2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KPONE-KATAMANSO DISTRICT

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

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

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

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Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATTIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CEB: Children Ever Born

CIDA: International Development Agency

CS: Children Surviving

CHPS   Community Health Planning Services

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DFID: Department for International Development

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EMIS: Education Management Information System

EA: Enumeration Area

EU   European Union

FCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education

GET Fund: Ghana Education Trust Fund

GDP   Gross Domestic Product

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

GSDP: Ghana Statistics Development Plan

GPS: Global Positioning System

GPRTU: Ghana Private Road Transport Union

GES: Ghana Education Service

GDHS: Ghana Demography Health Survey

HIV: Human Immune Virus

ISIC: International Standard Classification of Industry

ICU: International Communication Union

ICT: Information Communication Technology

ISSER: Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

SHS: Senior High School

KKDA   Kpone-Katamanso District Assembly

LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

MMDAs: Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MDGs: Development Goals

LISGIS:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organization
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kpone-Katamanso District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 109,864 representing 2.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. About 90.4 percent of the population live in urban localities. The district has a sex ratio of 88.9. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (34.5%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (3.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 58.1, the dependency ratio in the rural localities is higher (58.7) than that of the dependency ratio in the urban areas (58.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.6. The General Fertility Rate is 81.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.0 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 42.0 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 40.2 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 12.0 percent of deaths, while 88.0 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 77,328. Majority of migrants (66.6%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in another Region, while 31.1 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta region constitute 35.2 percent followed by Eastern with 23.8 percent and Central, 15.3 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 106,398 with a total number of 24,800 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 38.4 percent. Spouses form about 12.6 percent while other relatives constitute 9.2 percent. Nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) constitute 30.4 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) (21.3%).

Marital status

About 42 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 42.5 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, about 47.8 of females are married compared to 26.2

percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.2 percent while widowed males account for only 8.2 percent. . Among the married, 10.7 percent have no education while about 4.5 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 81.7 percent of the married population are employed, 4.7 percent are unemployed and 13.6 percent are economically not active. More than half of those who have never married (51.7%) are economically not active with 6.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 90.7 percent are literate and 9.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (94.7 %) than that of females (87.0%). About five out of ten people (49.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (100,670) in the district, 8.7 percent has never attended school, 36.6 percent are currently attending and 54.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.6 percent are employed while 8.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.3%) and 23.7 percent perform household duties. Again, about 51.9 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 31.2 percent are engaged as service and sales workers, 23.2 percent in craft and related trade and 12.0 percent in Elementary occupations. About 15.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 46.0 percent are self-employed without employees, while 2.9 percent are contributing family workers. About 7.2 percent are self-employed with employees and 36.9 percent are employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 70.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 73.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 77.6 percent as compared to 68.9 percent of females. About 16.7 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Also, about 15.4 percent of households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same (1.8%) as that of females

(1.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 31.2 percent followed by physical (30.1%), and emotional disability (25.1%). Of the population disabled, 55.4 percent are employed and 39.8 percent economically not active. About 17 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 8.3 percent of households are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 10.6 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 8.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (62.5%) are involved in crop farming with chicken as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Kpone-Katamanso District is 15,801 representing 22 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

A little more than two fifth (48.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 26.4 percent are separate houses and 8.7 percent are semi-detached houses. About 45 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 39.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 8.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.8 percent are owned by public or government. About 1.6 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 83.1 percent with wood constituting 12.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (84.9%) and Ceramic/porcelain/marble tiles (4.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.5%) for dwelling units in the district, while 25.9 percent of dwelling used slate/asbestos to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Single room constitutes the highest percentage (56.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 11.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (74.9%), kerosene lamp (13.4%) and flashlight/torch (7.5%), The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is charcoal (45.8%). The proportion for rural is higher than that for urban. The four main sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, public standpipe and Tanker supply. About 36.8 percent of households drink water from pipe-borne outside dwelling.

Most households (27.1%) in the District use the public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, pan) as places for convenient. Also, about 26.1 percent of households use W.C. A third of households

(33.0%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 27.0 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Most households (32.0%) dump their solid waste in a public dump. Another 29.2 percent have their solid waste collected. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (29.3%) and onto the compound (37.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Kpone-Katamanso District (KKD) was carved from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly in 2012 with the promulgation of the Legislative instrument (L.I.2031). It shares boundaries with Tema to the west, Dangme West to the east, the Gulf of Guinea to the south and Akuapem South to the north.

1.2 Physical Features

Kpone-Katamanso District is located along the coastal part of Tema in the Greater Accra Region. The topography of district is generally flat and forms part of the coastal plains, ranging from 0m (South) to 35m (North) above sea level. The soil types in the area are sandy, clayey, humus soils and suitable for farming activities. Some portions of the land are very rocky.

The district lies in the coastal savannah zone of Ghana. It enjoys a dry equatorial climate with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 730mm to 790mm. The rainy season is usually from April to July (major rainy season) and from September to November (minor rainy season). The highest amount of rain is experienced from May to July. Temperatures are high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations. The annual average temperatures range from 25°C to 30°C in the major rainy season while in the minor season temperatures range from 27°C to 35°C.

The vegetation zones in the district comprise shrub and grassland. The grassland is found in areas like Appolonia, Gbetsile, Santeo and Katamanso where livestock farming is practised. The Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation underlie the district: metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist have been derived from sedimentary layers.

1.3 Political Administration

Kpone-Katamanso District Assembly is the highest political authority in the district and exercises deliberative, legislative and executive powers. In total, the Assembly has a membership of 29.The membership is made up of 18 elected, 9 appointed, 1 Member of Parliament and 1 District Chief Executive (DCE). The DCE is the political head of the district. The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head. The district has four (4) area councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The district has recognised traditional authorities that help in the developmental process of the district. In Kpone the head of the traditional institution is the paramount chief who rules with the help of council of elders. These chiefs help to settle disputes and plan development projects. The traditional council plays key role in mobilising the people for communal activities and are often the first point of call for the preparation and organisation of social events.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kpone-Katamanso District

DISTRICT MAP OF KPONE KATAMANSO
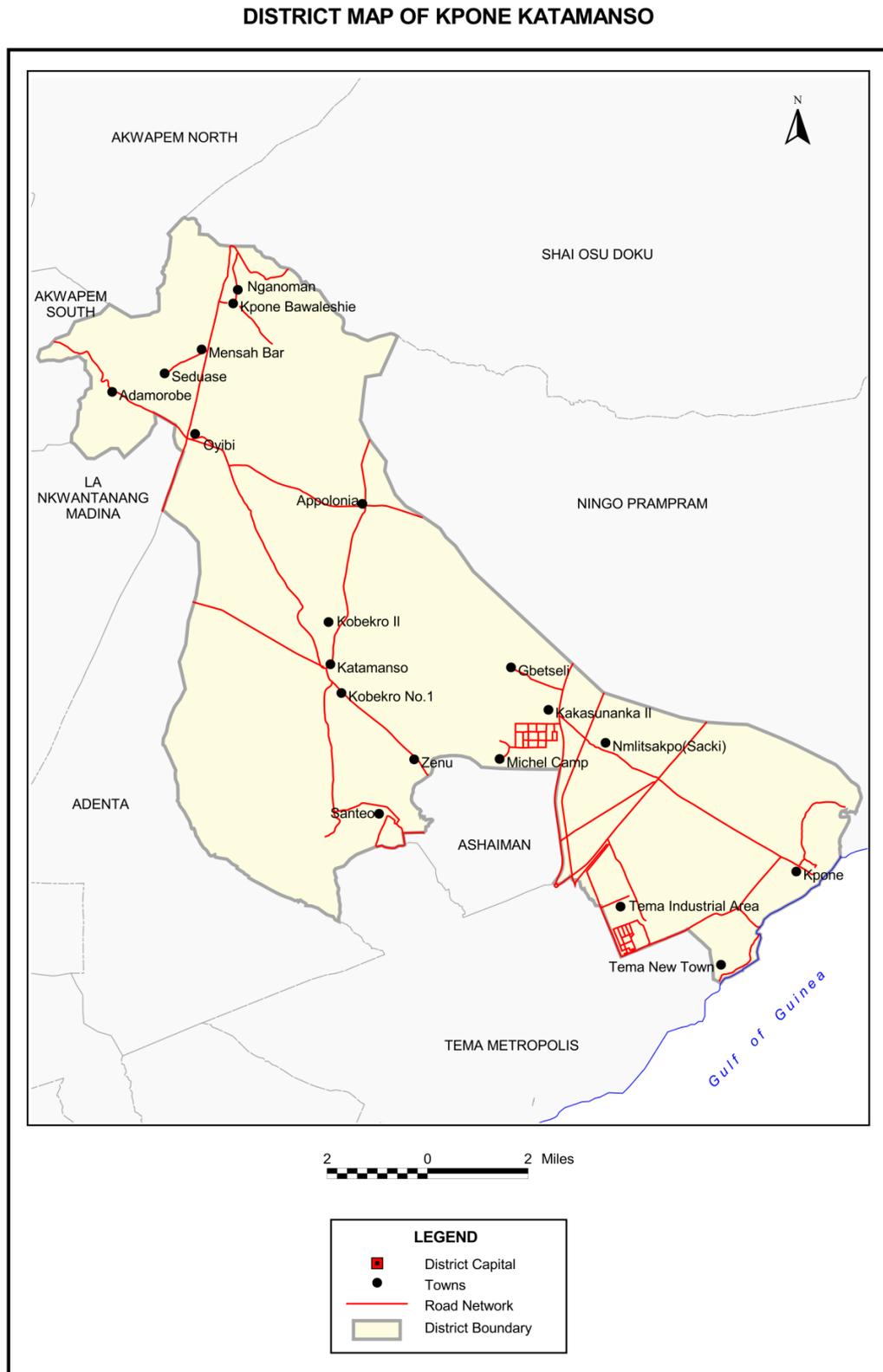
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The Katamanso Area has over 22 chiefs who represent the various communities. Apart from the Katamanso Chief all the other chiefs are responsible to the Tema Mantse (the paramount chief of Tema). The Ga-Dangmes are the dominant ethnic group in the district followed by Ewes and Akans. The major festivals in the area are Homowo and Kpledzoo. The festivals provide an occasion for the gathering together of Ga-Dangmes from every part of the country to eat together and welcome new members of the family while remembering the dead. It is also an occasion whereby people come together to develop their communities and settle family disputes. Ga language is the predominately spoken language among the traditional people in the district.

1.4.1 Health

The district has both private and public health facilities. There are a number of primary health facilities in the district. Since the district is close to Tema West, most referral cases are sent to the Tema General Hospital. The public health facilities in the district have no resident doctors serving the people. However they offer outpatient, antenatal and prenatal care services.

1.4.2 Education

The district has both public and private educational facilities. They comprise of kindergarten, nursery, primary and junior high schools. Both trained and untrained teachers are employed in these schools. The district has no senior high school and hence junior high school graduates seek senior high school education elsewhere. There are several vocational institutes and one private university in the district.

1.4.3 Sanitation

Access to sanitary facilities in the District is generally appreciable. The District has only 11 public toilet facilities. Out of the 11 public toilet facilities, six are located in Kpone, two in Oyibi and the remaining three are in Kakasunanka. Several communities do not have any public toilet facilities and this encourages open defeacation in the district. While refuse containers and waste dumps are available at several sites in the district, some residents complain that they are not adequate. Unauthorised dump sites are common within the district.

1.4.4 Water

About 60 percent of the households in the district have access to pipe borne water from the Ghana Water Company Limited. The remaining 40 percent who do not have access to pipe borne water, depend on water tanker services, dams, rivers, streams and lagoons as their source of water. Many of the residents who have access to potable water from the Ghana Water Company do not have regular flow of piped water due to the low pressure of the pipe borne water system. Many residents therefore rely on private water tanker services for delivery of water especially during the dry season.

1.5 Economy

The main occupation in the area includes fishing, fish mongering, and farming (crop production and livestock rearing). Some of the youth in the district undertake sand winning as their means of livelihood. Most of the communities in the district are engaged in stone quarry. Geological resources such as salt deposits exist at Kpoi-Ete.

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agricultural activities in the district are prominent and they can be grouped into crop and livestock production, fishing and agro-processing. The crops produced in the district are maize, cassava, tomatoes, onions, pepper and okro. Crop farming is predominant in the Katamanso area. This community produces the bulk of agricultural produce within the district.

Animal rearing is common in the district and mostly practised in the Katamanso area. The types of animal reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and grass cutter. These animals are produced on both subsistence and commercial basis. Also, a number of livestock and poultry farms are in the district.

Fishing and its related activities play a vital role in the economic development of the district. Fishing is predominant in the Kpone area due to the community's closeness to the sea. The type of fishing practised includes ring net fishing, hooking and wide net fishing. The fishermen use local canoes powered by outboard motors.

1.5.2 Industry

There are quite a number of industries in the district. Among them is the Free Zone area where majority of the industries in the district are located. These industries offer employment opportunities to the people in and around the district.

The district is privileged to have the light industrial area in its locality. The resident artisans are involved in various activities like car spraying, welding, fitting and vulcanizing. It has an active Garages Association under the Ghana National Association of Garages and the area where all these artisans are sited is popularly known as 'Kokompe'.

1.5.3 Service and Commerce

Commercial activities within the district are tied to the outside markets of Tema, Accra, Kasei, Ashaiman, Agomenya and Kasoa. The fairly good nature of the roads in the area has resulted in good commercial linkages with these markets. The main commodities traded are; smoked fish, okro, palm nut and vegetables. The service sector is also prominent in the district. There exist business centres; small communication centres, photo shops and restaurants. The district is endowed with beaches as the sea lie along most of the communities, but unfortunately these beaches have not been developed. There exist also the Katamanso forest which has a historical background but unfortunately it has also not been fully developed.

1.5.4 Financial Services

The district has rural banks which provide banking services to residents and farmers in the communities. Residents are able to use other financial services outside the district.

1.5.5 Roads/ Transportation

The district is accessible and well connected to other towns. Apart from the major roads within the district that are tarred, all other roads within the district are not tarred. The condition of the minor roads in the area is not good; they are often dusty, rough, bumpy and sometimes very muddy during the rainy season especially at areas where there are no proper drains.

