultivation. The soil type is confined mainly to small amounts of subsistence crop farming. The short type of grassland provides extensive grazing fields. There are brownish grey, medium or coarse sand, underlain by a hard porous gristly loam along the Frafraha area. The soils have low nutritional status and are quick in becoming parched at the end of the rainy season. The area is underlain with Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation. Sedimentary rocks are deposited at the southern, western and eastern parts of the Municipality. Metamorphic rocks

deposits are found at the northern parts that consist of granite and gneiss making this part rocky and stony in appearance. The rock formation in the area has promoted stone quarry and sand winning, providing a kind of informal employment.

Water bodies

Adentan abounds in several rivers; prominent among them are the Nugbete River in Nmaidjor and the Ogbojo stream. To facilitate farming and agricultural activities, various individuals and institutions over the years have succeeded in constructing dams within the Adentan Municipality, including Japan Motors Tourist Resort, Faahe Dam at Nmai Djor, Tessa Dam at Adjiringanor, University Farms Dam, Water Body at Amrahia and Water Bodies at Ashiyie.

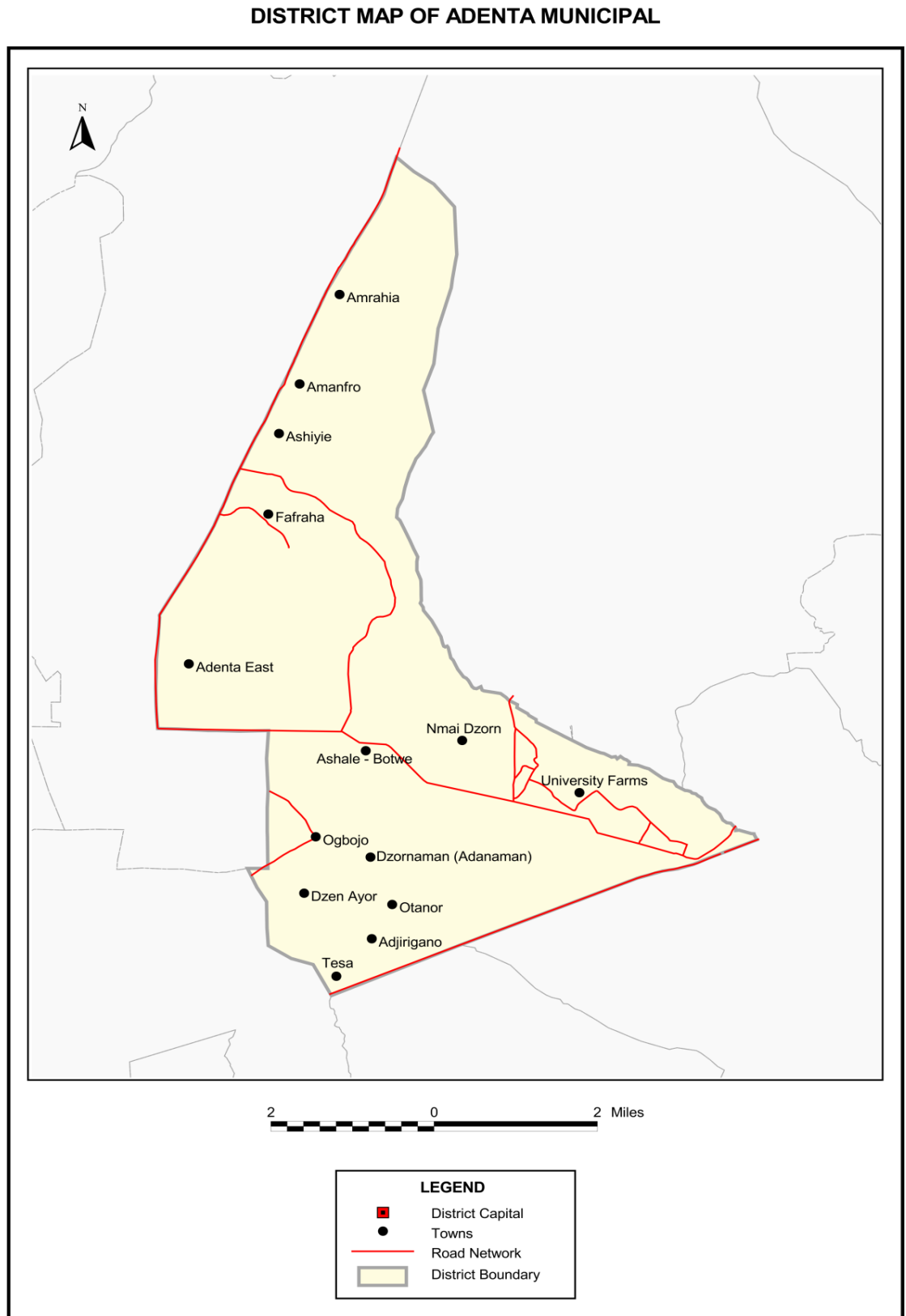
Anecdotal information indicates that the Japan Motors Tourist Resort Dam was built in the 1960's by Japan Motors (an automobile firm) for its cattle ranch. Currently, the area around the dam has been used for the development of residential housing unit and hence the facility has been abandoned. Plans are however underway to use the lake for aquaculture activities with the aim of finally developing the site as a tourist attraction centre in the near future. Faahe dam in Nmai Djor on the other hand was constructed by one Alhaji Bariko for his cattle. The dam almost dries up in the dry season. It is anticipated that when desilted, the dam's capacity to hold large volumes of water could increase and hence be useful for aquaculture all year round.

The Tessa dam at Adjiringanor was built by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (President of the 1st Republic) during the construction of the Accra - Tema Motorway. The area has a serene environment which could be conducive to tourism activities if the facility is properly developed for aquaculture purposes.

The University Farm's dam was constructed by the University of Ghana to aid practical work of its Faculty of Agriculture. Currently, the facility is not being used and land around it continues to be encroached upon by real estate developers.

Water Bodies at Amrahia and Ashiyie have seen very little of the purpose for which they were constructed. Residents, continue to use the facilities for domestic purposes.

Figure 1.1: Map of Adentan Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

Adentan Municipality is governed by an assembly which is made up of the following:

- a. Twelve (12) elected members each from the twelve new electoral areas.
- b. Six (6) government appointees
- c. One member of parliament for the constituency
- d. One Municipal Chief Executive who is the head of state's representation at the District level.

The General Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the Municipal Assembly. The Presiding member who is elected by the members of the assembly presides over all meetings of the General Assembly meetings. The Adentan Municipal Assembly has four zonal councils namely; Koose, Gbentanaa, Nii Ashale and Sutsurunaa. These zonal councils have 12 electoral areas.

Table 1.1: Zonal councils with their communities

Zonal Council	Communities
Koose	Maledjor, Amrahia, Amanfro, Ashieye, Ampomah Village
Gbentanaa	Adentan Old Town, New Adentan, Adentan Housing Estates, Approtech, Commandos, East Adentan, New Legon, SSNIT Flats, Frafraha, Ritz Areas, Alhaji
Nii Ashale	Ashale Botwe, Ogbojo, Sraha, Little Roses, Japan Motors-Lake side, Third Gate, Arap Adjei, Part Dzen Ayor
Sutsurunaa	Obudankadi, University Farms, Nmai Djorn, Dzornaaman, Otano, Trassacco Area, Adjiringanor, Bedzen, Tesaa, Otinshie, Part Dzen-Ayor

1.4 Social and cultural structure

Traditional setting

Traditionally, the main rulers of the entire land mass of the Adentan Municipality are the families of La and Teshie. These are two main paramountcies but they do not own the land. Rather the various families within the paramount areas own the lands. The families are also divided into various clans which collectively own certain portions of the land. The paramount chiefs only preside over the various family lands.

Festivals

Homowo, which means hooting at hunger, is the main festival in the Municipality as prevails in the entire Ga land. The celebration of this festival in the Municipality is not as grand as in main Ga traditional areas due to its ethnic diversity. Besides this, the various ethnic groups celebrate replicas of their home festivals that are subtle and almost imperceptible.

Health

Currently, Adentan Municipality has a Public Community Clinic at Amanfrom and a Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound at Adjiringanor. There are about 14 private health facilities and one Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) in the Municipality. These health facilities provide the following services: laboratory, pharmacy, family planning, reproductive and child health and maternal services.

Education

Adentan has 13 public basic schools and 135 private basic schools. There are nine (9) Senior High Schools (SHS) which are private. There is no public SHS in the Municipality and therefore students who graduate from Junior High School (JHS) have to move to other districts to attend SHS. The Municipality has two private tertiary institutions.

Water

Perennial water shortage is characteristic of the Municipality. Adentan hardly gets pipe borne water, and most of the residents rely on poly tanks, and concrete-built tanks to store water. The residents also harvest rainwater during the rainy seasons. During the dry season, they also depend on dams at Nmai-Djor, Adjiringanor, Ashale Botwe, Amrahia and Ashieye.

Sanitation

Adentan is one of the few areas in the Greater Accra region that has relatively good sanitation and waste management. The Adentan Municipality has no final disposal sites for both liquid and solid wastes. This situation increases the cost of final disposal of waste due to travel distance. There is therefore the need to acquire land and develop a final disposal site for waste.

1.5 Economy

Markets

Currently most residents travel to Madina and other markets to shop. Patronage of the Adentan Shopping Mall is low. The allocation of sheds at the upgraded Ogbojo market with facilities such as a lorry station, public toilet and urinal provides an opportunity for a vibrant market in the Municipality.

Agriculture

The soil type is confined mainly to small amounts of subsistence cropping of cassava, okro, maize and other vegetables. The short type of grassland provides extensive grazing fields. The main crops grown here include pepper, okro, watermelon and maize.

Industry

The area is underlain with Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation. Sedimentary rocks are deposited at the southern, western and eastern parts of the Municipality. Metamorphic rocks deposits are found at the northern parts that consist of granite and gneiss making this part rocky and stony in appearance. The rock formation in the area has promoted stone quarry and sand winning, providing a kind of informal employment.

The Municipality has few manufacturing, processing industries and quiet a number of real estate development companies and others that produce various commodities and services.

These contribute to internal generated revenue from business operating licences and property rate.

Processing Industries

There are a few processing firms scattered along the breath and length of the Municipality. Five of these firms are semi-industrial while the remaining ones are at the cottage level. The main commodities processed include milk, fruits, vegetables and wood. These are usually done with little or no additives and there is more room for expansion and fresh investment in this sector. Examples of such industries are Amrahia Dairy farm, Trassaco.

Manufacturing Industries

There are a few manufacturing industries in the Municipality which produce alcoholic beverages and plastics such as Baron Distilleries, Josh Plastic, Yuri M Plastic.

Service Industries

The Municipality has a number of service industries such as the hospitality industry that take care of visitors who come into the Municipality to do business and for tourism purposes, estate developers who provide various types of residential and business accommodation, Banks/ Financial Institutions ,(GCB, NIB, Prudential Bank, Beige Capital,) and transport industry like GPRTU, Co-operatives, and PROTOA.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United

Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a

household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

- a) Educational institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes
- c) Hospitals and healing centres
- d) Hotels
- e) Prisons
- f) Service barracks
- g) Soldiers on field exercise
- h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

- 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

This report is organized into nine main chapters. Chapter one introduces the work and provides discussions on the physical features, political administration, economy, and socio-cultural structure of the Municipality. Chapter two captures the population size, fertility, mortality and migration of the population of the Municipality. Chapter three encompasses household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. The economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status and employment issues is captured under chapter four. Key issues such as accessibility to mobile phones, internet, desktop computers or lap tops are thoroughly discussed in chapter five. Chapter six provides data such as population, type of disability, economic activity, literacy and geographic location of persons with disability. Key data on agricultural activities are analysed in chapter seven while housing characteristics such as housing stock, dwelling types, construction materials, occupancy rate and mode of waste disposal is tackled in chapter eight. Finally, chapter nine covers the summary of and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

It is imperative that demographic characteristics of any population be analyzed to assist planners and policy makers to recommend sustainable goals and objectives to address developmental needs and challenges of a Municipality. This chapter deals with the various characteristics of the population which include the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	78,215	39,366	38,849	101.3	49,995	28,220
0 - 4	9,870	5,024	4,846	103.7	6,268	3,602
5 - 9	7,583	3,770	3,813	98.9	4,860	2,723
10 - 14	7,131	3,390	3,741	90.6	4,676	2,455
15 - 19	6,777	3,105	3,672	84.6	4,399	2,378
20 - 24	9,268	4,535	4,733	95.8	5,852	3,416
25 - 29	10,043	4,959	5,084	97.5	6,317	3,726
30 - 34	8,055	4,239	3,816	111.1	5,096	2,959
35 - 39	5,828	3,180	2,648	120.1	3,668	2,160
40 - 44	4,159	2,296	1,863	123.2	2,627	1,532
45 - 49	2,901	1,559	1,342	116.2	1,847	1,054
50 - 54	2,204	1,161	1,043	111.3	1,453	751
55 - 59	1,435	751	684	109.8	960	475
60 - 64	1,090	555	535	103.7	722	368
65 - 69	679	327	352	92.9	467	212
70 - 74	493	233	260	89.6	324	169
75 - 79	269	107	162	66.0	182	87
80 - 84	228	87	141	61.7	140	88
85 - 89	107	41	66	62.1	67	40
90 - 94	61	25	36	69.4	43	18
95 - 99	34	22	12	183.3	27	7
All Ages	78,215	39,366	38,849	101.3	49,995	28,220
0-14	24,584	12,184	12,400	98.3	15,804	8,780
15-64	51,760	26,340	25,420	103.6	32,941	18,819
65+	1,871	842	1,029	81.8	1,250	621
Age-dependency ratio	51.1	49.5	52.8		51.8	49.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 reveals that the Adentan Municipal Area has a population of 78,215 as at the 2010 Housing and Population Census. Slightly more than half (50.3%) of the population are males and 49.7 percent are females, giving a sex ratio (male-female ratio) of 101.3 which is the highest in the Greater Accra Region. The age cohort 40-44 has the highest male-female sex of 123.2. Table 2.1 further shows that, 62.5 percent of the population resides in urban settlements while 37.5 percent resides in rural areas.

