2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GA EAST MUNICIPALITY

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Ga East 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.
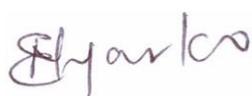
Nyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR   Crude Birth Rate

CDR   Crude Death Rate

CERSGIS   Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services

DANIDA   Danish International Development Agency

EA   Enumeration Area

ECOWAS   Economic Commission for West African States

GFR   General Fertility Rate

GSDP   Ghana Statistics Development Plan

GSS   Ghana Statistical Service

ICT   Information Communication Technology

MDAs   Ministries, Departments and Agencies

NCPEC   National Census Publicity and Education Committee

NCSC   National Census Steering Committee

NCTAC   National Census Technical Advisory Committee

PES   Post Enumeration Survey

PHC   Population and Housing Census

PWDs   Persons living with disabilities

TFR   Total Fertility Rate

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

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's, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ga East Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 147,742 representing 3.68 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49 percent and females represent 51 percent. About ninety percent of the population is rural. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 97.6. It has less than half (40.3%) of the population below 20 years which is not an indication of a youthful population. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipal is 52.2 with 52 in urban areas and 53.3 in rural areas. The population density of the Municipal stands at 1,725 persons per square kilometer.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipal is 2.8 and it is lower than the regional figure of 2.6 while the General Fertility Rate is 84.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the ninth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.1 per 1000 population. About seventy-two percent of the total populations of the Municipal are migrants. A higher proportion of migrants from Eastern Region (22.0%) have stayed in the Municipality for more than ten years.

Household Size, composition and structure

The total household population in the Municipal is 144,863 with over ninety percent of the household population living in urban areas. The average household size is 3.9 persons per household. The average household size in rural areas (4.0) is slightly higher compared to households in the urban areas (3.9). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 36.8 percent. Households in the Municipal are more of extended family (56.2%) than nuclear family (43.8%).

Marital status

About four in ten (41.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 45.7 percent have never married and 5.2 percent are in consensual union. A higher proportion of males (49.1%) than females (42.5%) have never been married. More females (4.6%) than males (0.7%) are widowed. Among the never married, 50.5 percent have attained basic education while 25.4 percent have secondary school education. For the married, close to one-half (48.8%) have attained basic education while less than one-tenth (6.7%) have no education. About 78.3 percent of the married population are employed, 4 percent are unemployed and 17.8 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

Almost 97.5 percent of the population in the Municipal is Ghanaians; comprising 94.6 percent by birth, 2.3 percent dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. Nationals from ECOWAS countries constitute only 1.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 93.6 percent are literate and 6.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of males (96.7%) who are literate is more than females (91.1%). A large proportion of the population can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language (59.3%). About 33.2 percent are attending school now and 53.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 70 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while about one-third (30.0%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.1 percent are employed while 7.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.8%) while 23 percent perform household duties and 2.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 35.1 percent are engaged as service and sales workers while 22.6 percent are craft and related trades workers. There are variations in occupations between the sexes. Even though higher proportions of females (53.6%) and males (18.1%) are employed as service and sales workers more females than males are engaged in this occupation. The wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitute the industry that employ about one-third (29.8%) of the workforce.

Employment status and sector

About 43.4 percent of the employed populations in the Municipal are self-employed without employees. Females (54.6%) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (33.1%). Self-employed with employees constitute 9.9 percent while apprentices and casual workers form 2.6 percent each. The private informal is the largest employer in the Municipal, employing overwhelming 70.9 percent of the employed persons.

Information communication technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 78.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 82.7 percent as compared to 75.2 percent of females. Only 23.2 percent of the total population (12 years and older) use internet. More males 28.4 percent use internet compared to 18.2 percent of females. Throughout the Municipal, only 23.3 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the populations in the Municipal are disabled. A higher proportion of females (2.5%) are disabled than males (2.3%). Sight disability is the most common type of disability constituting about one-half (50.6%) of PWDs in the Municipal. The major form of disability among males (45.0%) and females (55.6%) is sight disability. At the locality level, 2.4 percent of the populations in urban areas are disabled while in in the rural areas it is 2.9 percent. More than one-third (39.4%) of persons with disabilities are economically active

(comprising 55.8 percent employed and 4.8 percent being unemployed). About 12.7 percent of PWDs have never attended school while 47.3 percent have attained basic education.

Agriculture

As low as 5.5 percent of households in the Municipal are engaged in agriculture. Out of the households engaged in agriculture 6.4 percent are in rural areas and 5.4 percent are located in urban areas. Most households in the Municipal (80.2%) are involved in crop farming. The number of animal species kept in the District is 39,525. Out of this number, there are 671 keepers and an average of 59 livestock or other animals per keeper.

Housing

The housing stock of Ga East Municipal is 23,424 representing 4.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of households per house is 1.6 while the average number of persons per house is 3.9. In the Municipal, the population per house is 6.3 persons and it is lower than the regional average of 8.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 32.2 percent of households in the Municipal live in compound houses and separate houses (29.9%). More than one-third (39.1%) of the dwelling units in the Municipal are owned by members of the household; 10.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 44 percent are owned by private individuals. Only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipal is cement blocks/concrete (83.7%) and wood constituting 9.2 percent. Less than two-thirds (66.1%) of floors of dwelling units in the Municipal are made with cement/concrete. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (71.3%) for dwelling units in the Municipal.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (54.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Ga East Municipal. About 86 percent of single-person households occupy one room.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity from the mains (78.4%) remains the main source of lighting for dwelling units by all types of locality in the Municipality. More than one-half (54.7%) of households use gas as the main source of cooking fuel. Almost equal proportions of rural and urban households use gas as cooking fuel (54.6%) and (54.7%) respectively. Charcoal is used by only 36.3 percent of households. More than one-half of households (54.7%) in the Municipal use sachet water as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) is 24.9 percent while those using boreholes are 6.5 percent.

About 8.2 percent of households in the Municipal do not have any toilet facility. Most households use water closets (42.9%). In the rural areas (45.2%) of the proportion of households using water closets are slightly higher than those in urban areas (42.6%). Pit latrines (22.7%) are the second most commonly used toilet facility by households with almost equal proportions in both localities, 22.3 percent in rural areas and 22.7 percent in urban

areas. One-fourth of households (40.9%) in the Municipal have own bathrooms for their exclusive use while those who share separate bathrooms is 23.9 percent.

Waste disposal

More than one-half of the total households in the Municipal rely on waste collection as a means of solid waste disposal. Burning of waste accounts for almost one-quarter (24.6%). The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the Municipal is throwing of liquid waste onto compound (33.5%). On the other hand, throwing of liquid waste into the gutter constitutes 14.9 percent.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Ga East Municipal is located at the northern part of Greater Accra Region. It is one of the Sixteen (16) Districts in the Greater Accra Region and covers a land area of about 85.7 square kilometers. The capital of the Municipal is Abokobi. It shares boundaries with the Ga West Municipal to the west, the La - Kwantanang Municipal to the east, Accra Metropolitan to the south and the Akwapim South District to the north. The Municipal is sub divided into two administrative areas, namely the Abokobi Zonal Council and the Dome Zonal Council.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Climate and vegetation

The Municipal falls in the savannah ecological zone. Rainfall pattern is bi-modal with the average annual temperature ranging between 25.1^{o}C in August and 28.4^{o}C in February and March. February and March are normally the hottest months. The Municipal has two main vegetation namely shrub lands and grassland. The shrub lands occur mostly in the western outskirts and in the north towards the Aburi hills and consist of dense clusters of small trees and shrubs that grow to an average height of about five meters. The grassland, which is located to the southern parts of the Municipal, has now been encroached upon by human activities including settlements. Figure 1.1 is the Political Administrative map of the Municipality.

1.2.2   Relief and drainage

The land area consists of gentle sloped landscape interspersed with plains in the west. The Akwapim range rises steeply above the western end and lies generally at 375 - 420 meters north of Aburi in the Akuapim South District and fall to 300 meters southward in the Okaikwee North District. There are a few rivers and seasonal streams most of which are threatened by human activities. They include the Sesemi stream at Sesemi and the Dakubi stream at Ajako. Other small ponds exist at Abloradjei, Sesemi, and Old Ashongman. Most of these ponds are also threatened by human activities and the Assembly has to make conscious efforts to preserve them for agricultural use. The Municipal also has a lot of underground water some of which have been tapped to provide potable water for small towns and communities in the Municipality.

1.2.3   Soil and agricultural land use

 The soil types that exist in the Municipal include but not limited to the following. They are fete consociation located at Abokobi, Adenkrabi and Akporman. It is very shallow and excessively well drained, pale coloured sandy loam and contains small pieces of rock on steep slopes. Nyigbenya, Haatso Complex Association is located at Agbogba, Haatso, Kwabenya, Taifa and Dome. It is well drained red, sandy clay loam to clay with abundant rough stone and quartz gravel. This soil types are suitable for permanent forest. However, Danfa-Dome association and Fete Bediesi complex association located at Danfa to Dome and Sesemi respectively are good for rice, sugarcane vegetables and cotton production. The rest are maize, yam cowpea, soya bean, cassava and others.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ga East Municipal

MAP OF GA EAST MUNICIPAL
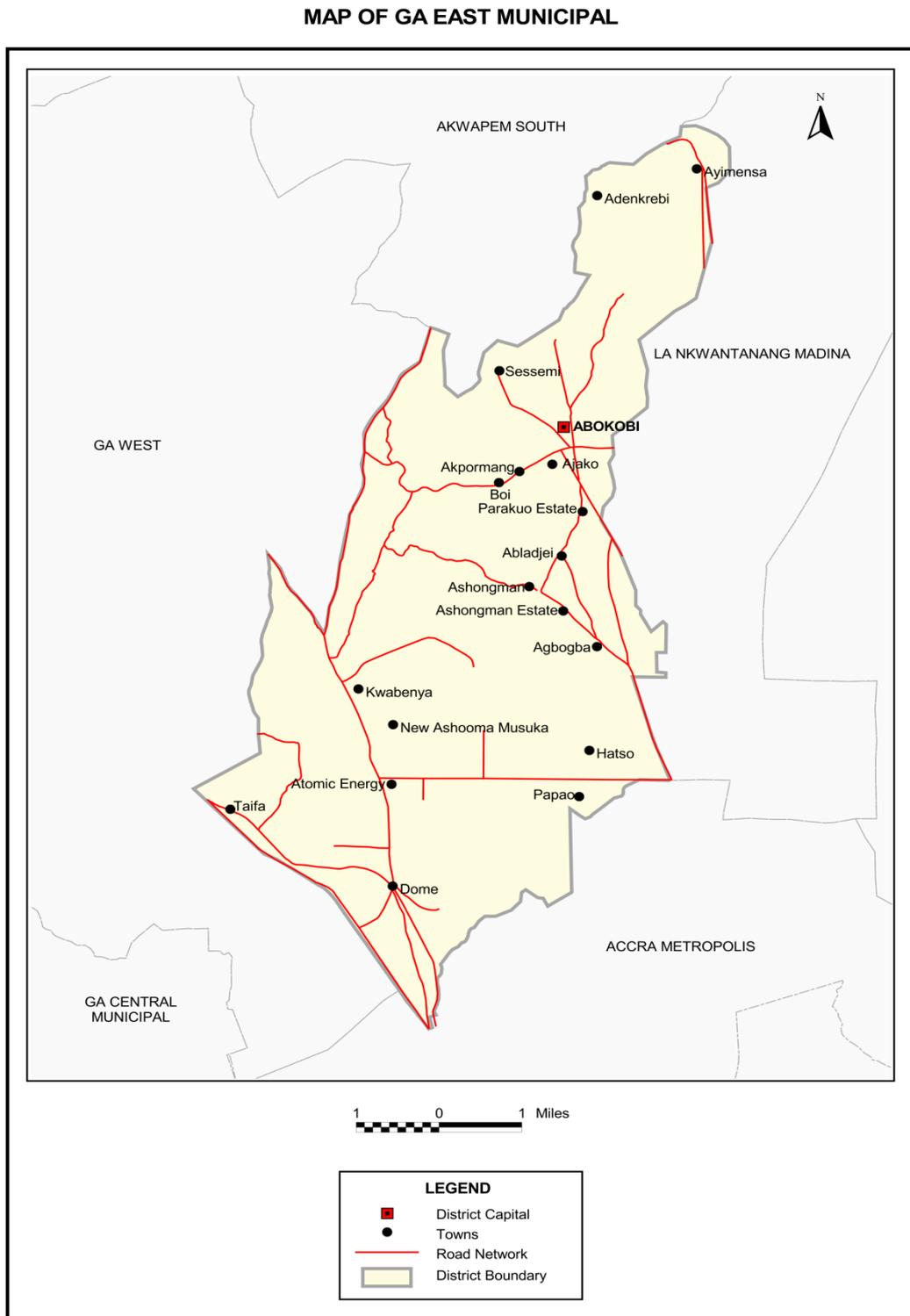
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Land tenure system

Chiefs, as well as clan and family heads own the land in the Municipality, and they hold the land in trust for their subjects. The land could be acquired through direct purchase, rented, leasehold and sharecropping. The fact that these parcels of land could be inherited through parents or grandparents has led to a lot of sale and resale of land with its attendant land litigations and chieftaincy disputes. This situation has also contributed to the rapid loss of farmlands with its attendant unemployment and migration especially the youth to adjoining districts such as the Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA) and Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA).

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Ga East Municipal Assembly was carved out of the then Ga District and was established in 2004 by an Act of Parliament (Legislative Instrument 1864) as a district. It was elevated to a Municipality in 2007 through LI 2061. It has deliberative, legislative and executive powers. In July 2012, the Municipality was split into two, thus Ga East and La-Nkwantanang Madina Municipalities by LI 2136. It is the highest political authority in the municipality vested with the powers to deliberate, legislate, plan and develop the entire municipality through the preparation and effective implementation of development plans and budgets. Act 480 of 1994 establishing the National Development Planning System entreats the Municipal Assembly to formulate programmes, strategies and projects and to see to their implementation, monitoring and evaluation using available resources. The Assembly can be compared to parliament as a legislative body making byelaws for the Municipality.

1.3.1 Structure of the assembly

The Municipality consists of ten (10) electoral areas and it is represented in the general Assembly by elected and appointed Assembly members. The composition of the Assembly is made up of 10 elected members, 4 appointed members, the Member of Parliament representing Abokobi and Dome-Kwabenya constituency and the Municipal Chief Executive. The General Assembly is therefore made up of 16 members. The 10 electoral areas are as follows: Taifa South, Taifa North, Abokobi, Agbogba, Kwabenya, Haatso, Atomic, Dome East, Dome west and Abladjei.

An elected Presiding Member is the head of the General Assembly with the Municipal Coordinating Director as the Secretary. To enable the Assembly perform its function of overall development of the municipality the following sub-committees and decentralized departments have been established. The sub-committees include Development Planning Sub-committee, Finance and Administration Sub-committee, Justice and Security Sub-committee, Works Sub-Committee and Social Services Sub-committee.

1.4 Social Structure

The Municipality has about 52 settlements with about 82 percent of the population living in urban areas. The remaining 18 percent occupies the rural areas. The Municipal capital, Abokobi, is approximately 29 kilometers from the country's capital city Accra. The municipality's large towns include Haatso, Dome, Taifa and Kwabenya. The other small towns in the Municipality are linked to the trunk road via feeder roads. Dome is the largest and the highest ranked community with most basic facilities and services. It functions as a commercial centre because of its threshold population that can support almost all economic activities.