1.5.6 Energy

The District is connected to the National grid and so has regular electricity supply. The Asogli thermal plant is located in the district. The power from the plant produces additional power to the nation and the district specifically. This has facilitated in the operation of a lot of businesses in the District. The community also uses charcoal, kerosene, gas and firewood as their source of energy for cooking and its related activities. The fishermen in the area also use pre-mixed fuel for their fishing operations.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had

oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Effective development planning depends upon knowledge of the composition, growth, and movement of population. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation and change, i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics of any country. The composition of the population may determine the needs and wellbeing of the district. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age-sex structure, and changes in the population of the Kpone-Katamanso District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter also discusses these characteristics in terms of size and distribution, sex ratio, fertility, mortality and migration of persons enumerated during the census.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The census results as shown in Table 2.1 indicate that the population of the district is 109,864, made up of 48.7 percent males and 51.3 percent females, giving a sex ratio of 94.5.The sex ratio of 94.5 means there are about 94 males to every 100 females in the district. The table further shows that, the 0-4 year age group has the highest proportion of the population (13.5%) followed by the 5-9 age group (11.0%). More than half (54.1%) of the population are below age 24 years. The proportion of those aged 60 years and older is 5.5 percent in the district. Young adults (15-29) constitute 30.2 percent of the population

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0	94.5
0 - 4	14,807	13.5	7,518	14.1	7,289	12.9	103.1
5 - 9	12,087	11.0	6,019	11.3	6,068	10.7	99.2
10 - 14	11,016	10.0	5,153	9.7	5,863	10.4	87.9
15 - 19	10,289	9.4	4,629	8.7	5,660	10.0	81.8
20 - 24	11,238	10.2	5,234	9.8	6,004	10.6	87.2
25 - 29	11,645	10.6	5,368	10.1	6,277	11.1	85.5
30 - 34	10,566	9.6	5,109	9.6	5,457	9.7	93.6
35 - 39	8,648	7.9	4,343	8.1	4,305	7.6	100.9
40 - 44	6,338	5.8	3,376	6.3	2,962	5.2	114
45 - 49	4,365	4.0	2,279	4.3	2,086	3.7	109.3
50 - 54	3,145	2.9	1,628	3.1	1,517	2.7	107.3
55 - 59	1,941	1.8	988	1.9	953	1.7	103.7
60 - 64	1,332	1.2	645	1.2	687	1.2	93.9
65 - 69	802	0.7	373	0.7	429	0.8	86.9
70 - 74	628	0.6	296	0.6	332	0.6	89.2
75 - 79	344	0.3	144	0.3	200	0.4	72
80 - 84	286	0.3	121	0.2	165	0.3	73.3
85 +	387	0.4	153	0.3	234	0.4	65.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and Sex structure

Table 2.1a presents the age structure of the population in the district. The age structure of the district as depicted by the pyramid presented in Figure 2.1 shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the district is very young. This means that a lot of resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid depicting the age and sex structure
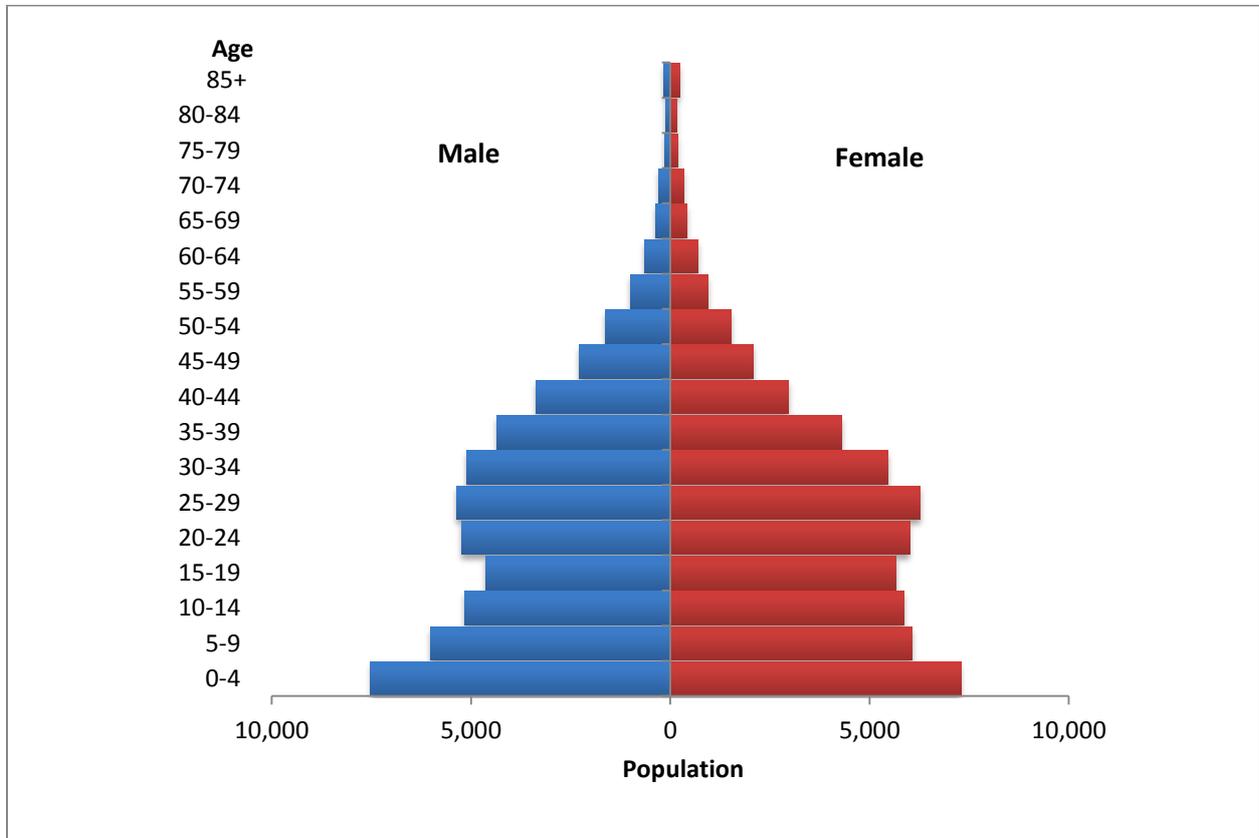
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio in the district is 58.1% (Table 2.2). This means that on average for every 100 people aged 15-64 years, there are about 58 people depending on them for survival in the District. The table also shows that the child dependency ratio (54.5%) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (3.5%). The dependency ratio in rural areas (58.7%) is slightly higher than the dependency ratio in urban areas (58.0%). Table 2.2 further shows that 90.4 percent of the population are found in the urban areas whereas 9.6 percent of the population are in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Age-dependency ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes Number	%	Male Male	%	Female Female	%	Urban Number	%	Rural Number	%
All Ages	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0	99,271	100.0	10,593	100.0
0-14	37,910	34.5	18,690	35.0	19,220	34.0	34,231	34.5	3,679	34.7
15-64	69,507	63.3	33,599	62.9	35,908	63.6	62,832	63.3	6,675	63.0
65+	2,447	2.2	1,087	2.0	1,360	2.4	2,208	2.2	239	2.3
Age-dependency ratio	**58.1**		**58.9**		**57.3**		**58**		**58.7**	
Child dependency ratio	**54.5**									
Old age dependency ratio	**3.5**									

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is a major component of population change. Table 2.2 displays fertility rates for all districts in the Greater Accra region. The Kpone-Katamanso District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.6 children per woman. The Total Fertility Rate of 2.6 is the same as the regional TFR.

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
ShaiOsudoku	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**
NingoPrampram	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
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
    ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

However, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the district are 81.9 live births per 1,000 and 24.4 live births per 1,000 respectively both of which are higher than the regional average.

2.4.2 Children Ever Born

Children ever born and children surviving in the district are presented in Table 2.3. From the table, the number of children ever born increases with increasing age until age 34 and declines gradually up to age 59 years. This is expected as more children are born to women as they grow. The number of children surviving follows similar trend. Table 2.3 shows that 80.5 percent of females within the age group 15- 49 (reproductive age period) have given birth. Females aged 50 and above represent just 11.0 percent of the female population who have ever given birth. The highest number of children ever born (16.4%) and children surviving (16.9%) are recorded for the 35-39 age group of females.

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

Age	Females 12yrs+		Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
	Number	Percent	Both sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Both sexes	Percent	Male	Female
All ages	40,688	100.0	69,795	100.0	34,922	34,873	62,485	100.0	30,932	31,553
12 - 14	3,420	8.4	17	0.0	11	6	14	0.0	9	5
15 - 19	5,660	13.9	349	0.5	164	185	308	0.5	146	162
20 - 24	6,004	14.8	2,686	3.8	1,363	1,323	2,467	3.9	1,232	1,235
25 - 29	6,277	15.4	7,105	10.2	3,700	3,405	6,467	10.3	3,315	3,152
30 - 34	5,457	13.4	10,687	15.3	5,362	5,325	9,829	15.7	4,863	4,966
35 - 39	4,305	10.6	11,437	16.4	5,738	5,699	10,546	16.9	5,232	5,314
40 - 44	2,962	7.3	9,312	13.3	4,676	4,636	8,534	13.7	4,238	4,296
45 - 49	2,086	5.1	7,419	10.6	3,660	3,759	6,747	10.8	3,283	3,464
50 - 54	1,517	3.7	6,200	8.9	3,072	3,128	5,518	8.8	2,734	2,784
55 - 59	953	2.3	4,195	6.0	2,099	2,096	3,687	5.9	1,828	1,859
60 +	2,047	5.0	10,388	14.9	5,077	5,311	8,368	13.4	4,052	4,316

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality forms one important parameter in determining growth and change of population. Mortality analysis is useful in identifying viable health-related programmes to improve the lives of people and increase life expectancy. Mortality is measured using such indicators as the crude death rate and infant mortality. Table 2.5 shows that the district recorded 441 deaths which translate to a crude death rate of 4.0 per 1,000 population; this rate is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1,739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7,276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	818	3.6
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	738	3.9
Tema Metropolis	292,773	1,300	4.4
ShaiOsudoku	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**
NingoPrampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.4   Age Specific Death Ratio by Sex

Figure 2.1 shows that the death ratio for the young age group, 5-9 years, is very high in the district; this could be attributed to the infants been more prone to diseases. However, from the ages 10-24 the death rate is stable for both males and females. From age 25, the death rate begins to increase at an increasing rate with more female deaths than male deaths. From age 55 to 70 and above the death rate is very high among both sexes due to old age, frailty and sickness. Male death rate at this stage is higher than for females.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death ratio by sex
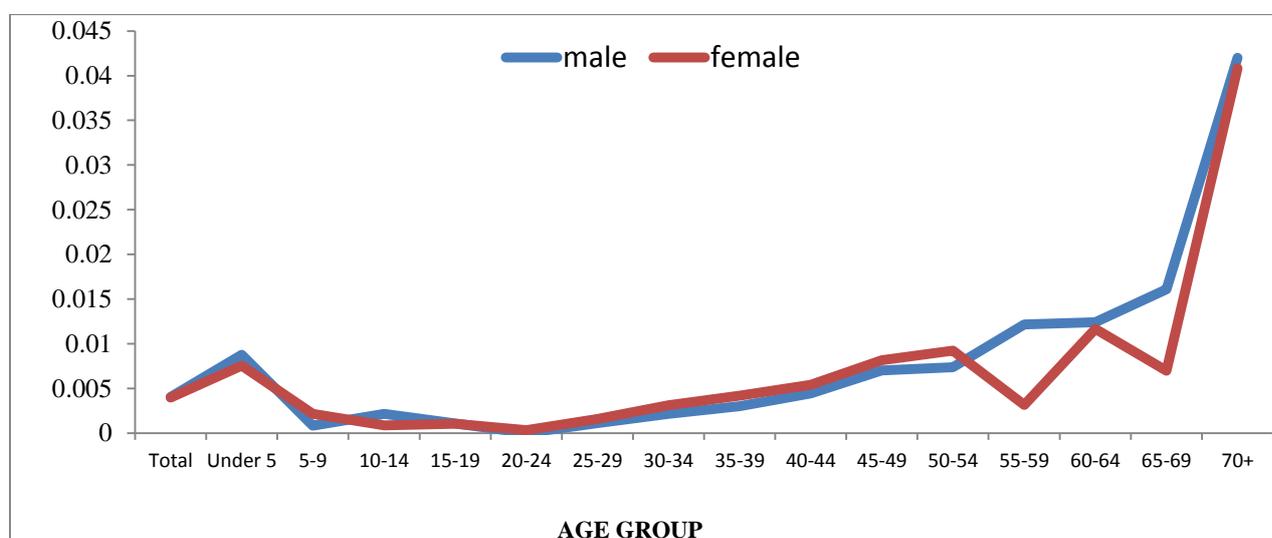
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 and Housing Census

2.4.4 Causes of death

The 2010 PHC shows that the Kpone Katamanso is less likely to have accident/violence/homicide/suicide related deaths as compared to most districts in the Greater Accra Region. In Table 2.8, out of the total number of 441 deaths recorded in the District, 12.0 percent of the deaths occurred through accident/violence/homicide/suicide is lower than the regional average of 12.5 and 88.0 percent of deaths occurred through other causes.

Table 2.6: Causes of death by district

District	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	17,363	2,166	12.5	15,197	87.5
Ga South Municipal	1,739	192	11.0	1,547	89.0
Ga West Municipal	727	100	13.8	627	86.2
Ga East Municipal	504	69	13.7	435	86.3
Accra Metropolis	**7,276**	**906**	12.5	**6,370**	87.5
Ablekuma South	*871*	*139*	16.0	*732*	84.0
Ablekuma Central	*1,116*	*140*	12.5	*976*	87.5
Ashiedu Keteke	*480*	*34*	7.1	*446*	92.9
Osu Klotey	*675*	*80*	11.9	*595*	88.1
Ayawaso East	*1,032*	*107*	10.4	*925*	89.6
Ayawaso Central	*653*	*114*	17.5	*539*	82.5
Okai Koi South	*533*	*63*	11.8	*470*	88.2
Ablekuma North	*806*	*68*	8.4	*738*	91.6
Okai Koi North	*900*	*137*	15.2	*763*	84.8
Ayawaso West Wogon	*210*	*24*	11.4	*186*	88.6
Adenta Municipal	265	35	13.2	230	86.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	818	85	10.4	733	89.6
Ashaiman Municipal	738	123	16.7	615	83.3
Tema Metropolis	**1,300**	**180**	13.8	**1,120**	86.2
Tema West	*623*	*106*	17.0	*517*	83.0
Tema East	*677*	*74*	10.9	*603*	89.1
Shai Osudoku	318	51	16.0	267	84.0
Ada East	742	86	11.6	656	88.4
Ga Central Municipal	360	48	13.3	312	86.7
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	807	71	8.8	736	91.2
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	395	41	10.4	354	89.6
Kpone Katamanso	**441**	**53**	**12.0**	**388**	**88.0**
Ningo Prampram	550	99	18.0	451	82.0
Ada West	383	27	7.0	356	93.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migration

The 2010 PHC measured migration with respect to place of birth as shown in Table 2.4. Out of the total population of 109,864 in the district, 70.4 percent are migrants. Table 2.4 also shows that a greater proportion (40.2%) of the migrants have resided in the district for 1-4 years, while 18.5 percent of the migrants have resided in the municipality for less than one year. Of the migrants who have come from other regions, the biggest share is from Volta (23.4%), Eastern (15.9%) and Central (10.2%).