The total population has been grouped into different age groups from 0-14 (children population), then 15-64 (working population) and 65+ (the aged population). About two-thirds (66.2%) of the total population falls within the working population, 31.4 percent falls within the children's population and 2.4 percent falling within the aged population. The sex structure for the Municipality shows that males (50.9%) form a slightly higher percentage of the working population than females (49.1%). Regarding the aged population, females form more than half (55%), endorsing the fact that females have a higher life expectancy than males.

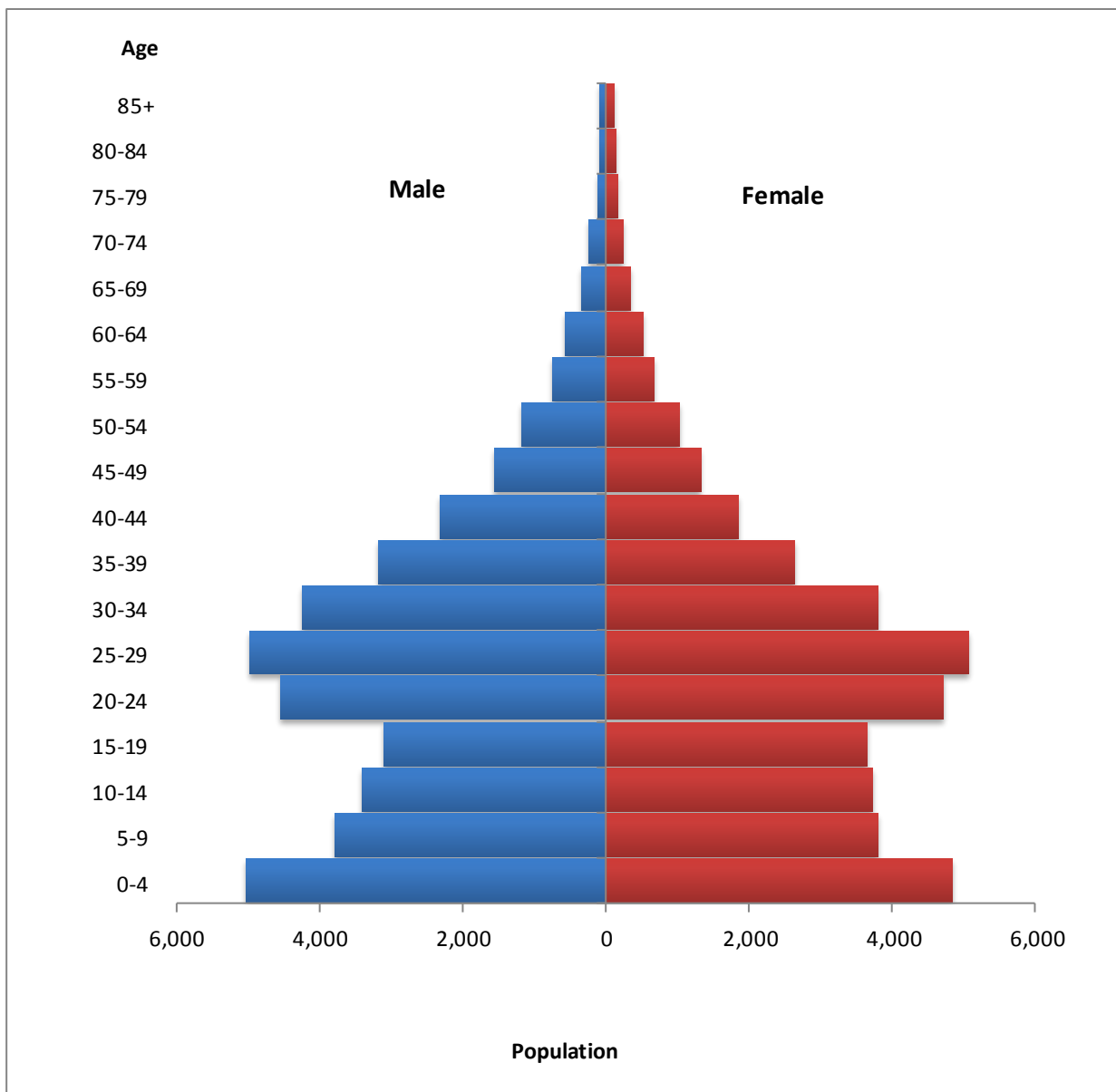
Dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (those under age 15 and 65 years and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry. The higher the ratio is, the more a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and vice-versa. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 51.1 percent. This means that 100 persons in the working group look after 51 persons in the dependent population. The age dependency ratio for females (52.8%) is higher than for males (49.5%). The age dependency ratio for urban areas (51.8%) is slightly higher than that of rural areas (50.0%).

2.3 Age-sex structure

Figure 2.1 shows a pyramid for the male-female population distribution which indicates that the Municipality has a youthful population with the age cohorts 0-4 and 25-29 having the highest percentages of the population. The age-sex structure is broad based, with concentration of the population in younger ages. The pyramid also shows that fertility decline set in but is now stalling.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

From Table 2.2, it is realized that Adentan Municipality has the lowest female (1.9%, 26,376 out of 1,395,208) population and the lowest number of births (2.2%, 2,060 out of 93,052) in the Greater Accra Region. However the Municipality recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 2.7, a General Fertility Rate of 87.8 and a Crude Birth Rate of 26.3 per 1,000 women which is the fifth highest Crude Birth Rate in the region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,395,208	93,052	2.6	75.7	23.2
Weija (Ga South) Municipal	485,643	161,263	15,460	3.7	108.8	31.8
Ga West Municipal	262,742	90,185	7,138	3.0	89.4	27.2
Ga East Municipal	259,668	91,031	6,375	2.7	78.6	24.6
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	659,831	37,006	2.2	63.4	20.0
Adentan Municipal	78,215	26,376	2,060	2.7	87.8	26.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	80,404	5,120	2.4	72.3	22.5
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	66,657	4,534	2.6	77.5	23.7
Tema Metropolis	402,637	142,008	9,045	2.4	71.9	22.5
Dangbe West	122,836	38,604	2,822	2.9	86.3	23.0
Dangbe East	130,795	38,849	3,492	3.7	108.7	26.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

A number of fertility measures were derived from the census data. Children ever born and children surviving are presented in Table 2.3. It is observed that, out of the total number (45,023) of children ever born in the Municipality to female population aged 12 years and older, 91.9 percent of the children survived and 8.1 percent of them died after birth.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	28,624	45,023	22,365	22,658	41,377	20,225	21,152
12-14	2,175	8	3	5	6	3	3
15-19	3,672	198	94	104	178	86	92
20-24	4,733	1,954	999	955	1,813	909	904
25-29	5,084	5,244	2,597	2,647	4,828	2,335	2,493
30-34	3,816	7,047	3,591	3,456	6,614	3,299	3,315
35-39	2,648	6,556	3,241	3,315	6,139	3,003	3,136
40-44	1,863	5,776	2,863	2,913	5,404	2,642	2,762
45-49	1,342	4,339	2,184	2,155	4,043	2,001	2,042
50-54	1,043	3,914	1,871	2,043	3,639	1,705	1,934
55-59	684	2,701	1,330	1,371	2,466	1,196	1,270
60+	1,564	7,286	3,592	3,694	6,247	3,046	3,201

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

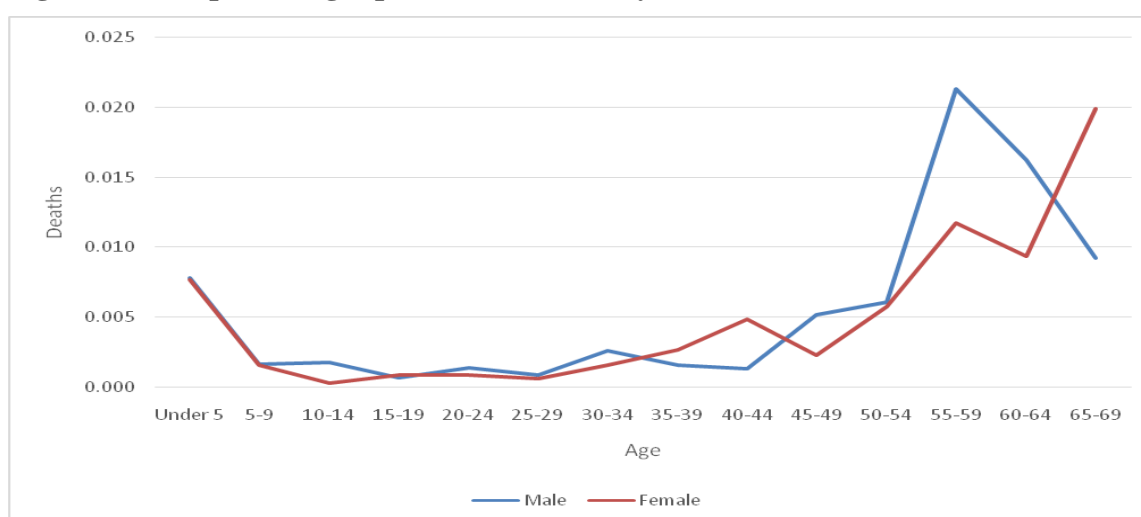
Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 reveals that, the total number of deaths in the Municipality was 265. The computed death rate of Adentan Municipality is 3.4 deaths per 1,000 populations which is lower than the regional average (4.3 deaths per 1,000).

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1,000)
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.3
Weija (Ga South)	485,643	1,949	4.0
Ga West	262,742	877	3.3
Ga East	259,668	899	3.5
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	8,083	4.4
Adentan Municipality	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor	227,932	818	3.6
Ashaiman	190,972	738	3.9
Tema Metropolis	402,637	1,741	4.3
Dangbe West	122,836	868	7.1
Dangbe East	130,795	1,125	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths in specified age groups. The results for Adentan Municipality are shown in Figure 2.2. A higher percentage of female deaths are recorded in the 0-4 age group. However by age 9 years, the females record the least mortality. From age 14 to age 34 years, more male deaths are observed than females, reversing between ages 34 and 44 years. Though rising, female deaths remain lower throughout the rest of the older ages than male deaths, until after age 64 years when male deaths are higher than female deaths.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of the deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide recorded in the Greater Accra Region is 12.5 percent while 87.5 percent of the deaths are due to other causes. Adentan Municipality recorded a slightly higher percentage (13.2%) of deaths due to accident/violence/ homicide/suicide and a slightly lower percentage (86.8%) of deaths due to all other causes as compared to the regional averages (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Greater Accra	17,363	12.5	87.5
Weija (Ga South)	1,949	11.3	88.7
Ga West	877	13.6	86.4
Ga East	899	12.2	87.8
Accra Metropolis	8,083	12.1	87.9
Adentan Metropolis	265	13.2	86.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor	818	10.4	89.6
Ashaiman	738	16.7	83.3
Tema Metropolis	1,741	13.4	86.6
Dangbe West	868	17.3	82.7
Dangbe East	1,125	10.0	90.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.6 indicates that the total population enumerated in the Municipality was 78,215. Out of this number, 24.1 percent were born in the Greater Accra Region while 75.9 percent was born outside the Greater Accra Region. Of those born outside the Greater Accra Region, 3.8 percent were born outside Ghana. A quarter (25.8%) and about 18 percent of those born in another region in Ghana were born in the Volta and Eastern regions respectively. Regarding those born elsewhere in Greater Accra Region, 38.8 percent has lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years while 5.2 percent has resided in the Municipality for more than 20 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	59,658	100.0	17.9	39.7	20.9	15.6	5.9
Born elsewhere in the region	14,378	24.1	16.8	38.8	21.5	17.7	5.2
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	1,711	2.9	18.8	38.7	23.0	13.8	5.7
Central	4,038	6.8	17.5	40.9	19.1	15.9	6.6
Volta	15,392	25.8	17.4	39.9	21.8	15.4	5.5
Eastern	10,569	17.7	16.6	39.1	20.7	16.3	7.2
Ashanti	5,796	9.7	19.2	41.0	20.4	13.3	6.2
Brong Ahafo	2,176	3.6	18.4	40.0	20.0	14.3	7.3
Northern	1,840	3.1	18.6	39.6	21.0	15.3	5.5
Upper East	905	1.5	17.8	39.6	21.2	13.4	8.1
Upper west	560	0.9	21.4	40.2	15.4	17.1	5.9
Outside Ghana	2,293	3.8	29.3	43.2	15.7	8.7	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a geographical scope and its inhabitants can be better understood in terms of its social characteristics. This chapter analyses the household size, household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of Adentan Municipality.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The Adentan Municipality has a total population of 78,215 out of which 76,601 persons were enumerated in households (household population). Table 3.1 presents households by type of locality. It shows that 76,601 people were enumerated in a total of 20,478 households with an average size of 3.7 persons which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.8. The average household size in urban areas (3.8) is slightly higher than that of the rural localities (3.7).