Dome and Kwabenya are the largest settlements with most facilities including residential. The second largest settlements include Taifa, Haatso and Abokobi the district capital. The third largest settlements include Papao, Kweiman, Boi and New Ashongman and Musuko. It is worth noting that even though New Ashongman is a peri-urban area, the community lacks most facilities. Most of the larger settlements are located in the southern sector of the Municipality that is adjacent to the Accra Metropolitan Area.

1.4.1 Ethnicity and chieftaincy

Almost all the ethnic groups in Ghana exist in the district although Akans seem to have a slight majority over Gas and Ewes in that order. Others are Dangbes and the Gurs. This situation is especially true for areas like Dome, Taifa and other urban communities. In the rural and peri-urban communities like Abokobi, however, the Gas form an overwhelming majority though other ethnic groups continue to reside amongst them. Though the Municipality has an Islamic presence especially in and around Abogba, Christianity remains the most dominant form of religion for the people of the district. Pockets of people however maintain they are traditionalists and Krishna, whilst others profess no religion at all.

At the community level, authority is vested in traditional rulers and their elders or sub chiefs. The traditional chiefs continue to wield some amount of power hence their contribution to, and influence in the decision making process cannot be under estimated. Unfortunately however, their ability to organize and rally their people to support development programmes is being threatened by their involvement in various chieftaincy disputes and land litigations. The flash points for disputes in the district include Boi and Akporman to mention a few.

1.4.2 Water and sanitation

Potable water supply in the urban/peri-urban areas of the municipality has been a major challenge to the Assembly, especially when the Assembly has no direct control over urban water supply. Areas like Dome, Taifa, Agbogba, Ashongman and Musuko have limited access to pipe-borne water. Others depend on tanker services and a few hand-dug wells. In general therefore, the price of water is fairly high in these urban communities. The situation is further worsened due to the steadily increasing population through the influx of skilled and unskilled labour from the rural areas. To improve this situation the Municipal Assembly will have to support and facilitate government strategies to accelerate the provision of safe water in the urban areas, especially the inclusion of rain water facilities when building.

In the peri-urban areas and small towns however, the Municipal Assembly is responsible for water supply. The Assembly is currently managing two small towns' piped schemes through Water and Sanitation Development Boards (WSDB). These are Abokobi-Oyarifa-Teiman-Sesemi scheme and the Pantang Area Pipe scheme. The two schemes cover 15 communities. This places an obligation on the Municipality to ensure that the facilities are managed in a sustainable manner.

The rate of waste generation and management in the Municipality is a matter of concern. With the increasing influx of people and the rapid urbanization, huge amounts of human and industrial waste are generated at an alarming rate. It is estimated that about 385 tons of solid waste is generated monthly out of which 261 tons are collected which represents 67 percent. This leaves a substantial amount of backlog that creates various kinds of inconveniences including health hazard to people in the Municipality. Out of the 261 tons collected the private sector collects about 81 percent through door-to-door collection.

Apart from the door-to-door collection, wastes are collected in containers placed at vantage points by the Assembly. The absence of properly engineered final disposal site is a major constraint.

1.4.3 Housing and development control

Access to adequate housing is an important ingredient in the Municipality's efforts to improve the livelihood and environmental sanitation of the people living in the Municipality. The lack of sufficient housing units, especially in the urban areas of the Municipality has among other things contributed to overcrowding, development of illegal structures, conversion of commercial facilities to residential use, streetism and pressure on social facilities and amenities. This has resulted in the development of slums in areas like Dome, Taifa, Kwabenya and Haatso.

The result of these is the creation of an insanitary environment with no drains and properly demarcated sanitary sites. Waste is therefore disposed off indiscriminately and liquid waste flows freely on the already poorly demarcated streets.

1.4.4 Education

The distribution of schools in the Municipality is quite even. There are six (6) privately owned Senior High Schools, which include Perfect Senior High School, The Masters School and Maxvic School, Dard Senior High School, Oxbert Senior High School and Christ International Senior High School. The Municipality, however, is yet to have a public Senior High School of its own. There are 31 public Basic Schools made up of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High Schools and a 109 private schools that are sited mainly in the peri-urban areas of the Municipality. Most of the schools lack libraries, ICT resource centres and recreational grounds. It is home to the University of Allied Science that has trained many high and low level manpower management human resource needs of the Municipality. It is also home to the Ghana Atomic Energy School and Research, which has done a lot of research in to energy. From the Early Childhood to the Senior High School (SHS) level, the private sector owned more than two third of the schools.

Not surprising though, pupils in private schools have relatively better infrastructure than their public school counterparts in the Municipality. The problems of inadequate and poor quality infrastructure in the public schools can be found throughout the Municipality.

Overcrowding with an average of about 120 pupils in a class has compounded the problems in the public schools in the urban areas of the Municipality including Dome, Haatso, Taifa and Kwabenya. This means the numbers of pupils exceed the number of classrooms and therefore the children are overcrowded. This situation is affecting the quality of education and increasing concerns about the competence and image of our public schools. Unlike the situation in the urban and peri-urban areas enrolment is low in the rural areas especially Adenkrebi. The same trend applies to staffing.

The introduction of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme has increased enrolment in the 20 participating schools. Adenkrebi, one of the rural communities however need serious attention to improve enrolment.

1.4.5 Health service delivery

The Ga East Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) is responsible for all health service delivery in the entire Municipality. The Municipality is divided into four sub

municipals for the organization and distribution of primary health care services. These sub municipals include Abokobi, Dome, Taifa and Haatso. Each sub municipal health management team has the responsibility for the delivery of health services to the population of their defined areas, and has either one or two community clinics. There are trained TBAs and other care providers such as chemical shop dealers, maternity homes, traditional healers etc. in the municipality. The doctor to population and nurse to population ratios in the metropolis are 40,246:1 and 2,012:1 respectively.

Malaria continues to be the major cause of Out Patients Department (OPD) attendance. It accounts for about 40.8 percent of morbidity. Frequent outbreaks of cholera in the Municipality are also of great concern. Sporadic cases have also been recorded in other parts of the Municipality. Poor environmental sanitation is a major contributory factor.

1.5 Economy and Living Conditions

The economic importance of the Ga East Municipal to the development of the country cannot be over emphasized. This is due to the enabling factors for development coupled with the infrastructure set-up and the district's proximity to the nation's capital, Accra. There are four main economic activities in the Municipality, which are agriculture, industry, service and commerce.

1.5.1 Agricultural sector

Farming is the major economic activity for about 55 percent of the economically active population. About 70 percent of the rural population depends on agriculture as their main source of livelihood with about 95 percent of them being small holders. The major agricultural activities are crop production and livestock production. Among the wide range of vegetables produced are pepper, tomatoes, cabbage, okra and garden eggs. Livestock production has a very good potential and the district is encouraging it. There are a number of poultry farmers in and around Abokobi, the Municipal capital. The major one is the Abokobi Agriculture Project.

Other livestock production includes the rearing of turkeys and cattle even though not on a very large scale like poultry. About seven (7) farmers are known in the district to be rearing rabbits and are located in Akporman, Boi, Ashongman and Abokobi.

The production of cash crops like maize, cowpea and cassava are also very encouraging. The women in the rural communities mostly farm and process cassava into Gari and Cassava dough and this is predominant in Dravaga. This situation provides an enabling environment for the various agro-based modules selected for implementation under the youth employment programme in the Municipality.

1.5.2 Agro-processing

There are quite a number of agro-processing companies in the Municipality. Most of them are engaged in the bagging and packaging of yams and are located at Agbogba. The goods after packaging are then exported. The packaging is done on large-scale basis. Pineapples are also processed into fruit juice and sent to the local market. It is however worthy of note that the main raw material, which is pineapples, are not produced in the district but are brought from Nsawam and its surrounding communities.

1.5.3 Feed mill

The Municipality is well known for its poultry production and to complement this economic activity is the production of poultry and pig feed. The major centre where feed mills are located is Abokobi, which is the capital of the Municipality.

1.5.4 Industrial sector

The industrial sector can boast of a number of industrial establishments particularly in the Dome area, such as Phyto Riker (GIHOC) Pharmaceuticals and Royal Aluminum Company among others.

1.5.5 Banks and commerce

The service sector appears to be one of the fastest developing sectors of the local economy. Banking services provided by the Ghana Commercial Bank and the Ecobank Limited which are some of the largest banks operating in the municipality. The Abokobi Area Rural Bank is performing very well and has agencies at Dome and Madina. An agency of the Shai Rural Bank, Pro-Credit Limited and La Community Bank are also located in the Municipality.

1.5.6 Markets

The Assembly's traditional market pattern has been towards the south in Dome, Haatso and Taifa through to the central business city of Accra. The rural areas to the north have no well-established markets. Dome is the major market center in the district with Haatso and Taifa playing complementary roles. Dome is a fast growing market, which provides services to traders in and around the area. Haatso however has the potential of rivaling Dome in terms of provision of these services. Dome market functions daily, with Tuesdays and Saturdays serving as the main market days. Items traded in these markets include perishables and non-perishables like manufactured commodities, imported goods like cloth, utensils and a variety of spare parts. Other goods are cereals, livestock and second hand clothing.

The strategic location of these markets coupled with good accessibility has facilitated their growth leading to congestion and spill-offs onto the nearby roads. There are however some uncompleted market facilities at Haatso and Taifa. These markets need to be completed to facilitate the decongestion of the Dome market. It is important therefore to improve infrastructure facilities in the Dome market.

1.5.7 Tourism and hospitality

Even though tourism has become one of the main sources of income and employment generation in the country, the Municipal Assembly is yet to tap the existing potentials. There are a number of tourist sites that have the potential of rivaling some of the well-known tourist sites in the country. Though largely undeveloped, these sites hold the key to the area's development if steps are taken to explore the large potential they present.

The development of the site would however be capital intensive and therefore the Assembly would have to lobby investors and donors as well as the Ministry of Tourism to facilitate its development. Other sites that need attention include the African Village near Sesemi, the historical origin of the headquarters, Abokobi as a settlement for Presbyterian missionaries and their cemetery. Besides these, potentials exist for ecotourism. The reconstructed Royal Danish Plantation Frederik's grave (Danish Slave Fort) built in 1832 by King Frederik VI at Sesemi, is currently being visited by a few people.

The Assembly in collaboration with the people of Sesemi and the Department of Archaeology, University of Ghana would have to market the centre to attract tourists.

The Augustinus Fund funded the reconstruction with technical support from the Department of Archaeology, Legon as well as Architects from the national museums in Ghana and Denmark. The Assembly should support the development and marketing of its tourist sites to attract tourists and also serve as a source of employment to the youth in the communities and the municipality at large.

The Abokobi Presbyterian Women's Center provides one of the excellent conference facilities in the district which investors and conference organizers can take advantage of to organize their conferences, meetings and other social events. There are also hotels like Royal Gateway Hotel, BriHiny Guest House, Loving Blue Hotel and Tosway Hotel among others, which can cater for all the accommodation needs of visitors to the district.

1.5.8   Construction sector

The construction sector (estate development) is also fast growing. With the enormous deposits of natural building materials of high quality coupled with large tracts of undeveloped lands especially in the peri-urban areas, the Municipality has become a favourite area for estate development and the supply of sand, stone and latrite which are won indiscriminately all year round especially around Kwabenya. Currently very wide ranges of housing units are being developed in Ashongman and Abokobi areas.

To preserve some of the agricultural farmlands, the Assembly will have to create land banks in selected areas, which will include Abokobi and other areas. This will then be given out to farmers to ensure food security and generate income to reduce poverty. The impact on the environment as a result of the activities of these estate developers and construction firms needs to be critically assessed and sustainable interventions developed to mitigate the effect on the environment.

1.5.9   Roads and transport

Road is the main form of transport in the municipality. This implies that, the overall improvement of the road network, maintenance and rehabilitation will facilitate and lower transportation cost and integrates the municipality's rural economy with the urban economy to reduce poverty. In general, the road network in the municipality can be described as fairly good. The total length of paved and unpaved road in the municipality is 561 kilometers. The paved roads, which comprises Asphalt and surface treatment is about 108 kilometers. This notwithstanding, there are specific areas that need urgent attention to reduce travel time. These include areas in Dome, Haatso, Taifa, New Ashongman, West Lands, Kwabenya, Musuko and Adenkrabi. Culverts, drains and speed humps will also have to be provided in various communities to ensure linkages and easy access. Also, roads linking Abokobi and its surrounding areas need to be considered. Adenkrebi is almost isolated from the Municipality due to poor accessibility. A road to link Adenkrabi to Teiman or Ayimensa should seriously be considered.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

The 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 PHC 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 the GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to the 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 the 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 PHC 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 the 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 the 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 fieldwork

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

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

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

1.6.4   Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, the 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 were 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 percent) 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 percent) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups were 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 PHC of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into

110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 PHC 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 an 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 housekeeping 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.

15

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

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 lifetime. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that, females 12-54 years old had, in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The analysis of the demographic characteristics of a population assists planners and policy makers to design sustainable policies to address the developmental needs and challenges of the people. This chapter deals with the demographic characteristics of the population in the Ga East Municipal and deals with issues such as the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, age dependency, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The Ga East Municipal has a population of 147,742 according to the 2010 HPC out of which 72,987 (49 percent) are males and 74,755 (51 percent) are females. Table 2.1 shows that the 0-4 age group constitutes the highest proportion of 12.2 percent, followed by the age groups 25-29 years with 11.7 percent and 20-24 years with a proportion of 11.2 percent. The lowest proportion of 0.1 percent of the population was reported for age group 95 years and older. The distribution of the population by sex and locality follows the same pattern as reported for both sexes. The table again shows that, 90 percent of the population in the Municipality resided in urban areas whiles only 10 percent are in rural areas.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

The Ga East Municipal has a youthful population structure with a broad base consisting of 31.1 percent aged 0-14 years and a small proportion of 3.7 percent of elderly persons. The 15-29 years age group also account for 31.8 percent of the population in the Municipality.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	147,742	100.0	72,987	100.0	14,557	100.0	97.6
0 – 4	18,015	100.0	9,121	11.9	1,672	11.5	102.6
5 – 9	14,440	100.0	7,245	9.6	1,454	10.0	100.7
10 – 14	13,868	100.0	6,606	9.7	1,403	9.6	91
15 – 19	13,148	100.0	6,080	9.5	1,329	9.1	86
20 – 24	16,611	100.0	7,869	11.7	1,540	10.6	90
25 – 29	17,278	100.0	8,266	12.1	1,663	11.4	91.7
30 – 34	14,282	100.0	7,163	9.5	1,366	9.4	100.6
35 – 39	11,181	100.0	5,806	7.2	1,080	7.4	108
40 – 44	8,324	100.0	4,416	5.2	799	5.5	113
45 – 49	5,953	100.0	3,141	3.8	640	4.4	111.7
50 – 54	4,797	100.0	2,412	3.2	496	3.4	101.1
55 – 59	3,195	100.0	1,669	2.0	349	2.4	109.4
60 – 64	2,328	100.0	1,192	1.5	235	1.6	104.9
65 – 69	1,521	100.0	740	1.0	192	1.3	94.8
70 – 74	1,193	100.0	563	0.8	153	1.1	89.4
75 – 79	656	100.0	299	0.5	87	0.6	83.8
80 – 84	456	100.0	203	0.3	50	0.3	80.2
85+	496	100.0	196	0.4	49	0.3	65.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 indicates that, the Municipal has a youthful population with the age cohorts 0 - 4, 5 - 9, 10 - 14, and 25 -29 having the majority of the population. The population pyramid for the Ga East Municipal reflects a typical feature in developing countries population with a broad based youthful population and a narrow apex suggesting fewer aged persons.