Table 2.7: Birth place by duration of residence

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	77,328	100.0	18.5	40.2	20.4	13.0	8.0
Born elsewhere in the region	24,024	31.1	18.1	42.5	21.2	11.7	6.5
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	3,091	4.0	18.2	38.5	20.1	13.0	10.3
Central	7,861	10.2	18.2	40.3	18.7	13.3	9.5
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	18,126	23.4	17.7	38.5	20.7	15.0	8.2
Eastern	12,267	15.9	17.5	38.9	20.6	13.2	9.7
Ashanti	5,032	6.5	20.8	40.3	18.5	12.4	8.0
BrongAhafo	1,516	2.0	21.4	40.6	21.4	10.4	6.2
Northern	2,301	3.0	19.5	40.6	20.2	13.2	6.4
Upper East	1,008	1.3	22.2	39.1	18.9	12.2	7.5
Upper west	266	0.3	19.2	37.6	18.0	13.9	11.3
Outside Ghana	1,836	2.4	26.7	39.9	17.4	10.4	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The social characteristics of a population are important parameters in every demographic analysis. It has significant effects on the social policies and development plans of every nation. The size of a nation's population is an aggregation of individual household members in the nation. This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the social characteristics of the population using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

3.2   Household Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household Size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Kpone Katamanso District. The District has a household population of 106,398 with a total number of 26,800 households. The average household size for the District is 4.0 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.7 with rural dwellers having a higher proportion of households per house than urban dwellers. However, average household size the same for both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	106,398	96,150	10,248
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	24,190	2,610
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.1
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows that of the total household composition, children constitute the highest proportion (38.4%) with the proportion of children in male-headed households (39.2%) slightly higher than their female counterparts (37.7%). Table 3.2 further shows that 25 percent of the household members in the district are heads of households, with 34.4 percent of males being heads of the household and 16.6 percent of females. The percentage difference between the male headship and female headship in terms of composition is 17.7 percent; this shows there is a higher proportion of male-headed households in the district. Additionally, males who are spouses to female heads, constitute 3.6 percent; this figure is relatively low as compared to females who are spouses to male heads (21.7%). This observation reflects the dominance of males as heads of households consistent with the traditional patrilineal family systems and Christian teachings prevalent in the district. Other household members include non- relatives (2.9%), parent in-law (0.9 %) and son/ daughter in-law (0.4%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106,398	100.0	51,529	100.0	54,869	100.0
Head	26,800	25.2	17,704	34.4	9,096	16.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,371	12.6	1,831	3.6	11,540	21.0
Child (son/daughter)	40,857	38.4	20,182	39.2	20,675	37.7
Parent/Parent in-law	916	0.9	197	0.4	719	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	454	0.4	170	0.3	284	0.5
Grandchild	4,739	4.5	2,272	4.4	2,467	4.5
Brother/Sister	5,204	4.9	2,717	5.3	2,487	4.5
Step child	854	0.8	430	0.8	424	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	337	0.3	124	0.2	213	0.4
Other relative	9,812	9.2	4,285	8.3	5,527	10.1
Non-relative	3,054	2.9	1,617	3.1	1,437	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows that the dominant Household structure (30.4%) of the household population in the district is the nuclear family (Head, spouse(s) and children) with 31.6 percent male-headed households and 29.2 percent of their female counterparts have this family system. About one quarter (24.1%) of the population practise the extended family system. The extended family system (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute the second highest proportion (21%) of the household structures with male and female households reporting almost equal proportions (21%). Significant proportions of the structure consist of single parent Extended (12.9%) and single parent nuclear households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106,398	100.0	51,529	100.0	54,869	100.0
Head only	4,516	4.2	3,133	6.1	1,383	2.5
Head and a spouse only	2,992	2.8	1,501	2.9	1,491	2.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	32,333	30.4	16,305	31.6	16,028	29.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	22,705	21.3	10,923	21.2	11,782	21.5
Extended + non relatives	2,975	2.8	1,467	2.8	1,508	2.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,763	4.5	2,347	4.6	2,416	4.4
Single parent Nuclear	9,725	9.1	3,990	7.7	5,735	10.5
Single parent Extended	13,773	12.9	5,260	10.2	8,513	15.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,552	1.5	663	1.3	889	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,064	10.4	5,940	11.5	5,124	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabiting unions. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and above.

3.3.1   Marital Status 12 years and above

Table 3.4 shows marital status of population 12 years and older in the district. The never married population constitute a higher proportion (43%) of the total population 12 years and older. The married population constitute the second highest proportion (42%) of the population 12 years and older in the district. The proportion of the population in informal and consensual unions is 8 percent. The lowest proportions of marital status categories are the separated and the divorced constituting 2 percent each.

The table also reveals that the proportion of the population that is married increases with increasing age. Thus, from age group 12-14, 7.2 percent of the population in this group is married and this proportion of married people increases till it peaks at the age group, 40 to 44 where 74.3 percent are married. There after the proportion of the population that is married declines steadily. From the age group, 40-44 it is observed that the proportion of the population that is widowed begins to increase. These observations stated above are generally true for both males and females (refer to Table 3.4).

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	78,265	100.0	42.5	8.1	42.1	1.9	2.5	2.8
12 – 14	6,311	100.0	91.8	1.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,289	100.0	91.8	2.0	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	11,238	100.0	75.3	8.1	15.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	11,645	100.0	45.7	13.6	37.8	1.4	1.2	0.3
30 - 34	10,566	100.0	22.3	12.9	59.6	2.1	2.4	0.8
35 - 39	8,648	100.0	11.3	10.3	70.2	2.9	3.8	1.7
40 - 44	6,338	100.0	5.7	8.9	74.3	3.2	4.9	3.0
45 - 49	4,365	100.0	4.5	7.1	72.8	4.3	6.3	4.9
50 - 54	3,145	100.0	2.4	6.0	71.7	4.6	7.1	8.2
55 - 59	1,941	100.0	2.2	5.2	68.4	5.0	7.4	11.8
60 - 64	1,332	100.0	2.9	5.3	60.2	4.1	7.2	20.3
65+	2,447	100.0	7.4	4.5	46.6	3.5	6.5	31.5

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
Male								
Total	37,577	100.0	45.8	8.0	42.5	1.3	1.5	0.8
12 – 14	2,891	100.0	90.6	1.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,629	100.0	93.5	0.9	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	5,234	100.0	87.1	4.3	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	5,368	100.0	59.9	12.6	26.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
30 - 34	5,109	100.0	28.5	14.0	54.3	1.3	1.5	0.3
35 - 39	4,343	100.0	13.7	11.5	70.2	2.0	1.9	0.6
40 - 44	3,376	100.0	6.0	10.5	77.7	1.8	3.0	0.9
45 - 49	2,279	100.0	4.5	7.6	79.6	3.4	3.3	1.6
50 - 54	1,628	100.0	2.0	7.1	81.4	2.8	4.2	2.5
55 - 59	988	100.0	1.9	6.5	80.4	3.8	3.9	3.4
60 - 64	645	100.0	2.8	6.4	79.7	2.6	4.5	4.0
65+	1,087	100.0	7.2	6.3	70.0	4.0	4.3	8.2
Female								
Total	40,688	100.0	39.4	8.2	41.7	2.5	3.5	4.7
12 – 14	3,420	100.0	92.9	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,660	100.0	90.4	2.9	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	6,004	100.0	65.1	11.5	21.5	1.0	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	6,277	100.0	33.5	14.4	47.8	2.1	1.7	0.5
30 - 34	5,457	100.0	16.4	11.8	64.5	2.8	3.2	1.3
35 - 39	4,305	100.0	8.7	9.1	70.2	3.7	5.6	2.8
40 - 44	2,962	100.0	5.3	7.2	70.4	4.8	7.0	5.3
45 - 49	2,086	100.0	4.6	6.7	65.3	5.3	9.7	8.5
50 - 54	1,517	100.0	2.8	4.9	61.2	6.5	10.3	14.2
55 - 59	953	100.0	2.4	3.9	55.9	6.2	11.0	20.6
60 - 64	687	100.0	3.1	4.2	41.9	5.4	9.8	35.7
65+	1,360	100.0	7.5	3.2	27.9	3.0	8.2	50.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The two age groups, 12 to 14 and 15 to 19, constitute 91.8 percent each of the proportion of the never married population in their respective groups. For informal/consensual unions, the age group, 25 to 29 years has the highest proportion of this category of marital status (13.6%).

The male never married population constitutes the highest proportion of the total male population (45.8%) as compared to 39.4 percent for the female population. Majority (50.2%) of the females aged 65 years and older are widowed while only 8.2 percent for the males reflecting the lower life expectancy for males as compared to females.

3.4 Marital Status and Education

More than half (56.6%) of the various persons in the marital categories (12years and older) have attained basic education in the district. The link between educational level and marital status is very evident from the Table 3.5. As shown in Table 3.5, the proportions that have attained tertiary level of education constitute just 2 percent of the divorced proportion as against 59.2 percent for those in the basic level. However, out of the total population 12

years and above, 5 percent are tertiary graduates who are married, while 54.8 percent are basic level graduates.

Those who are in informal consensual union constitute the highest proportion (64.6%) of the total population 12 years and above with basic level education. The male population exhibits the same characteristics where the informal consensual union group forms the highest proportion (62.0 %) with basic education with a proportion reported for females (66.9%).

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/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Total	78,265	100.0	9.4	56.3	18.8	5.0	6.3	4.2
Never married	33,240	100.0	4.5	56.6	25.4	3.5	5.6	4.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,360	100.0	12.9	64.6	13.3	4.2	3.6	1.4
Married	32,946	100.0	10.7	54.8	15.1	6.7	7.8	5.0
Separated	1,498	100.0	18.4	61.9	9.5	4.5	3.8	1.9
Divorced	1,994	100.0	19.3	59.2	9.0	5.3	5.3	2.0
Widowed	2,227	100.0	39.5	45.8	5.4	4.3	3.7	1.3
Male								
Total	37,577	100.0	5.3	54.3	21.2	6.0	7.6	5.6
Never married	17,223	100.0	3.4	55.2	26.3	4.1	6.0	5.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,004	100.0	8.8	62.0	16.1	5.6	5.6	2.0
Married	15,978	100.0	5.9	51.7	17.5	8.0	9.8	7.1
Separated	489	100.0	13.3	58.7	13.5	6.3	5.1	3.1
Divorced	576	100.0	12.2	57.3	10.2	8.0	8.0	4.3
Widowed	307	100.0	23.1	49.2	9.4	8.8	4.9	4.6
Female								
Total	40,688	100.0	13.2	58.2	16.6	4.0	5.0	2.8
Never married	16,017	100.0	5.7	58.1	24.5	2.9	5.2	3.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,356	100.0	16.6	66.9	10.8	3.0	1.9	0.8
Married	16,968	100.0	15.2	57.6	12.9	5.4	5.9	3.0
Separated	1,009	100.0	20.8	63.4	7.5	3.7	3.2	1.4
Divorced	1,418	100.0	22.2	59.9	8.5	4.2	4.2	1.0
Widowed	1,920	100.0	42.1	45.2	4.8	3.5	3.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 gives information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. About 41.4 percent of those who have never been married are employed with 6.9 percent unemployed and 51.7 percent economically not active. The majority of those who are married and in informal/consensual unions, almost equal proportions (81.7%) and (81.8%), are employed while 11.2% and 13.6% respectively are economically not active.

Among those who are separated or divorced, about four out of five persons (79.7%) and (77.8%) of them are employed while 5.0% and 7.1% are unemployed. Close to six out of 10 persons who are widowed ((57.6%) are employed with 3.1% unemployed, and nearly 40 percent economically not active. There are no significant differences between males and females in the various categories of the marital status.

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	78,265	100.0	49936.0	63.8	4549.0	5.8	23780.0	30.4
Never married	33,240	100.0	13774.0	41.4	2279.0	6.9	17187.0	51.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,360	100.0	5205.0	81.8	444.0	7.0	711.0	11.2
Married	32,946	100.0	26928.0	81.7	1540.0	4.7	4478.0	13.6
Separated	1,498	100.0	1194.0	79.7	75.0	5.0	229.0	15.3
Divorced	1,994	100.0	1552.0	77.8	142.0	7.1	300.0	15.0
Widowed	2,227	100.0	1283.0	57.6	69.0	3.1	875.0	39.3
Male								
Total	37,577	100.0	25240.0	67.2	2039.0	5.4	10298.0	27.4
Never married	17,223	100.0	7785.0	45.2	1255.0	7.3	8183.0	47.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,004	100.0	2686.0	89.4	129.0	4.3	189.0	6.3
Married	15,978	100.0	13735.0	86.0	577.0	3.6	1666.0	10.4
Separated	489	100.0	387.0	79.1	24.0	4.9	78.0	16.0
Divorced	576	100.0	452.0	78.5	45.0	7.8	79.0	13.7
Widowed	307	100.0	195.0	63.5	9.0	2.9	103.0	33.6
Female								
Total	40,688	100.0	24696.0	60.7	2510.0	6.2	13482.0	33.1
Never married	16,017	100.0	5989.0	37.4	1024.0	6.4	9004.0	56.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,356	100.0	2519.0	75.1	315.0	9.4	522.0	15.6
Married	16,968	100.0	13193.0	77.8	963.0	5.7	2812.0	16.6
Separated	1,009	100.0	807.0	80.0	51.0	5.1	151.0	15.0
Divorced	1,418	100.0	1100.0	77.6	97.0	6.8	221.0	15.6
Widowed	1,920	100.0	1088.0	56.7	60.0	3.1	772.0	40.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person is born. As shown in Table 3.7, 95.5 percent of the population in the district are Ghanaians by birth, with 2.1 percent Ghanaians of dual nationality. Further, 0.6 percent of the population in the district are Ghanaians by Naturalisation while 1.1 percent are of ECOWAS origin, 0.4 percent are Africans other than ECOWAS nationals. The rest 0.3 percent are from other countries. The table further shows that over 90 percent of both males and females in the district are Ghanaians by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	104,877	95.5	50,890	95.3	53,987	95.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,299	2.1	1,089	2.0	1,210	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	699	0.6	328	0.6	371	0.7
ECOWAS	1,248	1.1	680	1.3	568	1.0
African other than ECOWAS	418	0.4	204	0.4	214	0.4
Other	323	0.3	185	0.3	138	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 indicates that the vast majority of people in the municipality are Christians of various denominations (88.2%). Pentecostals and Charismatics form the majority of Christians accounting for with 50.2 percent of the entire population. Followers of Islam are the second largest group accounting for 7.2 percent of the population. Followers of traditional religions constitute only 0.5 percent of the population. The gender analysis shows that higher proportions of Christians are females for all categories except the "other" subgroup. However, there are higher male proportions for Muslims and traditional African religion followers than their female counterparts. Further, the number of males who profess no religion is just slightly over twice the number of females for that category.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0
No religion	3,648	3.3	2,453	4.6	1,195	2.1
Catholic	8,389	7.6	4,269	8.0	4,120	7.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,956	20.9	11,002	20.6	11,954	21.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	55,097	50.2	25,618	48.0	29,479	52.2
Other Christian	10,486	9.5	5,126	9.6	5,360	9.5
Islam	7,883	7.2	4,150	7.8	3,733	6.6
Traditionalist	552	0.5	311	0.6	241	0.4
Other	853	0.8	447	0.8	406	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.8 Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.1 show that out of the total literate population 11 years and older, 49.3 percent can read and write English and Ghanaian language only, while and 44.0 percent are literate in English only and 3.9% literate in a Ghanaian language only. Two percent of the population are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language. The age group 11-14 has the highest proportion (58.6%) literate in English only. Those aged 60-64 record the highest proportion (63.0%) of the population literate in English and Ghanaian language. Literacy in French and English is relatively high (1.2%) among the age group 15-19.

