



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LA DADE-KOTOPON MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political Administration	2
1.4 Culture and Social Structure	2
1.5 Economy.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age Sex Structure.....	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Household Composition and Structure	22
3.3 Marital Status	23
3.4 Nationality.....	26
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	27
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	32
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	32
4.3 Occupation	35
4.4 Industry.....	35
4.5 Employment Status	36
4.6 Employment Sector	38
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction	40
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	40
5.3 Use of Internet.....	40
5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone lines	41
5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction	42
6.2 Population with Disability.....	42
6.3 Type of Disability.....	43
6.4 Disability and Economic Activity	43

6.5	Disability and Education	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		46
7.1	Introduction	46
7.2	Households in Agriculture	46
7.3	Types of livestock and other animals reared.....	47
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		48
8.1	Introduction	48
8.2	Housing Stock	48
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements	48
8.4	Construction Materials	51
8.5	Room Occupancy	52
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	53
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Uses	55
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	57
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	58
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS		60
9.1	Introduction	60
9.2	Summary of main Findings	60
9.3	Conclusions	63
9.4	Policy Implications.....	63
REFERENCES.....		65
APPENDICES		66
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		68

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by Age, sex and type of locality	15
Table 2.2: Age Dependency ratio	16
Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	18
Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District	19
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	20
Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex	22
Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex.....	23
Table 3.3: Population 12 years and older by age group and marital status	24
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	25
Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status.....	26
Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex.....	27
Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex	27
Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	28
Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	31
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	33
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status	34
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	35
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	36
Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	37
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	38
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility	41
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head	41
Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex	42
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...44	44
Table 6.3: Population 3years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	46
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	47
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households	48
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....49	49
Table 8.3: Type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	51
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall	51
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor	52
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing.....	52
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied.....	53
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting.....	53
Table 8.9: Household main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by locality	54
Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	55
Table 8.11: Bathing facilities used by household	57

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households	59
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	66
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of La-Dade Kotopon Municipal	3
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for La Dade Kotopon Municipal	17
Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010	21
Figure 3.1: Population distribution of marital status	24
Figure 3.2: Population distribution of Literacy Status	29
Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex	30
Figure 4.1: Economic Activity Status of persons 15 years and older	33
Figure 4.2: Population distribution of employment status by sex	37
Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector	39
Figure 6.1: Population distribution by types of disability and sex	43
Figure 7.1: Population Distribution of Households in Agricultural Activities	47
Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling	50
Figure 8.2: Population Distribution of Source of Power/Energy	54
Figure 8.3: Population Distribution of Source of Drinking Water	56
Figure 8.4: Population Distribution of Toilet Facility types	58

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMA	:	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
(UNDP)	:	United Nations Development Program
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
ISSER	:	Institute Statistical Social and Economic Research
UNDP	:	United Nation Development programme
WC	:	Water Closet
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	:	Ghana Statistical Development Plan
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
NCSC	:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCPEC	:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
CERSGIS	:	Centre for Remote Sensing &Geographic Information Services
EA	:	Enumeration Area
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
(UMLIS)	:	Urban Management Land Information System
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
BR	:	Birth Rate
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate

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 La-Dade Kotopon Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 183,528 with females constituting 52.7 percent while males formed 47.3 percent. The Municipality is entirely urban (100%) and has a sex ratio of 90 which is lower than that of the region (93.6). It also has a youthful population (children under 15 years) (44.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60+ years) constituting 5.8 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 50.1 percent, the child dependency ratio is higher (44.3%) than that of old age dependency ratio (5.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

La Dade-Kotopon has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.0 which is the lowest in the Region. The General Fertility Rate is 61.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and is lower than the regional average of 75.7. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 18.9 per 1000 population is also lower than the Regional average of 22.7. The crude death rate for the district is 4.4 per 1000 which is slightly higher than the regional average (4.3). The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 40 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of about 30 deaths per 1000 population also for ages 70 and above. The Municipality has a total of 73,423 migrants representing about 40.0 percent. It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but resident in the Municipality were mostly from the Eastern Region (27.4%) while those from the Upper West region were the least (1.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 179,251 with a total number of 51,154 households. The average household size in the district is 3.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 35.2 percent while grandchildren consist of 5.1 percent of household population. Spouses form about 11.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.7 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About three in ten (38.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 46 percent have never married, 5.4 percent are in consensual unions, 4.3 percent are widowed, 2.9

percent are divorced and 3.1 percent are separated. Among the married, 5.9 percent have no education while 2.9 percent of the Never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (80%) are employed, 4.2 percent are unemployed and 16.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (53.0%) are economically not active with 7.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 94.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 2.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 94 percent are literate and 6 percent are non-literate. The the number of non-literate females (6,712) was more than three times of that of males (1,887). Similarly, female literate population (69,746) in the Municipality was slightly more than their male counterparts (64,388). Six out of ten people (61.0%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Out of the 60,704 persons enumerated as currently in school, 38.3 percent were at the primary level, 18.4 percent were at the JSS/JHS level while 13.7 percent were at the Senior High School level. Those who had attended school in past constitute about 100,468 made up of females 52,592 and males 47,876. The distribution was as follows: Middle school (20.6%), JSS/JHS (18.9%), SSS/SHS (15.1%) and Tertiary (14%).