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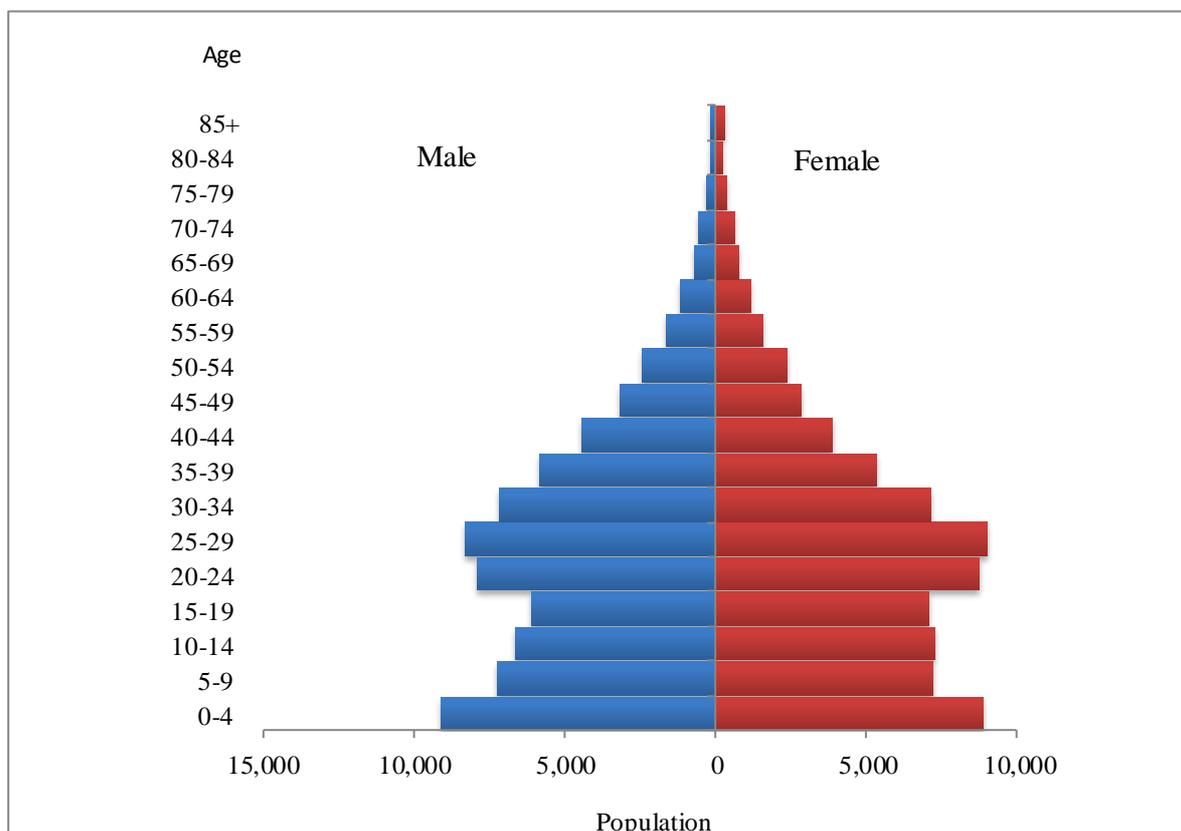
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age dependency ratios

The age dependency ratio by sex and locality is presented in Table 2.2. The relationship between the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and those aged 15-64 years constitute the age dependency, measured per 100 populations. In Table 2.2, the age dependency ratio is 52, which means that for every 100 people aged 15-64 years; there are approximately 52 people depending on them for survival. The dependency ratio is lower in urban areas (52.0) than in rural areas (53.3) while it is almost the same between both sexes.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	147,742	72,987	74,755	97.6	133,185	14,557
0-14	46,323	22,972	23,351	98.4	41,794	4,529
15-64	97,097	48,014	49,083	97.8	87,600	9,497
65+	4,322	2,001	2,321	86.2	3,791	531
Age-dependency ratio	52.2	52	52.3		52	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

21

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The analysis of the components - fertility, mortality and migration of population are important for socioeconomic planning and policy implementation. The 2010 population and housing censuses provide a comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in the Ga East Municipal and they are examined in this chapter.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 shows that the reported total fertility rate in the Municipality was 2.8 children per woman, which was higher than the regional average of 2.6 children per woman. The general fertility rate is 84.1 per thousand live births and the crude birth rate is 25.1 live births per thousand populations. Compared with the other districts the Municipality recorded the seventh highest crude birth rate in the region.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows that 55,651 females 12 years and older were enumerated in the 2010 PHC and 85,262 children were born to the females and 77,448 children survived. The table further shows that more females 42,682 were born than males 42,580 with slightly more females 39,372 surviving than males 38,076. Females aged 12-14 years had only 14 children ever born while those aged 15-19 had 380. The rest of the children were born to those aged 25-54 years.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	55,651	85,262	42,580	42,682	77,448	38,076	39,372
12 - 14	4,247	14	9	5	7	4	3
15 - 19	7,068	380	175	205	329	146	183
20 - 24	8,742	3,092	1,556	1,536	2,784	1,362	1,422
25 - 29	9,012	8,249	4,269	3,980	7,478	3,754	3,724
30 - 34	7,119	12,344	6,179	6,165	11,357	5,574	5,783
35 - 39	5,375	12,942	6,474	6,468	11,956	5,899	6,057
40 - 44	3,908	11,309	5,745	5,564	10,436	5,245	5,191
45 - 49	2,812	8,879	4,457	4,422	8,132	4,065	4,067
50 - 54	2,385	7,999	3,964	4,035	7,316	3,565	3,751
55 - 59	1,526	5,599	2,726	2,873	5,052	2,421	2,631
60 +	3,457	14,455	7,026	7,429	12,601	6,041	6,560

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by districts in the Greater Accra Region. Ga East reports a total of 504 deaths in households and a crude death rate of 3.4 per 1,000 populations. The average crude death rate for the District is however lower than the Regional rate of 4.3 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Age specific death rates

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

The reported age specific death rate by sex is presented in Figure 2.2. As indicated in the figure, below age ten, mortality rate among males is higher than females and this may be attributed to the fact that at this age level, males are more vulnerable to diseases than their female counterparts. The age groups 25-29, 35-39 and 40-44 are the only age groups where the mortality rate among females is significantly higher than males and this may be the results of maternal mortality. There are differences in males and females mortality rates between 60-64 and 65-69 age groups.

Figure 2.1: Reported age specific death rate by sex
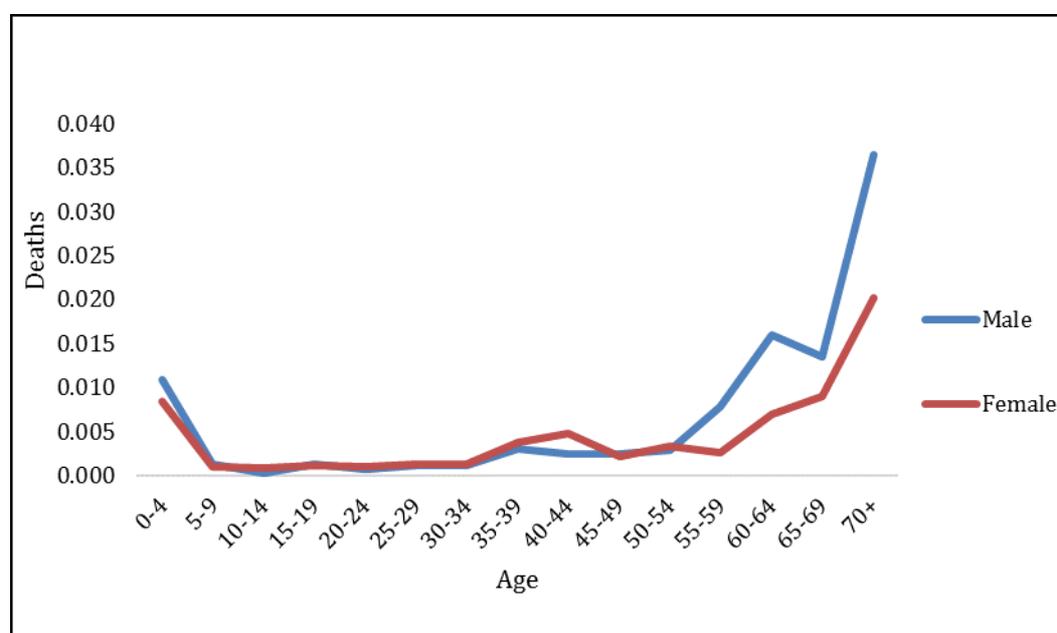
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Migration

Migration is one of the components of population dynamics. The section discusses the migrants, their birthplace and duration of residence. Out of the total population of 147,742 in the Municipality, 105,922 representing 71.1 percent of the population are migrants. Regarding those who had migrated into the Municipality, the highest proportion of 33.8 percent had lived there for 1-4 years followed by 21.3 percent who have stayed for 5-9 years and 20.4 percent who have spent 10-19 years. The data further shows that, out of the migrant population of 105,922 in the Municipality; about 25 percent (26,433) were born in the Eastern region. Among the migrants from the Eastern region, the highest proportion of 31.1 percent had lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years, and 12.3 percent had stayed there for over 20 years. The Upper West region has the lowest number of (599) migrants with 31.6 percent staying for 1-4 years, and 12.4 percent had stayed there for over 20 years. A little over four in ten (43.0%) of the migrants from outside Ghana had lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace and duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace		Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	105,922	100.0	14.8	33.8	21.3	20.4	9.7
Born elsewhere in the region	22,495	100.0	14.6	35.7	22.5	20.9	6.4
Western	3,288	100.0	15.4	34.4	21.6	18.7	9.9
Central	7,679	100.0	15.6	34.3	20.7	20.1	9.3
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	17,293	100.0	13.9	32.7	21.6	20.9	10.9
Eastern	26,433	100.0	13.7	31.1	20.8	22	12.3
Ashanti	16,114	100.0	15	33.2	21.2	20.6	10
Brong Ahafo	3,951	100.0	15.4	36.7	21.5	18.5	7.9
Northern	2,695	100.0	15.6	36.5	20.4	18.1	9.4
Upper East	1,636	100.0	15	33.5	21.8	18	11.7
Upper West	599	100.0	13.5	31.6	24.4	18.2	12.4
Outside Ghana	3,739	100.0	22.5	43	18.3	10.5	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The first two chapters have given us some insight into the social characteristics, economy and population of the Ga East Municipality. In this chapter an attempt would be made to analyse the household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Municipality.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to the head of household.

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality. According to the data, the District has a total household population of 144,863 with 130,701 in urban and 14,162 in rural areas. In addition, there are 37,415 households in the District comprising of 33,736 urban households and the remaining, 3,679 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 1.6 for the District. The average household size in the District is about four persons (3.9) and it is the same for urban while rural is about four persons thus, 4.0 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipal		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	144,863	130,701	14,162
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	33,736	3,679
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The household population by composition and sex of the Ga East Municipality is indicated in Table 3.2. The Table shows that there are 144,863 households in the Municipality and out of this number, 37,415 representing 25.8 percent are household heads with a higher proportion of male heads (36.2%) than female heads (15.7%). The children (sons/daughters) constitute 36.8 percent where male-headed households recorded a higher proportion of 37.2 percent as compared to 36.4 percent female-headed households. Brothers/sisters constitute 5.1 percent while other relatives in the household accounts for 9.4 percent and non-relatives recorded 4.5 percent. The lowest proportion 0.3 percent in the household composition is adopted/foster children.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,863	100.00	71,466	100.0	73,397	100.0
Head	37,415	25.80	25,859	36.2	11,556	15.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	17,740	12.20	1,647	2.3	16,093	21.9
Child (son/daughter)	53,283	36.80	26,556	37.2	26,727	36.4
Parent/Parent in-law	1,072	0.70	160	0.2	912	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	689	0.50	258	0.4	431	0.6
Grandchild	5,512	3.80	2,706	3.8	2,806	3.8
Brother/Sister	7,443	5.10	3,949	5.5	3,494	4.8
Step child	1,002	0.70	470	0.7	532	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	505	0.30	215	0.3	290	0.4
Other relative	13,611	9.40	6,250	8.7	7,361	10.0
Non-relative	6,591	4.50	3,396	4.8	3,195	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 on household population structure shows that the nuclear household (i.e. head, spouse (s) and children), constitutes 28.2 percent of the household population with similar proportions reported in male and female-headed households. Nearly one quarter (19.3%) of the household population comprises of the extended family (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) with almost the same proportion reported for males and females. The single parent extended and the single parent nuclear households account for 11.7 percent and 9.4 percent respectively of the household population. A significant proportion of the household population (12.5 percent) consists of head and other compositions but no spouse, with higher percentages of (14.2%) are recorded in male-headed households than in female-headed households (10.9 percent).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,863	100.0	71,466	100.0	73,397	100.0
Head only	6,674	4.6	4,625	6.5	2,049	2.8
Head and a spouse only	3,768	2.6	1,897	2.7	1,871	2.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	40,887	28.2	20,608	28.8	20,279	27.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	27,919	19.3	13,601	19.0	14,318	19.5
Extended + non relatives	5,661	3.9	2,777	3.9	2,884	3.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	9,088	6.3	4,505	6.3	4,583	6.2
Single parent Nuclear	12,203	8.4	5,078	7.1	7,125	9.7
Single parent Extended	16,909	11.7	6,749	9.4	10,160	13.8
Single parent Extended non relative	3,593	2.5	1,501	2.1	2,092	2.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	18,161	12.5	10,125	14.2	8,036	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Marital Status

The marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. Marital status is an important factor in population because it particularly affects the degree of contraceptive use and fertility.

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of the 109,440 persons 12 years and older in the Municipality. According to the Table, 41.7 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 45.7 have never married, 5.2 percent are in informal/consensual union and the rest are divorced (2.8%), widowed (2.7%) or separated (1.8%). With those that have never married majority of them are in the age group 12-29, while for those who are married majority of them are in the age group 30-65 years and older. There are teenagers in the age group 12-14 years who are in some form of marital unions; 8.0 percent are married and nearly one percent (0.8%) are in consensual union. This is likely to have a negative impact on their education with the risk of teenage pregnancy and early motherhood with its attendant problems.

A large proportion of the young adolescents aged 12-14years (91.2%) and those aged 15-19 years (91.8%) constitutes the highest proportion of the never married population while persons aged 55-59 years constitutes the lowest proportion of 3.3 percent. The highest proportion of those who are married (74.9% and 74.7%) are within the age groups 45-49 and 50-54 years and the lowest proportion of eight percent are within the age group 12-14 years. Again, a higher proportion of 82.1 percent of males aged 50-54 years are married while 62.8 percent of their female counterparts are married. In addition, there are more females (44.6%) than males (7.7%) aged 65 years and older who are widowed.