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

Group Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	7,449	72,818	100.0	44	3.9	49.3	0.8	2
14-Sep	220	8,093	100.0	58.6	1.5	36.2	0.9	2.8
15-19	390	9,899	100.0	47.2	1.6	46	1.2	4
20-24	656	10,582	100.0	46	2.9	48.3	0.8	2
25-29	948	10,697	100.0	44.1	3.9	49.8	0.7	1.5
30-34	948	9,618	100.0	41.8	5	51.1	0.7	1.4
35-39	908	7,740	100.0	41.9	5.5	50.4	0.7	1.4
40-44	718	5,620	100.0	40	5.9	52.2	0.6	1.3
45-49	557	3,808	100.0	35.8	5.3	57	0.8	1.1
50-54	439	2,706	100.0	33.3	5.2	59.4	0.6	1.6
55-59	307	1,634	100.0	30.5	5.7	62	0.5	1.3
60-64	344	988	100.0	29.1	6.6	63	0.2	1.1
65+	1,014	1,433	100.0	30.7	7.7	59.5	0.8	1.3
Male								
Total	2,024	36,512	100.0	42.3	2.5	52.1	1	2
14-Sep	62	3,788	100.0	59.6	1.2	35.3	0.9	2.9
15-19	99	4,530	100.0	48.3	1.4	45.3	1.4	3.6
20-24	196	5,038	100.0	44.3	2.4	50.7	0.9	1.8
25-29	291	5,077	100.0	40.8	2.8	53.9	0.9	1.6
30-34	248	4,861	100.0	40	3.4	54.2	0.8	1.5
35-39	264	4,079	100.0	39.6	3.3	54.3	1.1	1.7
40-44	200	3,176	100.0	38.3	3.2	56	0.8	1.7
45-49	147	2,132	100.0	34.4	3	60.1	1.1	1.4
50-54	110	1,518	100.0	33.3	2	61.5	0.9	2.4
55-59	64	924	100.0	31.3	1.8	64.5	0.8	1.6
60-64	68	577	100.0	29.3	2.6	66.6	0.2	1.4
65+	275	812	100.0	28.4	3.6	65.4	1.2	1.4
Female								
Total	5,425	36,306	100.0	45.6	5.3	46.6	0.6	1.9
14-Sep	158	4,305	100.0	57.7	1.8	36.9	0.9	2.7
15-19	291	5,369	100.0	46.3	1.7	46.6	1.1	4.3
20-24	460	5,544	100.0	47.7	3.3	46.2	0.7	2.2
25-29	657	5,620	100.0	47.1	4.9	46.1	0.6	1.4
30-34	700	4,757	100.0	43.5	6.7	48	0.5	1.3
35-39	644	3,661	100.0	44.4	7.9	46.2	0.3	1.2
40-44	518	2,444	100.0	42.2	9.5	47.2	0.4	0.8
45-49	410	1,676	100.0	37.6	8.3	53	0.4	0.7
50-54	329	1,188	100.0	33.4	9.3	56.7	0.2	0.4
55-59	243	710	100.0	29.6	10.7	58.7	0.1	0.8
60-64	276	411	100.0	29	12.2	57.9	0.2	0.7
65+	739	621	100.0	33.7	13	51.7	0.3	1.3

Source**:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of literacy status
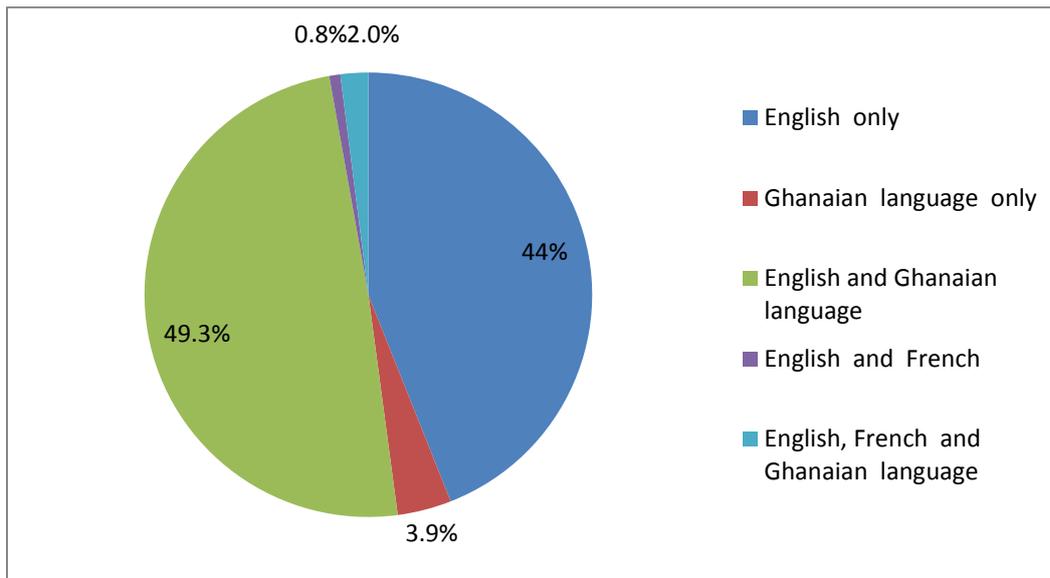
Source**:** Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.9   Education

Out of the total population, 3 years and older in the district who are currently attending school, 43 percent of them are in the basic school (refer to Table 3.10). Those in JSS/JHS represent 17.5 percent of the population while those attending SSS/SHS and Tertiary institutions constitute 10.9 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. About 42.9 percent of all males are attending primary school compared to a relatively higher 43.8 percent of females attending primary school. From Table 3.9 it can be observed that there are higher proportions of females than males attending post-primary schools for all categories except tertiary schools and SSS/SHS. Even for SSS/SHS category the proportion is the same for both females and males. These results reflect an increasing prioritization of the girl-child education in the municipality.

Considering past school attendance, 12.8 percent of the population have completed primary school. More people have attained JSS/JHS level (28.8%) followed by those who have attended middle school (20.9%) and SSS/SHS (14.8%). There are more females (32%) who have attended JSS/JHS in the past as compared to males (26%). On the other hand, there are more males (12.7%) who have attended tertiary institutions than females (6.3%). The picture for past attendance of schools reveals a mixed picture with regards to sex with females having higher completion rates for selected schools such as primary and JSS/JHS but relatively lower completion rates from secondary school level and above.

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

| | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,862	100.0	18,136	100.0	18,726	100.0	55,042	100.0	27,877	100.0	27,165	100.0
Nursery	2,865	7.8	1,447	8.0	1,418	7.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,395	14.6	2,749	15.2	2,646	14.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,980	43.4	7,781	42.9	8,199	43.8	7,047	12.8	2,519	9.0	4,528	16.7
JSS/JHS	6,463	17.5	3,052	16.8	3,411	18.2	15,840	28.8	7,256	26.0	8,584	31.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	11,516	20.9	6,022	21.6	5,494	20.2
SSS/SHS	4,020	10.9	1,977	10.9	2,043	10.9	8,154	14.8	4,354	15.6	3,800	14.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,546	4.6	1,618	5.8	928	3.4
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	261	0.7	153	0.8	108	0.6	3,640	6.6	2,103	7.5	1,537	5.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	210	0.6	61	0.3	149	0.8	1,044	1.9	462	1.7	582	2.1
Tertiary	1,668	4.5	916	5.1	752	4.0	5,255	9.5	3,543	12.7	1,712	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The nature, size, type and composition of the labour force are useful indicators in assessing the productivity involved in the production of goods and services. Therefore, it is necessary for the District to know its economic characteristics for informed decision making. The involvement of the labour force in employment is also a key indicator for economic growth. This chapter analyses the 2010 PHC data on the economic activity status of the population in the district.

4.2   Economic Activity

4.2.1   Economic activity status and sex

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by their economic activity status and sex. The Census results indicate that those aged 15 years and older form 65.5 percent of the total population in the district. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show that about three-quarters (75.1%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active whereas about one-quarter (24.9%) are economically not active.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,954	**100.0**	34,686	**100.0**	37,268	**100.0**
Economically active	**54,045**	**75.1**	**27,115**	**78.2**	**26,930**	**72.3**
Employed	*49,518*	*91.6*	*25,087*	*92.5*	*24,431*	*90.7*
Worked	*47,725*	*96.4*	*24,444*	*97.4*	*23,281*	*95.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,717*	*3.5*	*606*	*2.4*	*1,111*	*4.5*
Did voluntary work without pay	*76*	*0.2*	*37*	*0.1*	*39*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*4,527*	*8.4*	*2,028*	*7.5*	*2,499*	*9.3*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*2,177*	*48.1*	*882*	*43.5*	*1,295*	*51.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*2,350*	*51.9*	*1,146*	*56.5*	*1,204*	*48.2*
Economically not active	17,909	**24.9**	7,571	**21.8**	10,338	**27.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,253	23.7	972	12.8	3,281	31.7
Full time education	9,551	53.3	4,686	61.9	4,865	47.1
Pensioner/Retired	776	4.3	525	6.9	251	2.4
Disabled/Sick	460	2.6	191	2.5	269	2.6
Too old/young	1,119	6.2	337	4.5	782	7.6
Other	1,750	9.8	860	11.4	890	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the economically active population, 91.6 percent are employed and 8.4 percent are unemployed. It is observed that among the unemployed population, more than half (51.9%) are seeking for work for the first time. Overall, the proportion of males who are economically active (78.2%) is higher than the proportion of females who are economically active (72.3%). The proportion of economically active males who are employed (92.5%) is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion for economically active females (90.7%). Hence the unemployment rate was slightly lower for males (7.5%) than for females (9.3%).

More than half (53.3%) of the economically not active population are into full time education and less than one-quarter (23.7%) are homemakers. The proportion of the female population 15 years and older who are economically not active (27.7%) is higher than the corresponding proportion for economically not active males (21.8%). This is related to the dominant role played by females in homemaking duties as compared to males.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by sex and activity status
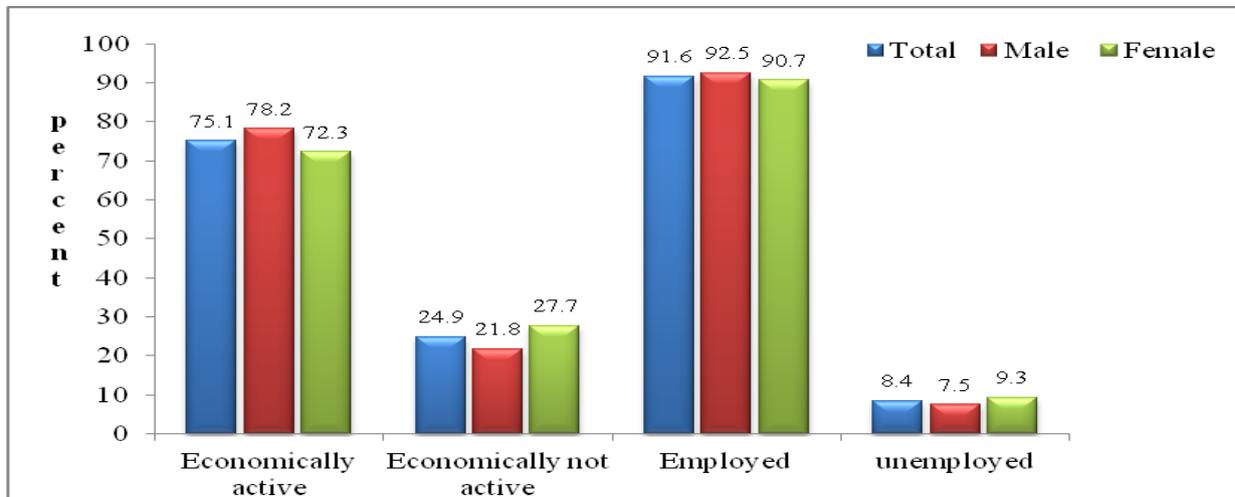
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the 35-39 years group has the highest employed proportion (89.2%). This is followed by the 40-44 years age group. The lowest proportion is attributed to the 15-19 years group (19.2%). The population aged 20-24 years have the highest unemployed proportion (11.6%) followed by the 25-29 years age group with an unemployed proportion of 9.6 percent. Hence people aged between 20 to 29 years are more likely than others to be unemployed.

It is observed that more than three-quarters (76.7%) of the 15-19 age group and more than half (58.2%) of the population 65 years and older are economically not active. This result is expected as the youth are supposed to either be in school or learning a trade and also the elderly (65 years+) to be too old to work (Table 4.3).

In terms of sex, the highest proportions of employed males are aged between 25 and 59 years, however, the highest proportions of employed females are aged between 30 and 54 years. Among the males, persons aged 20-29 years have the highest unemployed population whereas persons aged between 20 and 34 years have the highest unemployed population for females.

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

| Age group | All Status | | Economically active | | | | Economically not active | |
| | | | Employed | | Unemployed | | | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	71,954	100.0	49,518	68.8	4,527	6.3	17,909	24.9
15-19	10,289	100.0	1,974	19.2	421	4.1	7,894	76.7
20-24	11,238	100.0	6,309	56.1	1,302	11.6	3,627	32.3
25-29	11,645	100.0	9,044	77.7	1,121	9.6	1,480	12.7
30-34	10,566	100.0	9,057	85.7	594	5.6	915	8.7
35-39	8,648	100.0	7,712	89.2	374	4.3	562	6.5
40-44	6,338	100.0	5,654	89.2	264	4.2	420	6.6
45-49	4,365	100.0	3,807	87.2	166	3.8	392	9.0
50-54	3,145	100.0	2,723	86.6	102	3.2	320	10.2
55-59	1,941	100.0	1,484	76.5	86	4.4	371	19.1
60-64	1,332	100.0	758	56.9	70	5.3	504	37.8
65+	2,447	100.0	996	40.7	27	1.1	1,424	58.2
Male								
Total	34,686	100.0	25,087	72.3	2,028	5.8	7,571	21.8
15-19	4,629	100.0	798	17.2	178	3.8	3,653	78.9
20-24	5,234	100.0	2,984	57.0	583	11.1	1,667	31.8
25-29	5,368	100.0	4,381	81.6	460	8.6	527	9.8
30-34	5,109	100.0	4,615	90.3	255	5.0	239	4.7
35-39	4,343	100.0	4,039	93.0	166	3.8	138	3.2
40-44	3,376	100.0	3,108	92.1	144	4.3	124	3.7
45-49	2,279	100.0	2,058	90.3	91	4.0	130	5.7
50-54	1,628	100.0	1,463	89.9	55	3.4	110	6.8
55-59	988	100.0	784	79.4	43	4.4	161	16.3
60-64	645	100.0	387	60.0	39	6.0	219	34.0
65+	1,087	100.0	470	43.2	14	1.3	603	55.5
Female								
Total	37,268	100.0	24,431	65.6	2,499	6.7	10,338	27.7
15-19	5,660	100.0	1,176	20.8	243	4.3	4,241	74.9
20-24	6,004	100.0	3,325	55.4	719	12.0	1,960	32.6
25-29	6,277	100.0	4,663	74.3	661	10.5	953	15.2
30-34	5,457	100.0	4,442	81.4	339	6.2	676	12.4
35-39	4,305	100.0	3,673	85.3	208	4.8	424	9.8
40-44	2,962	100.0	2,546	86.0	120	4.1	296	10.0
45-49	2,086	100.0	1,749	83.8	75	3.6	262	12.6
50-54	1,517	100.0	1,260	83.1	47	3.1	210	13.8
55-59	953	100.0	700	73.5	43	4.5	210	22.0
60-64	687	100.0	371	54.0	31	4.5	285	41.5
65+	1,360	100.0	526	38.7	13	1.0	821	60.4

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. Service and sales workers constitute the largest group (31.2%) of the employed population in the district. This is followed by Craft and related trades workers that constitute 23.2 percent of the total employed population. The third largest group is made up of workers engaged in elementary occupations. Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery workers are only 4.1 percent of the employed population. Furthermore, clerical support workers are 2.6 percent of the employed population. Females (48.9%) are three times more likely than males (14.0%) to be engaged in Service and Sales work. However, the proportion of males (28.2%) engaged in Craft and related trades work is higher than that of females (18.1%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,518	100.0	25,087	100.0	24,431	100.0
Managers	2,128	4.3	1,085	4.3	1,043	4.3
Professionals	3,455	7.0	2,012	8.0	1,443	5.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2,283	4.6	1,803	7.2	480	2.0
Clerical support workers	1,263	2.6	668	2.7	595	2.4
Service and sales workers	15,460	31.2	3,514	14.0	11,946	48.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2,033	4.1	1,353	5.4	680	2.8
Craft and related trades workers	11,476	23.2	7,062	28.2	4,414	18.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,751	9.6	4,636	18.5	115	0.5
Elementary occupations	5,921	12.0	2,310	9.2	3,611	14.8
Other occupations	748	1.5	644	2.6	104	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Information on the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex is shown in Table 4.4. The most popular industries based on the proportion of the employed working in that sub-sector are wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (28.8%), manufacturing (19.5%) and transportation and storage (10.3%). Accommodation and food service activities and other service activities also employ 7.2 percent and 6.3 percent of the employed population respectively. Only 5.2 percent of the employed population are engaged by agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

In terms of sex, higher proportions of employed males (7.1%) than employed females (3.3%) work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry; again there is a higher proportion of males (18.8%) engaged in transportation and storage industries than the corresponding proportion for females (1.6%). On the contrary, a higher proportion of employed females is in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles group of industries (41.6%) than males (16.4%). Further, 13.0 percent of females work in the accommodation and food service activities industry compared to only 1.5 percent of males who work in that industry.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,518	100.0	25,087	100.0	24,431	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,594	5.2	1,791	7.1	803	3.3
Mining and quarrying	226	0.5	194	0.8	32	0.1
Manufacturing	9,638	19.5	4,748	18.9	4,890	20.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	365	0.7	326	1.3	39	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	231	0.5	144	0.6	87	0.4
Construction	3,511	7.1	3,413	13.6	98	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,273	28.8	4,103	16.4	10,170	41.6
Transportation and storage	5,107	10.3	4,728	18.8	379	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3,549	7.2	365	1.5	3,184	13.0
Information and communication	346	0.7	255	1.0	91	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	514	1.0	300	1.2	214	0.9
Real estate activities	68	0.1	61	0.2	7	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	578	1.2	408	1.6	170	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	554	1.1	450	1.8	104	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,399	2.8	1,086	4.3	313	1.3
Education	1,857	3.8	788	3.1	1,069	4.4
Human health and social work activities	736	1.5	289	1.2	447	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	446	0.9	390	1.6	56	0.2
Other service activities	3,096	6.3	1,059	4.2	2,037	8.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	414	0.8	178	0.7	236	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16	0.0	11	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 show that the majority (53.2%) of the people in the district are self-employed (46.0% are without employees and 7.2% are with employees). The next most populace group is employees (36.9%). Apprentices constitute 3.3 percent of the total employed people while 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent of the employed are casual workers and contributing family workers respectively. A much higher proportion of employed females (62.6%) than males (29.8%) are self-employed without employees. On the other hand, a higher proportion of males (52.1%) are employees compared to the proportion of females who are employees (21.2%).