Table 3.1: Households by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	3,888,512	76,601	49,055	27,546
Number of households	1,036,370	20,478	12,978	7,500
Average household size	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The household structure by sex is shown in Table 3.2 which indicates that nuclear family constitutes 42.6 percent and extended family type forms 53.4 percent of all households in the Municipality. Nuclear households made up of the head, spouse and children constitute the highest percentage of 26.9 percent. The extended households made up of the head, spouses, children and head's relatives constitute 20.8 percent of all households.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,601	100.0	38,438	100.0	38,163	100.0
Nuclear Family	32,659	42.6	16,917	44.0	15,742	41.2
<i>Head only</i>	4,173	5.5	3,076	8.0	1,097	2.9
<i>Head and a spouse only</i>	2,196	2.9	1,107	2.9	1,089	2.9
<i>Nuclear (Head, spouse and children)</i>	20,610	26.9	10,356	26.9	10,254	26.9
<i>Single parent Nuclear</i>	5,680	7.4	2,378	6.2	3,302	8.7
Extended Family	43,942	53.4	21,521	56.0	22,421	58.8
<i>Extended (Head, spouse, children and Head's relatives)</i>	15,933	20.8	7,760	20.2	8,173	21.4
<i>Extended and non-relatives</i>	2,993	3.9	1,398	3.6	1,595	4.2
<i>Head, spouse and other composition</i>	4,828	6.3	2,411	6.3	2,417	6.3
<i>Single parent Extended</i>	7,962	10.4	3,130	8.1	4,832	12.7
<i>Single parent Extended and non-relative</i>	1,618	2.1	675	1.8	943	2.5
<i>Head and other composition but no spouse</i>	10,608	13.9	6,147	16.0	4,461	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The composition of households is presented in Table 3.3 which shows that more than one third (35.1%) of household members is made up of children, indicating the high fertility rate in the Municipality. More than one-quarter (26.7%) are heads of households, spouses constitute 12.4 percent and other relatives form 10.0 percent of households in the Municipality. Adopted/foster child and step child composition of household membership is very low (0.3 % and 0.6% respectfully). Males (38.1%) are twice likely than females (15.3%) to be heads of households in the Municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,601	100.0	38,438	100.0	38,163	100.0
Head	20,478	26.7	14,640	38.1	5,838	15.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,527	12.4	796	2.1	8,731	22.9
Child (son/daughter)	26,880	35.1	13,383	34.8	13,497	35.4
Parent/Parent in-law	622	0.8	103	0.3	519	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	321	0.4	130	0.3	191	0.5
Grandchild	2,760	3.6	1,299	3.4	1,461	3.8
Brother/Sister	3,829	5.0	2,098	5.5	1,731	4.5
Step child	484	0.6	232	0.6	252	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	208	0.3	91	0.2	117	0.3
Other relative	7,635	10.0	3,539	9.2	4,096	10.7
Non-relative	3,857	5.0	2,127	5.5	1,730	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

Marital status varies greatly across the Municipality as shown in Table 3.4; however those who have never married dominate persons aged 12 years and older with a percentage of 46.7 percent. The proportion of those married constitute 39.7 percent, those who are living together constitute 6.8 percent, while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute less than a tenth (6.6%); they are the separated (1.9%), divorced (2.4%) and widowed (2.3%) as illustrated in Table 3.4.

A high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (94.8%), 15-19 years (94.1%), and 20-24 (78.6.8%) have never married as shown in Table 3.4. This is because of schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. The constitution of Ghana is being breached as 4.5 percent of children aged 12-14 years is married. These children are supposed to be in school.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	57,754	100.0	46.7	6.8	39.7	1.9	2.4	2.3
12-14	4,123	100.0	94.8	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,777	100.0	94.1	1.7	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	9,268	100.0	78.6	7.3	13.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	10,043	100.0	54.3	11.0	32.4	1.3	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	8,055	100.0	28.7	11.0	55.4	2.3	2.2	0.4
35 - 39	5,828	100.0	15.2	8.9	68.4	3.2	3.4	0.9
40 - 44	4,159	100.0	8.6	7.2	72.6	4.5	5.0	2.1
45 - 49	2,901	100.0	6.1	5.0	74.1	3.8	7.1	3.9
50 - 54	2,204	100.0	2.8	3.1	76.5	4.5	7.2	5.9
55 - 59	1,435	100.0	2.4	2.3	71.7	4.1	8.4	11.0
60 - 64	1,090	100.0	2.5	1.8	68.9	3.8	7.2	15.8
65+	1,871	100.0	6.3	2.4	50.3	3.4	6.4	31.3
Male								
Total	29,130	100.0	50.8	6.8	39.1	1.3	1.4	0.6
12-14	1,948	100.0	94.0	0.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,105	100.0	96.1	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,535	100.0	90.3	4.2	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	4,959	100.0	67.4	9.9	21.7	0.6	0.3	0.0
30 - 34	4,239	100.0	35.6	12.2	49.5	1.5	1.0	0.2
35 - 39	3,180	100.0	18.5	10.0	67.0	2.2	1.9	0.2
40 - 44	2,296	100.0	9.5	8.8	75.2	3.2	2.8	0.5
45 - 49	1,559	100.0	6.9	6.2	78.5	2.2	4.6	1.5
50 - 54	1,161	100.0	2.6	4.2	85.8	2.2	3.9	1.4
55 - 59	751	100.0	2.8	3.3	82.2	3.2	5.5	3.1
60 - 64	555	100.0	1.4	2.5	86.3	3.4	3.1	3.2
65+	842	100.0	6.7	3.4	72.9	2.9	5.1	9.0
Female								
Total	28,624	100.0	42.6	6.9	40.4	2.6	3.5	4.1
12-14	2,175	100.0	95.4	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,672	100.0	92.3	2.5	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,733	100.0	67.5	10.4	20.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	5,084	100.0	41.5	12.0	42.7	2.0	1.5	0.2
30 - 34	3,816	100.0	21.0	9.7	62.0	3.1	3.5	0.7
35 - 39	2,648	100.0	11.1	7.5	70.1	4.3	5.2	1.8
40 - 44	1,863	100.0	7.4	5.3	69.4	6.2	7.7	4.1
45 - 49	1,342	100.0	5.2	3.5	69.0	5.5	10.1	6.7
50 - 54	1,043	100.0	3.0	1.9	66.3	7.1	10.9	10.8
55 - 59	684	100.0	2.0	1.2	60.2	5.1	11.7	19.7
60 - 64	535	100.0	3.6	1.1	50.8	4.1	11.6	28.8
65+	1,029	100.0	6.0	1.5	31.8	3.9	7.4	49.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The marital status by sex and level of education is presented in Table 3.5 which indicates that the highest percentage of the residents with the various category of marital status have basic school as the highest level of educational level attained. Approximately, 64.6 percent of those in consensual union have basic school as their highest educational level attained, 24.7 percent of never married population have secondary school as highest educational level, while 26.5 percent of married persons have tertiary school as highest educational level.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No. Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	57,754	100.0	8.2	51.3	19.5	4.4	6.7	9.9
Never married	26,991	100.0	4.4	52.4	24.7	3.1	6.3	9.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,946	100.0	9.9	64.6	15.5	4.4	3.0	2.6
Married	22,953	100.0	9.9	48.0	15.6	5.9	7.8	12.8
Separated	1,114	100.0	14.1	55.7	13.9	5.0	7.5	3.8
Divorced	1,402	100.0	15.9	54.1	11.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Widowed	1,348	100.0	36.9	39.5	7.1	4.4	8.5	3.6
Male								
Total	29,130	100.0	5.0	50.0	21.5	4.5	7.2	11.8
Never married	14,791	100.0	3.7	51.4	25.6	3.0	6.6	9.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,972	100.0	5.1	63.9	18.3	5.4	4.0	3.4
Married	11,392	100.0	6.0	46.0	17.2	6.2	8.4	16.2
Separated	376	100.0	8.8	54.5	14.9	5.9	10.9	5.1
Divorced	414	100.0	11.4	49.0	16.4	6.8	7.0	9.4
Widowed	185	100.0	18.4	41.1	14.1	6.5	9.2	10.8
Female								
Total	28,624	100.0	11.5	52.5	17.5	4.3	6.3	7.9
Never married	12,200	100.0	5.3	53.6	23.6	3.2	5.9	8.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,974	100.0	14.8	65.2	12.8	3.3	2.1	1.7
Married	11,561	100.0	13.8	50.1	14.0	5.6	7.2	9.4
Separated	738	100.0	16.8	56.4	13.4	4.6	5.7	3.1
Divorced	988	100.0	17.8	56.3	9.1	6.2	6.1	4.6
Widowed	1,163	100.0	39.9	39.2	6.0	4.0	8.3	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The marital status by sex and economic activity status is presented in Table 3.6. About 63.0 percent of the marriageable population are employed, 6.1 percent are unemployed and 30.9 percent are economically not active. Very high proportions (about 80.0 percent) of the married (81.1%) and those in informal union (79.5%) are employed. Relatively low proportion (8.5%) of the population in informal union are unemployed while the widowed (50.5%) and the never married (47.9%) are more likely than others to be economically not active. Males who are in informal union (90.1%) are more likely than their female counterparts (69.0%) to be employed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	57,754	100.0	36,380	63.0	3,529	6.10	17,845	30.9
Never married	26,991	100.0	12,045	44.6	2,024	7.50	12,922	47.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,946	100.0	3,139	79.5	337	8.50	470	11.9
Married	22,953	100.0	18,615	81.1	988	4.30	3,350	14.6
Separated	1,114	100.0	865	77.6	75	6.70	174	15.6
Divorced	1,402	100.0	1,085	77.4	69	4.90	248	17.7
Widowed	1,348	100.0	631	46.8	36	2.70	681	50.5
Male								
Total	29,130	100.0	19,784	67.9	1,618	5.60	7,728	26.5
Never married	14,791	100.0	7,318	49.5	1,137	7.70	6,336	42.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,972	100.0	1,776	90.1	99	5.00	97	4.9
Married	11,392	100.0	9,946	87.3	326	2.90	1,120	9.8
Separated	376	100.0	311	82.7	24	6.40	41	10.9
Divorced	414	100.0	327	79.0	26	6.30	61	14.7
Widowed	185	100.0	106	57.3	6	3.20	73	39.5
Female								
Total	28,624	100.0	16,596	58.0	1,911	6.70	10,117	35.3
Never married	12,200	100.0	4,727	38.7	887	7.30	6,586	54.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,974	100.0	1,363	69.0	238	12.10	373	18.9
Married	11,561	100.0	8,669	75.0	662	5.70	2,230	19.3
Separated	738	100.0	554	75.1	51	6.90	133	18.0
Divorced	988	100.0	758	76.7	43	4.40	187	18.9
Widowed	1,163	100.0	525	45.1	30	2.60	608	52.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Adentan Municipality as shown in Table 3.7 shows that, persons of Ghanaian by birth (92.8%) constitute the largest proportion of the population. Ghanaians with dual citizenship constitutes a very small percentage (3.2%) and the percentage that is Ghanaians by naturalization is still lower (0.9%). About 3.1 percent of the population is non-Ghanaians. There are more male non-Ghanaians (3.6%) than female non-Ghanaians (2.7%) in the Municipality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	78,215	39,366	38,849	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	72,552	36,348	36,204	92.8	92.3	93.2
Dual Nationality	2,506	1,246	1,260	3.2	3.2	3.2
Ghana by naturalisation	711	360	351	0.9	0.9	0.9
ECOWAS	1,740	1,055	685	2.2	2.7	1.8
African, other than ECOWAS	317	154	163	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	389	203	186	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipality, with 85.3 percent of the population indicating affiliation to it (Table 3.8). More than two-fifth (43.2%) of the population belongs to the Pentecostal/charismatic faith. Adherents to Islamic religion constitute 11.2 percent and 2.3 percent of the population has no religion. Again, 86.3 percent of the total female population and 83.8 percent of males are adherents to Christianity.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