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	109,440	100.0	45.7	5.2	41.7	1.8	2.8	2.7
12 – 14	8,021	100.0	91.2	0.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,148	100.0	91.8	1.6	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	16,611	100.0	78.8	6.0	13.9	0.6	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	17,278	100.0	55.9	8.8	33.1	1.0	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	14,282	100.0	29.8	8.0	57.6	1.8	2.2	0.6
35 - 39	11,181	100.0	15.2	7.1	69.7	2.8	4.2	1.1
40 - 44	8,324	100.0	8.5	5.0	74.9	3.6	5.7	2.2
45 - 49	5,953	100.0	6.8	3.5	74.7	4.3	6.6	4.1
50 - 54	4,797	100.0	5.2	2.4	72.5	4.1	8.4	7.3
55 - 59	3,195	100.0	3.3	2.1	71.1	4.1	9.0	10.5
60 - 64	2,328	100.0	3.4	1.4	66.5	3.9	10.1	14.6
65+	4,322	100.0	9.2	2.2	51.0	3.9	6.2	27.6
Male								
Total	53,789	100.0	49.1	5.2	42.0	1.2	1.8	0.7
12 – 14	3,774	100.0	90.2	0.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,080	100.0	92.9	0.9	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	7,869	100.0	88.8	3.3	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	8,266	100.0	68.3	8.2	22.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	7,163	100.0	37.1	9.3	51.3	1.0	1.1	0.2
35 - 39	5,806	100.0	17.6	8.6	69.1	1.8	2.4	0.4
40 - 44	4,416	100.0	8.8	5.8	78.4	2.3	3.8	0.8
45 - 49	3,141	100.0	7.2	4.6	79.8	2.5	4.7	1.2
50 - 54	2,412	100.0	5.3	3.2	82.1	2.5	4.9	2.0
55 - 59	1,669	100.0	3.0	2.7	83.9	2.6	5.8	2.0
60 - 64	1,192	100.0	3.1	1.8	82.0	2.4	7.5	3.1
65+	2,001	100.0	10.4	3.2	71.9	2.8	4.0	7.7

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	55,651	100.0	42.5	5.2	41.5	2.5	3.8	4.6
12 – 14	4,247	100.0	92.0	0.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,068	100.0	90.9	2.3	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	8,742	100.0	69.8	8.5	19.9	0.9	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	9,012	100.0	44.5	9.4	42.8	1.5	1.4	0.3
30 - 34	7,119	100.0	22.4	6.7	64.0	2.6	3.3	1.0
35 - 39	5,375	100.0	12.5	5.4	70.3	3.9	6.0	1.9
40 - 44	3,908	100.0	8.2	4.2	71.0	5.1	7.8	3.7
45 - 49	2,812	100.0	6.3	2.3	69.1	6.3	8.8	7.3
50 - 54	2,385	100.0	5.2	1.7	62.8	5.7	11.9	12.7
55 - 59	1,526	100.0	3.6	1.4	57.1	5.6	12.6	19.7
60 - 64	1,136	100.0	3.8	1.0	50.3	5.4	12.9	26.8
65+	2,321	100.0	8.2	1.3	33.0	4.8	8.0	44.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.1 Marital status and level of education

The data in Table 3.5 shows that majority of persons in the marital categories have basic education. For example for those in informal/consensual unions, and those who have never been married, 63.5 percent and 50.5 percent have attained basic level of education. Only 25.4 percent and 10.1 percent of the never married population, and 17.5 percent and three percent of those in informal/consensual union have attained secondary and tertiary education respectively. Nearly, one-half (48.8%) of those who are married have basic education, with the group reporting the highest proportion of 12.3 percent being those who have tertiary education. The proportion of married females with tertiary education is lower (8.5%) as compared to that of the males (16.2%).

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]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post Middle/ Secondary Cert/ Diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
All	118,290	100.0	12.0	63.7	14.0	3.0	5.6	1.6
Never married	44,575	100.0	4.1	66	21.8	2.0	5.0	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,719	100.0	8.6	69.3	14.2	3.3	3.5	1.0
Married	51,009	100.0	14.0	62.8	10.2	3.8	6.7	2.5
Separated	3,913	100.0	14.8	68.8	7.1	3.9	4.5	0.9
Divorced	4,674	100.0	18.2	66	5.9	4.4	4.7	0.7
Widowed	7,400	100.0	43.1	47.2	2.4	2.3	4.4	0.6
Male								
Total	55,364	100.0	7.4	62.8	17.0	3.4	6.9	2.6
Never married	24,907	100.0	4.2	65.2	22.6	2.0	4.8	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,832	100.0	6.9	64.9	17.3	3.6	5.2	2.1
Married	23,543	100.0	9.7	59.4	12.7	4.7	9.4	4.3
Separated	1,427	100.0	9.8	70	8.2	4.2	6.3	1.5
Divorced	1,617	100.0	10.1	70.3	8.3	4.5	5.4	1.4
Widowed	1,038	100.0	25.0	56.1	5.2	4.2	7.7	1.8
Female								
Total	62,926	100.0	16.1	64.6	11.5	2.7	4.5	0.7
Never married	19,668	100.0	4.0	67.0	20.8	2.1	5.4	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,887	100.0	9.8	72.5	12.0	3.1	2.3	0.2
Married	27,466	100.0	17.7	65.8	8.1	3.0	4.4	0.9
Separated	2,486	100.0	17.6	68.2	6.4	3.7	3.5	0.5
Divorced	3,057	100.0	22.5	63.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	0.3
Widowed	6,362	100.0	46.1	45.7	1.9	2.0	3.9	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.2 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 gives information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status, and economic activity status. The results show that 40.8 percent of those who have never been married are employed with 6.2 percent unemployed and 53 percent being economically not active. Furthermore, slightly more than three quarters each (78.3%) of the population who are married and in informal/consensual union are employed, while 14.8 percent and 17.8 percent respectively are economically not active. With respect to the separated or divorced, almost equal proportions (73.0% and 72.0%) of them are employed while similar proportions (5.5% and 5.3%) are unemployed. The proportion of the population who are widowed and employed is 46.2 percent while the economically not active constitutes 51.2 percent. The data again shows a higher proportion (82.7%) of married males who are employed than married females (73.9%) employed. On the other hand, 4.9 percent of the married females are unemployed as compared to three percent of married males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	109,440	100.0	65,662	60.0	5,661	5.2	38,117	34.8
Never married	50,037	100.0	20,409	40.8	3,111	6.2	26,517	53.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,684	100.0	4,449	78.3	394	6.9	841	14.8
Married	45,681	100.0	35,753	78.3	1,806	4.0	8,122	17.8
Separated	2,021	100.0	1,475	73.0	112	5.5	434	21.5
Divorced	3,078	100.0	2,217	72.0	163	5.3	698	22.7
Widowed	2,939	100.0	1,359	46.2	75	2.6	1,505	51.2
Male								
Total	53,789	100.0	34,057	63.3	2,681	5.0	17,051	31.7
Never married	26,409	100.0	11,557	43.8	1,775	6.7	13,077	49.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,799	100.0	2,429	86.8	119	4.3	251	9.0
Married	22,579	100.0	18,681	82.7	676	3.0	3,222	14.3
Separated	628	100.0	462	73.6	41	6.5	125	19.9
Divorced	972	100.0	725	74.6	58	6.0	189	19.4
Widowed	402	100.0	203	50.5	12	3.0	187	46.5
Female								
Total	55,651	100.0	31,605	56.8	2,980	5.4	21,066	37.9
Never married	23,628	100.0	8,852	37.5	1,336	5.7	13,440	56.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,885	100.0	2,020	70.0	275	9.5	590	20.5
Married	23,102	100.0	17,072	73.9	1,130	4.9	4,900	21.2
Separated	1,393	100.0	1,013	72.7	71	5.1	309	22.2
Divorced	2,106	100.0	1,492	70.8	105	5.0	509	24.2
Widowed	2,537	100.0	1,156	45.6	63	2.5	1,318	52.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that the proportion of Ghanaians by birth is 94.6 percent of the total population in the Municipal and those with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization constitutes 2.3 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. Citizens from ECOWAS countries constitute 1.9 percent (males, 2.3% and females, 1.5%) of the population while those from other African Countries other than ECOWAS and other countries constitute 0.3 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,742	100.0	72987.0	100.0	74,755	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	139,756	94.6	68698.0	94.1	71,058	95.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,352	2.3	1656.0	2.3	1,696	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	903	0.6	458.0	0.6	445	0.6
ECOWAS	2,791	1.9	1704.0	2.3	1,087	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	505	0.3	244.0	0.3	261	0.3
Other	435	0.3	227.0	0.3	208	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Religious Affiliation

Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipal. From Table 3.8, Christians form the largest (90.9%) of the population. The breakdown of the Christian group shows that the Pentecostal/charismatic constitutes the highest proportion of 48.3 percent followed by Protestants 25.6 percent the Catholic and other Christians record 8.5 percent. Adherents to Islamic religion constitute 5.3 percent and 2.6 percent of the population belong to no religion. Again, 92.6 percent of the total female population is in the Christian fraternity while 89.3 percent of males are adherents to Christianity confirming the notion that, females enjoy going to church than males. There are more males 5.6 percent who profess Islam than females 4.9 percent. Also a higher proportion of males, 3.7 percent belong to no religion compared to 1.5 percent of females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,742	100.0	72,987	100.0	74,755	100.0
No religion	3,782	2.6	2,672	3.7	1,110	1.5
Catholic	12,597	8.5	6,494	8.9	6,103	8.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	37,788	25.6	18,385	25.2	19,403	26.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	71,351	48.3	33,965	46.5	37,386	50.0
Other Christian	12,616	8.5	6,353	8.7	6,263	8.4
Islam	7,781	5.3	4,109	5.6	3,672	4.9
Traditionalist	417	0.3	236	0.3	181	0.2
Other	1,410	1.0	773	1.1	637	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7   Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 presents the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The illustrations show that a significantly large proportion (59.3 percent)of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian Language, 30.8 percent are literate in English only and 6.7 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Only a small proportion of 2.3 percent and 0.9 percent are literate in English/French and Ghanaian language and English and French. Furthermore, very high proportions of the population in all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language with the age group 60-64 reporting the highest proportion of 70 percent. The age groups with the highest literacy rates in English only are the 11-14 years old with 42.7 percent and the 15-19 years old with 34 percent literacy while the rest of the age groups have literacy rates between 20 percent and 30 percent. In addition, relatively low

proportions of the population are literate in a Ghanaian language only for all the age groups with the highest proportions reported for the age group 40-44. Similarly, quite low proportions of the population are literate in English and French and English/French/Ghanaian language.

3.7.1 Literacy and age

The data in table 3.9 shows that the highest proportion of persons 11 years and older who are literate falls in the age group 25-29, (15.6%) with the second highest being those in the age group 20-24 (15.1%). It is also observed that as age increases from 25 years to 64 years, the proportion of persons who can read and write declines. The age group 60-64 (1.9%) is the least proportion of those who are literate. For non-literate, the table shows that the highest proportion is in age group 65 years and older (16.2%).

3.7.2 Literacy and sex

From Table 3.9, the distribution by sex shows that the highest proportion of 72.1 percent of the males who are literate in English and Ghanaian language are in the age group 60-64 while the highest proportion of 67.6 percent reported for the females are in the age group 55-59 years.

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

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French & Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	6,884	105,125	100.0	30.8	6.7	59.3	0.9	2.3
11-14	204	10,386	100.0	42.7	2.4	50.8	0.8	3.4
15-19	400	12,748	100.0	34.1	3.3	58.6	0.8	3.2
20-24	703	15,908	100.0	31.9	5.0	59.7	1.2	2.2
25-29	874	16,404	100.0	31.0	7.3	58.7	1.0	2.1
30-34	845	13,437	100.0	30.2	9.2	58.0	0.9	1.7
35-39	807	10,374	100.0	30.0	9.6	58.0	0.7	1.8
40-44	629	7,695	100.0	27.6	9.7	60.2	0.7	1.8
45-49	446	5,507	100.0	25.8	8.4	62.7	0.5	2.5
50-54	318	4,479	100.0	24.3	7.4	64.9	0.8	2.6
55-59	261	2,934	100.0	21.5	6.4	68.4	0.8	2.8
60-64	284	2,044	100.0	18.6	8.0	70.0	0.7	2.7
65+	1,113	3,209	100.0	20.2	7.9	69.3	0.7	2.0

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

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French & Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	1,835	53,180	100.0	30.4	4.8	61.5	1.0	2.4
11-14	63	4,937	100.0	42.8	1.9	51.4	0.8	3.2
15-19	114	5,966	100.0	35.1	2.5	58.9	0.8	2.8
20-24	213	7,656	100.0	31.6	3.9	61.1	1.3	2.1
25-29	265	8,001	100.0	29.9	5.6	61.0	1.2	2.2
30-34	248	6,915	100.0	29.0	6.7	61.4	1.1	1.9
35-39	246	5,560	100.0	29.9	6.4	61.0	0.8	2.0
40-44	168	4,248	100.0	27.4	6.2	63.8	0.7	1.9
45-49	117	3,024	100.0	25.2	6.0	65.0	0.7	3.0
50-54	70	2,342	100.0	25.0	4.2	67.1	0.8	2.8
55-59	62	1,607	100.0	22.5	3.7	69.1	1.0	3.7
60-64	64	1,128	100.0	19.1	4.0	72.1	1.0	3.9
65+	205	1,796	100.0	20.8	4.3	71.4	0.9	2.6
Female								
Total	5,049	51,945	100.0	31.3	8.7	57.0	0.8	2.3
11-14	141	5,449	100.0	42.5	2.9	50.2	0.8	3.5
15-19	286	6,782	100.0	33.3	4.0	58.3	0.8	3.6
20-24	490	8,252	100.0	32.1	6.1	58.4	1.1	2.4
25-29	609	8,403	100.0	32.0	8.8	56.4	0.9	2.0
30-34	597	6,522	100.0	31.6	11.8	54.4	0.8	1.5
35-39	561	4,814	100.0	30.0	13.4	54.5	0.6	1.5
40-44	461	3,447	100.0	27.9	14.0	55.8	0.7	1.7
45-49	329	2,483	100.0	26.5	11.4	59.8	0.4	1.9
50-54	248	2,137	100.0	23.4	10.9	62.6	0.7	2.3
55-59	199	1,327	100.0	20.3	9.7	67.6	0.5	1.8
60-64	220	916	100.0	18.0	13.0	67.4	0.3	1.3
65+	908	1,413	100.0	19.4	12.5	66.6	0.4	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 below shows that the gender gap in terms of school attendance is improving. The gap between males (3.6%) and females (8.2%) in terms of those who have never been to school is wide (4.6%). For those who have attended school in the past the males exceed the females by 3.5 percentage points while for those who are in school, the males still outnumber the females by just about one percentage point. The implication here is that with some little more effort the gender gap in terms of school attendance could be narrowed.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex
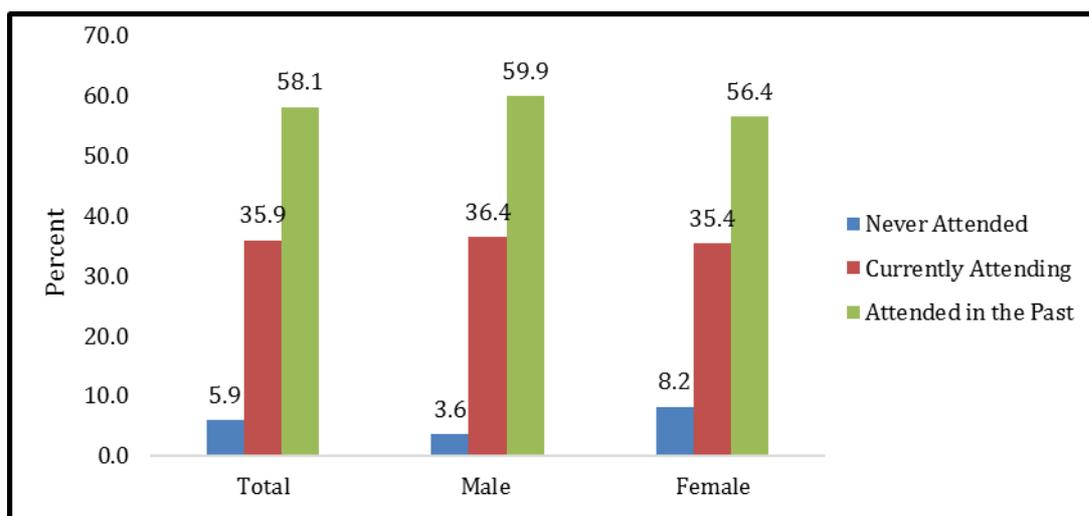
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents the population of the Municipality 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The table shows that 77.3 percent of the population 3 years and older are receiving basic education comprising of nursery (7.4%), kindergarten (13.2%), primary (39.5%), and JSS/JHS (17.2%). Twelve percent of the populations are in SSS/SHS and those who are attending tertiary level institutions recorded 9.1 percent.