Economic Activity Status

About 70.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.4 percent are employed while 8.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.7%), 20.7 percent perform household duties and 2.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About five out of ten (57.6%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, only 1.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 34.8 percent in service and sales, 18.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 19.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 38.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 1.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.6 percent are casual workers and 1.2 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 60.7 percent of the population followed by the private Formal sector with 19.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 77.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 48.1 percent as compared to 51.9 percent of females. The population 12 years and older who use internet facilities in the district is 26.2 percent compared to 18.6 in the region. Only 12,356 households representing 24.2 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.4 percent of the Municipality total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (46.8%) than females (53.2%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability accounted for 35.0 percent of all cases of which 52.1 percent were females while 47.9 percent were males. Also 53.3 percent of the total population of disabled persons in the Municipality were employed, 5.2 percent were unemployed while 41.5 percent were economically not active.

Agriculture

Although agriculture is the backbone of the economy, only 3.1 percent of households in the Municipality are engage in it. Majority of these farmers (70.2%) are involved in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (24%).

Housing

The housing stock of La Dade-Kotopon is 19,174. The total number of households in these houses was 51,154 with population per house estimated to be (9.6) and an average household size of 3.6

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 5 in 10 (58.1%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 11.8 percent are separate houses and 7.1 percent are semi-detached houses. About (37%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 28.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 12.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 16.7 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.6%) of the dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement block and concrete accounting for 83.6 percent with wood constituting 11.3 percent. Cement (83.6%) and Ceramic porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles (4.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (28.7%) and slate/Asbestos (63.8%) are the two major roofing materials for dwelling units.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (65.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Municipality. About 18.1 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 Municipality are electricity (93.7%), kerosene lamp (2.1%) and flashlight/torch (1.7%). The main sources of fuel for cooking by most households are Gas (45.7%) followed by Charcoal (37.6%). The four main sources of drinking water are pipe-borne inside dwelling (31.9%), Pipe-borne outside dwelling (30.5%), sachet water (24.0%) and public tap (9.2%)

A higher percentage of households (44.4%) used public toilet, about 43 percent used water closet while 4.5 percent used KVIP. Four percent of households in the Municipality had no toilet facility and therefore used the bush or beach as places of convenience. A third of

households (35.9%) share separate bathrooms in the same house with 31.8 percent having their own bathroom for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most commonly used methods of solid waste disposal in the Municipality is collected from home (77.1%) and by public dump (container) accounting for 15.6 percent. Liquid waste is mostly disposed into gutters (39.4 %), through a drainage system into a gutter (30.0%) and through a sewerage system (11.6 %).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The La Dade-Kotopon Municipal Assembly used to be a Sub-Metropolitan Assembly under the Accra Metropolitan Assembly until June 2012 when it attained a Municipal status. Like all other Municipalities, the La Dade-Kotopon Municipal Assembly was established by Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) with Legislative Instrument 2133. This was in line with Government's objective of deepening decentralization and grassroots development by reducing the size of larger Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies into manageable sizes.

The Municipality covers an area of 36.033 square kilometres. It is bounded on both North and West by the Accra Metropolis, on the East by the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipality and on the South by the Gulf of Guinea (see map below).

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Geology and soils

The coastline of La Dade-Kotopon has a series of resistant rock outcrops, platforms and sandy beaches near the mouth of the Kpeshie lagoon. The coastline is exposed and because of the close proximity of the continental shelf and strong coastal wind action, it is subject to severe erosion. The lagoon systems, which are relatively small and flushing, have been impeded by siltation or the construction of embankments, which have restricted tidal flow.

The soils in the area can be divided into four main groups: drift materials resulting from deposits by windblown erosion; alluvial and marine muted clays of comparatively recent origin derived from underlying shale; residual clay and gravel derived from weathered quartzite, gneiss and schist rocks, and lateritic sandy clay soils derived from weathered Accraian sandstone bedrock formations.