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	49,518	100.0	25,087	100.0	24,431	100.0
Employee	18,256	36.9	13,077	52.1	5,179	21.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,770	46.0	7,466	29.8	15,304	62.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,542	7.2	2,016	8.0	1,526	6.2
Casual worker	1,552	3.1	1,134	4.5	418	1.7
Contributing family worker	1,413	2.9	406	1.6	1,007	4.1
Apprentice	1,644	3.3	820	3.3	824	3.4
Domestic employee (House help)	259	0.5	117	0.5	142	0.6
Other	82	0.2	51	0.2	31	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 show the employment sector of the people in the district. The private informal sector employs the majority (70.5%) of the employed population followed by the private formal (20.7%). Together the private sector employs 91.2 percent of the employed population in the district. The public sector employs only 7.7 percent of the employed. Local and international NGOs employ 1.1% of the total employed force. About 83.1 percent of females work in the private informal sector compared to just 58.3% of males engaged in that sector. However, the formal private sector is dominated by males with the number of females employed constituting only 38.2 percent of the number of male workers in that sector. In a similar fashion, government employment is dominated by male workers.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,518	100.0	25,087	100.0	24,431	100.0
Public (Government)	3,683	7.4	2,576	10.3	1,107	4.5
Private Formal	10,233	20.7	7,400	29.5	2,833	11.6
Private Informal	34,929	70.5	14,622	58.3	20,307	83.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	145	0.3	111	0.4	34	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	473	1.0	337	1.3	136	0.6
Other International Organisations	55	0.1	41	0.2	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

This chapter provides information on the ownership, usage and accessibility of ICT facilities including mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers and internet in the district. It has been developed due to the growing importance of ICT in the economic development of the country.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that 73.1 percent of the persons 12 years and above own mobile phones in the district. About 77.6 percent of males 12 years and older own mobile phones compared to 68.9 percent of females 12 years and older. Hence it can be argued that mobile phone ownership is higher for males than females.

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that only 16.7 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use the internet indicating an overall low level of internet usage in the district. The proportion of males who use the internet is 22.1 percent almost twice the proportion of females who use the internet (11.7%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,265	100	57,188	73.1	13,053	16.7
Male	37,577	48	29,145	77.6	8,288	22.1
Female	40,688	52	28,043	68.9	4,765	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 provides information about household ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the sex of household head. Of the total households, 15.4 percent own a desktop or a laptop. Among male-headed households 17.4 percent have either desktop or a laptop computer compared to only 11.6 percent of female-headed households which own desktop or laptop computers. This result indicates a gender disparity with the ownership of computers and is a factor explaining the relatively lower usage of internet by females compared to males as computer ownership is a key driver for the use of internet.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,800	100	4,134	15.4
Male	17,704	66.1	3,083	17.4
Female	9,096	33.9	1,051	11.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). In recent time, there has been a great effort in policy initiatives directed towards the marginalized and excluded so as to improve their wellbeing together with the rest of the population.

In an effort to promote the contribution of people living with disability, the Ghana Statistical Service collected detailed data on PWD in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This effort was to help know improve the plight of PWD through evidence-based policy measures.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex in the district. Out of total population of 109,864 in the district, 2020 are disabled (1.8%). Sight impairment is the most common type of disability affecting 31.2 percent of the disabled in the district. The other types of disability include physical (30.1%), emotional (25.1%); speech (22.2%), intellectual (16.5%) and hearing (9.6%). The male proportion of the total disabled is the same as the female proportion (1.8%).

While overall disability proportion is the same between the two sexes, the proportions for specific disabilities between the sexes vary. Thus, people with sight disability accounts for 32.7 percent of all female disabled compared to the corresponding proportion of 29.7 percent for males with sight disability. Hearing disability related to physical and hearing are proportionally higher in male disabled than in female disabled. For the other types of disability, females have higher proportions than males (refer to Table 6.1).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	**109,864**	**100.0**	**53,376**	**100.0**	**56,488**	**100.0**
No disability	107,844	98.2	52,395	98.2	55,449	98.2
With a disability	2,020	1.8	981	1.8	1,039	1.8
Sight	631	31.2	291	29.7	340	32.7
Hearing	194	9.6	103	10.5	91	8.8
Speech	449	22.2	217	22.1	232	22.3
Physical	609	30.1	301	30.7	308	29.6
Intellectual	333	16.5	153	15.6	180	17.3
Emotional	507	25.1	242	24.7	265	25.5
Other	485	24.0	226	23.0	259	24.9
Urban						
Total	**99,271**	**100.0**	**48,310**	**100.0**	**50,961**	**100.0**
No disability	97,370	98.1	47,394	98.1	49,976	98.1
With a disability	1,901	1.9	916	1.9	985	1.9
Sight	593	31.2	274	29.9	319	32.4
Hearing	183	9.6	97	10.6	86	8.7
Speech	424	22.3	204	22.3	220	22.3
Physical	566	29.8	273	29.8	293	29.7
Intellectual	314	16.5	144	15.7	170	17.3
Emotional	482	25.4	230	25.1	252	25.6
Other	466	24.5	215	23.5	251	25.5
Rural						
Total	**10,593**	**100.0**	**5,066**	**100.0**	**5,527**	**100.0**
No disability	10,474	98.9	5,001	98.7	5,473	99.0
With a disability	119	1.1	65	1.3	54	1.0
Sight	38	31.9	17	26.2	21	38.9
Hearing	11	9.2	6	9.2	5	9.3
Speech	25	21.0	13	20.0	12	22.2
Physical	43	36.1	28	43.1	15	27.8
Intellectual	19	16.0	9	13.8	10	18.5
Emotional	25	21.0	12	18.5	13	24.1
Other	19	16.0	11	16.9	8	14.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

As indicated earlier from Table 6.1, shows that sight is the most common type of disability (31.2%) in the district. The other types of disability include physical (30.1), emotional (25.1%); speech (22.2%), intellectual (16.5%), hearing (9.6%) and other types of disability constitute 24.0 percent.

Of persons with disability with regards to sex, it is observed that the least prevalent among the sexes is hearing disability with the proportion for males (10.5%) higher than females (8.8%). The proportion of sight disability in females (32.7%) is higher than the other types of disabilities. Proportionally, the disability with the same proportion between the two sexes is speech; 22.1 percent for males and 22.3 percent for females.

6.4   Disability by Locality

The differences in the location of disabled people exist in the district based on rural/urban divide (refer to Table 6.1). Disabled people as a proportion of the population is 1.9 percent in urban areas (1901 people) compared to the proportion of 1.1 percent in rural areas (119 people). Clearly, there is a higher proportion of disabled in urban compared to rural areas. This could be partly due to better employment and social welfare opportunities in urban areas compared to rural areas. The commonest form of disability in rural areas is physical disability whereas the commonest form of disability in urban areas is sight disability. The least common disability in both rural and urban areas is hearing disability.

6.5   Disability and Economic Activity

Out of 1,533 persons with disability in the population, 55.4 percent are employed, 4.8 percent are not employed while 39.8 percent are economically not active (refer to Table 6.2). For people who are not disabled, 69.1 percent are employed, 6.3 percent are unemployed and 24.6 percent are economically not active. Hence it is clear that disabled people are less employable than people who are not disabled. Further, disabled people are more likely to be economically not active not necessary because they are homemakers or students but could also be due to their disabilities themselves. Disabled people with other impairment and speech impairment have the highest rates of employment among the disabled while those with sight impairment have the highest rate of economically not active people among the disabled. It is obvious that severe sight impairment is more likely to lead to a non-active status related to employment due to the critical role of proper sight in performing many functions required by various employers. This observation is similar between the two sexes where it is clear from Table 6.2 that people with other disability are the most employable.

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	**71,954**	**100.0**	**49,518**	**68.8**	**4,527**	**6.3**	**17,909**	**24.9**
No disability	70,421	100.0	48,669	69.1	4,453	6.3	17,299	24.6
With a disability	1,533	100.0	849	55.4	74	4.8	610	39.8
Sight	524	100.0	269	51.3	26	5.0	229	43.7
Hearing	134	100.0	68	50.7	7	5.2	59	44.0
Speech	294	100.0	180	61.2	16	5.4	98	33.3
Physical	471	100.0	226	48.0	25	5.3	220	46.7
Intellectual	230	100.0	116	50.4	10	4.3	104	45.2
Emotional	342	100.0	202	59.1	14	4.1	126	36.8
Other	315	100.0	200	63.5	17	5.4	98	31.1
Male								
Total	**34,686**	**100.0**	**25,087**	**72.3**	**2,028**	**5.8**	**7,571**	**21.8**
No disability	33,941	100.0	24,642	72.6	1,994	5.9	7,305	21.5
With a disability	745	100.0	445	59.7	34	4.6	266	35.7
Sight	239	100.0	135	56.5	15	6.3	89	37.2
Hearing	70	100.0	38	54.3	6	8.6	26	37.1
Speech	141	100.0	89	63.1	8	5.7	44	31.2
Physical	234	100.0	124	53.0	11	4.7	99	42.3
Intellectual	110	100.0	66	60.0	4	3.6	40	36.4
Emotional	170	100.0	112	65.9	4	2.4	54	31.8
Other	151	100.0	99	65.6	6	4.0	46	30.5
Female								
Total	**37,268**	**100.0**	**24,431**	**65.6**	**2,499**	**6.7**	**10,338**	**27.7**
No disability	36,480	100.0	24,027	65.9	2,459	6.7	9,994	27.4
With a disability	788	100.0	404	51.3	40	5.1	344	43.7
Sight	285	100.0	134	47.0	11	3.9	140	49.1
Hearing	64	100.0	30	46.9	1	1.6	33	51.6
Speech	153	100.0	91	59.5	8	5.2	54	35.3
Physical	237	100.0	102	43.0	14	5.9	121	51.1
Intellectual	120	100.0	50	41.7	6	5.0	64	53.3
Emotional	172	100.0	90	52.3	10	5.8	72	41.9
Other	164	100.0	101	61.6	11	6.7	52	31.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

For people with disabilities aged three and older, a total of 1,913 are in this subgroup of disabled. Among these people, 323 have never attended school while the rest have completed some form of schooling (refer to Table 6.3). Persons with sight disability are more likely to have completed higher levels of education compared to the rest of the disabled subpopulation. Of disability level of education with regards to sex, proportionally, the males are more likely to attain higher levels of education than females.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	100,670	8,766	8,260	56,846	26,798	100.0	8.7	8.2	56.5	26.6
No disability	98,757	8,443	8,166	55,859	26,289	100.0	8.5	8.3	56.6	26.6
With a disability	1,913	323	94	987	509	100.0	16.9	4.9	51.6	26.6
Sight	606	99	15	292	200	100.0	16.3	2.5	48.2	33.0
Hearing	178	43	10	88	37	100.0	24.2	5.6	49.4	20.8
Speech	418	70	30	227	91	100.0	16.7	7.2	54.3	21.8
Physical	573	111	29	309	124	100.0	19.4	5.1	53.9	21.6
Intellectual	310	62	20	163	65	100.0	20.0	6.5	52.6	21.0
Emotional	470	58	38	253	121	100.0	12.3	8.1	53.8	25.7
Other	447	48	39	244	116	100.0	10.7	8.7	54.6	26.0
Male										
Total	48,693	2,680	4,196	26,630	15,187	100.0	5.5	8.6	54.7	31.2
No disability	47,766	2,567	4,151	26,156	14,892	100.0	5.4	8.7	54.8	31.2
With a disability	927	113	45	474	295	100.0	12.2	4.9	51.1	31.8
Sight	279	32	8	126	113	100.0	11.5	2.9	45.2	40.5
Hearing	95	15	7	51	22	100.0	15.8	7.4	53.7	23.2
Speech	202	29	15	106	52	100.0	14.4	7.4	52.5	25.7
Physical	282	43	17	145	77	100.0	15.2	6.0	51.4	27.3
Intellectual	144	23	10	72	39	100.0	16.0	6.9	50.0	27.1
Emotional	225	21	20	117	67	100.0	9.3	8.9	52.0	29.8
Other	205	14	16	112	63	100.0	6.8	7.8	54.6	30.7
Female										
Total	51,977	6,086	4,064	30,216	11,611	100.0	11.7	7.8	58.1	22.3
No disability	50,991	5,876	4,015	29,703	11,397	100.0	11.5	7.9	58.3	22.4
With a disability	986	210	49	513	214	100.0	21.3	5.0	52.0	21.7
Sight	327	67	7	166	87	100.0	20.5	2.1	50.8	26.6
Hearing	83	28	3	37	15	100.0	33.7	3.6	44.6	18.1
Speech	216	41	15	121	39	100.0	19.0	6.9	56.0	18.1
Physical	291	68	12	164	47	100.0	23.4	4.1	56.4	16.2
Intellectual	166	39	10	91	26	100.0	23.5	6.0	54.8	15.7
Emotional	245	37	18	136	54	100.0	15.1	7.3	55.5	22.0
Other	242	34	23	132	53	100.0	14.0	9.5	54.5	21.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture continues to be a major sector of the economy of Ghana despite the decreasing proportion of the economically active people being engaged in the sector. Overall, the sector engages many people giving them livelihood opportunities. This observation is much more evident in rural districts than urban districts. This chapter provides some information on agricultural activities in the Kpone-Katamanso District.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that among the households, only 8.3 percent (2,228) are engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural Activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,800	100.0	24,190	100.0	2,610	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	24,572	91.7	22,239	91.9	2,333	89.4
Households engaged in Agriculture	2,228	8.3	1,951	8.1	277	10.6
Crop Farming	1,392	62.5	1,189	60.9	203	73.3
Tree Planting	32	1.4	29	1.5	3	0.1
Livestock Rearing	1,003	45.0	916	47.0	87	3.9
Fish Farming	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1   Type of farming