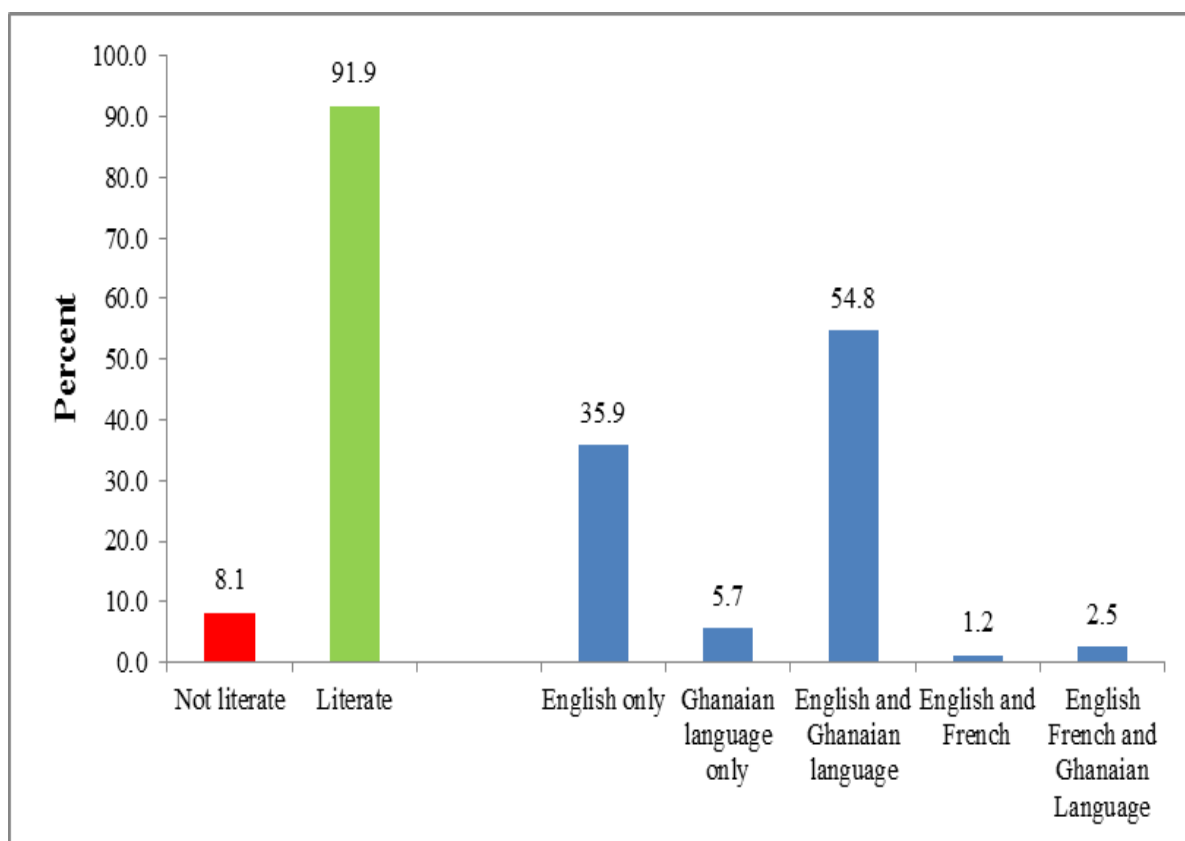
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,215	100.0	39,366	100.0	38,849	100.0
No Religion	1,770	2.3	1,264	3.2	506	1.3
Catholic	7,354	9.4	3,791	9.6	3,563	9.2
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	17,256	22.1	8,683	22.1	8,573	22.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	33,814	43.2	16,350	41.5	17,464	45.0
Other Christians	8,324	10.6	4,190	10.6	4,134	10.6
Islam	8,755	11.2	4,582	11.6	4,173	10.7
Traditionalist	183	0.2	114	0.3	69	0.2
Other	759	1.0	392	1.0	367	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and education

Education serves as the backbone of development in every geographical area. Any nation that has illiterate human resource suffers greatly in the attempt to develop. The literacy rate of the Municipality is presented in Figure 3.1. It is observed that an overwhelming proportion (91.9%) of the population 11 years and older are literate in in one language or another. Of the literate population, more than half (54.8%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The percentage of those who are literate in English only (35.9%) is higher than that for Ghanaian language only (5.7%). The proportion literate in French (3.7%) is the lowest percentage in the Municipality.

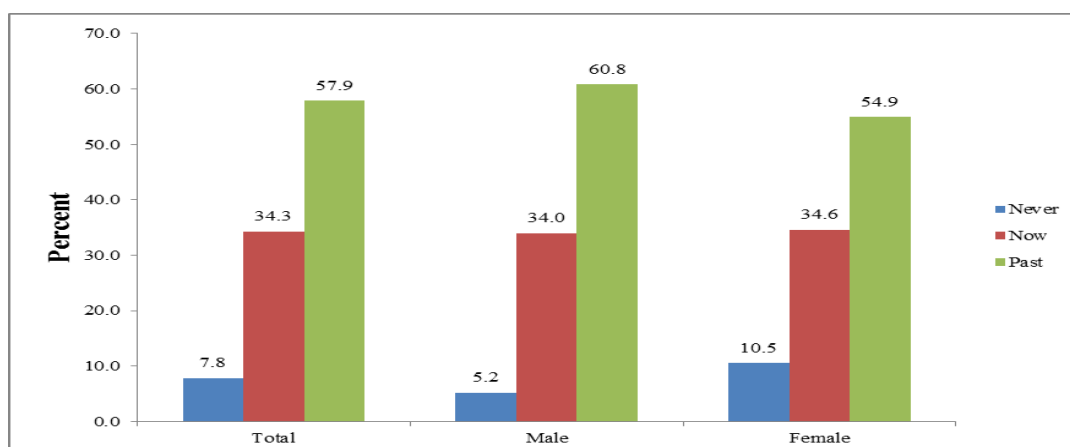
Figure 3.1: Literacy status of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows that less than 10 percent (7.8%) of the population in the Municipality have never attended school. Nearly 60 percent (57.9%) of the population have attended school in the past, while 34.3 percent are attending now. More females (10.5%) than males (5.2%) have never attended. On the other hand, higher proportions of males (94.8%) than females (89.5%) have ever attended school.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows that 71.4 percent of the population 3 years and older are attending basic education comprising kindergarten (13.8%) primary (40.7%), and JSS/JHS (16.9%). About 9.3 percent of the populations are attending higher education beyond the secondary school

level with tertiary level raking 8 percent. About seventy percent of males comprising of nursery kindergarten (13.7%) primary (40.1%), and JSS/JHS (16.4%) are currently at basic schools while 72.5 percent of females comprising of kindergarten (13.8%) primary (41.4%), and JSS/JHS (17.3%) implying girl child education is being encouraged in the Municipality.

Of those who had attended in the past, 29.5 percent (28.3 percent for males and 30.9 percent for females) had attended school in the past. About 10 percent of the male population are acquiring higher education beyond the secondary school level with tertiary level raking 9 percent while female population have 8.7 percent acquiring higher education beyond secondary school level with tertiary level recording 7.1 percent.

Table 3.9: 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			
Total	24,740	100.0	12,332	100.0	12,408	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursery	1,975	8.0	1,017	8.2	958	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	3,402	13.8	1,688	13.7	1,714	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	10,076	40.7	4,942	40.1	5,134	41.4	10.7	8.0	13.8
JSS/JHS	4,170	16.9	2,025	16.4	2,145	17.3	29.5	28.3	30.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	15.8	16.2	15.4
SSS/SHS	2,797	11.3	1,420	11.5	1,377	11.1	15.1	16.2	13.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	5.2	5.7	4.7
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	174	0.7	79	0.6	95	0.8	5.7	5.6	5.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	156	0.6	55	0.4	101	0.8	2.0	1.6	2.6
Tertiary	1,990	8.0	1,106	9.0	884	7.1	15.8	18.3	13.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Data on the economic characteristics of the population in the Municipality is significant for making sustainable interventions in development path of its economy. Again, the economic characteristics serve as development indicators to assess the growth of a settlement's 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 of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

On the average, about 3 out of every 4 persons (74.1%) aged 15 years and older are economically active (67.6 percent are employed and 6.5 percent are unemployed) while about one-quarter (25.9%) are economically not active in the Municipality as portrayed by Table 4.1. Differences exist between the sexes regarding their economic activity status. The proportion of employed males (92.5%) is higher than that of the females (89.7%). On the contrary, the proportions of the economically not active and unemployed females are higher than their male counterparts.

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,631	100.0	27,182	100.0	26,449	100.0
Economically active	39,751	74.1	21,342	78.5	18,409	69.6
<i>Employed</i>	36,239	91.2	19,733	92.5	16,506	89.7
<i>Worked</i>	34,998	96.6	19,267	97.6	15,731	95.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,149	3.2	406	2.1	743	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	92	0.3	60	0.3	32	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,512	8.8	1,609	7.5	1,903	10.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,498	42.7	644	40.0	854	44.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,014	57.3	965	60.0	1,049	55.1
Economically not active	13,880	25.9	5,840	21.5	8,040	30.4
Did home duties (household chore)	3,322	23.9	680	11.6	2,642	32.9
Full time education	7,067	50.9	3,585	61.4	3,482	43.3
Pensioner/Retired	875	6.3	524	9.0	351	4.4
Disabled/Sick	330	2.4	141	2.4	189	2.4
Too old/young	883	6.4	246	4.2	637	7.9
Other	1,403	10.1	664	11.4	739	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age, Table 4.2 indicates that the proportions of the employed population increase with increase in age from 17.2 percent for the 15-19 year age group to 89.0 percent for the 40-44 year age group. It then declines gradually to 32.2 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The proportion of the unemployed population for the 20-24 years age group is the highest (12.1%). It is also observed that the younger age groups and the aged have relatively

high proportions of the economically not active population. The pattern of the activity status for males and females are similar.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,631	100.0	36,239	67.6	3,512	6.5	13,880	25.9
15-19	6,777	100.0	1,169	17.2	254	3.7	5,354	79.0
20-24	9,268	100.0	5,052	54.5	1,121	12.1	3,095	33.4
25-29	10,043	100.0	7,625	75.9	968	9.6	1,450	14.4
30-34	8,055	100.0	6,873	85.3	449	5.6	733	9.1
35-39	5,828	100.0	5,129	88.0	279	4.8	420	7.2
40-44	4,159	100.0	3,703	89.0	155	3.7	301	7.2
45-49	2,901	100.0	2,561	88.3	91	3.1	249	8.6
50-54	2,204	100.0	1,863	84.5	86	3.9	255	11.6
55-59	1,435	100.0	1,102	76.8	40	2.8	293	20.4
60-64	1,090	100.0	559	51.3	47	4.3	484	44.4
65+	1,871	100.0	603	32.2	22	1.2	1,246	66.6
Male								
Total	27,182	100.0	19,733	72.6	1,609	5.9	5,840	21.5
15-19	3,105	100.0	528	17.0	102	3.3	2,475	79.7
20-24	4,535	100.0	2,601	57.4	495	10.9	1,439	31.7
25-29	4,959	100.0	3,959	79.8	434	8.8	566	11.4
30-34	4,239	100.0	3,802	89.7	209	4.9	228	5.4
35-39	3,180	100.0	2,936	92.3	125	3.9	119	3.7
40-44	2,296	100.0	2,134	92.9	81	3.5	81	3.5
45-49	1,559	100.0	1,447	92.8	49	3.1	63	4.0
50-54	1,161	100.0	1,043	89.8	50	4.3	68	5.9
55-59	751	100.0	631	84.0	25	3.3	95	12.6
60-64	555	100.0	312	56.2	25	4.5	218	39.3
65+	842	100.0	340	40.4	14	1.7	488	58.0
Female								
Total	26,449	100.0	16,506	62.4	1,903	7.2	8,040	30.4
15-19	3,672	100.0	641	17.5	152	4.1	2,879	78.4
20-24	4,733	100.0	2,451	51.8	626	13.2	1,656	35.0
25-29	5,084	100.0	3,666	72.1	534	10.5	884	17.4
30-34	3,816	100.0	3,071	80.5	240	6.3	505	13.2
35-39	2,648	100.0	2,193	82.8	154	5.8	301	11.4
40-44	1,863	100.0	1,569	84.2	74	4.0	220	11.8
45-49	1,342	100.0	1,114	83.0	42	3.1	186	13.9
50-54	1,043	100.0	820	78.6	36	3.5	187	17.9
55-59	684	100.0	471	68.9	15	2.2	198	28.9
60-64	535	100.0	247	46.2	22	4.1	266	49.7
65+	1,029	100.0	263	25.6	8	0.8	758	73.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 reveals that, Service and sales workers in the Municipality recorded the highest percentage of 31.8 percent followed by Craft and related trades workers (25.4%). Females are more likely than males to be engaged in Service and sales work (51.5%) whereas males are more likely than females to be engaged as Craft and related trades workers (34.8%). These two leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise

and high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which require high skills and long years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians accounted for 23.3 percent of the labour force. The proportion of males in the various occupational categories is higher than that of females, the only exceptions being service and sales workers, clerical support workers and elementary occupations.