Furthermore 76.5 percent of males comprising of nursery (7.5%), kindergarten (13.4%), primary (38.9%), and JSS/JHS (16.%) are at basic schools whiles 78.1 percent of the females comprising of nursery (7.4%), kindergarten (12.9%), primary (40.1%) and JSS/JHS (17.7%) implying higher proportion of females went to school at the basic level than their male counterparts. There are higher proportions of males (10.3%) attending tertiary institutions than females (7.9%).

For the proportion of the population who have attended school in the past, the data shows that majority of the population have attained basic education. For instance the highest proportion of 25.5 percent of those who have attained basic education have completed JSS/JHS with higher percentages (27.7%) recorded for females than males (23.5%). The lowest proportions of those who have attended school in the past are those who have attained post middle/secondary levels of education. The data also shows that more males (20.2%) than females (12.9%) have attended tertiary institutions in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,992	100.0	24,498	100.0	24,494	100.0	79,340	100.0	40,306	100.0	39,034	100.0
Nursery	3,648	7.4	1,832	7.5	1,816	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	6,463	13.2	3,294	13.4	3,169	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	19,359	39.5	9,527	38.9	9,832	40.1	8,354	10.5	3,099	7.7	5,255	13.5
JSS/JHS	8,435	17.2	4,098	16.7	4,337	17.7	20,254	25.5	9,453	23.5	10,801	27.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,422	18.2	7,384	18.3	7,038	18.0
SSS/SHS	5,866	12.0	2,938	12.0	2,928	11.9	11,043	13.9	6,013	14.9	5,030	12.9
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,540	7.0	3,183	7.9	2,357	6.0
Vocational/Technical/ commercial	335	0.7	160	0.7	175	0.7	4,503	5.7	2,187	5.4	2,316	5.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	437	0.9	135	0.6	302	1.2	2,059	2.6	838	2.1	1,221	3.1
Tertiary	4,449	9.1	2,514	10.3	1,935	7.9	13,165	16.6	8,149	20.2	5,016	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Data on the economic characteristics of any population is significant for making sustainable interventions in development. Again, the economic characteristics serve as development indicators to assess the growth of a nation's economy. It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economically activity status, employment status, industry and occupation of the total population in the Municipality.

This chapter outlines data on the economic activity status of the people in the Municipality using results from the 2010 PHC.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The table shows that 70 percent of the populations are economically active whiles 30 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 92.1 percent are employed and 7.9 percent are unemployed. Again, males are more economically active (73.3%) as compared to females (66.9%). Significantly, 92.7 percent of males and 91.4 percent of the females are employed, while 7.3 percent of the males and 8.6 percent of the females are unemployed. For the economically not active population, 23 percent did home duties, 50.8 percent are in full time education, while 6.6 percent and 6.2 percent are retired/pensioned or too old/young to work respectively.

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	101,419	100.0	50,015	100.0	51,404	100.0
Economically active	**71,033**	**70.0**	**36,637**	**73.3**	**34,396**	**66.9**
Employed	*65,395*	*92.1*	*33,967*	*92.7*	*31,428*	*91.4*
Worked	*62,881*	*96.2*	*32,904*	*96.9*	*29,977*	*95.4*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,416*	*3.7*	*1,018*	*3.0*	*1,398*	*4.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*98*	*0.1*	*45*	*0.1*	*53*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*5,638*	*7.9*	*2,670*	*7.3*	*2,968*	*8.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*2,564*	*45.5*	*1,138*	*42.6*	*1,426*	*48.0*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*3,074*	*54.5*	*1,532*	*57.4*	*1,542*	*52.0*
Economically not active	30,386	30.0	13,378	26.7	17,008	33.1
Did home duties (household chore)	6,995	23.0	1,933	14.4	5,062	29.8
Full time education	15,421	50.8	7,855	58.7	7,566	44.5
Pensioner/Retired	1,992	6.6	1,169	8.7	823	4.8
Disabled/Sick	734	2.4	324	2.4	410	2.4
Too old/young	1,880	6.2	508	3.8	1,372	8.1
Other	3,364	11.1	1,589	11.9	1,775	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. From the table, the highest proportion of 87.2 percent of the employed population is in the age group 40-44 and the lowest proportion of 15.4 percent is in the age group 15-19 years. The age group 20-24 have the highest proportion of 9.3 percent being unemployed, followed by age group 25-29 with a proportion of 8.8 percent unemployed. Understandably, majority (81.3%) of the population aged 15-19 years and slightly over two thirds (68.0%) of those aged 65 years and older are economically not active. The sex distribution shows that the highest proportions of 90.4 percent and 83.6 percent of the employed males and females respectively are aged 40-44 years while the lowest proportion of 14.2 percent of male and 16.5 percent of females are aged 15-19 years. In addition, the highest proportions of 82.8 percent and 80 percent of the economically not active males and females respectively are aged 15-19 years.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	101,419	100.0	65,395	64.5	5,638	5.6	30,386	30
15-19	13,148	100.0	2,027	15.4	433	3.3	10,688	81.3
20-24	16,611	100.0	8,230	49.5	1,542	9.3	6,839	41.2
25-29	17,278	100.0	12,447	72	1,526	8.8	3,305	19.1
30-34	14,282	100.0	11,857	83	787	5.5	1,638	11.5
35-39	11,181	100.0	9,693	86.7	418	3.7	1,070	9.6
40-44	8,324	100.0	7,260	87.2	284	3.4	780	9.4
45-49	5,953	100.0	5,086	85.4	217	3.6	650	10.9
50-54	4,797	100.0	3,944	82.2	164	3.4	689	14.4
55-59	3,195	100.0	2,392	74.9	107	3.3	696	21.8
60-64	2,328	100.0	1,138	48.9	99	4.3	1,091	46.9
65+	4,322	100.0	1,321	30.6	61	1.4	2,940	68
Male								
Total	50,015	100.0	33,967	67.9	2,670	5.3	13,378	26.7
15-19	6,080	100.0	863	14.2	183	3	5,034	82.8
20-24	7,869	100.0	3,911	49.7	693	8.8	3,265	41.5
25-29	8,266	100.0	6,079	73.5	739	8.9	1,448	17.5
30-34	7,163	100.0	6,217	86.8	353	4.9	593	8.3
35-39	5,806	100.0	5,227	90	200	3.4	379	6.5
40-44	4,416	100.0	3,992	90.4	146	3.3	278	6.3
45-49	3,141	100.0	2,773	88.3	120	3.8	248	7.9
50-54	2,412	100.0	2,101	87.1	86	3.6	225	9.3
55-59	1,669	100.0	1,376	82.4	53	3.2	240	14.4
60-64	1,192	100.0	675	56.6	57	4.8	460	38.6
65+	2,001	100.0	753	37.6	40	2	1,208	60.4
Female								
Total	51,404	100.0	31,428	61.1	2,968	5.8	17,008	33.1
15-19	7,068	100.0	1,164	16.5	250	3.5	5,654	80
20-24	8,742	100.0	4,319	49.4	849	9.7	3,574	40.9
25-29	9,012	100.0	6,368	70.7	787	8.7	1,857	20.6
30-34	7,119	100.0	5,640	79.2	434	6.1	1,045	14.7
35-39	5,375	100.0	4,466	83.1	218	4.1	691	12.9
40-44	3,908	100.0	3,268	83.6	138	3.5	502	12.8
45-49	2,812	100.0	2,313	82.3	97	3.4	402	14.3
50-54	2,385	100.0	1,843	77.3	78	3.3	464	19.5
55-59	1,526	100.0	1,016	66.6	54	3.5	456	29.9
60-64	1,136	100.0	463	40.8	42	3.7	631	55.5
65+	2,321	100.0	568	24.5	21	0.9	1,732	74.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 gives information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The table indicates that service and sales workers, constitutes the largest occupational group, employing 35.1 percent of the population. Craft and related trades workers is next employing 22.6 percent, while professionals constitute 10.8 percent of those employed. Plant and machinery operators and assemblers engaged 7.5 percent, Managers formed 7.3 percent, and elementary occupations engaged 7.1 percent, while other occupations employed the least (0.1%).

The proportion of females employed as service and sales workers (53.6%), is much higher than their male counterparts (18.1%). This may be due to the fact that females have low educational levels so they are left with no option than to go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. In the craft and related trades occupation, the proportion of males (30.9%) is higher than the proportion of females (13.8%) in the same category.

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	65,395	100.0	33,967	100.0	31,428	100.0
Managers	4,764	7.3	2,712	8.0	2,052	6.5
Professionals	7,073	10.8	4,253	12.5	2,820	9.0
Technicians and associate professionals	2,586	4.0	1,979	5.8	607	1.9
Clerical support workers	2,294	3.5	988	2.9	1,306	4.2
Service and sales workers	22,973	35.1	6,134	18.1	16,839	53.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	1,268	1.9	786	2.3	482	1.5
Craft and related trades workers	14,805	22.6	10,483	30.9	4,322	13.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,885	7.5	4,719	13.9	166	0.5
Elementary occupations	4,649	7.1	1,841	5.4	2,808	8.9
Other occupations	98	0.1	72	0.2	26	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. The types of industry and the sex of employed population 15 years and older is shown in Table 4.4. The data shows that 29.8 percent of the populations are engaged in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and 13.1 percent are also engaged in manufacturing. Another 9.7 percent are into construction, 8 percent in other service activities, and 7.4 percent and 6.5 percent are engaged in accommodation and food service activities. There are more females in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (40.1%) and the accommodation and food service industries (12.7%) as compared to the males in the these two activities (20.3% and 2.5%) respectively.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,395	100.0	33,967	100.0	31,428	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,755	2.7	1,124	3.3	631	2.0
Mining and quarrying	354	0.5	243	0.7	111	0.4
Manufacturing	8,540	13.1	4,173	12.3	4,367	13.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	208	0.3	161	0.5	47	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	207	0.3	151	0.4	56	0.2
Construction	6,336	9.7	6,168	18.2	168	0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,520	29.8	6,903	20.3	12,617	40.1
Transportation and storage	4,276	6.5	3,988	11.7	288	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	4,832	7.4	834	2.5	3,998	12.7
Information and communication	1,061	1.6	767	2.3	294	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,756	2.7	951	2.8	805	2.6
Real estate activities	171	0.3	146	0.4	25	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,805	2.8	1,282	3.8	523	1.7
Administrative and support service activities	964	1.5	740	2.2	224	0.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1,731	2.6	1,145	3.4	586	1.9
Education	3,419	5.2	1,539	4.5	1,880	6.0
Human health and social work activities	1,291	2.0	547	1.6	744	2.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	637	1.0	552	1.6	85	0.3
Other service activities	5,202	8.0	1,958	5.8	3,244	10.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,240	1.9	540	1.6	700	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	90	0.1	55	0.2	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently work 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 or house help. Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "others".

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The data shows that less than one-half (43.4%) of the population are self-employed without employees with the female proportion being as high as 54.6 percent while the males constitute only 33.1 percent. Furthermore, 37.1 percent are employees with a higher

proportion of 46.3 percent being males. A significant proportion of 9.9 percent are self-employed with employees with males and females constituting 11.1 percent and 8.5 percent respectively. Apprentice and casual workers also account for 3.5 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,395	100.0	33,967	100.0	31,428	100.0
Employee	24,286	37.1	15,723	46.3	8,563	27.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,403	43.4	11,235	33.1	17,168	54.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	6,461	9.9	3,782	11.1	2,679	8.5
Casual worker	1,699	2.6	1,230	3.6	469	1.5
Contributing family worker	1,338	2.0	483	1.4	855	2.7
Apprentice	2,270	3.5	1,098	3.2	1,172	3.7
Domestic employee (House-help)	791	1.2	325	1.0	466	1.5
Other	147	0.2	91	0.3	56	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The private informal sector dominates since it employs 70.9 percent of the population with higher proportions of 78 percent for females as compared to 64.4 percent for males. This is followed by the private formal sector employing 18.7 percent of the population with males and females constituting 23.4 percent and 13.7 percent respectively. The public (government) sector employs 8.6 percent of the population with males and females accounting for 9.8 percent and 7.3 percent respectively.

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	65,395	100.0	33,967	100.0	31,428	100.0
Public (Government)	5,627	8.6	3,314	9.8	2,313	7.4
Private Formal	12,256	18.7	7,962	23.4	4,294	13.7
Private Informal	46,394	70.9	21,883	64.4	24,511	78.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	132	0.2	84	0.2	48	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	863	1.3	648	1.9	215	0.7
Other International Organisations	123	0.2	76	0.2	47	0.1

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 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. ICTs have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana, 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 all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Cellular phones have formally become the most widely used telecommunication tools in the Municipality and their use has been spreading faster than any telecommunication technology. Table 5.1 shows that 78.9 percent persons 12 years and older in the Municipality own mobile phones. Among the male population 12 years and older in the Municipality 82.7 percent own mobile phones, whiles that of the females is 75.2 percent (Table 5.1).

5.3   Use of Internet

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 shown in Table 5.1, 23.2 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality use internet facilities. A higher proportion of males constituting 28.4 percent have internet access as compared to 18.2 percent of females.

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

Sex	Total population 12 years & older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,440	100.0	86,306	78.9	25,388	23.2
Male	53,789	100.0	44,482	82.7	15,274	28.4
Female	55,651	100.0	41,824	75.2	10,114	18.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or 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 Ga East Municipality as a whole, only 23.3 percent of the households owned a desktop/laptop computer as depicted by Table 5.2. Again, 24.9 percent of all households headed by males owned desktop/laptop computers whiles 19.6 percent of the households headed by females owned desktop/laptop computers (Table 5.2).

5.5   Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of mobile phones and internet, fixed telephone lines still remain important, particularly in offices and businesses. Table 5.2 shows that 6.9 percent of total households had access to fixed telephone lines of which 7.1 percent of the males had access to fixed telephone lines whiles 6.4 percent of the females were able to access fixed telephone lines.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,415	100.0	8,704	23.3	2,584	6.9
Male	25,859	69.1	6,443	24.9	1,846	7.1
Female	11,556	30.9	2,261	19.6	738	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

This chapter first provides a general overview of persons with Disability (PWD) in the Municipality. PWDs are those persons who are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malfunction (Ghana Statistical Service 2010). This chapter further identifies the type of disability, distribution by type of locality. Other areas of focus are disability by activity, level of education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability

The number of persons with disability constitutes 2.4 percent of the total population as illustrated in Table 6.1. Again, the sex composition of the population with disability indicates that, females (2.5%) are a little more likely to have disability than the males (2.3%).

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that sight is by far the most common disability type (50.6%) in the Municipality. Other types of disabilities include physical (21.9%), intellectual (15.2%), emotional (18.2%), with the least type of disability among PWDs being (13.7%). Again, sight disability is more common among females (55.6%) than males (45.0%).