Of the households in agriculture, 62.5 percent produce crops, 45.0 percent are involved with livestock rearing and only 1.4 percent of households are into tree planting (Figure 7.1). It can be observed that 87.6 percent of households in the urban locality undertake some agricultural activities compared to only 12.4 percent of households in rural localities. Of the agricultural activities undertaken by households, livestock rearing is the most common for urban households while crop farming is the most popular for rural households (refer to Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agricultural activities by locality
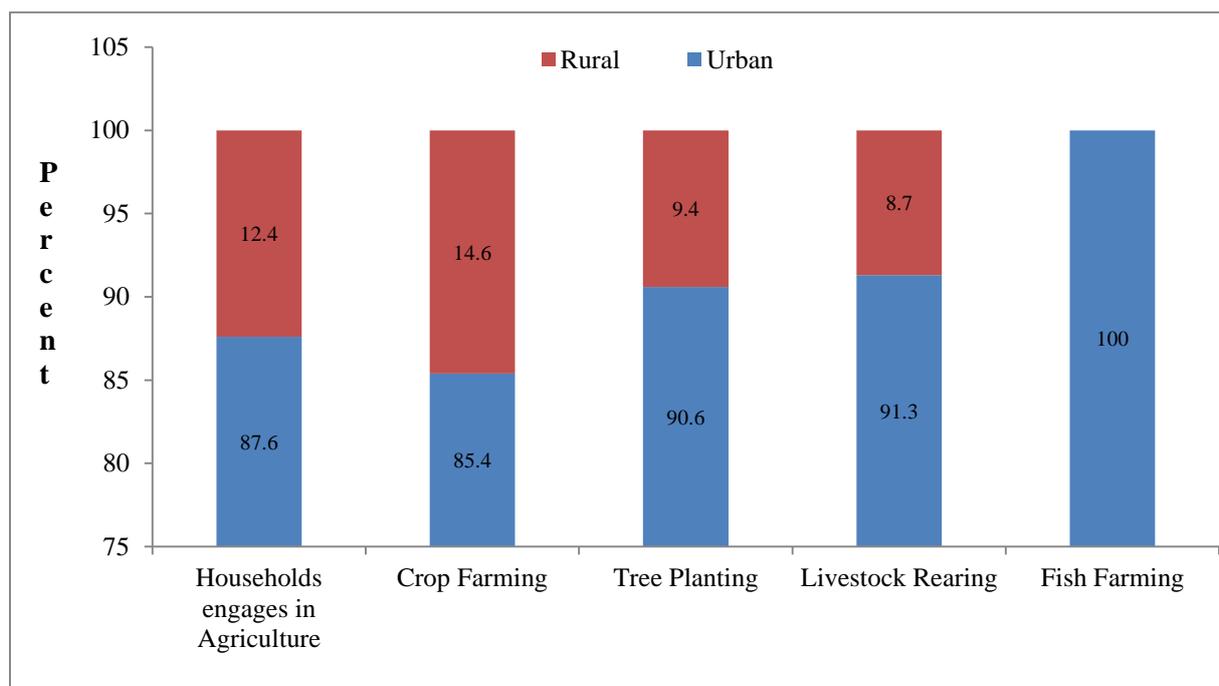
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Distribution of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. The total number of animals kept in the district is 54,495 and the number of keepers is 1,359 with an average number of animals per keeper being 40. Table 7.2 shows that, the most common reared animal by households is chicken (55.3%). This is followed by cattle (15.4%), goats (10.6%), sheep (6.9%) and pig (5.5%). Only one household is engaged in fish farming in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animal	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	54,495	100.0	1,359	100.0	40
Beehives	198	0.4	8	0.6	25
Cattle	8,383	15.4	94	6.9	89
Chicken	30,128	55.3	652	48.0	46
Dove	57	0.1	3	0.2	19
Duck	813	1.5	53	3.9	15
Goat	5,788	10.6	284	20.9	20
Grass-cutter	224	0.4	13	1.0	17
Guinea fowl	807	1.5	41	3.0	20
Ostrich	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pig	2,970	5.5	45	3.3	66
Rabbit	328	0.6	21	1.5	16
Sheep	3,765	6.9	122	9.0	31
Silk worm	2	0.0	1	0.1	2
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	407	0.7	6	0.4	68
Other	620	1.1	15	1.1	41
Fish farming	5	0.0	1	0.1	5
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002).   The achievement of these objectives was linked partially to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage and improved housing. The provision of information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are analyzed at the district level.

8.2   Stock of Houses and Households by type of Locality

The 2010 population and housing census counted 15,801 houses in the district constituting 22 percent of all houses in the region (Table 8.1). The average household per house in the district is 1.7 as compared to 2.2 in the region. The rural average household per house (2.1) is higher than the urban average of 1.7(refer to Table 8.1)

As shown in Table 8.1, the mean number of persons per house in the district is 7.0. However, the mean number of persons per house in the rural areas is 8.4 as compared to 6.8 in the urban areas. The district has an average household size of 4.1 with the same value reported for both rural and urban areas.

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

Category	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	109,864	99,271	10,593
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	106,398	96,150	10,248
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	15,801	14,541	1,260
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	24,190	2,610
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.1
Population per house	7.3	8.4	7.0	6.8	8.4
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household and type of locality

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwellings by households in the district. More than two-fifths of the dwellings in the district are owned by a household member (45.3%). About 39 percent of the dwellings are owned by private individuals; private employers constitute only 1.1 percent of owners of dwellings in the district. The proportion of dwellings owned by the government is 3.8 percent. For both male-headed and female-headed households, the commonest form of ownership of dwellings is by a household member, with almost equal proportions of 45.1 percent and 45.6 percent for male-headed and female-headed households respectively. The differences in urban-rural ownership proportions are not high across the types of owners except for public/government ownership where the dwellings are largely in urban areas (4.1% in urban areas compared to 0.2% in rural areas).

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

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	12,143	45.3	45.1	45.6	45.6	42.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	436	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	2,161	8.1	7.6	9.0	7.8	10.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	10,531	39.3	39.5	38.8	38.9	43.2
Private employer	83,610	20,667	293	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	81	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	1,007	3.8	3.9	3.4	4.1	0.2
Other	24,000	7,072	148	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

Table 8.3 shows that the commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district is the compound house which is the home of 48 percent of the households. This is followed by separate houses (26.4%), semi-detached houses (8.7%), improvised homes/kiosks (7.1%), uncompleted buildings (5.0%), flat/apartment (3.2%), and four other categories all accounting for 1.8 percent.

More than half (51.4%) of the female-headed households occupy compound houses compared to 45.6 percent of male-headed households. In rural areas, the compound house is more popular with 57.6 percent of households patronising this type of dwelling compared to the corresponding proportion of 46.5 percent in urban areas. Flat/apartment is more than three times (3.5%) more likely to be found in urban areas as compared to rural areas (1.0%). Uncompleted building used as a dwelling is twice more popular (5.2%) in urban areas as compared to rural areas (2.6%). Tents are not commonly used by households with only 0.2% of households in both rural and urban areas using tents as a dwelling.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	7,088	26.4	28.4	22.7	26.6	24.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	2,336	8.7	9.1	8.0	9.1	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	865	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	12,752	47.6	45.6	51.4	46.5	57.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	232	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	36	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	2,284	53	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	59,977	1,892	7.1	6.3	8.4	7.2	6.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	152	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	1,332	5.0	5.4	4.2	5.2	2.6
Other	9,846	3,331	62	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.4 shows majority (83.1%) of the dwellings in the district have the outer wall constructed with cement block/concrete. One in eight dwellings has wooden walls and 1.9 percent of dwellings have walls made of mud bricks. Landcrete is the least popular material used for the outer walls with only 0.1 percent of dwellings with such material used for their outer walls.

The rural areas in the district have higher proportion (85.6%) of buildings with cement/concrete outer walls as compared to similar buildings in the urban areas (82.9%). The use of wood as the main construction material for outer walls of dwellings is higher (12.2%) in urban areas than rural areas (9.7%). However, surprisingly, all the dwellings with palm leaf/thatch/raffia as outer wall (0.3%) are found in urban areas with none located in rural areas (refer to Table 8.4).

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	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	28,194	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	526	1.9	1.8	2.6
Wood	200,594	110,736	3,382	12.0	12.2	9.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	233	0.8	0.8	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,692	93	0.3	0.3	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	78	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	23,433	83.1	82.9	85.6
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	31	0.1	0.1	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	47	0.2	0.2	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	64	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	307	1.1	1.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor of the dwelling unit by type of locality in the district. Out of the total number of dwelling units, most dwellings (84.9%) in the district have the main construction material for the floor to be cement/concrete. The dwellings with floors made of ceramic/porcelain material constitute 4.2 percent of the total number of dwellings in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	702	2.6	2.8	1.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	22,750	84.9	84.5	88.1
Stone	32,817	4,928	99	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	55	0.2	0.2	0.0
Wood	52,856	38,877	831	3.1	3.0	3.9
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	826	3.1	3.3	1.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	1,130	4.2	4.2	4.0
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	338	1.3	1.3	1.1
Other	15,567	3,838	69	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 88.1% of dwellings in rural areas have their floors made of cement or concrete compared to 84.5 percent of floors in urban areas. However, the urban areas have larger proportions of dwellings using vinyl tiles (3.3%) and ceramic/porcelain (4.2%) as materials for the floor compared to rural areas where the corresponding proportions are 1.1 percent and 4.0 percent for vinyl tiles and ceramic/porcelain respectively.

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.6 shows that the two main materials for roofing dwelling units the district are metal sheet (68.5%) and Slate Asbestos (25.9%). A few houses (2.9 %) have cement/concrete roofing. There are no marked differences in the popularity of roofing materials used in the roofing of dwellings in the urban and rural areas of the district. For example, the use of metal sheets for roofing is only slightly higher in urban areas (68.7%) compared to (66.5%) in rural areas. Similarly, the use of asbestos/slates as roofing material is only slightly higher in rural (28.4%) than urban localities (25.7%). The proportion of dwellings with thatch or palm leaves as the main roofing materials is the same in rural areas (6.1%) as in urban localities (6.1%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	28,194	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	37	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	45,547	8,895	217	0.8	0.8	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	19,306	68.5	68.7	66.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	7,316	25.9	25.7	28.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	807	2.9	2.9	2.7
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	161	0.6	0.6	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	55	0.2	0.2	0.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	163	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	35,935	7,744	132	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Household Size and Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the relationship between household size and number of sleeping rooms. Almost six in 10 households (59.6%) in the district have one sleeping room, 27.2 percent have two sleeping rooms, 8.2 percent have three sleeping rooms and 4.7 percent have four sleeping rooms. The proportion of households in the district having five or more sleeping rooms is just 2.9 percent. The problem of overcrowding at the household level is clearly illustrated in Table 8.7 which shows that 55.8 percent of households with size of four have only one sleeping room. Similarly, 40.5 percent of households with size of five, 32.0 percent of households with size of six and 26.1 percent of households with size of seven have only one sleeping room.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	26,800	100.0	56.9	27.2	8.2	4.7	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
1	4,516	100.0	88.1	8.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	4,150	100.0	77.0	18.5	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
3	4,353	100.0	65.5	27.1	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
4	4,204	100.0	55.8	32.4	7.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
5	3,508	100.0	40.5	40.6	11.3	5.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,442	100.0	32.0	41.6	13.8	8.7	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
7	1,387	100.0	26.1	36.8	19.9	11.8	3.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
8	879	100.0	16.3	36.6	21.7	16.6	5.1	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
9	478	100.0	15.3	29.9	22.6	17.6	7.5	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.2
10+	883	100.0	11.6	19.3	21.4	21.2	11.9	7.6	3.5	1.7	1.9

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 and Figure 8.1 report the main sources of lighting to urban and rural localities in the district. It is observed that electricity (mains) used by about three in four households (74.9%), is the major source of lighting in the district.

Figure 8.1: Five main source of Energy for Lighting
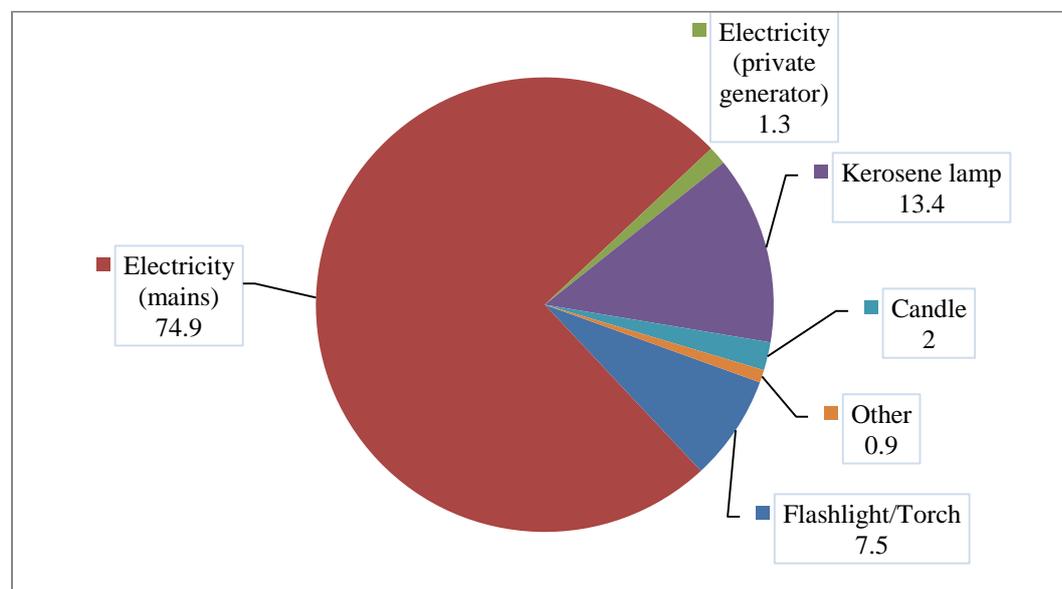
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 8.8 shows that 75.1 percent of urban households and 72.6 percent of rural households have access to electricity. Apart from the national grid, other forms of lighting such as kerosene lamp (13.1%), flashlight/touch (7.5%), candle (2.0%), electricity (private generator) (1.3%) are patronized in the district.

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

			District			
			Total			
Main source of light	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	20,070	74.9	75.1	72.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	347	1.3	1.3	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	3,578	13.4	13.1	15.3
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	59	0.2	0.2	0.3
Candle	41,214	19,251	524	2.0	2.0	1.8
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	2,021	7.5	7.5	8.3
Firewood	13,241	1,036	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	2,228	106	0.4	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

From Table 8.9, it is shown that 45.8 percent of the households use charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel. A substantial number of households use gas as cooking fuel (44.7%). Households do not really patronize the other types of cooking fuel as charcoal and gas. With regards to urban and rural localities, the proportion of households that use gas in urban localities (45.3%) is more than rural localities (39.5%) while households in rural localities that use charcoal is higher (52.4%) than urban localities (45.1%).

Table 8.9 shows that, over one-third (38.9%) of households in the district use separate room for exclusive use as their cooking space. It is also observed that slightly less than one-third (31.7%) use the veranda as cooking space while 17.1 percent use the open space in compound. Among urban and rural localities, there is only a marginal difference with regards to separate room for exclusive use as their cooking space (38.9% and 39.5%) for urban and rural respectively. Close to one-third (32.2%) use the veranda as cooking space in urban localities as compared to 26.7 percent in rural localities.

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

| Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space | Total country | Region | District | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cooking fuel								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	24,190	100.0	2,610	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	1,049	3.9	900	3.7	149	5.7
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	633	2.4	597	2.5	36	1.4
Gas	996,518	429,464	11,980	44.7	10,949	45.3	1,031	39.5
Electricity	29,794	9,645	447	1.7	445	1.8	2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	212	0.8	195	0.8	17	0.7
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	12,277	45.8	10,910	45.1	1,367	52.4
Crop residue	45,292	724	18	0.1	16	0.1	2	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	81	0.3	76	0.3	5	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	919	24	0.1	23	0.1	1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	79	0.3	79	0.3	0	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	24,190	100.0	2,610	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	1,450	5.4	1,268	5.2	182	7.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	10,433	38.9	9,401	38.9	1,032	39.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	367	1.4	303	1.3	64	2.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	414	1.5	394	1.6	20	0.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	229	0.9	206	0.9	23	0.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	631	2.4	580	2.4	51	2.0
Veranda	1,173,946	302,863	8,488	31.7	7,791	32.2	697	26.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	4,595	17.1	4,088	16.9	507	19.4
Other	21,007	5,543	193	0.7	159	0.7	34	1.3

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

Figure 8.2 presents the five main water source for drinking in the district. The most common sources are pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (36.8%) followed by pipe-borne water inside dwelling constitute 24.8 percent in the district. Water for drinking is also derived from tanker supply/vendor provided (14.3%), public tap/standpipe (12.9%) and sachet water purchased commercially from several outlets (9.9%).