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	36,239	100.0	19,733	100.0	16,506	100.0
Managers	2,441	6.7	1,403	7.1	1,038	6.3
Professionals	3,453	9.5	2,096	10.6	1,357	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1,396	3.9	1,094	5.5	302	1.8
Clerical support workers	1,151	3.2	487	2.5	664	4.0
Service and sales workers	11,522	31.8	3,029	15.3	8,493	51.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,059	2.9	598	3.0	461	2.8
Craft and related trades workers	9,219	25.4	6,865	34.8	2,354	14.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,847	7.9	2,780	14.1	67	0.4
Elementary occupations	3,065	8.5	1,320	6.7	1,745	10.6
Other occupations	86	0.2	61	0.3	25	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, constitute the largest industry, employing about one-quarter (24.8%) of the workforce aged 15 years and older as depicted in Table 4.4. Other major industries include Manufacturing (13.3%), Construction (12.8%) and Accommodation and food service activities (7.5%). Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies constituted the least percentage (0.2 %) of the employed of the workforce aged 15 years and above. The largest proportions of males are employed in the Construction sector (23.0%) while the least are employed in the activities of extraterritorial organizations category (0.3 %). Regarding the female population, the largest percentage (36.1 %) is employed in the Wholesale and retail industry and the least is employed in the Mining and quarrying, and electricity gas stream and air conditioning (0.1%).

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	36,239	100.0	19,733	100.0	16,506	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,280	3.5	762	3.9	518	3.1
Mining and quarrying	115	0.3	94	0.5	21	0.1
Manufacturing	4,802	13.3	2,392	12.1	2,410	14.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	105	0.3	85	0.4	20	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	274	0.8	184	0.9	90	0.5
Construction	4,628	12.8	4,531	23.0	97	0.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,992	24.8	3,029	15.3	5,963	36.1
Transportation and storage	2,376	6.6	2,198	11.1	178	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,711	7.5	432	2.2	2,279	13.8
Information and communication	562	1.6	388	2.0	174	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	920	2.5	513	2.6	407	2.5
Real estate activities	344	0.9	317	1.6	27	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	873	2.4	606	3.1	267	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	796	2.2	649	3.3	147	0.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	933	2.6	616	3.1	317	1.9
Education	1,794	5.0	874	4.4	920	5.6
Human health and social work activities	644	1.8	266	1.3	378	2.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	310	0.9	267	1.4	43	0.3
Other service activities	2,581	7.1	983	5.0	1,598	9.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,110	3.1	483	2.4	627	3.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	89	0.2	64	0.3	25	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 show that two-fifth (40.5%) of the workforce is self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportions for females and males are 53.1 percent and 29.9 percent respectively. This confirms the observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the Municipality.

Table 4.5 also shows that, self-employed with employees accounted for 9 percent of the employed population. The proportion of males who were self-employed with employees is 9.8 percent while that of females was 8.1 percent. The proportion of employed people who were employees was 38.5 percent. A far higher proportion of males (47.6%) were employees as compared with females (27.6%). Contributing family workers comprised 2 percent while apprentices were 3.8 percent.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,239	100.0	19,733	100.0	16,506	100.0
Employee	13,949	38.5	9,389	47.6	4,560	27.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,662	40.5	5,899	29.9	8,763	53.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,271	9.0	1,931	9.8	1,340	8.1
Casual worker	1,487	4.1	1,211	6.1	276	1.7
Contributing family worker	731	2.0	240	1.2	491	3.0
Apprentice	1,363	3.8	762	3.9	601	3.6
Domestic employee (House-help)	701	1.9	250	1.3	451	2.7
Other	75	0.2	51	0.3	24	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector (69.8%) was the largest employer in the Municipality. This could be due to low levels of educational and professional training of the employed population. The private informal sector does not require high levels of formal education.

The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 77.9 percent while that of males is 63.0 percent. Among the workforce, 21.0 percent was employed in the private formal sector while the public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed only 7.5 percent of the total employed population. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 8.3 percent and 6.6 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

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	36,239	100.0	19,733	100.0	16,506	100.0
Public (Government)	2,716	7.5	1,631	8.3	1,085	6.6
Private Formal	7,599	21.0	5,229	26.5	2,370	14.4
Private Informal	25,296	69.8	12,440	63.0	12,856	77.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	56	0.2	39	0.2	17	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	458	1.3	322	1.6	136	0.8
Other International Organisations	114	0.3	72	0.4	42	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning are now based on information and technology. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census therefore collected information on various aspects of ICT facility, access, ownership and use in Ghana. This chapter is on these ICT areas in the Adentan Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet

Cellular phone is the most widely used telecommunication tool in the Municipality. Table 5.1 shows that 79.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality. More males (83.7%) than females (74.3%) aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,754	100.0	45,631	79.0	12,947	22.4
Male	29,130	100.0	24,372	83.7	7,727	26.5
Female	28,624	100.0	21,259	74.3	5,220	18.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. As can be seen from Table 5.1, 22.4 percent of population 12 years and older used internet. It is observed that 26.5 percent of males and 18.2 percent of females used the internet. Generally, the proportion of the population using internet facility is quite low. The relatively low levels of education in the Municipality may explain this.

5.3 Household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop/ Laptop computers

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. For the Municipality as a whole, only one-fifth (20.8%) of households owned a desktop/laptop computer as depicted by Table 5.2. Male-headed households (21.9%) are more likely than female-headed households (17.9%) to own computers.

Despite the relatively widespread of mobile phones and internet, fixed telephone lines still remain important. Table 5.2 further shows that only 6.6 percent of all households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. A relatively higher proportion of male-headed households (6.6%) than the female-headed households (6.4%) have fixed telephone lines.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines by sex of household head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,478	100.0	4,256	20.8	1,345	6.6
Male-headed	14,640	100.0	3,213	21.9	973	6.6
Female-headed	5,838	100.0	1,043	17.9	372	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability has generally been slurred in the Municipality, especially in the rural settings. Children with disability are usually not offered the same opportunity for development resulting in parents ostracizing them from the eyes of the public. Persons with Disability (PWDs) would not usually be allowed to participate in some social activities. The key areas of disability discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability, disability and activity, and disability type by literacy and education.

6.2 Population with disability

The number of persons with disability constitutes 1.3 percent of the total population as illustrated in Table 6.1. Again, the sex composition of the population with disability indicates that the same proportions (1.3%) of males and females are the same.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	78,215	100.0	39,366	100.0	38,849	100.0
Without disability	77,230	98.7	38,873	98.7	38,357	98.7
With disability	985	1.3	493	1.3	492	1.3
Sight	345	35.0	156	31.6	189	38.4
Hearing	90	9.1	50	10.1	40	8.1
Speech	150	15.2	95	19.3	55	11.2
Physical	287	29.1	158	32.0	129	26.2
Intellect	179	18.2	79	16.0	100	20.3
Emotion	136	13.8	79	16.0	57	11.6
Other	106	10.8	55	11.2	51	10.4
Urban						
Total	49,995	100.0	24,840	100.0	25,155	100.0
Without disability	49,333	98.7	24,515	98.7	24,818	98.7
With disability	662	1.3	325	1.3	337	1.3
Sight	222	33.5	105	32.3	117	34.7
Hearing	54	8.2	33	10.2	21	6.2
Speech	79	11.9	51	15.7	28	8.3
Physical	182	27.5	99	30.5	83	24.6
Intellect	135	20.4	53	16.3	82	24.3
Emotion	91	13.7	57	17.5	34	10.1
Other	65	9.8	34	10.5	31	9.2

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	28,220	100.0	14,526	100.0	13,694	100.0
Without disability	27,897	98.9	14,358	98.8	13,539	98.9
With disability	323	1.1	168	1.2	155	1.1
Sight	123	38.1	51	30.4	72	46.5
Hearing	36	11.1	17	10.1	19	12.3
Speech	71	22.0	44	26.2	27	17.4
Physical	105	32.5	59	35.1	46	29.7
Intellect	44	13.6	26	15.5	18	11.6
Emotion	45	13.9	22	13.1	23	14.8
Other	41	12.7	21	12.5	20	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Table 6.1 further shows that Sight (35.0%) and Physical (29.1%) challenge are the most common types of disability in Adentan Municipality, constituting 64.1 percent. Sight and physical disability is common among the male and female population irrespective of locality of residence. The least reported type is hearing disability constituting 9.1 percent. Disability of sight is the most reported (38.5%) among the female population while physical challenge was the highest (32.0%) among the male population. On the whole, the proportion with disability is higher in the urban areas (1.3%) of the Municipality than in the rural population (1.1%).

6.4 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows that, more than half (51.0%) of PWDs 15 years and older are employed and 4.7 percent are unemployed in the Municipality. The economically not active PWDs constitute 44.3 percent. Persons with Emotional difficulty (59.6%) and Sight disability (54.6%) have the highest proportions of the employed persons. On the other hand, those with Physical (66.5%) and Speech (51.6%) challenges have the highest proportions of the economically not active PWDs (Table 6.2).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,631	100.0	36,239	67.6	3,512	6.5	13,880	25.9
No disability	52,802	100.0	35,816	67.8	3,473	6.6	13,513	25.6
With a disability	829	100.0	423	51.0	39	4.7	367	44.3
Sight	304	100.0	166	54.6	16	5.3	122	40.1
Hearing	70	100.0	35	50.0	3	4.3	32	45.7
Speech	95	100.0	43	45.3	3	3.2	49	51.6
Physical	239	100.0	73	30.5	7	2.9	159	66.5
Intellectual	123	100.0	60	48.8	7	5.7	56	45.5
Emotional	109	100.0	65	59.6	4	3.7	40	36.7
Other	88	100.0	41	46.6	6	6.8	41	46.6
Male								
Total	27,182	100.0	19,733	72.6	1,609	5.9	5,840	21.5
No disability	26,777	100.0	19,506	72.8	1,594	6.0	5,677	21.2
With a disability	405	100.0	227	56.0	15	3.7	163	40.2
Sight	136	100.0	78	57.4	6	4.4	52	38.2
Hearing	38	100.0	26	68.4	0	0.0	12	31.6
Speech	63	100.0	31	49.2	3	4.8	29	46.0
Physical	128	100.0	49	38.3	3	2.3	76	59.4
Intellectual	49	100.0	18	36.7	4	8.2	27	55.1
Emotional	62	100.0	39	62.9	3	4.8	20	32.3
Other	45	100.0	26	57.8	2	4.4	17	37.8
Female								
Total	26,449	100.0	16,506	62.4	1,903	7.2	8,040	30.4
No disability	26,025	100.0	16,310	62.7	1,879	7.2	7,836	30.1
With a disability	424	100.0	196	46.2	24	5.7	204	48.1
Sight	168	100.0	88	52.4	10	6.0	70	41.7
Hearing	32	100.0	9	28.1	3	9.4	20	62.5
Speech	32	100.0	12	37.5	0	0.0	20	62.5
Physical	111	100.0	24	21.6	4	3.6	83	74.8
Intellectual	74	100.0	42	56.8	3	4.1	29	39.2
Emotional	47	100.0	26	55.3	1	2.1	20	42.6
Other	43	100.0	15	34.9	4	9.3	24	55.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Males with disability (56.0%) are more likely than their female counterparts (46.2%) to be employed. On the other hand, females with disability are more likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed and economically not active (Table 6.2).

6.5 Disability and Level of Education

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability. Table 6.3 indicates the population three years and older with disability. Those who have never attended school constitute 22.2 percent, those with basic education constitute 43.4 percent and those with higher education constitute 31.5 percent. Again, Table 6.3 reveals that, relatively high proportion (43.5%) of persons with intellectual challenge had never attended school, followed by those with hearing (23.5%) and speech (21.0%) disabilities. Furthermore, 39.9 percent of persons with sight disability had secondary or higher education.