1.2.2 Climate

The La Dade-Kotopon lies in the Coastal Savannah zone. It has two rainy seasons. The first begins in May and ends in mid-July while the second season begins in mid-August and ends in October. The average annual rainfall is about 730mm, which falls primarily during the two rainy seasons. There are few occasions where the Municipality experiences showers and thunderstorms in November and December. Rain usually falls in intensive short storms and gives rise to local flooding where drainage channels are obstructed.

There is very little variation in temperature throughout the year. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 24.7°C in August (the coolest) to 28°C in March (the hottest) with annual average of 26.8°C (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). As the area is close to the equator, the daylight hours are practically uniform throughout the year. Relative humidity is generally high varying from 65percent in the mid-afternoon to 95percent at night. The predominant wind direction in the Municipality is from the West South West (WSW) to the North North East (NNE).

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Municipality consists of dense clusters of small trees, shrubs and grasses, which grow to an average height of six metres. The grasses are a mixture of species found in the undergrowth of forests. They are short and rarely grow beyond one metre. Ground herbs are found on the edge of the shrub. They include species, which normally flourish after fire.

Mangroves, comprising of two dominant species, are found in the tidal zone of all estuaries and lagoons. Salt tolerant grass species cover substantial low-lying areas surrounding the lagoons. These grasslands have an important primary production role in providing nutrients for prawns and juvenile fish in the lagoon systems.

The soils are mostly infertile for the cultivation of crops. However, there are pockets of small-scale agricultural activities where farmers mostly grow vegetables and fruits for both consumption and commercial purposes. There is however, competition for the limited agricultural land in the Municipality owing to the construction of houses, roads and other developments.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the political head of the Municipality while the Municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head, who assists the MCE in the governance of the Municipality. The La Dade Kotopon Municipality is divided into ten electoral areas. The Municipal Assembly is made up of 17 Members including the Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament. The remaining 15 Members comprise 10 elected Members and five Government Appointees. There are also unit committee members who work hand in hand with the people and the Assembly. The Assembly comprises of the five mandatory sub-committees, which include the Social Services sub-committee, Development Planning sub-committee, Justice and Security sub-committee, Finance & Administration sub-committee and Works sub-committee.