Pipe-borne water outside the dwelling is the major source of drinking water for both rural and urban residents of the district used by 44.6 percent and 36.0 percent of households respectively. The proportions of households using pipe-borne water inside the dwelling are 18.9 percent and 25.4 percent for rural and urban areas respectively.

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

The main source of water for domestic purposes in the district are pipe borne water outside dwelling unit (39.3%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (26.8%), tanker supply/vendor provided (17.9%) and public tap/stand pipe (13.9%). The other types of water for domestic use are not very much patronized in the district. Households in rural localities resort to pipe-borne water outside dwelling (51.6%) and Public tap/Standpipe (15.6%) more than urban localities (38.0% and 13.7%) respectively. Of pipe-borne inside dwelling and tanker supply/vendor provided, higher proportions of urban localities use them more than rural localities.

Figure 8.2: Main source of water for drinking
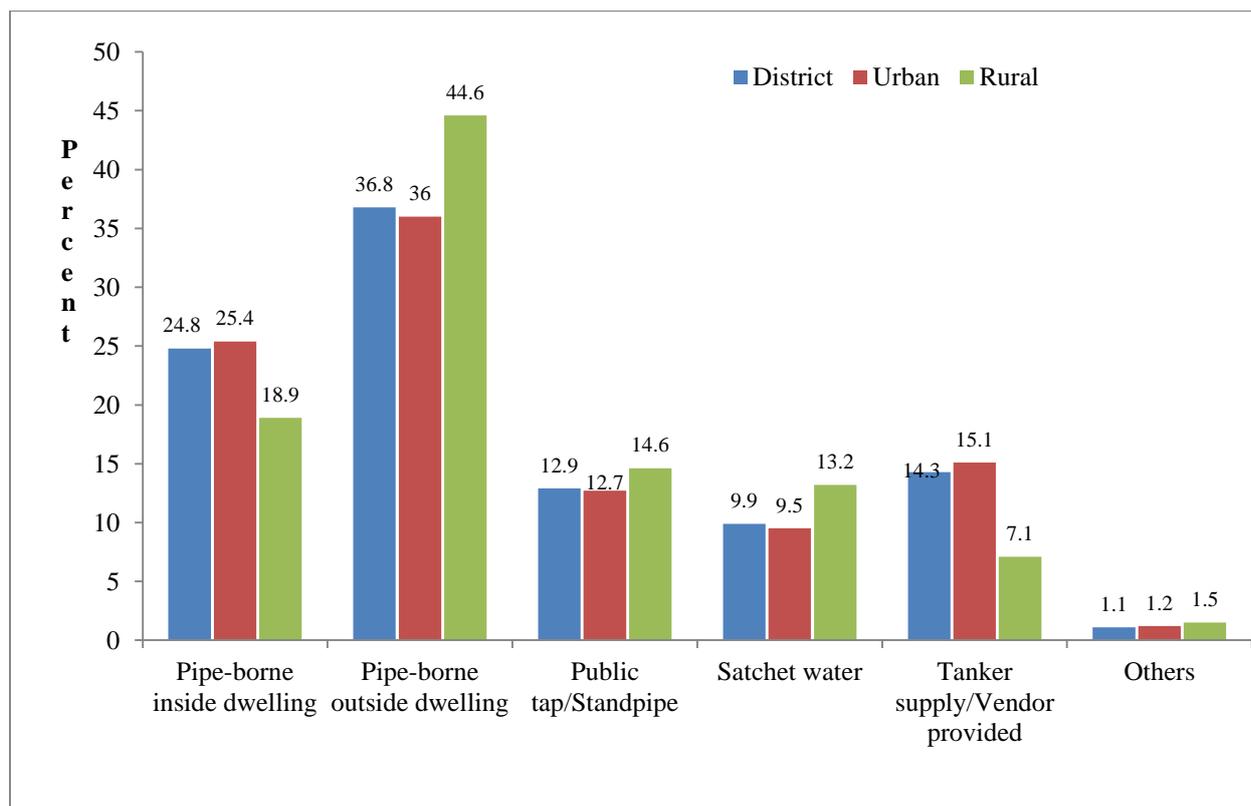
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	6,650	24.8	25.4	18.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	9,875	36.8	36.0	44.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	3,465	12.9	12.7	14.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected well	321,091	7,167	30	0.1	0.0	0.7
Rain water	39,438	1,833	26	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	65	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	119	0.4	0.5	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	2,648	9.9	9.5	13.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	3,831	14.3	15.1	7.1
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	30	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	1,014	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	7,173	26.8	27.5	19.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	10,532	39.3	38.0	51.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	3,723	13.9	13.7	15.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	48	0.2	0.2	0.4
Protected well	465,775	24,489	61	0.2	0.2	0.8
Rain water	39,916	3,538	35	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	50	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	4,810	17.9	18.8	10.3
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	40	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	40	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	60	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	219	0.8	0.8	0.6
Other	10,302	1,301	9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 and Figure 8.4 show the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. With regards to the patronage of toilet facilities, it is observed that public toilet facilities are the most popular used by 27.1 percent of households. Open defecation is quite high in the district with 23.9 percent of households engage in this practice. Other facilities used include the water closet toilet (26.1%), KVIP (14.4%) and pit latrine (7.5%).

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Of urban and rural toilet facilities usage in the district, public toilet is patronised by 35.1 percent of rural households and 26.2 percent of urban households. Further, a higher proportion of urban households use water closet toilet facility (27.2%) compared to rural households (15.4%). Open defecation is more common in rural localities (26.2%) than urban localities.

Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities used by household
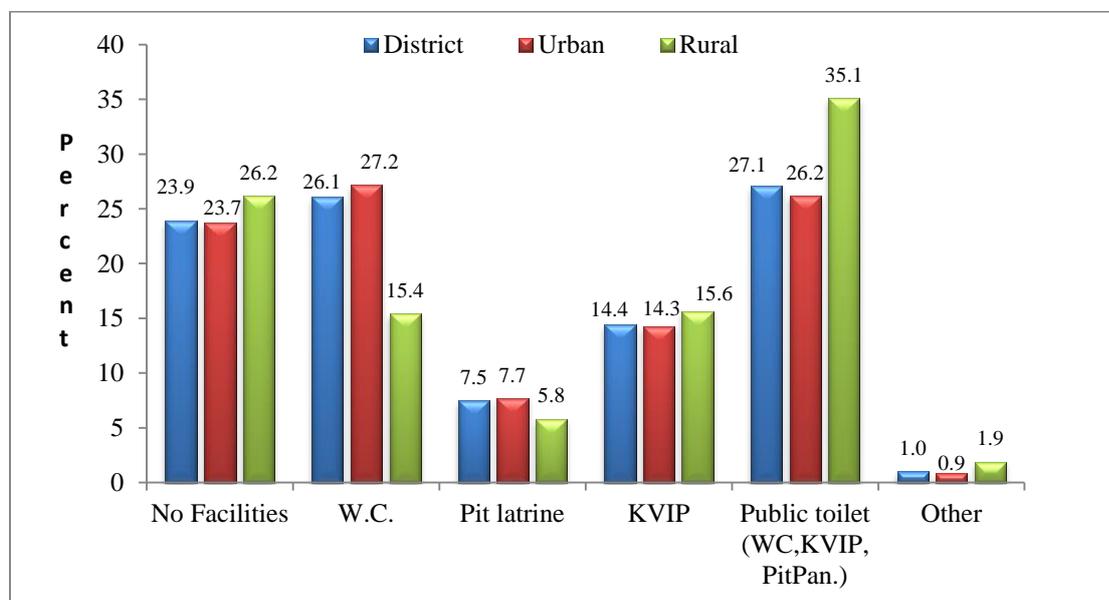
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows that almost one third (32.0%) of households in the district own bathroom for exclusive use. It is also observed that shared separate bathroom in the same house (28.0%) and shared open cubicle (22.0%) are relatively common. The use of public bath house is used by only 3.0 percent of households. Bathroom in another house (3.0%) and open space around the house (5.0%) are also relatively less popular sources of bathing facilities in the district.

Proportionally, there are more urban households having their own bathroom for exclusive use (33.3%) than rural households (23.9%). However, rural households tend to use separate bathroom in the same house (34.1%) at a higher rate than urban households (27.0%). With regards to shared open cubicle, the difference in popularity of its use is relatively small between urban and rural households (22.0% versus 24.6%).

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Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet/Bathing facility	District Total	District Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	26,800	100.0	24,190	100.0	2,610	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	6,405	23.9	5,721	23.7	684	26.2
W.C.	6,993	26.1	6,591	27.2	402	15.4
Pit latrine	2,018	7.5	1,867	7.7	151	5.8
KVIP	3,867	14.4	3,459	14.3	408	15.6
Bucket/Pan	44	0.2	41	0.2	3	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	7,262	27.1	6,347	26.2	915	35.1
Other	211	0.8	164	0.7	47	1.8
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	26,800	100.0	24,190	100.0	2,610	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	8,691	32.0	8,066	33.0	625	23.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	7,449	28.0	6,560	27.0	889	34.1
Private open cubicle	1,989	7.0	1,865	8.0	124	4.8
Shared open cubicle	5,881	22.0	5,238	22.0	643	24.6
Public bath house	696	3.0	618	3.0	78	3.0
Bathroom in another house	670	3.0	564	2.0	106	4.1
Open space around house	1,338	5.0	1,206	5.0	132	5.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	30	0.0	21	0.0	9	0.3
Other	56	0.0	52	0.0	4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of waste disposal

8.9.1   Solid waste

Table 8.12 shows the methods of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households in the district. Public dump (container) (32.0%) is the most commonly method used in waste disposal. Close to three in 10 (29.2%) households have their wastes collected from their homes by private/public companies. About one in 20 households (5.2%) dispose off their rubbish indiscriminately. Between the urban and rural localities, it is observed that, there is only a marginal difference between those who dispose off their rubbish indiscriminately (5.2 % versus 5.0%). Urban households use the collection method more than rural households (30.3% versus 19.0%).

8.9.2   Liquid waste

Table 8.12 shows that (37.5% percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound and about three in 10 households (29.2%) also throw liquid waste onto the street/outside. About one out of ten (10.5%) throws the liquid waste through a drainage system into the gutter. Proportionally, there is only a slight difference between urban and rural households concerning the methods of liquid waste disposal onto compound and onto the street/outside.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	7,830	29.2	30.3	19.0
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	5,245	19.6	20.1	14.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	8,563	32.0	30.0	49.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	3,243	12.1	12.2	11.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	1,394	5.2	5.2	5.0
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	280	1.0	1.1	0.4
Other	53,805	9,282	245	0.9	1.0	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	26,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	2,145	8.0	8.7	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	1,954	7.3	6.9	10.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	1,961	7.3	7.7	3.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	7,816	29.2	29.2	29.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	2,695	10.1	9.5	15.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	10,056	37.5	37.4	38.7
Other	38,294	6,195	173	0.6	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Kpone-Katamanso District in the Greater Accra Region.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Population size, composition and Age Structure

The district has a population of 109,864 whereas the region has a total population of 4,010,054. Therefore district population represents about 3 percent of the regional population. The sex distribution shows that 48.7 percent of the population are males and 51.3 percent are females.

The district age structure has a youthful population with more of the youth at the base of the population pyramid with the old age forming a very small number at the top. The sex ratio in the district is 94 males to every 100 females; while the dependency ratio in the district is 58 to every 100 people aged 15-64 years.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman while the general fertility rate is 81.9 live births per 1000 women. The death rate is 4.0 deaths per 1000 population. About seven out of ten (70%) of the population in the district are migrants with most of them coming from the Volta, Eastern and Central regions.

9.2.2   Household Size Structure and Composition

The total number of households in the district is 106,398. About 25.2 percent of the household population are heads, with 34.4 percent being males and 16.6 percent females. The Nuclear family system constitutes 34 percent of the household structure in the district, while the Extended family system account for 21 percent. There are more single parents in the district who are female as compared to males who are single parents.

Marital Status

Ninety-one percent of the population in the age group 12-19 have never been married. The data shows that from age 12-14 the age group for the married population increases to about 40-44 and begins to decline. From that same age group (40-44), it is observed that the widowed population begins to increase. The district has 50.2 percent widows and 8.2 percent widowers...

Never married population constitutes the highest (43%) of the population 12 years and older and married population is 42 percent. More than half of the various marital categories have attained basic level education. Of the married (42.1%) population, the proportion of population 12 years and older, who are employed is 81.0 percent and unemployed is 4.7 percent.

Nationality and Religion

Majority (95.3%) of the population in the district is Ghanaian by birth and 2.1 percent are other Nationals (other African and ECOWAS). Majority (88.2%) of the total population in district are reported to have Christian affiliation, while Islam account for 7.2 percent.

Literacy and Education

The results indicate that 49.3 percent of persons 11 years and older are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language and another 44.0 percent in English only. The proportion literate in a Ghanaian Language was only 3.9 percent. In addition, less than one percent are literate in French and English or English, French and a Ghanaian Language.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Chapter Four analysed the economic characteristics of the population of the district. It shows that 75.1 percent of the population in the district are economically active as compared to 57.0 percent for Greater Accra Region. A higher proportion of males (78.2%) than females (72.3%) are economically active. Nine out of ten of the economically active population are employed and one out of ten is unemployed. Proportionally, male employed is slightly higher than female employed persons. Among the employed persons, the highest proportion is aged between 25 and 39 years. The highest unemployed population is aged between 20 and 29 years. Persons aged between 15 and 19 years are more likely to be economically not active and more than half (53.3%) of the economically not active population are into full time education. Females are more likely to be economically not active than males.

Service and sales workers accounts for a little over one-third of all persons employed. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers in the district are only 4.1 percent of the employed population. About three in 10 (28.8%) of the employed population work in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry. Females dominate the wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and accommodation and food service activities industries. Males dominate agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transportation and storage activities.

The private informal sector employs almost three-quarters (70.5%) of those aged 15 years and older. Females dominate the private informal sector while males dominate the private formal and government/public sectors.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

ICT has become an important tool in various facets of life and this is reflected in the observed numbers and proportions of the population with access to mobile phones and internet facilities as well as household ownership of computers and fixed telephone lines.

With respect to ownership of mobile phones, seven out of ten of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. Only 16.7 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Individuals who use the Internet are more likely to be young, educated, and reside in urban areas.

Only 2.3 percent of households in the district have fixed telephone lines services. Rural households are less likely to have a fixed telephone line than urban households. It is also observed that 15.4 percent of households in the district own either a desktop or laptop computer.

9.2.5 Disability

With a population of 2,020 persons, PWDS accounted for 1.8 percent of the total population in the district. The majority of PWDs are in urban areas. Proportionately, it is more likely for females to suffer from some form of disability than males. For all disabled people, 15 years and older, 55.4 percent of PWDs are employed and 39.8 percent are economically not active. Females with disability are more economically not active than their male counterparts. Generally, persons with disability are able to access education but only few are able to attain higher levels of education. Thus, the educational attainment PWDs is generally low.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

Agricultural activity is not very popular in the district due to its gradual transformation from rural to urban status. The population of agricultural households constitute only 8.4 percent of the total households. Of the agricultural households, a little over two-thirds are engaged in crop farming, 45.0 percent produce livestock while only 1.4 percent are into tree growing.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

The total number of houses in the district is 15,801, representing 22 percent of the total number of houses in the district. Although there had been an increase in the construction of modern houses in the form of bungalows and flats, compound houses account for 51.4 percent of occupied dwellings in the district. The proportion of houses with outer walls constructed with earth, mud/mud bricks is 1.9 percent. Conversely, the proportion of dwelling units with cement or concrete walls is 83.1 percent. About 68.5% of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet. The average number of persons per house is 1.7 persons.