Table 6.3: Persons 3 years and older with disability by educational level and sex

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	72,043	5,619	5,377	37,642	23,405	100.0	7.8	7.5	52.2	32.5
No disability	71,103	5,410	5,350	37,234	23,109	100.0	7.6	7.5	52.4	32.5
With a disability	940	209	27	408	296	100.0	22.2	2.9	43.4	31.5
Sight	336	47	11	145	133	100.0	14.0	3.3	43.2	39.6
Hearing	85	20	2	46	17	100.0	23.5	2.4	54.1	20.0
Speech	124	26	6	47	45	100.0	21.0	4.8	37.9	36.3
Physical	261	69	3	104	85	100.0	26.4	1.1	39.8	32.6
Intellectual	154	67	7	49	31	100.0	43.5	4.5	31.8	20.1
Emotional	129	20	2	65	42	100.0	15.5	1.6	50.4	32.6
Other	103	14	2	58	29	100.0	13.6	1.9	56.3	28.2
Male										
Total	36,228	1,873	2,705	18,540	13,110	100.0	5.2	7.5	51.2	36.2
No disability	35,757	1,799	2,693	18,325	12,940	100.0	5.0	7.5	51.2	36.2
With a disability	471	74	12	215	170	100.0	15.7	2.5	45.6	36.1
Sight	154	14	5	72	63	100.0	9.1	3.2	46.8	40.9
Hearing	47	11	2	26	8	100.0	23.4	4.3	55.3	17.0
Speech	82	18	3	30	31	100.0	22.0	3.7	36.6	37.8
Physical	145	24	2	61	58	100.0	16.6	1.4	42.1	40.0
Intellectual	66	21	2	20	23	100.0	31.8	3.0	30.3	34.8
Emotional	77	8	1	41	27	100.0	10.4	1.3	53.2	35.1
Other	53	8	0	29	16	100.0	15.1	0.0	54.7	30.2
Female										
Total	35,815	3,746	2,672	19,102	10,295	100.0	10.5	7.5	53.3	28.7
No disability	35,346	3,611	2,657	18,909	10,169	100.0	10.2	7.5	53.5	28.8
With a disability	469	135	15	193	126	100.0	28.8	3.2	41.2	26.9
Sight	182	33	6	73	70	100.0	18.1	3.3	40.1	38.5
Hearing	38	9	0	20	9	100.0	23.7	0.0	52.6	23.7
Speech	42	8	3	17	14	100.0	19.0	7.1	40.5	33.3
Physical	116	45	1	43	27	100.0	38.8	0.9	37.1	23.3
Intellectual	88	46	5	29	8	100.0	52.3	5.7	33.0	9.1
Emotional	52	12	1	24	15	100.0	23.1	1.9	46.2	28.8
Other	50	6	2	29	13	100.0	12.0	4.0	58.0	26.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy of Ghana. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

The census data analyzed in this chapter on agricultural activities include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban), types of crops cultivated, tree planting, rearing of livestock and breeding of fish.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households in agriculture. Less than a tenth (7.1%) of all the households in the Municipality is engaged in agriculture. The percentage of households that are engaged in agriculture is slightly higher in urban areas (7.2%) than in rural areas (6.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,478	100.0	12,978	100.0	7,500	100.0
Households engaged in						
Agriculture	1,453	7.1	938	7.2	515	6.9
Crop Farming	1,292	88.9	842	89.8	450	87.4
Tree Planting	35	2.4	29	3.1	6	1.2
Livestock Rearing	325	22.4	189	20.1	136	26.4
Fish Farming	8	0.6	4	0.4	4	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 indicates that crop farming is the commonest (88.9%) type of agricultural activity among the households engaged in agriculture, followed by livestock rearing (22.4%) and tree planting (2.4%). Fish farming is the least important (0.6%) agricultural activity undertaken by agricultural households in the Municipality. The percentage of the agricultural households that are engaged in livestock rearing is higher in rural areas (26.4%) than in urban areas (20.1). However, the proportion of the agricultural households that are engaged in tree planting is higher in urban areas (3.1%) than in rural areas (1.2%).

7.3 Types of Livestock Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows that chicken (57.3%) is the most reared animal by households in the Municipality. Other types of animals reared by households are goat (25.2%) and sheep (7.7%). The average animal per keeper in the Municipality is 12.2.

Table 7.2: Size of households by number of animals and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	127,381	100.0	10,413	100.0	12.2
Beehives	6	0.0	2	0.0	3.0
Cattle	636	0.5	50	0.5	12.7
Chicken	72,954	57.3	4,306	41.4	16.9
Dove	802	0.6	52	0.5	15.4
Duck	1,209	0.9	96	0.9	12.6
Goat	32,057	25.2	4,075	39.1	7.9
Grass-cutter	554	0.4	42	0.4	13.2
Guinea fowl	903	0.7	46	0.4	19.6
Ostrich	265	0.2	17	0.2	15.6
Pig	1,203	0.9	115	1.1	10.5
Rabbit	480	0.4	27	0.3	17.8
Sheep	9,791	7.7	1,326	12.7	7.4
Silk worm	92	0.1	15	0.1	6.1
Snail	366	0.3	14	0.1	26.1
Turkey	340	0.3	35	0.3	9.7
Other	654	0.5	164	1.6	4.0
Fish farming	4,989	3.9	28	0.3	178.2
Inland fishing	50	0.0	1	0.0	50.0
Marine fishing	30	0.0	2	0.0	15.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of questions on housing into the 2000 round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Adentan Municipality in 2010. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use, among others.

8.2 Housing stock

The total stock of houses in the Adentan Municipality recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 13,669 (Table 8.1.). The urban areas have a higher proportion of the houses (59.9%) than the rural areas (40.1%). Again, the urban areas recorded a higher proportion of households (63.4%) than the rural areas (36.6%). The average number of households per house was (1.5) for the Municipality, with the urban areas having a slightly higher rate of (1.6) than the rural areas (1.4). Also the average household size was 3.7 for the Municipality, with an urban average of 3.8 and a slightly lower rural average of 3.7. Population per house recorded for the Municipality was 5.6, with a higher urban rate of 6.0 and a lower rural proportion of 5.0.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	78,215	49,995	28,220
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	76,601	49,055	27,546
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	13,669	8,186	5,483
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	12,978	7,500
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
Population per house	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.0	5.0
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 indicates that 31.1 of households in the Municipality occupy Separate houses and 30.7 percent of households occupy compound houses. Improvised homes (13.9%) and uncompleted buildings (10.9%) provide dwellings for about a quarter of households in the Municipality. Semi-detached houses (7.9) and flat/apartment (3.6) form a little over a tenth of all the dwelling units.

As shown in Table 8.2, the percentage of male-headed households occupying separate housing units is higher (31.9%) than that of female-headed households (29.15%). The proportion of male-headed households that occupy compound houses is lower (30.0%) than that of female-headed households (32.5%). A slightly lower proportion of female-headed households (13.5%) occupy improvised homes compared to that of the male-headed households (14.9%) in the Municipality while male-headed households recorded had higher occupancy rate of uncompleted buildings (10.9%) compared to female-headed households (8.4%).

Table 8.2 further shows that in the rural areas of the Municipality, the percentage of houses that are separate houses (33.4%) is higher than that in urban areas (29.7%). The proportion of households in urban areas (33.3%) that are compound houses is higher than in rural areas (26.3%). Improvised homes and uncompleted buildings are occupied by higher proportions of the rural households (17.5% and 11.8% respectively) than urban households (11.4% and 9.5% respectively).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	6,360	31.1	31.9	29.1	29.7	33.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	1,685	8.2	7.9	8.9	9.0	6.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	783	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.8	2.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	6,294	30.7	30.0	32.5	33.3	26.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	110	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	12	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tent	10,343	2,284	41	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	2,844	13.9	13.5	14.9	11.8	17.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	193	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	2,088	10.2	10.9	8.4	9.5	11.4
Other	9,846	3,331	68	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 indicates that private individuals that are not household members own 44.9 percent of all the dwelling units in the Municipality. The second commonest type of ownership is household members (38.9%) while ownership by relatives who are not household members (9.6%) comes third. Other types of ownership constitute small percentages. Higher proportions of male-headed households and those in urban areas occupy dwellings that are owned by private individuals. Also more Private individual household members recorded higher ownership of dwelling units in the urban areas (46.1%) than their female counterparts in the rural areas (42.7%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	7,973	38.9	38.0	41.3	39.1	38.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	134	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	1,973	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	9,185	44.9	45.0	44.5	46.1	42.7
Private employer	83,610	20,667	781	3.8	4.5	2.1	2.9	5.4
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	120	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	227	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1
Other	24,000	7,072	85	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

The main material for outer wall of dwellings in the Municipality is cement and concrete (82.8%). The percentage of dwellings with such walls is 85.2 percent in urban areas compared with 78.8 percent in rural areas (Table 8.4). There is also the use of wood (13.9%) for outer walls; however it is used by a higher percentage of households in the rural areas (17.7%) than in urban areas (12.0%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	22,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	336	1.5	1.1	2.2
Wood	200,594	110,736	3,079	13.9	12.0	17.1
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	166	0.7	0.7	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,692	35	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	18,330	82.8	85.2	78.8
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	11	0.0	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	110	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main material for floor in the floor of dwelling units in Municipality is cement and concrete (61.6%). The percentage of dwellings with such floors exceeds 60 percent in both urban and rural areas (Table 8.5). There is also the use of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles for floors by a tenth (10.1%) of households in both urban and rural areas. Wood is used by a higher percentage of dwellings in rural areas (13.5%) than urban areas (7.5%). However earth/mud is used by a higher percentage in the urban areas (11.3%) than in the rural areas (3.7%).

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

Material for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	20,478	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	1,738	1,738	8.5	11.3	3.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	12,614	12,614	61.6	61.8	61.2
Stone	32,817	71	71	0.3	0.3	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	61	61	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wood	52,856	1,987	1,987	9.7	7.5	13.5
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,019	1,019	5.0	3.9	6.8
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,069	2,069	10.1	10.0	10.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	845	845	4.1	4.5	3.5
Other	15,567	74	74	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Metal sheet (63.6%) is the main material used for roofing in the Municipality (Table 8.6). The percentage of dwellings with such roofs exceeds 60 percent in both urban and rural areas. The use of asbestos is reported by one-fifth (20.0%) of households (21.4% in the urban areas and 17.8% in rural areas). Use of roofing tile is more in rural areas (12.2%) than in urban areas (8.1%).

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

Main roofing materials	Total		District			
	country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	22,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	235	1.1	1.2	0.8
Wood	45,547	8,895	132	0.6	0.5	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	14,083	63.6	63.8	63.3
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	4,432	20.0	21.4	17.8
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	832	3.8	3.8	3.8
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	2,141	9.7	8.1	12.2
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	107	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	35,935	7,744	137	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of rooms in occupied housing units in the Municipality. Nearly 60 percent (58.4%) and one-fifth (20.9%) of all households occupy single rooms and two rooms respectively in the Municipality. On the whole, single rooms constitute the highest percentage (89.6%) of all the types of rooms occupied in housing units by single households. The proportion of households that occupy single rooms declines with increase in household size. Households with 10 members or more recorded the least occupancy in single room (7.0%) but recorded (1.1%) occupancy of 9 rooms or more dwelling units.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,478	100.0	58.4	20.9	9.0	6.2	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
1	4,173	100.0	89.6	5.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	3,449	100.0	74.7	17.1	4.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	3,168	100.0	64.6	21.2	7.9	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
4	2,981	100.0	54.1	26.9	9.1	5.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
5	2,492	100.0	41.4	31.5	13.6	8.2	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
6	1,658	100.0	31.7	32.0	16.0	11.5	5.1	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
7	1,055	100.0	23.3	29.2	18.8	16.4	7.2	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.4
8	605	100.0	16.2	29.3	18.2	19.0	9.6	4.8	1.8	1.0	0.2
9	372	100.0	12.1	25.5	19.9	15.9	13.4	7.0	3.2	1.3	1.6
10+	525	100.0	7.0	17.9	18.9	22.9	15.6	9.9	4.0	2.7	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Table 8.8 shows the main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality. Electricity (mains) is the major source of lighting for 71.7 percent of households, followed by flash light/touch (12.1%), kerosene lamp (9.3%) and candle (4.8%). A higher percentage of rural households use flash light/touch (15.0%) than those in urban areas (10.4%). The percentage of households depending on kerosene lamps is also higher in the rural areas (11.0%) than urban areas (8.2%).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	14,681	71.7	74.8	66.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	216	1.1	1.1	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	1,896	9.3	8.2	11.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Candle	41,214	19,251	978	4.8	4.3	5.6
Flashlight/torch	858,651	39,942	2,475	12.1	10.4	15.0
Firewood	13,241	1,036	38	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	113	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows that the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality are Gas (47.2%) and Charcoal (40.1%). Wood is also used as source of fuel for 5.0 percent of households in the Municipality. The proportions of households using charcoal and wood are higher in rural areas (41.7% and 6.3% respectively) than in urban areas (39.2% and 4.3% respectively).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	1,238	6.0	5.8	6.4
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	1,033	5.0	4.3	6.3
Gas	996,518	429,464	9,657	47.2	49.1	43.8
Electricity	29,794	9,645	88	0.4	0.4	0.6
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	151	0.7	0.7	0.8
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	8,218	40.1	39.2	41.7
Crop residue	45,292	724	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	57	0.3	0.3	0.3
Animal waste	2,332	919	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	1,509	7.4	7.2	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	7,582	37.0	38.1	35.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	406	2.0	1.9	2.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	246	1.2	1.3	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	302	1.5	1.4	1.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	716	3.5	4.0	2.7
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	4,749	23.2	23.9	22.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	4,807	23.5	21.1	27.7
Other	21,007	5,543	161	0.8	1.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again Table 8.9 shows that 37.0 percent of households have separate rooms exclusively used for cooking. Other households use open space in compound (23.5%) and verandah (23.9%) for cooking. The percentage using verandah is slightly higher in urban areas (23.9%) than rural areas (22.0%). On the other hand, open space in compound is used by a higher percentage in rural areas (27.7%) than urban areas (21.1%) for cooking. Less than one-tenth (7.4%) of households do not have cooking space.