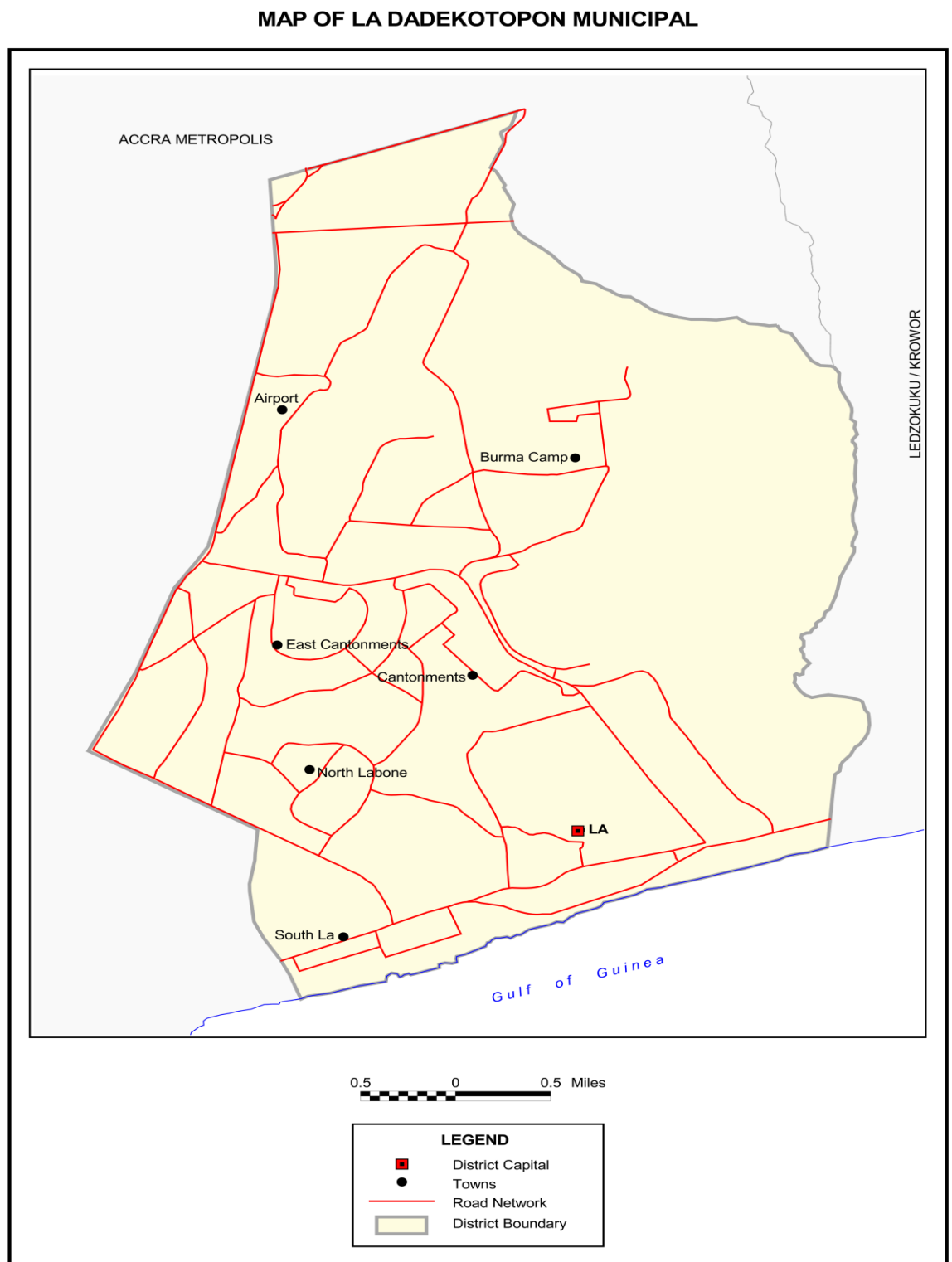
1.4 Culture and Social Structure

The main ethnic group of the area is Ga-Adangbe. The dominant indigenous language spoken is Ga and it is a patrilineal society. However, other ethnic groups can be found in the Municipality due to the warm hospitality of the indigenes and extensive economic activities in the area.

Historically, it is believed that the people of La migrated from the Middle East through a town called Bone in Nigeria to the present location. La-mei (the natives) came with and have continued to practice their own religious beliefs under the deity “La-Kpa” who they believe fought for them in all the battles with different hostile tribes during their migration.

The La people celebrate Homowo as their festival usually in the month of August every year. The main native food of the people is kenkey, fish and pepper (komi ke shito). The La Mantse also known as Nii La is the paramount chief of the La Traditional Area who is assisted by eight clan sub-chiefs in the traditional administration of the area. There are 77 family houses that fall under the umbrella of eight clan houses, headed by sub chiefs who represent their people in the traditional council. They also assist the paramount chief in the traditional administration of the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Map of La-Dade Kotopon Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

The La Dade-Kotopon Municipality is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and this provides an avenue for fishing for the indigenous people. There is the Kpeshie Lagoon, which also serves the same purpose, even though in recent times, it has been partially choked with debris.

Consequently, the main economic activity for the men is operating the public transport system popularly known as trotro business while majority of the women are into petty trading in smaller kiosks and containers as well as hawking. About 60 percent of the population of La Dade-Kotopon are self-employed and are mostly into food vending, mechanical works, hairdressing, tailoring and carpentry.

In addition, the Municipality also hosts several shopping malls such as the Accra Shopping Mall, Koala Shopping Mall and Marina Mall. It also houses luxurious hotels, several financial institutions, the Kotoka International Airport and the Ghana International Trade Fair Centre. These institutions undoubtedly provide employment for the people.

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 organization, 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.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are 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 organizations and development partners are 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

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are 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 are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are 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 are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasafo and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as "other".

Employment Sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability 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. 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 are 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 are 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 are 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

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and implementation of policies. The current decentralized governance system and administration in Ghana require that statistics are provided on the size, composition and distribution of the population at the Metropolitan, Municipal and district levels to facilitate planning. This chapter presents results on population size, composition, age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and migration on the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality by age, sex and sex ratio. The total population of the Municipality in 2010 was 183,528 with females constituting 52.7 percent while males formed 47.3 percent (Table 2.1).