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

The percentage with disability varies considerably among the rural and urban populations. On the whole, the proportions with disability are more in the rural areas (2.9%) of the Municipality than in the urban populations (2.4%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes Number	Percent	Male Number	Percent	Female Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	147,742	100.0	72,987	100.0	74,755	100.0
No disability	144,152	97.6	71,282	97.7	72,870	97.5
With a disability	3,590	2.4	1,705	2.3	1,885	2.5
Sight	1,817	50.6	768	45.0	1,049	55.6
Hearing	491	13.7	224	13.1	267	14.2
Speech	541	15.1	284	16.7	257	13.6
Physical	788	21.9	394	23.1	394	20.9
Intellectual	547	15.2	269	15.8	278	14.7
Emotional	654	18.2	322	18.9	332	17.6
Other	379	10.6	194	11.4	185	9.8
Urban						
Total	133,185	100.0	65,646	100.0	67,539	100.0
No disability	130,016	97.6	64,140	97.7	65,876	97.5
With a disability	3,169	2.4	1,506	2.3	1,663	2.5
Sight	1,631	51.5	697	46.3	934	56.2
Hearing	431	13.6	202	13.4	229	13.8
Speech	485	15.3	254	16.9	231	13.9
Physical	705	22.2	351	23.3	354	21.3
Intellectual	392	12.4	194	12.9	198	11.9
Emotional	597	18.8	294	19.5	303	18.2
Other	343	10.8	175	11.6	168	10.1
Rural						
Total	14,557	100.0	7,341	100.0	7,216	100.0
No disability	14,136	97.1	7,142	97.3	6,994	96.9
With a disability	421	2.9	199	2.7	222	3.1
Sight	186	44.2	71	35.7	115	51.2
Hearing	60	14.3	22	11.0	38	17.1
Speech	56	13.3	30	15.1	26	11.7
Physical	83	19.7	43	21.6	40	18.0
Intellectual	155	36.8	75	37.7	80	36.0
Emotional	57	13.5	28	14.1	29	13.1
Other	36	8.6	19	9.5	17	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that 55.8 percent of PWDs 15 years and older are employed with 4.8 percent being unemployed and 39.4 percent are economically not active. Among persons with types of disability who are employed, the highest proportion of 58.5 percent are those with sight disability and the lowest proportions of 43.8 percent each for persons with intellectual and emotional disability. The type of disability with the highest proportions that are economically not active is intellectual disability among the males with 46.1 percent and physical disability among the females with a proportion of 58.3 percent.

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	101,419	100.0	65,395	64.5	5,638	5.6	30,386	30.0
No disability	98,418	100.0	63,719	64.7	5,494	5.6	29,205	29.7
With a disability	3,001	100.0	1,676	55.8	144	4.8	1,181	39.4
Sight	1,586	100.0	928	58.5	79	5.0	579	36.5
Hearing	368	100.0	193	52.4	20	5.4	155	42.1
Speech	383	100.0	213	55.6	23	6.0	147	38.4
Physical	642	100.0	281	43.8	32	5.0	329	51.2
Intellectual	404	100.0	177	43.8	18	4.5	209	51.7
Emotional	506	100.0	294	58.1	32	6.3	180	35.6
Other	290	100.0	154	53.1	19	6.6	117	40.3
Male								
Total	50,015	100.0	33,967	67.9	2,670	5.3	13,378	26.7
No disability	48,606	100.0	33,102	68.1	2,604	5.4	12,900	26.5
With a disability	1,409	100.0	865	61.4	66	4.7	478	33.9
Sight	663	100.0	434	65.5	30	4.5	199	30.0
Hearing	166	100.0	100	60.2	9	5.4	57	34.3
Speech	206	100.0	126	61.2	12	5.8	68	33.0
Physical	321	100.0	162	50.5	17	5.3	142	44.2
Intellectual	193	100.0	99	51.3	5	2.6	89	46.1
Emotional	246	100.0	159	64.6	14	5.7	73	29.7
Other	149	100.0	82	55.0	9	6.0	58	38.9
Female								
Total	51,404	100.0	31,428	61.1	2,968	5.8	17,008	33.1
No disability	49,812	100.0	30,617	61.5	2,890	5.8	16,305	32.7
With a disability	1,592	100.0	811	50.9	78	4.9	703	44.2
Sight	923	100.0	494	53.5	49	5.3	380	41.2
Hearing	202	100.0	93	46.0	11	5.4	98	48.5
Speech	177	100.0	87	49.2	11	6.2	79	44.6
Physical	321	100.0	119	37.1	15	4.7	187	58.3
Intellectual	211	100.0	78	37.0	13	6.2	120	56.9
Emotional	260	100.0	135	51.9	18	6.9	107	41.2
Other	141	100.0	72	51.1	10	7.1	59	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low among the population with disability. Table 6.3 indicates that the population three years and older with disability, who have never attended school constitutes 12.7 percent and those with basic education constitutes 47.3 percent. Those with secondary education and above constitute 36.7 percent.

Table 6.3 further reveals that, 19 percent of persons with physical challenges have never attended school, followed by those with intellectual and speech both with proportions of 17.4 percent and 17.3 percent respectively, while those with sight disability constitutes 11 percent. Furthermore, 54.1 percent of the persons with speech disability have basic education, whiles persons with hearing disability have the least proportion of 44.2 percent. Finally, the data

shows that 16.4 percent of females with disability have never attended school whiles 8.5 percent of their male counterparts have never been to school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	*Basic	**Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	136,445	8,113	10,111	70,824	47,397	100.0	5.9	7.4	51.9	34.7
No disability	132,974	7,673	9,996	69,181	46,124	100.0	5.8	7.5	52.0	34.7
With a disability	3,471	440	115	1,643	1,273	100.0	12.7	3.3	47.3	36.7
Sight	1,768	198	52	787	731	100.0	11.2	2.9	44.5	41.3
Hearing	460	65	24	244	127	100.0	14.1	5.2	53.0	27.6
Speech	503	87	32	272	112	100.0	17.3	6.4	54.1	22.3
Physical	748	143	33	333	239	100.0	19.1	4.4	44.5	32.0
Intellectual	511	89	28	226	168	100.0	17.4	5.5	44.2	32.9
Emotional	620	90	29	299	202	100.0	14.5	4.7	48.2	32.6
Other	364	55	17	178	114	100.0	15.1	4.7	48.9	31.3
Male										
Total	67,253	2,449	5,126	33,561	26,117	100.0	3.6	7.6	49.9	38.8
No disability	65,602	2,308	5,066	32,793	25,435	100.0	3.5	7.7	50.0	38.8
With a disability	1,651	141	60	768	682	100.0	8.5	3.6	46.5	41.3
Sight	749	48	26	317	358	100.0	6.4	3.5	42.3	47.8
Hearing	211	28	15	99	69	100.0	13.3	7.1	46.9	32.7
Speech	268	39	14	145	70	100.0	14.6	5.2	54.1	26.1
Physical	378	49	15	161	153	100.0	13.0	4.0	42.6	40.5
Intellectual	252	37	13	110	92	100.0	14.7	5.2	43.7	36.5
Emotional	307	44	14	140	109	100.0	14.3	4.6	45.6	35.5
Other	188	23	9	91	65	100.0	12.2	4.8	48.4	34.6
Female										
Total	69,192	5,664	4,985	37,263	21,280	100.0	8.2	7.2	53.9	30.8
No disability	67,372	5,365	4,930	36,388	20,689	100.0	8.0	7.3	54.0	30.7
With a disability	1,820	299	55	875	591	100.0	16.4	3.0	48.1	32.5
Sight	1,019	150	26	470	373	100.0	14.7	2.6	46.1	36.6
Hearing	249	37	9	145	58	100.0	14.9	3.6	58.2	23.3
Speech	235	48	18	127	42	100.0	20.4	7.7	54.0	17.9
Physical	370	94	18	172	86	100.0	25.4	4.9	46.5	23.2
Intellectual	259	52	15	116	76	100.0	20.1	5.8	44.8	29.3
Emotional	313	46	15	159	93	100.0	14.7	4.8	50.8	29.7
Other	176	32	8	87	49	100.0	18.2	4.5	49.4	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
* IncludesPrimary School, Middle/JSS/JHS
**Incudes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert.,Diploma, Masters, PHD etc

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

The agricultural sector is also an important contributor to the country's foreign exchange earnings. However, over the years, the variables that make agriculture important in the economy have been declining gradually, although in a fluctuating manner. The contribution to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in 2000. The contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The aim of this chapter is to analyze the demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households, and the types of farming activities being undertaken.

The census data analyzed and discussed in this chapter on agricultural activity 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 in both urban and rural areas. It shows that those who are engaged in agriculture forms only 5.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality while those who are do not engage in agriculture constitutes 94.8 percent. Out of the households engaged in agriculture 6.4 percent are in rural areas and 5.4 percent are located in urban areas.

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

The types of agricultural activities in the District are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (80.1%), while the least proportion are into fish farming (3.7%). Agriculture activity practiced is mainly crop farming and livestock rearing. Crop farming in urban areas of the Municipality constitute 80.2 percent while in rural areas the proportion is 79.2 percent. There are however variations in livestock rearing where the rural proportion (29.0%) is higher than the proportion in urban localities (24.3%). The free-range system of livestock rearing which is common in rural dwellings, could account for this phenomenon.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural Activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	37,415	100.0	33,736	100.0	3,679	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	35,477	94.8	32,019	94.9	3,458	94.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	1,938	5.5	1,717	5.4	221	6.4
Crop Farming	1,552	80.1	1,377	80.2	175	79.2
Tree Planting	78	5.0	71	5.2	7	4.0
Livestock Rearing	481	24.8	417	24.3	64	29.0
Fish Farming	18	3.7	18	4.3	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the Municipality. From the distribution, the number of animal species kept in the District is 39,525. Out of this number, there are 671 keepers and an average of 59 livestock or other animals per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top three are 10.5 percent of goat with 17.7 percent of keepers, 8.4 percent of sheep with 6.7 percent of keepers and 6.6 percent of cattle with 7.2 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are 35, 74 and 54 respectively. Chicken and pigs are also reared in a sizeable quantity in the Municipality.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Livestock/ other animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	39,525	100.0	671	100.0	59
Cattle	2,591	6.6	48	7.2	54
Chicken	20,264	51.3	312	46.5	65
Dove	80	0.2	3	0.4	27
Duck	226	0.6	13	1.9	17
Goat	4,159	10.5	119	17.7	35
Grass-cutter	722	1.8	19	2.8	38
Guinea fowl	112	0.3	3	0.4	37
Ostrich	18	0.0	1	0.1	18
Pig	3,800	9.6	43	6.4	88
Rabbit	1,506	3.8	25	3.7	60
Sheep	3,324	8.4	45	6.7	74
Silk worm	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Snail	102	0.3	3	0.4	34
Turkey	749	1.9	8	1.2	94
Other	76	0.2	8	1.2	10
Fish farming	524	1.3	12	1.8	44
Inland fishing	1,272	3.2	9	1.3	141

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. The 2010 PHC in Ghana was the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement programmes.

The information from housing censuses also serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the national, regional and local levels.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides information on stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total population of the Municipality is 147,742 in 2010, which is 3.7 percent of the total population of the Greater Accra Region and 0.6 percent the National population. Whiles 90 percent of the housing stock is in the urban locality, 10 percent are in the rural locality. The total household population of the Municipality is 144,863, which is 3.7 percent of that of Greater Accra Regional household population of 2,113,766 and 0.6 percent of the whole country's population of 24,076,327.

The number of households in the Municipality is 23,424, which is 4.9 percent of total households in Greater Accra Region (474,621) and 0.69 percent of the total of 3,392,745 households in Ghana. While there are 33,736 households representing 90.17 percent in the urban locality, the Municipality has 3,679 households representing 9.83 percent in the rural localities.

The urban locality have a total of 20,976 houses representing 89.5 percent while the rural localities have a total of 2,448 houses representing 10.5 percent of the houses in the Municipality. Despite the fact that the urban population is larger, the population per house is lower in the urban (3.9) than in the rural (4.0).

The average household per house is 1.6, which is the same as that of the country's average (1.6) but below that of the Regional average of 2.2. However the urban average household per house of 1.6 is equal to that of the country's average of 1.6. The average household size of the Municipality of 3.9 is equal to the Regional average of 3.9 and that of the national average of 4.5. The average household size in the rural locality is 4.0, which is higher than that of the urban locality with 3.9. On the whole the differences between the rural and urban localities, could be attributed to the cost of land and building materials, which are comparatively higher in the urban localities.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	147,742	133,185	14,557
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	144,863	130,701	14,162
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	23,424	20,976	2,448
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	33,736	3,679
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Population per house	7.3	8.4	6.3	6.3	5.9
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Ownership status

Table 8.2 gives the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. The data shows that private individuals own 44 percent of the dwellings in the Municipality, and household members own 39.1 percent. Relatives who are not household members own a significant proportion of 10.5 percent of the dwellings, while ownership by private employer and public/government constitutes 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent respectively. The table further shows a slightly higher proportion of female-headed households (40.8%) liv in dwellings owned by household members as compared to 38.3 percent of male heads that live in dwellings owned by a household member. Again, a higher proportion of male-headed households (44.6%) live in dwellings owned by other private individuals while 42.4 percent of their female counterparts also live in dwellings owned by other private individuals.

There were more urban households (44.8%) occupying dwellings owned by other private individuals as compared to 36.5 percent of their rural counterparts occupying dwellings owned by other private individuals. On the other hand, more rural households (7.1%) occupied dwellings owned by public/government than their urban counterparts, who occupy just 0.7 percent.

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

| Ownership status | Total Country | Region | District | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	14,623	39.1	38.3	40.8	38.9	41.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	453	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	3,912	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.6	9.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	16,449	44.0	44.6	42.4	44.8	36.5
Private employer	83,610	20,667	853	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	3.2
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	239	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	513	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	7.1
Other	24,000	7,072	373	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units

Table 8.3 provides the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The Municipality has a total of 37,415 occupied dwelling units representing 3.6 percent of the occupied dwelling units in the Greater Accra Region. Compound houses (rooms), which are the most common constitutes 32.2 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality. Another 29.9 percent of households live in separate houses while a significant proportion of households 9.4 percent and 9.1 percent respectively occupied uncompleted buildings and semi-detached houses. Households in the Municipality that occupy improvised homes (kiosks/containers) constitute 8.7 percent while those who occupy flats/apartments are 7.5 percent. A higher proportion of rural households (14.5%) live in semi-detached houses as compared to 8.5 percent of urban households who live in such houses. On the other hand, there are more urban households (19.1%) who live in improvised homes than in rural areas (4.6%).

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

| Type of dwelling | Total Country | Region | District | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	11,202	29.9	30.3	29.1	30.1	28.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	3,400	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.5	14.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	2,803	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	12,038	32.2	31.5	33.8	32.2	31.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	422	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	50	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	2,284	126	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	59,977	3,251	8.7	8.1	10.0	9.1	4.6
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	309	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	3,511	9.4	10.3	7.4	9.4	9.4
Other	9,846	3,331	303	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Material for wall

The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.4. As indicated in the table, the most dominant construction material for outer walls in the Municipality is cement blocks/concrete (84.0%), followed by wood (9.2%). Other building materials and metal sheet/slate/asbestos for outer walls constitutes 2.5 percent and 1.5 percent of walls for dwellings respectively in the Municipality. Mud brick/earth and landcrete are also used as the construction material in one percent each of dwellings. Burnt bricks (0.4%), stone (0.3%) and bamboo (0.2%) are the least used materials in construction of outer walls in the Municipality.