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

Table 8.10 shows that sachet water is the main source of drinking water for more than half (53.6%) of the households in the Municipality, followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (15.4%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (13.4%). A higher proportion of rural households (36.9%) than urban households (21.2%) use pipe-borne water while more urban households (16.3%) than rural households (8.3%) use tanker supply in the Municipality.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	1,646	8.0	6.8	10.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	3,153	15.4	12.0	21.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	715	3.5	2.4	5.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	398	1.9	1.9	1.9
Protected well	321,091	7,167	60	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rain water	39,438	1,833	49	0.2	0.3	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	58	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	612	3.0	2.7	3.6
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	10,984	53.6	56.8	48.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	2,747	13.4	16.3	8.3
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	2,831	13.8	11.6	17.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	4,560	22.3	17.7	30.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	1,149	5.6	4.3	7.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	526	2.6	2.6	2.5
Protected well	465,775	24,489	279	1.4	1.5	1.2
Rain water	39,916	3,538	180	0.9	1.0	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	10,647	52.0	59.8	38.5
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	105	0.5	0.6	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	67	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	34	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	10,302	1,301	31	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As can be seen from Table 8.10, tanker supply/vendor provided water (52.0%) is the most used for other domestic activities in the Municipality and the urban areas (59.8%) recorded a higher percentage of households depending on this source than the rural areas (38.5%). The percentage of households depending on pipe-borne water outside dwelling is higher in rural areas (30.2%) than in urban areas (17.7%). Also a higher percentage of the households use pipe-borne water inside dwelling in rural areas (17.7%) than in urban areas (11.6%).

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows that 36.6 percent of households in the Municipality have their own exclusively bathroom while 23.7 percent of all the households use shared open cubicle. Less than two-fifth (18.6%) of households use separate bathroom shared in the same house with other households. The percentage of households depending on shared open cubicle is higher in rural areas (26.4%) than in urban areas (22.1%).

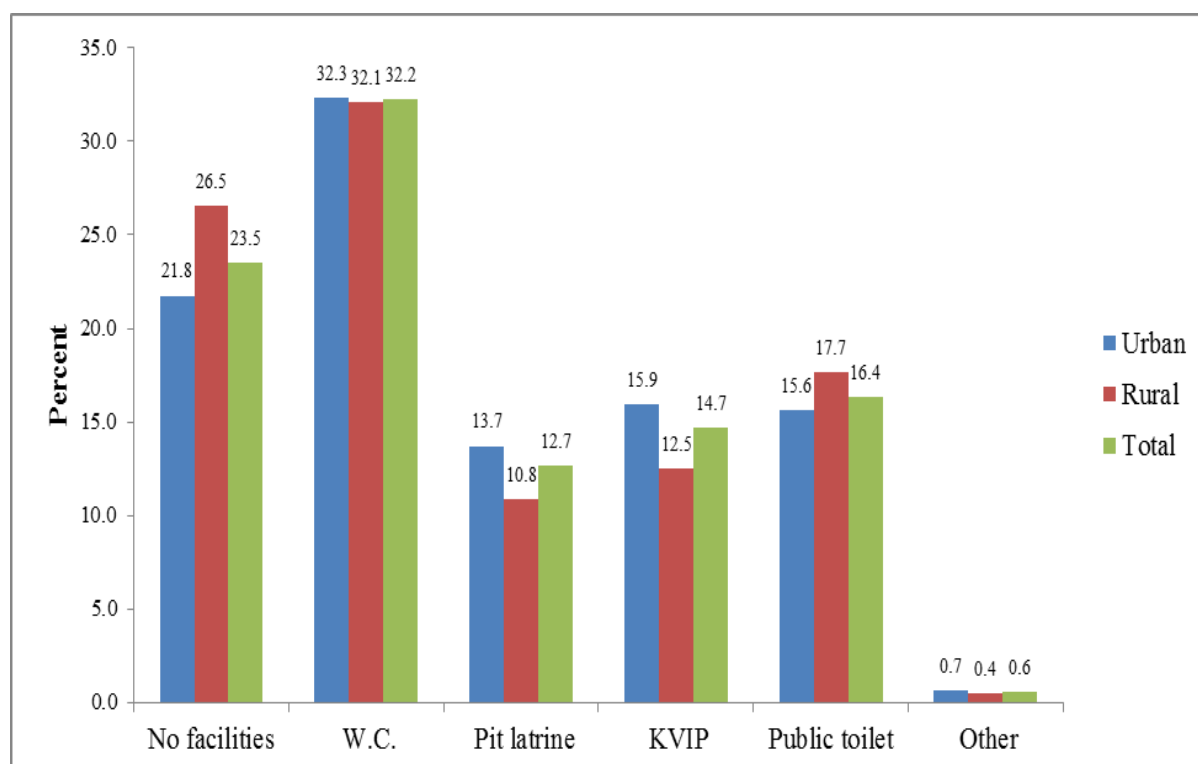
Table 8.11: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural	
			Number	Percent			
Bathing facility used by household							
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	7,436	36.3	37.5	34.3	
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	3,816	18.6	20.7	15.1	
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	1,848	9.0	8.5	10.0	
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	4,854	23.7	22.1	26.4	
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	223	1.1	0.8	1.6	
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	410	2.0	2.1	1.9	
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	1,839	9.0	8.1	10.5	
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,060	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other	16,276	3,030	29	0.1	0.2	0.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows that about one-third (32.2%) of households in the Municipality use WC. and (16.4%) use public toilets. The proportion of households that do not have toilet facilities is higher in rural areas (26.5%) than urban areas (21.8%). Also, more households use public toilets in the rural areas (17.7%) than in the urban areas (15.6%). The percentage of households using WC is about the same in rural and urban areas. About one-fourth (23.5%) of households do not have toilet facilities. The proportion of households without toilet facility is higher in rural households (26.5%) than in urban households (23.5%).

Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the Adentan Municipality. The most common method of solid waste disposal is collection (45.8%). More than one-quarter (27.1%) of households burn their solid waste. It is also observed that 11.3 percent of households dump their solid waste in containers while 10.0 percent of the households dump in open spaces. Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 4.0 percent of the households. The proportion of households dumping waste indiscriminately is higher in rural areas (5.2%) than in urban areas (3.2%).

Table 8.12 further shows that 48.4 percent of households in the Municipality throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses, 15.4 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street and 10.5 percent throw theirs into a soak away. Throwing of liquid waste onto the street is higher in urban areas (17.7%) than rural areas (11.7%). However, throwing of liquid waste onto the compound is higher in rural areas (51.9%) than urban areas (46.3%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	1,646	8.0	6.8	10.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	3,153	15.4	12.0	21.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	715	3.5	2.4	5.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	398	1.9	1.9	1.9
Protected well	321,091	7,167	60	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rain water	39,438	1,833	49	0.2	0.3	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	58	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	612	3.0	2.7	3.6
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	10,984	53.6	56.8	48.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	2,747	13.4	16.3	8.3
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	20,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	2,831	13.8	11.6	17.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	4,560	22.3	17.7	30.2
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Protected well	465,775	24,489	279	1.4	1.5	1.2
Rain water	39,916	3,538	180	0.9	1.0	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	10,647	52.0	59.8	38.5
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	105	0.5	0.6	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	67	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	34	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	10,302	1,301	31	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Adentan Municipality was carved out of Tema Metropolitan Assembly in February 2008 by LI 1888. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service with Adentan as a Municipality. The 2010 PHC collected information on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in the Municipality. This report provides useful statistical information to aid planning and decision making in the Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Demographic characteristics

The Adentan Municipality has population of 78,215 as recorded during the 2010 Housing and Population Census. More than half (50.3%) of the population are males and 49.7 percent are females giving a male-female sex ratio of 101.3 which is the highest in the Greater Accra Region. Again 62.5 percent of the population resides in urban setting while 37.5 percent resides in rural areas. The Municipality has a youthful population. About two-thirds (66.2%) of the total population falls within the working population, 31.4 percent falls within the children's population and 2.4 percent falling within the aged population.

The Adentan Municipality has the lowest number of births (2.2%) in the Greater Accra Region; however the Municipality recorded a fertility rate of 2.73 and a crude birth rate of 26.3 which is the fifth highest in the region. More than three-quarters (75.9%) of the population enumerated in the Municipality was born outside the Greater Accra Region.

Social characteristics

The household structure by sex indicates that nuclear family constitutes 42.6 percent with nuclear households made up of the head, spouse and children constituting the highest with 26.9 percent. Extended family recorded 53.4 percent with extended households made up of the head, spouses, children and heads relatives constituting 20.8 percent. About one-third (35.1%) of members of household are made of children. Adopted or foster child and step child composition of household membership is low, recording 0.3 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

Those who have never married dominate persons aged 12 years and older with a percentage of 46.7 percent. The proportion of those married constitute 39.7 percent, those who are living together constitute 6.8 percent, while those who were in a marital union constitute less than a tenth (6.6%).

The nationality of the population reveals that, persons of Ghanaian origin constitute the largest percentage of the population (92.8%). About 3.1 percent of the population is non-Ghanaians.

About 8 in 10 (85.3%) of the population in the Municipality profess to be Christians. Adherents to Islamic religion constitute 11.2 percent. About two percent (2.3%) of the population do not belong to any religion.

More than half (54.8%) of the total population are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Over 70 percent of the population 3 years and older have had basic education comprising of, kindergarten (13.8%) primary (40.7%), and JSS/JHS (16.9%). About 9.3 percent of the population had had higher education beyond the secondary school level.

Economic characteristics

On the average, three out of four persons (74.1%) aged 15 and older are economically active in the Municipality. Economic activity rate of males (92.5%) is higher than that of females (89.7%).

Service and sales are the dominant occupation in the Municipality recording 31.8 percent. Majority (34.8%) of males find themselves within the craft and related trade workers while 51.5 percent of females are Service and Sales workers. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, constituted the largest industry employing 24.8 percent of the workforce. Majority (23%) of males are employed in the construction sector while females are mostly employed wholesale and retail (36.1%).

Two-fifths (40.5%) of the workforce were self-employed. More females were self-employed (53.1%) than males (29.9%). The proportion of employed people who were employees was 38.5 percent. Relatively large proportions of males (47.6%) were employees as compared with females (27.6%).

The results show that the private informal sector was the largest employer in the Municipality 69.8 percent. The proportions of employed females working in the private informal sector were 77.9 percent while that of males was 63 percent.

Approximately 51.2 percent of married persons are employed, 28 percent are unemployed while 18.8 percent of married couples are economically not active. Nearly 60 percent (57.4%) persons falling in the never married category are unemployed while 33.1 percent find themselves employed in the various sector of the economy.

Information communication technology

Nearly 80 percent of households 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality. It was revealed that, 53.4 percent of males 12 years and older owned mobile phones while females recorded 46.6 percent. Again, 59.7 percent of all households headed by males have internet access while 40.3 percent of households headed by females could access internet in the Municipality.

Less than one-tenth (6.6%) of households own fixed telephone lines of which 72.3 percent are males-headed while 27.7 percent are females. For the Municipality, 20.8 percent of households owned a desktop/laptop computer, 75.5 percent of who are headed by males and 24.5 percent headed by females.

Disability

The number of persons with disability constitutes 1.3 percent of the total population. Sight and physical challenge are the most common types of disability in the Municipality,

constituting 64.1 percent. The least reported type is hearing disability constituting 9.1 percent.

The proportion of disability in the urban (1.3%) areas of the Municipality is slightly higher than the proportion in rural areas (1.1%). Educational status is generally low in the population with disability.

Agricultural activities

Only 7.1 percent of total households in the Municipality are engaged in Agriculture. Urban Households engaged in Agriculture is higher (7.2%) than rural households (6.9%). Crop farming is the commonest type of agricultural activity for households engaged in Agriculture (88.9%), followed by Livestock rearing (22.4%) and Tree Planting (2.4%). Fish Farming (0.6%) is the least Agricultural activity undertaken by Agricultural households in the Municipality.

Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the Adentan Municipality recorded during the 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census was 13,669. The urban areas tend to have higher proportion of houses (59.9%) than the rural areas (40.1%). The average households per house were 1.5 for the Municipality, Also the average household size was 3.7 .Population per house recorded for the Municipality was 5.6.

The main material for outer wall in the Municipality is cement and concrete. The proportion of dwellings with such walls exceeds 70 percent in both urban and rural areas. Also the main material for floor in the Municipality is again cement and concrete. The proportion of dwellings with such floors exceeds 50 percent in both urban and rural areas. Metal sheet is the main material for roofing in the Municipality. The proportion of dwellings with such roofs exceeds 50 percent in both urban and rural areas.

Single room constitutes the highest proportion (58.4%) of all the types of rooms occupied in housing units by single households.

Electricity (mains) is highest source of lighting (71.7%) followed by Flash light/Touch (12.1%), Kerosene lamp (9.3%) and Candle (4.8%). The main source of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality is gas (47.2%) followed by charcoal (40.1%). 6.0 percent use wood.