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	183,528	86,738	96,790	89.6	183,528	0
0 - 4	19,635	9,824	9,811	100.1	19,635	0
5-9	17,270	8,671	8,599	100.8	17,270	0
10-14	17,237	8,095	9,142	88.5	17,237	0
15 - 19	17,094	8,091	9,003	89.9	17,094	0
20 - 24	20,224	9,315	10,909	85.4	20,224	0
25 - 29	20,066	9,203	10,863	84.7	20,066	0
30 - 34	15,916	7,549	8,367	90.2	15,916	0
35 - 39	12,911	5,910	7,001	84.4	12,911	0
40 - 44	11,348	5,251	6,097	86.1	11,348	0
45 - 49	9,066	4,461	4,605	96.9	9,066	0
50 - 54	7,296	3,447	3,849	89.6	7,296	0
55 - 59	4,939	2,392	2,547	93.9	4,939	0
60 - 64	3,435	1,643	1,792	91.7	3,435	0
65 - 69	2,093	978	1,115	87.7	2,093	0
70 - 74	1,898	752	1,146	65.6	1,898	0
75 - 79	1,228	487	741	65.7	1,228	0
80 - 84	921	351	570	61.6	921	0
85 - 89	576	197	379	52.0	576	0
90 - 94	232	78	154	50.6	232	0
95 - 99	143	43	100	43.0	143	0
All Ages	183,528	86,738	96,790	89.6	183,528	0
0-14	54,142	26,590	27,552	96.5	54,142	0
15-64	122,295	57,262	65,033	88.1	122,295	0
65+	7,091	2,886	4,205	68.6	7,091	0
Age-dependency ratio	50.1	51.5	48.8		50.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age distribution of the population shows that the population peaked at age group 20-24, representing 11 percent followed by 25-29 age group constituting 10.9 percent. Apart from the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 where males were more than females, female dominance was reflected in all age groups of the population. With regards to sex ratio, for every 100 females, there were about 90 males within the Municipality. The sex ratio of the Municipality is lower than that of the region (93.6) and the country (95.2) (GSS, 2012a; 2012b). This could be attributed to male out-migration from the Municipality or male mortality being higher than that of females.

Table 2.2 shows the dependent populations, that is, age group 0-14 (Children) and 65 and above (Elderly) and the working population (15-64), and also the total dependency ratio (ratio of persons in the dependent ages to those in the economically productive ages in a population). From table 2.2 below, half of the dependent populations (0-14 and 65+) depend on the working population in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. However, the total dependency ratio of the Municipality was lower (50.1) than the regional ratio of 53.4, implying that there were fewer non-working people being looked after by the working population in the Municipality than at the region. Also, the results show that, child (0-14 years) dependency ratio was 48.5 and old age (65 years and older) dependency ratio was 3.6.

Table 2.2: Age Dependency ratio

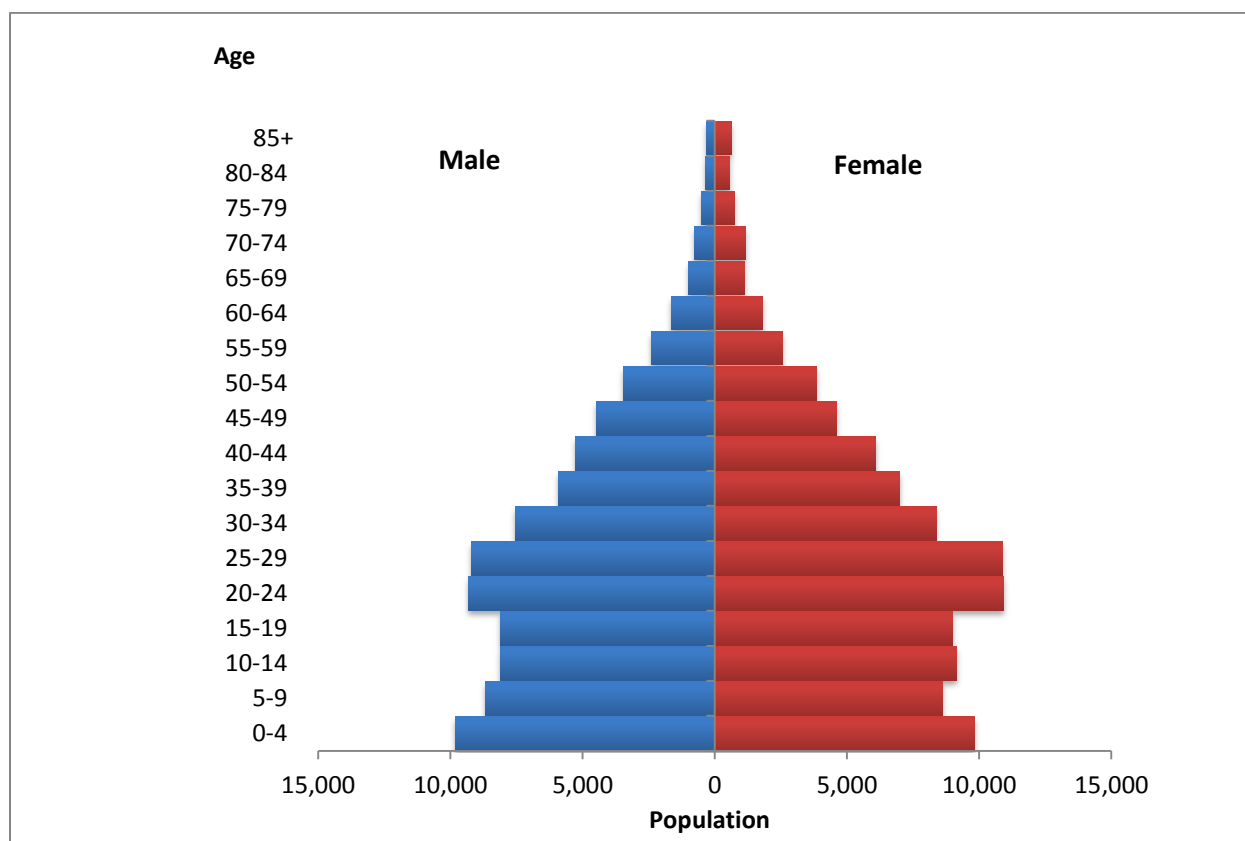
Age group/Ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	183,528	183,528	0
0-14	54,142	54,142	0
15-64	122,295	122,295	0
65+	7,091	7,091	0
Age-dependency ratio	50.1	50.1	0
Child dependency ratio	44.3	44.3	0
Old age dependency ratio	5.8	5.8	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Sex Structure