The proportion of urban dwelling units with cement blocks/concrete as outer wall is 83.7 percent, which is below the proportion in the rural areas with 86.5 percent. A higher proportion of dwellings (9.6%) are constructed with wood in urban areas than in rural areas (5.4%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	39,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	403	1.0	0.9	2.5
Wood	200,594	110,736	3,575	9.2	9.6	5.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	569	1.5	1.4	1.7
Stone	11,330	2,692	105	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	169	0.4	0.5	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	32,813	84.0	83.7	86.5
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	323	0.8	0.9	0.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	73	0.2	0.2	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	76	0.2	0.1	0.9
Other	39,206	16,238	963	2.5	2.5	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Main construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the main material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The type of material used for the floor has implications for health since contamination and ease of infection varies with the type of material used for the floor. According to the table, the main material used for floors is cement/concrete (66.1%).

Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiled floors constitute 9.4 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality. Floors of dwelling units constructed with terrazzo/terrazzo tiles account for 6.35 percent followed by earth/mud floors with 5.9 percent, while wood and vinyl tiles constitute 5.6 percent and 5.3 percent respectively. The cement/concrete is mostly used for floors in both urban and rural localities, but the proportion in the rural area is higher (70.1%) than that of the urban areas (65.7%). The proportion of floors made with earth/mud in the rural locality is 6.3 percent compared to that of the urban area (5.9%). Stone (0.5%) and burnt bricks (0.3%) form very low proportion of floor of dwelling units.

Table 8.2: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	2,225	5.9	5.9	6.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	24,741	66.1	65.7	70.1
Stone	32,817	4,928	175	0.5	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	117	0.3	0.3	0.1
Wood	52,856	38,877	2,084	5.6	5.9	2.5
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	1,979	5.3	5.2	5.7
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	3,530	9.4	9.4	9.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	2,350	6.3	6.4	5.2
Other	15,567	3,838	214	0.6	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The most used material for roofing of dwelling units in the Municipality is metal sheet (71.3%), followed by slate/asbestos (16.5%) while roofing tiles and cement/concrete are used to roof 4.9 percent and 4.3 percent of the dwellings respectively. The rest of the roofing materials used for dwellings constitute less than three percent of all the materials used in the Municipality. There are high proportions of dwelling units using metal sheet for roofing in both urban and rural localities, but the urban proportion is higher (71.8%) than the rural (67.2%). In the rural areas, however, the use of slate/asbestos (20.3%) is higher than in urban areas (16.1%).

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	39,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	196	0.5	0.5	0.3
Wood	45,547	8,895	382	1.0	1.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	27,859	71.3	71.8	67.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	6,458	16.5	16.1	20.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	1,661	4.3	4.2	4.5
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	1,909	4.9	4.9	5.1
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	55	0.1	0.1	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	224	0.6	0.5	1.4
Other	35,935	7,744	325	0.8	0.9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms households occupy is one of the good indicators for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. Table 8.7 presents the households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. The data shows that, more than one-half (54.2%) of households use one room for sleeping, while 22 percent and 10.3 percent of households have two and three rooms respectively for sleeping. Households that had four and five rooms for sleeping constitute 7.6 percent and 3.5

percent respectively with those who have six or more rooms for sleeping accounting for less than 2.4 percent of the households.

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

House-hold Size	Total households		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	37,415	100.0	54.2	22.0	10.3	7.6	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
1	6,674	100.0	85.7	8.3	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	5,997	100.0	70.5	19.8	4.9	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
3	6,013	100.0	60.6	22.2	9.7	4.4	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	5,762	100.0	49.6	27.4	11.2	7.6	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	4,729	100.0	41.0	29.8	13.6	9.5	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
6	3,375	100.0	31.2	29.5	16.9	12.8	6.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
7	1,984	100.0	22.6	29.0	18.9	17.0	7.7	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.2
8	1,194	100.0	17.9	23.7	20.5	19.6	10.5	5.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
9	682	100.0	12.2	20.5	21.1	23.8	11.6	6.0	2.6	1.3	0.9
10+	1,005	100.0	8.9	15.5	17.5	24.2	17.2	7.4	3.9	3.0	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Source of lighting

Table 8.8 provides information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. From the table, three (3) main sources of non-natural lighting can be identified: electricity (mains), kerosene lamp, and flashlight/torch. The data show that majority of the dwelling units (78.4%) in the Municipality use electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting. The use of flashlight/torch is the next with 7.9 percent after electricity (mains) and closely followed by kerosene lamp (7.6%). Flashlight is becoming a major source of lighting due to the introduction of long-lasting batteries and rechargeable (solar) lamps and also as a result of load shedding and frequent power outages. Dwelling units that use electricity from private generators is less than one percent while the least used source of lighting is crop residue (0.1%).

The table further shows that, while 78.7 percent of urban dwelling units use electricity (mains), 75.7 percent use it in the rural localities. Flashlight usage form 8.2 percent of urban dwelling units whiles it is 5.4 percent in rural localities.

55

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	29,328	78.4	78.7	75.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	321	0.9	0.6	3.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	2,846	7.6	7.2	11.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	162	0.4	0.4	0.6
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	88	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle	41,214	19,251	1,399	3.7	3.8	2.7
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	2,970	7.9	8.2	5.4
Firewood	13,241	1,036	66	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	202	0.5	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 gives information on the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The table clearly indicates that the highest proportion of households (54.7%) use gas as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal and wood, which constitute 36.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. The use of gas is becoming common since its introduction to curb the use of wood and charcoal. The use of kerosene as cooking fuel is about one percent (0.9%), while the rest of the sources of cooking fuel used in the Municipality have values below 0.5 percent.

The main sources of cooking fuel in both urban and rural households are gas and charcoal. Almost the same proportions of households (54.7% and 36.5%) are using gas and charcoal in urban and rural areas.

8.6.3 Cooking Space

The percentage distribution of cooking spaces available to households, as given in Table 8.9, shows that the most common cooking spaces available in the Municipality, as well as the region and the country are separate rooms for exclusive use of household, open space in compound and verandah.

Structures with roof but without walls are also used in the Municipality. A significant proportion of households (42.1%), use separate rooms exclusively in the Municipality as cooking space followed by 26.5 percent of households that use the verandah while 16.5 percent use open space compound. Only 6.8 percent of the households have no cooking space.

The proportion of urban households (42.3%) that use separate rooms exclusively for cooking is higher than the proportion of rural households (40.2%). Again, more urban households (16.8%) use the open space in compound than their rural counterparts (14.3%).

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	1,599	4.3	4.3	3.8
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	997	2.7	2.5	4.2
Gas	996,518	429,464	20,460	54.7	54.7	54.6
Electricity	29,794	9,645	159	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	310	0.8	0.8	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	13,596	36.3	36.5	35.3
Crop residue	45,292	724	30	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	107	0.3	0.3	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	919	34	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	123	0.3	0.3	0.5
Cooking space						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	2,550	6.8	6.9	6.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	15,764	42.1	42.3	40.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	880	2.4	2.3	3.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	458	1.2	1.3	0.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	484	1.3	1.3	1.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	933	2.5	2.3	3.8
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	9,900	26.5	26.1	29.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	6,192	16.5	16.8	14.3
Other	21,007	5,543	254	0.7	0.7	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Use

8.7.1   Main Source of Water for Drinking

Table 8.10 presents the main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes. Water is often classified as potable or not. Sources considered as potable are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) hand dug well, protected spring and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are not normally considered potable.

Table 8.10 shows that the main sources of drinking water for households in the Municipality is sachet water (54.7%), pipe borne water outside dwelling (13.0%), pipe borne water inside dwelling (11.9%), borehole/pump tube well (6.5%), public tap/standpipe (5.2%), and tanker supply/vendor provided (4.1%). Households that use bottled water constitute 1.6 percent while those who use protected wells form 1.4 percent.

The data further shows that nearly sixty percent (58.4%) of the households in the urban areas use sachet water for drinking as compared to 21.3 percent of rural households. On the other hand, higher proportions of rural households use pipe-borne water inside (33.0%) and outside

(23.1%) dwellings for drinking as compared to urban households using pipe-borne water inside (11.9%) and outside (13.0%) for drinking.

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

Sources of water	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	4,466	11.9	9.6	33.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	4,850	13.0	11.9	23.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	1,960	5.2	4.7	9.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	2,427	6.5	6.3	7.9
Protected well	321,091	7,167	519	1.4	1.5	0.6
Rain water	39,438	1,833	203	0.5	0.5	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	152	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	604	1.6	1.7	1.1
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	20,475	54.7	58.4	21.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	1,549	4.1	4.4	1.7
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	56	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	18	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	60	0.2	0.2	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	1,014	57	0.2	0.2	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	37,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	6,642	17.8	15.1	41.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	7,825	20.9	20.3	26.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	3,140	8.4	7.6	15.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	9,788	26.2	28.0	9.5
Protected well	465,775	24,489	2,983	8.0	8.7	1.4
Rain water	39,916	3,538	517	1.4	1.5	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	106	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	5,421	14.5	15.7	3.7
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	373	1.0	1.1	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	95	0.3	0.3	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	387	1.0	1.1	0.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	46	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	10,302	1,301	92	0.2	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 further illustrate that the main source of water for other domestic purposes by households is bore-hole/pump tube well (26.2%), followed by pipe borne water outside dwelling unit (20.9%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (17.8%), tanker supply/vendor provided (14.5%), public tap/stand pipe (8.4%), and protected well (8.0%). More rural households (41.7%) use pipe-borne water inside dwellings for other domestic purposes as compared to urban households (15.1%).

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows that the water closet (W.C) is the most used toilet facility by (42.9%) households in the Municipality, followed by Pit latrine (22.7%), Public toilet (13.6%), KVIP (11.8%) and those who use no facilities or resort to the use of bush/beach/field forms 8.2 percent. More rural households (45.2%) use the WC as compared to the urban households (42.6%). Almost the same proportions of urban (22.7%) and rural (22.3) households use pit latrines but higher proportions of urban households (12.2%) than rural households (8.3%) use the KVIP. There are more households with no toilet facility in rural localities (16.1%) than in the urban areas (7.3%) implying that some of them could be practicing open defecation.

Table 8.11: Toilet facility and bathing facilities used by household

| | District | | | | | |
| | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	37,415	100.0	33,736	100.0	3,679	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	3,058	8.2	2,465	7.3	593	16.1
W.C.	16,047	42.9	14,384	42.6	1,663	45.2
Pit latrine	8,481	22.7	7,662	22.7	819	22.3
KVIP	4,414	11.8	4,110	12.2	304	8.3
Bucket/Pan	79	0.2	71	0.2	8	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	5,077	13.6	4,826	14.3	251	6.8
Other	259	0.7	218	0.6	41	1.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	37,415	100.0	33,736	100.0	3,679	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	15,159	40.5	13,786	40.9	1,373	37.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	8,712	23.3	8,066	23.9	646	17.6
Private open cubicle	2,479	6.6	2,184	6.5	295	8.0
Shared open cubicle	6,884	18.4	6,059	18.0	825	22.4
Public bath house	761	2.0	750	2.2	11	0.3
Bathroom in another house	462	1.2	424	1.3	38	1.0
Open space around house	2,864	7.7	2,379	7.1	485	13.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	26	0.1	24	0.1	2	0.1
Other	68	0.2	64	0.2	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2   Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 presents the type of bathing facilities used by household. The Table gives three (3) main bathing facilities used by households: Own bathroom for exclusive use (40.5%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (23.3%) and shared open cubicle (18.4%). At the locality level, higher proportions of urban households 40.9 percent and 23.9 percent have own bathroom for exclusive use and shared separate bathroom in the same house for bathing compared to 37.3 percent and 17.6 percent of rural households that use the same type of facility. Significant proportions of rural and urban households 22.4 percent and 18 percent also use shared open cubicle as bathing facility.

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households in the Municipality. The data shows that the collection method (50.9%) is the most common method used in solid waste disposal by households, while about a quarter (25.7%) of households burn their waste and 10.8 percent use the public dump (container) method. In addition, seven percent of households use the public dump (open space) for disposal of waste while nearly two percent of households dump their waste indiscriminately. The data further shows that 52.6 percent of urban households use the collection method to dispose of solid waste as compared to 35.3 percent of rural households. On the other hand, more rural households (35.7%) than urban (24.6%) households burn their solid waste.

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

The table further shows that a third (33.5%) of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound. Almost equal proportions of households ranging dispose of their liquid waste into pits (soak away), onto the street/outside and into the gutter. Significant proportions of households also throw their waste into the sewerage system (12.5%) and through drainage system into a gutter (9.7%). The pattern of liquid waste disposal in the localities is not too different from what pertains in the Municipality but the few differences are that, a higher proportion of urban households (15.7%) dispose of their liquid waste into the gutter as compared to 7.7 percent of their rural counterparts who do same. Again, 17 percent of rural households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system as compared to 12 percent in urban areas.

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

| | | | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal								
Total	5,467,054	37,415	37,415	100.0	33,736	100.0	3,679	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,045	19,045	50.9	17,748	52.6	1,297	35.3
Burned by household	584,820	9,609	9,609	25.7	8,294	24.6	1,315	35.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	4,045	4,045	10.8	3,768	11.2	277	7.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	2,602	2,602	7.0	2,014	5.9	588	16.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	618	618	1.7	540	1.6	78	2.1
Buried by household	182,615	1,143	1,143	3.0	1,049	3.1	94	2.6
Other	53,805	353	353	0.9	323	1.0	30	0.8
Method of liquid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	37,415	37,415	100.0	33,736	100.0	3,679	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,676	4,676	12.5	4,050	12.0	626	17.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,610	3,610	9.7	3,180	9.4	430	11.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	5,349	5,349	14.3	4,797	14.2	552	15.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	5,570	5,570	14.9	5,288	15.7	282	7.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	12,541	12,541	33.5	11,218	33.3	1,323	36.0
Other	38,294	280	280	0.7	217	0.6	63	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

Following from the analysis and discussion above, this chapter summarizes the major findings and policy implications from the previous chapters. Based on the identified challenges affecting the Ga East Municipality, the chapter also recommends possible actions to manage them.

9.2   Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

Chapter Two analyzed the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, age dependency, migration, fertility and mortality in the Ga East Municipality using data from the 2010 PHC.

The total population of the Municipality is 147,742 according to the 2010 PHC out of which 72,987 (49.0%) are males and 74,755 (51.0%) are females. The highest proportions of the population (12.2% and 11.7%) are aged 0-4 years and 25-29 years.

The total fertility rate for the Municipality is 2.8 children per woman, while the general fertility rate was 84 live births per 1000 women and the crude birth rate being 25.1 live births per 1000 population. Out of the total population in the Municipality, 105,022 representing 71.1 percent of the population migrated to the Municipality 48.6 percent going there within the last five years with 25 percent coming from the Eastern region.

Social characteristics

The Municipality recorded 144,863 households and out of this number, 37,415 representing 25 percent are household heads and children constitute 36.8 percent of the household population. The analyses revealed that the nuclear family system is dominant among the various households within the Municipality. The nuclear family have a total household population of 40,887, which constitutes 28.2 percent of the household population while the extended family (27,919) constitutes 19.3 percent of the total household population. The total number of single parents in the nuclear family system in the Municipality is 12,203 representing 8.4 percent of the total household population. The total number of single parents in the extended family system is 16,909, which represented 8.4 percent of the total household population.

Nearly 60 percent of the population 12 years and older were literate in English and Ghanaian language. Majority of the population in the Municipality are Christians, followed by adherents to Islam and those with no religion.