Sachet water (53.9%) is the main source of drinking water for households in the Municipality, followed by Pipe-borne outside dwelling (15.4%) and Tanker supply/Vendor provided (13.4%).

About one-third (32.2%) of households in the Municipality use WC and 16.4 percent use public toilets. Nearly one-quarter (23.5%) of households do not have toilet facilities. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is collection (45.5%).

Dumping solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 4.0 percent of the households. Nearly half (48.4%) of all the households in the Municipality throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses and 15.4 percent also throw their liquid waste onto the street.

9.3 Policy Implications

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has provided an opportunity of data for planners, decision makers and other key players in development process. The characteristics of the population in the Municipality have implications for the general well-being of its population. It is therefore prudent that policies formulated are informed by these characteristics for the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the nation as a whole.

With a considerable youthful population, the Municipality should invest in education, health and other basic social needs, to ensure an improved quality of life for the population. Strategies to improve local economic development should also be vigorously pursued to create employment for the youth in the Municipality. This should be done with the consideration of gender, disability and vulnerable members of the population in mind.

Water and sanitation issues are also of great concern in the Municipality. Both national and local strategies and programmes should be implemented to improve accessibility and availability in an environmentally-friendly and sustainable way for the population.

Also with a growing population and a fast urbanizing rural area, spatial planning and development control should be ensured to prevent the development of unplanned communities in these areas. The new planning model, therefore, proposes greater involvement of stakeholders, whether individual plot holders, large scale landlords, traditional rulers, real estate developers, or institutions and organisations with their own areas of development responsibility which have spatial implications. The new model of planning, therefore, puts great emphasis on stakeholder participation in the planning process.

ICT has come to stay and as such simplest medium should be used in disseminating information. More emphasis should be put in place to ensure that the youth are well equipped in this area for their potentials to be well harnessed.

A high proportion of the population use unsafe toilet facilities which poses threat on the environment and subsequently on health. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the Municipality.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the district. Non formal education programmes should be invigorated and made more attractive to those who have never been to school to facilitate their economic activities.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Age-sex distribution

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	78,215	100.0	39,366	100.0	38,849	100.0	101.3
0-4	9,870	12.6	5,024	12.8	4,846	12.5	103.7
5-9	7,583	9.7	3,770	9.6	3,813	9.8	98.9
10-14	7,131	9.1	3,390	8.6	3,741	9.6	90.6
15 - 19	6,777	8.7	3,105	7.9	3,672	9.5	84.6
20 - 24	9,268	11.8	4,535	11.5	4,733	12.2	95.8
25 - 29	10,043	12.8	4,959	12.6	5,084	13.1	97.5
30 - 34	8,055	10.3	4,239	10.8	3,816	9.8	111.1
35 - 39	5,828	7.5	3,180	8.1	2,648	6.8	120.1
40 - 44	4,159	5.3	2,296	5.8	1,863	4.8	123.2
45 - 49	2,901	3.7	1,559	4.0	1,342	3.5	116.2
50 - 54	2,204	2.8	1,161	2.9	1,043	2.7	111.3
55 - 59	1,435	1.8	751	1.9	684	1.8	109.8
60 - 64	1,090	1.4	555	1.4	535	1.4	103.7
65 - 69	679	0.9	327	0.8	352	0.9	92.9
70 - 74	493	0.6	233	0.6	260	0.7	89.6
75 - 79	269	0.3	107	0.3	162	0.4	66.0
80 - 84	228	0.3	87	0.2	141	0.4	61.7
85 +	202	0.3	88	0.2	114	0.3	62.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Household composition by type of locality

Type of household head	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	76,601	49,055	27,546	38,438	24,315	14,123	38,163	24,740	13,423
Head only	4,173	2,569	1,604	3,076	1,869	1,207	1,097	700	397
Household with head and a spouse only	2,196	1,346	850	1,107	678	429	1,089	668	421
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5,680	3,659	2,021	2,378	1,541	837	3,302	2,118	1,184
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	20,610	13,235	7,375	10,356	6,608	3,748	10,254	6,627	3,627
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,933	10,279	5,654	7,760	4,944	2,816	8,173	5,335	2,838
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,993	1,905	1,088	1,398	889	509	1,595	1,016	579
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,828	2,958	1,870	2,411	1,464	947	2,417	1,494	1,482
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	7,962	5,269	2,693	3,130	2,073	1,057	4,832	3,196	1,482
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,618	1,007	611	675	400	275	943	607	1,482
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	10,608	6,828	3,780	6,147	3,849	2,298	4,461	2,979	1,482

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	4,800	54,304	100.0	35.9	5.7	54.8	1.2	2.5
11-14	138	5,335	100.0	51.4	2.3	42.2	1.3	2.8
15-19	237	6,540	100.0	40.7	2.6	52.5	0.8	3.4
20-24	566	8,702	100.0	37.1	4.4	55.1	1.2	2.3
25-29	713	9,330	100.0	35.9	6.3	54.7	1.2	1.9
30-34	625	7,430	100.0	34.2	7.7	54.5	1.2	2.4
35-39	563	5,265	100.0	33.3	8.5	54.7	1.2	2.3
40-44	427	3,732	100.0	32.1	7.6	55.9	1.7	2.8
45-49	297	2,604	100.0	27.5	7.6	60.9	1.2	2.8
50-54	251	1,953	100.0	27.4	5.8	62.9	1.2	2.7
55-59	167	1,268	100.0	23.7	4.9	68.1	0.7	2.7
60-64	191	899	100.0	20.5	6	68.9	1.4	3.2
65+	625	1,246	100.0	20.7	7.1	68.5	0.9	2.8
Male								
Total	1,470	28,298	100.0	34.6	4.4	57.1	1.3	2.7
11-14	50	2,536	100.0	52.7	2	41.2	1.4	2.8
15-19	60	3,045	100.0	40.2	2.5	53.3	0.9	3.1
20-24	194	4,341	100.0	36.6	3.8	56.2	1.2	2.3
25-29	231	4,728	100.0	33.9	5.1	58.1	1.2	1.7
30-34	196	4,043	100.0	32.5	6.1	57.3	1.5	2.7
35-39	198	2,982	100.0	32.1	6	58.1	1.2	2.5
40-44	140	2,156	100.0	31.2	5.5	58.3	1.7	3.3
45-49	93	1,466	100.0	27.8	4.5	62.8	1.4	3.5
50-54	70	1,091	100.0	26.3	3.1	65.4	1.8	3.3
55-59	48	703	100.0	22.2	3.4	70.6	1.1	2.7
60-64	50	505	100.0	19.4	1.8	72.7	2.2	4
65+	140	702	100.0	20.4	4.1	69.9	1.4	4.1
Female								
Total	3,330	26,006	100.0	37.2	7.1	52.3	1.0	2.4
11-14	88	2,799	100.0	50.2	2.6	43.2	1.2	2.8
15-19	177	3,495	100.0	41.1	2.7	51.8	0.7	3.6
20-24	372	4,361	100.0	37.5	5.0	54.0	1.1	2.3
25-29	482	4,602	100.0	38.0	7.5	51.2	1.2	2.1
30-34	429	3,387	100.0	36.2	9.6	51.3	0.9	2.1
35-39	365	2,283	100.0	34.9	11.7	50.2	1.2	2.1
40-44	287	1,576	100.0	33.4	10.4	52.6	1.6	2.0
45-49	204	1,138	100.0	27.2	11.7	58.5	0.8	1.8
50-54	181	862	100.0	28.9	9.2	59.6	0.5	1.9
55-59	119	565	100.0	25.5	6.7	65.0	0.2	2.7
60-64	141	394	100.0	21.8	11.4	64.0	0.5	2.3
65+	485	544	100.0	21.1	10.8	66.7	0.2	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Level of education attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	72,043	5,619	1,975	3,402	14,555	23,087	11,264	2,550	3,894	4,234	1,463
No disability	71,103	5,410	1,967	3,383	14,431	22,803	11,137	2,505	3,834	4,190	1,443
With a disability	940	209	8	19	124	284	127	45	60	44	20
Sight	336	47	2	9	30	115	52	20	25	22	14
Hearing	85	20	0	2	16	30	11	1	2	2	1
Speech	124	26	2	4	18	29	23	4	9	5	4
Physical	261	69	0	3	26	78	33	16	17	14	5
Intellectual	154	67	4	3	26	23	18	2	4	5	2
Emotional	129	20	1	1	21	44	20	3	9	7	3
Other	103	14	0	2	26	32	12	8	5	3	1
Male											
Total	36,228	1,873	1,017	1,688	6,711	11,829	6,255	1,313	2,099	2,463	980
No disability	35,757	1,799	1,014	1,679	6,654	11,671	6,180	1,293	2,070	2,430	967
With a disability	471	74	3	9	57	158	75	20	29	33	13
Sight	154	14	1	4	13	59	27	5	8	14	9
Hearing	47	11	0	2	9	17	4	1	0	2	1
Speech	82	18	0	3	12	18	17	3	4	4	3
Physical	145	24	0	2	13	48	21	11	11	11	4
Intellectual	66	21	1	1	11	9	13	2	2	4	2
Emotional	77	8	1	0	14	27	12	2	6	4	3
Other	53	8	0	0	11	18	9	3	2	2	0
Female											
Total	35,815	3,746	958	1,714	7,844	11,258	5,009	1,237	1,795	1,771	483
No disability	35,346	3,611	953	1,704	7,777	11,132	4,957	1,212	1,764	1,760	476
With a disability	469	135	5	10	67	126	52	25	31	11	7
Sight	182	33	1	5	17	56	25	15	17	8	5
Hearing	38	9	0	0	7	13	7	0	2	0	0
Speech	42	8	2	1	6	11	6	1	5	1	1
Physical	116	45	0	1	13	30	12	5	6	3	1
Intellectual	88	46	3	2	15	14	5	0	2	1	0
Emotional	52	12	0	1	7	17	8	1	3	3	0
Other	50	6	0	2	15	14	3	5	3	1	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by sex, number of Household and House in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Ashaley Botwe	18,615	8,970	9,645	4,645	2,654
2	Adenta East	13,788	7,045	6,743	3,665	2,691
3	Frafraha	6,214	3,131	3,083	1,607	1,018
4	Ogbojo	5,920	2,913	3,007	1,529	861
5	Otinshie	5,458	2,781	2,677	1,532	962
6	Adjirigano	4,708	2,551	2,157	1,398	1,169
7	Ashiyie	4,236	2,069	2,167	1,082	561
8	Nmai Dzorn	4,187	2,172	2,015	1,111	1,154
9	Tesa	2,936	1,569	1,367	848	645
10	Dzen Ayor	2,794	1,399	1,395	735	457
11	Otanor	2,320	1,228	1,092	663	362
12	New Legon	2,146	1,099	1,047	489	354
13	Amrahia	2,084	1,000	1,084	515	286
14	New Legon-Commando	861	446	415	218	234
15	Dzornaman (Adanaman)	798	403	395	219	163
16	Amanfro	675	320	355	157	60
17	University Farms	475	270	205	65	38

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: Population by age groups in 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	Ashaley Botwe	18,615	2,256	1,803	1,773	1,711	2,135	2,285	1,799	1,373	1,002	700	555	387	303	210	149	174
2	Adenta East	13,788	1,817	1,349	1,220	1,121	1,656	1,801	1,480	995	710	512	396	244	190	116	78	103
3	Frafraha	6,214	723	613	595	560	698	794	677	445	325	250	193	135	79	44	32	51
4	Ogbojo	5,920	791	588	577	510	660	717	589	440	306	213	159	105	94	55	35	81
5	Otinshie	5,458	681	507	511	497	703	720	551	415	284	172	150	89	56	42	30	50
6	Adjirigano	4,708	582	446	359	355	621	694	539	354	291	172	92	89	55	23	20	16
7	Ashiyie	4,236	510	417	419	380	507	518	419	277	231	170	130	83	68	35	28	44
8	Nmai Dzorn	4,187	545	387	334	310	539	620	428	339	228	142	109	65	53	25	29	34
9	Tesa	2,936	372	243	230	253	375	435	331	260	148	105	69	30	33	23	12	17
10	Dzen Ayor	2,794	379	310	271	247	293	316	293	224	150	100	79	46	28	14	18	26
11	Otanor	2,320	318	221	176	193	310	334	256	162	109	87	41	33	23	19	13	25
12	New Legon	2,146	311	227	211	204	226	256	196	168	93	58	65	28	37	23	15	28
13	Amrahia	2,084	259	193	201	200	216	215	194	153	136	78	80	44	37	28	21	29
14	New Legon- Commando Dzornaman	861	89	90	76	64	108	106	96	75	42	48	25	23	8	3	4	4
15	(Adanaman)	798	115	85	63	56	95	105	91	71	40	35	12	8	7	7	1	7
16	Amanfro	675	78	67	68	65	69	78	73	46	31	22	26	13	14	10	6	9
17	University Farms	475	44	37	47	51	57	49	43	31	33	37	23	13	5	2	2	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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