The pyramid in Figure 2.3 shows the age and sex structure of the population of La Dade-Kotopon Municipality in 2010. The age structure shows a youthful population, which is characteristic of most developing countries. The pyramid however does not follow the expected pattern of reducing with advancing age. The people in the age group 20-24 and 25-29 were relatively more than expected and this could be attributed to the influx of migrants, particularly females into the Municipality, perhaps for employment purposes. In general, there were more females than males in all the age groups, which conform to other districts in the region. This is consistent with the fact that females constituted more than half of the total population of Ghana (GSS, 2012a).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Introduction

The 2010 census collected data on fertility, mortality and migration, which are the three components of population change. Data collected on fertility were total fertility, general fertility, crude birth rate, children ever-born, children surviving and sex of child. Mortality data collected were deaths in households and crude death rate while data on migration covered place of birth, duration of stay in residence, emigration and nationality. The levels and changes of the three components of population are important indicators for the interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It is also important for planning and policy making in the decentralized system of governance in Ghana. This section describes results on data collected on fertility, mortality and migration in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality.

2.4.2 Fertility

Information on fertility is key in analyzing the growth of a country's population. Some definitions on fertility were proposed in the 2010 census. Lifetime fertility was defined as the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years and old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific fertility

rates. General Fertility Rate (GFR) was given as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged between 15-49 while, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was defined as the number of births per 1,000 population during a specified period. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months. Data collected include that of females 12-14 years, which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years usually used in computing adolescent fertility.

Table 2.3 reveals that the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality had the lowest TFR of 2.0 in the region, which was lower than the regional average of 2.6. Also, both the GFR and CBR of the Municipality (GFR=61.0 and CBR=18.9) were lower than that of the regional GFR of 75.7 and the CBR of 22.7. The low levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality might be due to the use of contraceptives among females to prevent pregnancy, out-migration of males or increased male mortality.

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	26.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21.0
ShaiOsudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2.0	61.0	18.9
La NkwantanangMadina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
KponeKatamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
NingoPrampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22.0
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4.0	115.3	27.8

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

Note: * Number of live births per 1000 women aged 14-49 years

** Number of live births per 1000 population

Information on children ever born and children surviving are presented in Table 2.4. It is observed that, out of the total number of 122,358 children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the Municipality, about 90.0 percent survived, which means that 10.0 percent of the children died. In general, the number of children surviving was less than children ever born. There was an increasing pattern of the number of children ever born and children surviving from age groups 12-14 to 40-44.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	74,761	122,354	61,065	61,289	109,548	53,931	55,617
12 - 14	5,523	31	17	14	27	13	14
15 - 19	9,003	537	281	256	461	240	221
20 - 24	10,909	3,595	1,833	1,762	3,143	1,560	1,583
25 - 29	10,863	9,392	4,722	4,670	8,377	4,153	4,224
30 - 34	8,367	13,602	6,826	6,776	12,626	6,275	6,351
35 - 39	7,001	16,027	7,992	8,035	14,804	7,296	7,508
40 - 44	6,097	16,591	8,307	8,284	15,388	7,616	7,772
45 - 49	4,605	13,800	6,687	7,113	12,575	6,033	6,542
50 - 54	3,849	12,518	6,226	6,292	11,269	5,534	5,735
55 - 59	2,547	9,015	4,520	4,495	7,929	3,936	3,993
60 +	5,997	27,246	13,654	13,592	22,949	11,275	11,674

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

2.4.3 Mortality

In the 2010 PHC, mortality was defined as all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months”. The Municipality recorded 807 deaths in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District, Greater Accra Region

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
KponeKatamanso	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 1000 population

Death in households in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality was the fifth highest mortality cases among the districts in the region. The table shows that the Municipality had a crude

death rate of 4.4 per 1000 population, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000 population.