Forty-five percent of dwelling units are owned by a member residing in the household member while 39 percent is owned by a private individual who is not a member of the household. Seventy-five percent report the use of electricity (mains) as the main source of power for lighting. The proportions are 75.1 percent for urban areas and 72.6 percent for rural areas. This shows that there is only a marginal disparity between rural and urban areas access to electricity.

The proportion with exclusive cooking space in the household is 38.9 percent in the district (38.9% urban; 39.5% rural). In one out of three dwelling units, the veranda is used as the cooking space. The two main sources of energy for household cooking in the district is charcoal (45.8%) and gas (44.7%). The proportion using wood constitutes 2.4 percent.

Furthermore, 36.8 percent of dwelling units have access to pipe-borne water as the main source of drinking water. In urban areas 13.2 percent reported using sachet water as the main source of drinking water. Sanitation and the availability of toilet facilities are poor or inadequate. For instance, 26.1 percent of dwelling units have access to WC and 27.1 percent use the public toilet facilities. One in five dwelling units have no toilet facilities and household members either use open fields, the beach or other open areas.

The main modes of solid waste disposal are public dump site (32.0%) and dumping in a public container with periodic collection (23.8%). Five percent of dwelling units dumped their solid waste indiscriminately. Collection of wastes from homes by either private or public companies is used by 29.2 percent of households. More than one third of households (37.5%) throw their liquid waste on to the compound.

9.3 Policy Implications

With the presence of a lot of industries which serve as a pull factor for most of the immigrants who forms 70 percent of the total population in the district, it is expected that the population will further increase in the near future. Migration has played a major role in the economic development of the district in the past and will continue to do so.

Estimates derived from the 2010 Census data indicate that both infant and under-five mortality are higher in rural than in urban areas. Inequities in the distribution of medical and health facilities, and the availability of other social services such as sanitation and water between rural and urban areas would need to be addressed. For instance, the provision of Community Health Planning Services (CHIPS) compounds in the rural areas would have to be pursued while at the same time improving the quality of health infrastructure in all parts of the district

Also, the total fertility rate of (2.6) per woman and the youthful population which forms a broad base in the district are likely to influence population explosion in the district. Policies therefore should be directed at creating room to absorb this expected growing population in the near future. The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. In addition to increasing services and facilities to cope with large numbers of young people, the expansion of this segment of the population provides the following opportunities:

The 1994 Revised Population Policy of Ghana seeks to reduce fertility through a number of social interventions. The findings that mean age at first marriage is rising suggest that late entry into marital unions could be targeted for achieving lower fertility goals. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering to early marriages reduce, which then reduces their fertility potentials as well as changing high fertility intentions. To that extent, there is a need to provide more access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers. This is likely to have positive effects on fertility.

With only a few years to the completion of MDGs, Ghana is about 10 percent short of achieving universal basic education. The number of activities aimed at promoting gender parity at the primary school level seems to have been largely achieved with near-equal proportion of males and females in school. Differences in school participation between males and females have remained at the post-secondary level. The policy to promote gender equity in education should pay more attention to female participation in education beyond the junior high school level.

The fact that nearly three-quarters of the population are literate in at least one language should make us start thinking in terms of functional literacy which is important for development in that it facilitates easy dissemination of information based on the assurance that people can receive simple instructions in a written form. There should be more effort in pushing the level of literacy further and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language. Such information should come in the form of simple messages which should target functional groups such as farmers, fishermen, hairdressers and tailors/seamstresses.

Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries and one would have expected that a significant proportion of the population in Ghana will be literate in French. At one percent, the level of literacy in French is low. There is the need to increase the level of literacy in French to deepen the relationship between us and our neighbours. The compulsory teaching

of French at the basic level of education is a step in the right direction. However, it does not seem to have made any meaningful impact yet. The way forward is to intensify and encourage the teaching of French and also put in student reward system to motivate students who excel in French.

The unemployment rates, especially for the 20-29 years in the district, are relatively high. As a matter-of-fact, value adding employment policy initiatives and actions are needed to address this situation. In view of this, there is the need for the district to tap into the government actions on the Local Enterprise and Skills Development Programme (LESDEP). There is a need for the government to make conscious policy on industrial attachment for tertiary institutes to equip young graduates with some employable skills.

Despite the private sector being said to be the engine of growth in the economy, the private sector is not in the right position to employ people in the district. As a matter of fact, for the private sector in the district to be considered as an engine of growth, public-private partnership should be the way forward.

The penetration of mobile phones among the populace offers an opportunity for government agencies, private companies and community organizations to disseminate important public information through that medium. Programme activities and interventions within a particular community can be communicated to the beneficiaries through this medium to solicit for support and community ownership of projects. Similarly, the Ghana Education Service through the District Directorate of Education can develop software to communicate or send pupils report or complain to parents through mobile phones.

With regards to internet facilities, the District Assembly should continue with its efforts in the provision of internet facilities/centers in public places such as libraries and community centres. It is hoped that, upon completion the level of access to internet will improve in the district.

Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs in the district. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities in the district. In order to ensure higher levels of educational attainment of persons with disability, the district should set up special fund from the disability funds to support these people through scholarship schemes.

On educational attainment, Government should build specialized schools for PWDs especially those with intellectual difficulties and also provide subsidies for parents whose children attend these schools. Also, the district should collaborate with donor organizations and well established companies in the district to build skill development training centres to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable to enable them to live decent and quality lives. Further, a platform should be created in the district to assist persons with sight disability to get assistance either in the form of eye surgery or the provision of spectacles.

The district is gradually growing to become an urban locality where agricultural activities such as crop production and tree crop cultivation are no longer practiced. Increasingly, farmlands are being converted to residential lands and properties. There is a need to encourage some form of backyard gardening among the population to encourage the production and use of local foodstuffs and improve economic conditions of households.

The census data provide an aggregate picture of the housing and social amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity and other facilities. The general observation is that for the district is that housing and associated facilities are either inadequate, unreliable or of poor quality. Therefore, there is the need for government to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as cooking areas and toilets in houses.

Government policy should also be geared towards the modernization and expansion of housing styles (e.g. compound houses) which are able to house more people than the current approach of individual structures. There should be a process of providing facilities such as pipe-borne water supply and sanitation services in new and emerging suburb in urban areas while modernizing and improving sanitation in old settlements.

The proportion of the population with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities in households is low. The district should ensure and enforce the various sanitation laws and bye-laws at the community level on home ownership of clean toilet facilities as well as maintain clean public toilet facilities.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the district. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean water supply throughout the year. In the absence of adequate supply of good drinking water, bottled and sachet water have emerged to meet the need for clean drinking water. However, the disposal of the sachets and the bottles has come at a cost to the district. In an effort to meet water and sanitation targets in the MDGs, the district should develop programmes and projects in line with national objectives to solve water and sanitation challenges in the district.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	1,036,426	26,800	24,190	2,610
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	52,395	1,496	1,335	161
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	240,793	7,180	6,447	733
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	103,199	3,376	3,082	294
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	10,044	332	309	23
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	35,041	987	912	75
Head only	960,700	207,022	4,516	4,020	496
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	126,693	3,011	2,728	283
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	101,323	2,438	2,172	266
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	9,474	202	193	9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	150,442	3,262	2,992	270

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon dary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc)
Both sexes														
Total	100,670	8,766	2,865	5,395	23,027	22,303	11,516	12,174	2,546	3,901	1,254	3,656	2,808	459
No disability	98,757	8,443	2,832	5,334	22,633	21,998	11,228	12,001	2,488	3,808	1,212	3,577	2,756	447
With a disability	1,913	323	33	61	394	305	288	173	58	93	42	79	52	12
Sight	606	99	7	8	103	79	110	48	28	39	16	34	26	9
Hearing	178	43	3	7	38	35	15	15	8	2	3	4	5	0
Speech	418	70	8	22	107	77	43	37	11	15	9	12	6	1
Physical	573	111	7	22	117	81	111	39	14	22	17	20	10	2
Intellectual	310	62	5	15	81	47	35	26	7	13	3	8	8	0
Emotional	470	58	12	26	107	98	48	53	14	22	5	14	12	1
Other	447	48	12	27	117	79	48	57	11	17	6	14	10	1
Male														
Total	48,693	2,680	1,447	2,749	10,300	10,308	6,022	6,331	1,618	2,256	523	2,336	1,764	359
No disability	47,766	2,567	1,433	2,718	10,123	10,161	5,872	6,243	1,584	2,196	500	2,286	1,735	348
With a disability	927	113	14	31	177	147	150	88	34	60	23	50	29	11
Sight	279	32	4	4	48	30	48	26	13	25	7	20	14	8
Hearing	95	15	3	4	23	18	10	10	3	2	2	2	3	0
Speech	202	29	5	10	48	39	19	15	8	10	5	9	4	1
Physical	282	43	4	13	48	40	57	21	9	13	10	14	8	2
Intellectual	144	23	3	7	32	23	17	13	5	6	2	6	7	0
Emotional	225	21	6	14	40	50	27	25	9	13	4	9	6	1
Other	205	14	5	11	50	36	26	26	10	12	3	5	6	1

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

Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secon dary	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc)
Female														
Total	51,977	6,086	1,418	2,646	12,727	11,995	5,494	5,843	928	1,645	731	1,320	1,044	100
No disability	50,991	5,876	1,399	2,616	12,510	11,837	5,356	5,758	904	1,612	712	1,291	1,021	99
With a disability	986	210	19	30	217	158	138	85	24	33	19	29	23	1
Sight	327	67	3	4	55	49	62	22	15	14	9	14	12	1
Hearing	83	28	0	3	15	17	5	5	5	0	1	2	2	0
Speech	216	41	3	12	59	38	24	22	3	5	4	3	2	0
Physical	291	68	3	9	69	41	54	18	5	9	7	6	2	0
Intellectual	166	39	2	8	49	24	18	13	2	7	1	2	1	0
Emotional	245	37	6	12	67	48	21	28	5	9	1	5	6	0
Other	242	34	7	16	67	43	22	31	1	5	3	9	4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	109,864	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0	94.5	99,271	100.0	10,593	100.0
0 - 4	14,807	7,518	14.1	7,289	12.9	103.1	13,378	13.5	1,429	13.5
5 - 9	12,087	6,019	11.3	6,068	10.7	99.2	10,929	11.0	1,158	10.9
10 - 14	11,016	5,153	9.7	5,863	10.4	87.9	9,924	10.0	1,092	10.3
15 - 19	10,289	4,629	8.7	5,660	10.0	81.8	9,284	9.4	1,005	9.5
20 - 24	11,238	5,234	9.8	6,004	10.6	87.2	10,020	10.1	1,218	11.5
25 - 29	11,645	5,368	10.1	6,277	11.1	85.5	10,563	10.6	1,082	10.2
30 - 34	10,566	5,109	9.6	5,457	9.7	93.6	9,580	9.7	986	9.3
35 - 39	8,648	4,343	8.1	4,305	7.6	100.9	7,862	7.9	786	7.4
40 - 44	6,338	3,376	6.3	2,962	5.2	114	5,744	5.8	594	5.6
45 - 49	4,365	2,279	4.3	2,086	3.7	109.3	3,946	4.0	419	4.0
50 - 54	3,145	1,628	3.1	1,517	2.7	107.3	2,854	2.9	291	2.7
55 - 59	1,941	988	1.9	953	1.7	103.7	1,757	1.8	184	1.7
60 - 64	1,332	645	1.2	687	1.2	93.9	1,222	1.2	110	1.0
65 - 69	802	373	0.7	429	0.8	86.9	727	0.7	75	0.7
70 - 74	628	296	0.6	332	0.6	89.2	571	0.6	57	0.5
75 - 79	344	144	0.3	200	0.4	72	304	0.3	40	0.4
80 - 84	286	121	0.2	165	0.3	73.3	263	0.3	23	0.2
85 - 89	205	81	0.2	124	0.2	65.3	179	0.2	26	0.2
90 - 94	123	48	0.1	75	0.1	64	112	0.1	11	0.1
95 - 99	59	24	0.0	35		68.6	52	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Kakasunanka II	36,922	18,088	18,834	8,905	5,124
2	Zenu	24,757	12,025	12,732	6,010	3,504
3	Kpone	11,528	5,591	5,937	3,096	1,329
4	Gbetseli	8,900	4,391	4,509	1,935	1,501
5	Tema Industrial Area	4,837	2,293	2,544	1,264	609
6	Tema New Town	3,932	1,871	2,061	765	566
7	Kobekro No.1	3,333	1,629	1,704	911	441
8	Michel Camp	2,998	1,389	1,609	777	880
9	Oyibi	2,569	1,253	1,316	567	349
10	Adamorobe	2,093	987	1,106	527	214
11	New Sebrepor	1,789	870	919	459	381
12	Kpone Bawaleshie	1,284	600	684	318	160
13	Nmlitsakpo (Sacki)	970	517	453	266	273
14	Appolonia	943	452	491	226	105
15	Kobekro II	662	327	335	161	104
16	Seduase/New Seduase	649	310	339	208	67
17	Mensah Bar	528	242	286	123	48
18	Nganoman	511	233	278	126	57
19	Katamanso	362	180	182	81	37
20	Santeo	230	92	138	47	36

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kakasunanka II	36,922	4,625	3,713	3,483	3,387	4,028	4,155	3,587	2,940	2,201	1,550	1,130	756	532	295	229	311
2	Zenu	24,757	3,414	2,838	2,613	2,445	2,402	2,588	2,389	1,978	1,420	895	682	395	273	134	106	185
3	Kpone	11,528	1,537	1,318	1,119	1,069	1,161	1,198	1,061	872	614	422	358	217	156	119	125	182
4	Gbetseli	8,900	1,360	1,144	920	835	817	815	832	743	501	337	218	130	83	50	40	75
5	Tema Industrial Area	4,837	727	596	549	423	392	470	518	377	276	171	145	80	41	35	8	29
6	Tema New Town	3,932	536	384	359	337	437	471	386	301	216	156	100	60	54	43	37	55
7	Kobekro No.1	3,333	463	373	347	305	288	381	324	242	191	147	95	52	40	25	17	43
8	Michel Camp	2,998	368	335	355	326	305	280	255	232	208	182	80	37	10	9	5	11
9	Oyibi	2,569	309	285	234	233	421	246	229	171	140	96	81	41	21	21	14	27
10	Adamorobe	2,093	306	233	238	207	203	195	201	148	123	91	50	29	19	10	13	27
11	New Sebrepor	1,789	274	192	164	145	158	173	194	163	108	82	43	27	22	17	6	21
12	Kpone Bawaleshie	1,284	175	143	151	113	131	126	125	89	82	48	35	16	21	11	7	11
13	Nmlitsakpo (Sacki)	970	152	98	80	73	114	125	92	78	53	36	26	18	16	4	1	4
14	Appolonia	943	134	99	97	91	86	99	92	74	45	38	31	22	14	8	6	7
15	Kobekro II	662	99	77	77	55	58	70	78	57	36	18	12	11	3	4	4	3
16	Seduase/New Seduase	649	89	70	61	72	50	62	69	68	33	26	21	8	5	5	2	8
17	Mensah Bar	528	81	50	56	58	78	57	46	30	28	20	7	10	1	3	1	2
18	Nganoman	511	63	54	56	49	46	65	42	38	29	21	10	18	10	4	1	5
19	Katamanso	362	49	48	27	39	36	38	24	25	17	12	15	7	10	3	4	8
20	Santeo	230	33	30	28	23	19	21	18	14	13	14	4	6	1	2	2	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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