Furthermore, Ghanaians by birth constitutes 94.6 percent of the total population in the Municipality. Citizens from ECOWAS countries accounted for 1.9 percent (male, 2.3% and

female, 1.5%) of the Municipality's total population while those from other African countries other than ECOWAS and other countries constitute 0.3 percent.

Economic characteristics

From the economically active population, 92.1 percent are employed while 7.9 percent are unemployed. Majority (81.3%) of the population aged 15-19 years and slightly over two thirds (68.0%) of those aged 65 years and older are economically not active. The major occupational groups in the Municipality are those in the service and sales workers, craft and related trades workers, professionals and plant & machinery operators and assemblers. The major industries that employ significant proportion of the population are the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles (29.8%), manufacturing (13.1%), construction and other services. The private informal sector employs 70.9 percent of the population followed by 18.7 percent and 8.6 percent in the private formal and public (government) sectors respectively.

Information Communication Technology

About 78.9 percent of the population aged persons 12 years and older in the Municipality own mobile phones with a higher proportion of 82.7 percent for males than females, 75.2 percent. Only 23.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use the internet. A higher proportion of males (28.4%) use the internet as compared to only (18.2%) of females. Ga East Municipality accounts for 6.9 percent of households with fixed telephone lines. Among the households that have fixed telephone lines, 7.1 percent of males have access to fixed telephone lines whiles 6.4 percent of females are able to access fixed telephone lines. Only 23.3 percent of the households own a desktop/laptop computer.

Disability

The analyses reveal that 2.4 percent of the population in Ga East Municipality have some form of disability. The sex composition of the population with disability indicates that, females are marginally more likely to have disability (2.5%) than the males (2.3%). Sight disability was by far the most common disability type (50.6%) in the Municipality. The data reveals that the population three years and older with disabilities who have never attended school constitute 6 percent; those with basic education constitute 21 percent.

Agriculture activities

The analyses in chapter seven revealed that only 5.2 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture as compared with 94.8 percent who are not engaged in agriculture. There are more urban households that are engaged in agriculture as compared to their rural counterparts. The analyses further reveal that chicken was the most reared livestock in the Municipality (51.3%).

Housing conditions

The analyses revealed that private individuals and household members own little more than two-fifth (44.0%) and nearly 40 percent (39.1%) of the dwellings respectively in the Municipality. Compound houses (rooms) constitute 32.2 percent while separate houses amount to 29.9 percent of the dwelling units. These constitute the most commonly occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. The main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwellings is cement blocks/concrete used to build 84 percent of the dwelling units. About two thirds (66.1%) of floors of dwellings units are made of cement/concrete while the main material for roofing 71 percent of the dwelling units are metal sheets.

Slightly more than half (54.2%) of the households in the Municipality have one room for sleeping. Nearly 80 percent (78.4%) of the households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. The main source of cooking fuel is gas used by 54.7 percent of households followed by 36.3 percent of households that use charcoal as cooking fuel. Forty two percent of households use separate rooms for exclusive use of household as cooking space. The data also shows that 54.7 percent of households in the Municipality use sachet water as their main source of drinking water. Over two-fifth (42.9%) of households in the Municipality use the WC and another 22.7 percent use the pit latrine as toilet facility. A bathroom for exclusive use, shared separated bathroom in the same house and shared open cubicles are the common types of bathing facilities in the Municipality. Furthermore, one-half of households (50.9%) use the collection method to dispose of their solid waste and another 25.7 percent of households dispose of solid waste by burning. The data shows that one-third (33.5%) of households in the Municipality throw their liquid waste onto the compound.

9.3   Policy Recommendation

- The increase of the aged population is an indicative of good health care in the municipality. The rich experience of the aged should be tapped for development. With the aged population it is important to provide infrastructure facilities to support them. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering into early marriages reduce, which then reduces the fertility rates. The Municipality together with other collaborators such as the GSS and NGOs should get funds to find out what the pull and push factors were in the Municipality. This will enable the Municipality to check the emerging issues related to streetism and slum development.

- Given the population dynamics in the Municipality there is the need for infrastructure development to attract investors into the Municipality for development and job creation. At the same time, there is the need to provide increase access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers. There should be mass public education on the use of contraceptives or vigorous campaign targeted at the youth to abstain from sex.

- The government through the Ga East Municipal must double its efforts to expand modern technical and vocation education with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve employment skills in the Municipality. This is likely to increase employment and expand opportunities for many under-employed persons. The Ga East Municipal should also lobby for the establishment of a technical and vocational school in addition to the secondary school. This is because not all who graduate from the junior high school could go to senior high school.

- Looking at the number of persons with disability in the Municipality, the government through the Municipal should provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for persons with disability. Special provision should be made to encourage PWDs to attain higher level of education. These include establishment of special schools, support services, and provision of hearing aids to PWDs. The rest are provision of Braille and wheelchairs to encourage them to learn.

- Generally, solid and liquid waste facilities in the municipality are very poor. It is important for the Municipal to ensure that sanitation is improved through the enforcement of byelaws on environmental sanitation and public education. This will bring about a reduction in the portfolio of investment on sanitation by the Municipal

and improved health condition of the people. The Municipal Environmental Health officers should pay regular visits to homes to check toilet facilities in the Municipality. The Municipal should enforce laws requiring landlords to provide toilet facilities in their homes. This will reduce the use of bush and open fields by the people.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), *2010 Population and Housing Census*, Greater Accra Region Analytical Report

Ghana Statistical Service (2013), *2010 Population and Housing Census*, National Analytical Report

Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013. Ga East Municipal Assembly

ISSER (2000), *The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 1999*. Legon: University of Ghana.

United Nations, (2008), *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. Revision 2. Statistical Papers, Series M. No. 67/Rev. 2.United Nations, New York.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	144,863	100.0	130,701	100.0	14,162	100.0
Head only	6,674	4.6	5,904	4.5	770	5.4
Household with head and a spouse only	3,768	2.6	3,430	2.6	338	2.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12,203	8.4	11,002	8.4	1,201	8.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	40,887	28.2	36,736	28.1	4,151	29.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,919	19.3	25,041	19.2	2,878	20.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	5,661	3.9	5,047	3.9	614	4.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	9,088	6.3	8,326	6.4	762	5.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,909	11.7	15,310	11.7	1,599	11.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,593	2.5	3,306	2.5	287	2.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	18,161	12.5	16,599	12.7	1,562	11.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	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)
Both Sexes											
Total	136,445	8,113	3,648	6,463	27,713	43,111	22,449	4,838	8,881	8,594	2,635
No disability	132,974	7,673	3,594	6,402	27,156	42,025	21,924	4,697	8,587	8,381	2,535
With a disability	3,471	440	54	61	557	1,086	525	141	294	213	100
Sight	1,768	198	27	25	228	559	270	82	172	142	65
Hearing	460	65	13	11	102	142	66	10	28	14	9
Speech	503	87	17	15	129	143	53	15	26	11	7
Physical	748	143	18	15	117	216	97	32	66	25	19
Intellectual	511	89	11	17	116	110	65	15	48	26	14
Emotional	620	90	16	13	115	184	97	24	35	33	13
Other	364	55	9	8	72	106	62	8	20	18	6
Male											
Total	67,253	2,449	1,832	3,294	12,626	20,935	12,134	2,347	4,634	5,105	1,897
No disability	65,602	2,308	1,809	3,257	12,375	20,418	11,865	2,281	4,487	4,979	1,823
With a disability	1,651	141	23	37	251	517	269	66	147	126	74
Sight	749	48	10	16	91	226	114	36	78	84	46
Hearing	211	28	7	8	42	57	34	6	14	8	7
Speech	268	39	7	7	65	80	34	9	15	6	6
Physical	378	49	6	9	51	110	57	18	41	20	17
Intellectual	252	37	3	10	61	49	35	7	32	11	7
Emotional	307	44	6	8	51	89	53	9	22	17	8
Other	188	23	6	3	35	56	36	5	10	10	4
Female											
Total	69,192	5,664	1,816	3,169	15,087	22,176	10,315	2,491	4,247	3,489	738
No disability	67,372	5,365	1,785	3,145	14,781	21,607	10,059	2,416	4,100	3,402	712
With a disability	1,820	299	31	24	306	569	256	75	147	87	26
Sight	1,019	150	17	9	137	333	156	46	94	58	19
Hearing	249	37	6	3	60	85	32	4	14	6	2
Speech	235	48	10	8	64	63	19	6	11	5	1
Physical	370	94	12	6	66	106	40	14	25	5	2
Intellectual	259	52	8	7	55	61	30	8	16	15	7
Emotional	313	46	10	5	64	95	44	15	13	16	5
Other	176	32	3	5	37	50	26	3	10	8	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	37,415	144,863	71,466	73,397	4,340	2,566	1,774
Households engaged in agricultural activities	1,938	8,953	4,636	4,317	4,340	2,566	1,774
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	1,574	7,164	3,753	3,411	3,432	2,073	1,359
Households engaged in crop farming	1,552	7,028	3,687	3,341	3,373	2,042	1,331
Households engaged in tree growing	78	407	205	202	200	113	87
Agro forestry (tree planting)	78	407	205	202	200	113	87
Alligator pepper	8	51	29	22	19	11	8
Apples	6	18	9	9	10	5	5
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	4	11	6	5	7	6	1
Avocado	17	122	64	58	44	25	19
Banana	6	30	16	14	25	13	12
Beans	26	124	62	62	48	26	22
Black pepper	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cabbage	17	96	43	53	39	20	19
Carrot	171	785	416	369	413	248	165
Cashew	4	26	16	10	7	7	0
Cassava	398	1,724	914	810	769	462	307
Citronella	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Citrus	53	286	138	148	119	74	45
Cocoa	353	1,615	853	762	762	464	298
Coconut	19	61	30	31	34	20	14
Cocoyam	26	111	52	59	54	27	27
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	6	36	21	15	18	8	10
Coffee	4	32	12	20	11	6	5
Cola	3	14	6	8	9	4	5
Cotton	2	8	5	3	2	2	0
Cucumber	5	24	14	10	11	5	6
Egg plant	1	5	3	2	1	1	0
Garlic	4	23	15	8	12	8	4
Garden eggs	14	86	40	46	50	25	25
Groundnut	11	41	18	23	16	11	5
Guava	4	14	8	6	4	3	1
Kenaf	4	15	8	7	5	4	1
Lemon grass	1	4	2	2	1	1	0
Lettuce	8	32	21	11	22	13	9
Maize	303	1,380	727	653	591	374	217
Mango	31	144	69	75	61	38	23
Melon (agusi)	1	4	2	2	1	1	0
Millet	5	25	13	12	6	3	3
Mushroom	1	4	3	1	3	2	1
Nut meg	3	12	6	6	4	3	1
Oil palm	146	623	349	274	285	185	100
Okro	49	215	113	102	111	65	46
Onion	7	36	21	15	17	12	5

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	7	51	22	29	11	6	5
Peas	3	12	7	5	7	4	3
Pepper	61	305	153	152	123	68	55
Pineapple	30	135	75	60	51	33	18
Plantain	225	980	508	472	463	258	205
Potatoes	10	44	22	22	26	11	15
Rice	15	68	40	28	49	31	18
Rubber	5	28	11	17	14	6	8
Shallot	2	14	8	6	8	6	2
Sorghum	1	6	4	2	6	4	2
Soya beans	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Spinach	3	11	8	3	4	4	0
Sugarcane	11	37	25	12	20	19	1
Sweet pepper	3	11	6	5	8	4	4
Sweet potatoes	5	43	20	23	25	14	11
Tomatoes	49	270	130	140	117	63	54
Water melon	9	32	17	15	21	12	9
Yam	89	446	234	212	188	129	59
Other (specify)	74	367	177	190	157	94	63

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.4: Population by sex, number of households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Dome	39,868	19,668	20,200	10,393	5,452
2	Taifa	35,351	17,103	18,248	8,785	4,974
3	Agbogba	13,060	6,467	6,593	3,206	2,295
4	New Ashongman/ Musuko	11,955	5,898	6,057	3,123	1,996
5	Ashongman Estate	8,640	4,283	4,357	2,209	1,958
6	Hatso	8,062	3,958	4,104	1,999	1,558
7	Ashongman	8,018	4,117	3,901	1,938	1,413
8	Kwabenya	7,779	3,926	3,853	1,965	1,296
9	Papao	4,900	2,499	2,401	1,291	868
10	Boi	1,991	987	1,004	514	354
11	Abokobi	1,654	807	847	413	258
12	Kwabenya (Atomic Energy)	1,280	653	627	265	143
13	Parakuo Estate	1,184	611	573	259	229
14	West Legon/ Kissieman	1,101	541	560	314	187
15	Akpormang	771	400	371	187	130
16	Abladjei	669	342	327	172	148
17	Sessemi	528	262	266	140	40
18	Ajako	455	227	228	121	51
19	Ayimensah	280	142	138	75	56
20	Adenkrebi	196	96	100	46	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: 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+
																	Age Group	
1	Dome	39,868	4,882	3,871	3,688	3,547	4,685	4,726	3,959	3,102	2,320	1,514	1,209	747	566	379	306	367
2	Taifa	35,351	4,098	3,369	3,313	3,235	4,068	4,114	3,309	2,623	1,996	1,440	1,232	851	614	391	295	403
3	Agbogba	13,060	1,571	1,217	1,273	1,166	1,407	1,510	1,285	979	756	543	447	323	193	137	105	148
4	New Ashongman/ Musuko	11,955	1,614	1,283	1,114	993	1,232	1,405	1,241	928	674	481	323	222	156	84	69	136
5	Ashongman Estate	8,640	1,068	812	844	703	913	929	802	661	539	378	337	215	174	113	73	79
6	Hatso	8,062	892	694	675	724	1,031	1,031	709	564	394	324	312	186	181	111	98	136
7	Ashongman	8,018	1,114	855	793	681	827	928	781	638	416	347	217	145	111	50	37	78
8	Kwabenya	7,779	1,057	831	704	718	851	932	791	585	409	270	205	143	94	62	57	70
9	Papao	4,900	466	435	401	426	602	643	522	357	274	215	161	116	99	69	53	61
10	Boi	1,991	273	227	222	175	183	186	155	178	109	73	72	33	38	23	19	25
11	Abokobi	1,654	212	184	180	143	138	145	120	112	93	82	69	44	31	33	33	35
12	Kwabenya (Atomic Energy)	1,280	91	110	144	165	153	156	88	62	83	83	73	51	8	4	3	6
13	Parakuo Estate	1,184	188	141	117	86	95	135	131	103	59	38	26	30	10	12	3	10
14	West Legon/ Kissieman	1,101	113	111	117	82	125	137	119	89	53	49	31	23	17	9	13	13
15	Akpormang	771	102	79	92	77	58	75	66	54	42	40	20	12	16	16	16	6
16	Abladjei	669	110	70	50	67	61	81	74	43	37	23	14	12	5	11	4	7
17	Sessemi	528	50	44	46	60	68	57	45	47	27	19	18	11	6	14	4	12
18	Ajako	455	67	52	34	47	55	43	43	32	19	14	12	16	4	1	5	11
19	Ayimensah	280	22	33	38	33	41	23	25	15	13	13	10	10	1	1	0	2
20	Adenkrebi	196	25	22	23	20	18	22	17	9	11	7	9	5	4	1	0	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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

Writers
Kwadwo Akyeampon Gyan
Alex Badu Amoah

Consultant
Mrs. Edith K. Mote

Editor/ Reviewers
Dr. Victor K. Nyanteng
Godwin Gyebi