2.4.4 Migration

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement involving a temporary or permanent change in one's usual place of residence from one geographical area to the other within a specified period of time (Tanle, 2010). In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in Table 2.6.

Out of the total population of 183,528 in the Municipality, 40.0 percent (73,423) were migrants born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region or other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana. It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but resident in the Municipality were mostly from the Eastern Region, constituting 27.4 percent (17,789) while those from the Upper West region were the least (1.8 percent) (1,174).

Table 2.6 also indicates that 13 percent of the migrants had resided in the Municipality for less than one year, 26.0 percent had stayed between 1-4 years while 21.0 percent had stayed over 20 years.

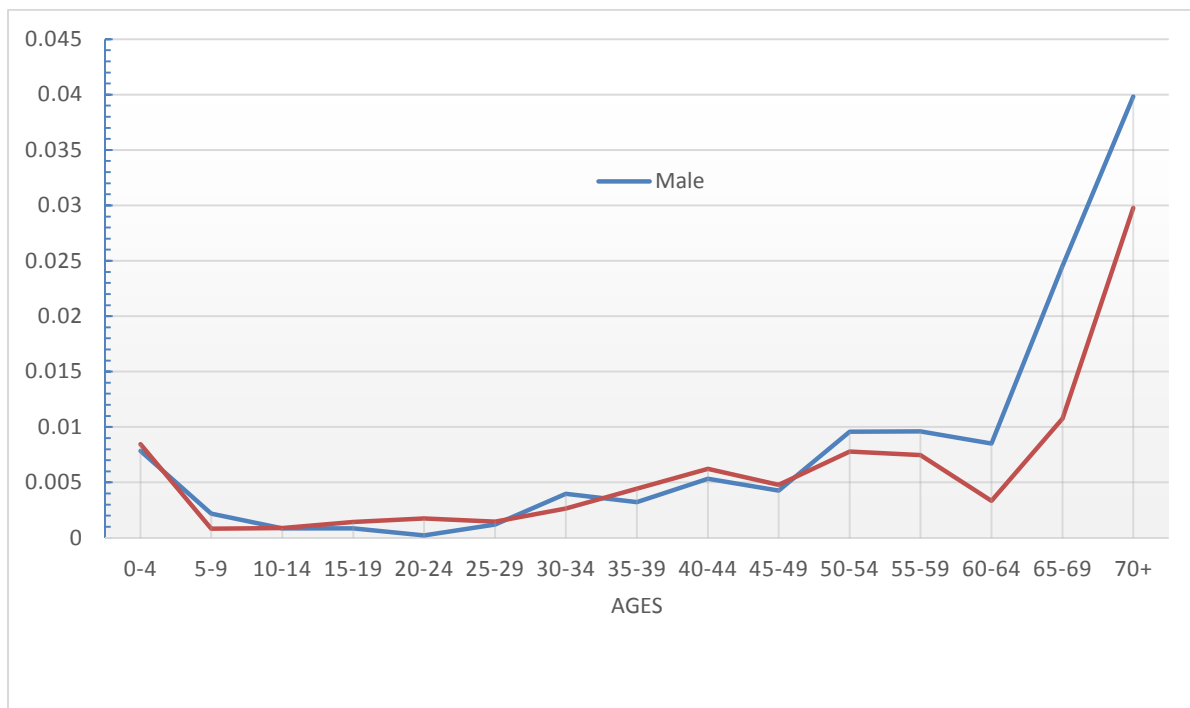
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	73,423	100.0	13.0	26.0	18.9	21.5	20.6
Different locality in this region	8,722	100.0	13.7	27.4	19.0	19.7	20.2
Western	3,660	100.0	13.4	24.8	19.8	21.5	20.6
Central	6,703	100.0	12.6	25.9	18.1	20.6	22.8
Greater Accra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volta	12,838	100.0	11.8	24.3	19.9	22.9	21.0
Eastern	17,789	100.0	11.7	22.8	17.9	22.8	24.8
Ashanti	9,018	100.0	12.4	25.8	19.2	22.2	20.4
BrongAhafo	2,791	100.0	11.5	29.1	22.2	22.6	14.5
Northern	3,674	100.0	14.1	26.7	20.1	22.2	16.9
Upper East	2,399	100.0	12.9	27.0	20.7	22.3	17.1
Upper West	1,174	100.0	12.4	27.0	22.1	23.8	14.7
Outside Ghana	4,655	100.0	21.0	38.9	15.6	13.7	10.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.3 shows reported age-specific death rates by sex. The rates among females were higher than those of males among the age groups 35-50 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the Municipality. However, the age-specific death rates for females was relatively lower than that for males in age groups 55-70+ years but the age-specific death rate for age groups 0-24 years was approximately the same for both sexes. The estimated mortality pattern exhibited in Figure 2.3 is similar to patterns observed in other districts in the region.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Government has provided various social intervention programmes such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), District Disability Fund and Ghana Youth in Entrepreneurship and Employment Development Agency (GYEEDA) in the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA) aimed at improving upon the well-being of all Ghanaians, particularly the most vulnerable. For these programmes to be effective and achieve the desired goal there is the need for information on household composition and characteristics. A household in this context is a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement and recognize one person as the head. The size of the population is largely an aggregation of individual household members and non-household population (i.e. individuals who at the time of the census in one way or the other were not enumerated as members of their households but enumerated as part of the institutional population). This chapter discusses the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of La Dade-Kotopon Municipality.

3.2 Household Composition and Structure

The structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the size of a population and its characteristics are a reflection of what pertains at the household level. Table 3.1 displays the household population by relationship to head. The total household population of the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality in 2010 was 179, 251. Most households in the Municipality were composed of head (28.5percent), spouse (11.1%) and child (35.2%). Other relative was the next dominant member of households (8.9%) in the Municipality. Adopted or foster children constituted the least proportion (0.3%) of household members in the Municipality.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	179,251	100.0	84,543	100.0	94,708	100.0
Head	51,155	28.5	29,563	35.0	21,592	22.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	19,821	11.1	3,970	4.7	15,851	16.7
Child (son/daughter)	63,022	35.2	30,499	36.1	32,523	34.3
Parent/Parent in-law	2,226	1.2	542	0.6	1,684	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	696	0.4	247	0.3	449	0.5
Grandchild	9,204	5.1	4,422	5.2	4,782	5.0
Brother/Sister	9,081	5.1	4,343	5.1	4,738	5.0
Step child	1,106	0.6	548	0.6	558	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	565	0.3	227	0.3	338	0.4
Other relative	15,991	8.9	6,978	8.3	9,013	9.5
Non-relative	6,384	3.6	3,204	3.8	3,180	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Male headship of households was the most dominant with 35.0 percent as compared with female headship with 22.8 percent in the Municipality (Table 3.1). This is expected because

within the Ghanaian cultural settings, males are heads of households not females. A female may become a head of household under the following circumstances: when she is not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or where her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

3.2.1 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

Table 3.2 shows that nuclear households (Head, spouse(s) and children) constituted 26.7 percent while 14.3 percent were nuclear extended households (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives). Head only, i.e. single person households, constituted only 6.1 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	179,251	100.0	84,543	100.0	94,708	100.0
Nuclear Family	84,752	47.0	42,309	50.1	42,443	45.0
Head only	11,001	6.1	7,253	8.6	3,748	4.0
Head and a spouse only	5,146	2.9	2,604	3.1	2,542	2.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	47,877	26.7	24,106	28.5	23,771	25.1
Single parent Nuclear	20,728	11.6	8,346	9.9	12,382	13.1
Extended Family	94,499	53.0	42,234	49.9	52,265	55.0
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	25,562	14.3	12,185	14.4	13,377	14.1
Extended + non relatives	3,335	1.9	1,587	1.9	1,748	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	7,724	4.3	3,636	4.3	4,088	4.3
Single parent Extended	27,441	15.3	9,916	11.7	17,525	18.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	3,728	2.1	1,428	1.7	2,300	2.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	26,709	14.9	13,482	15.9	13,227	14.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution, which establishes the legitimacy of children (GSS, 2012). It serves as a means for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriages in Ghana are the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal obligations. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data is classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

Table 3.3 indicates marital status of the population 12 years and older in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. From the table, 139,535 of the population in 2010 were 12 years and older. About 46 percent were never married, 38.7 percent were formally married (customary, church or ordinance) and 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent were separated and divorced respectively. The pattern of never married population declined steadily as age increased while

married population increased with age until age group 40-44 years where it decreased due to deaths, divorce or separation.

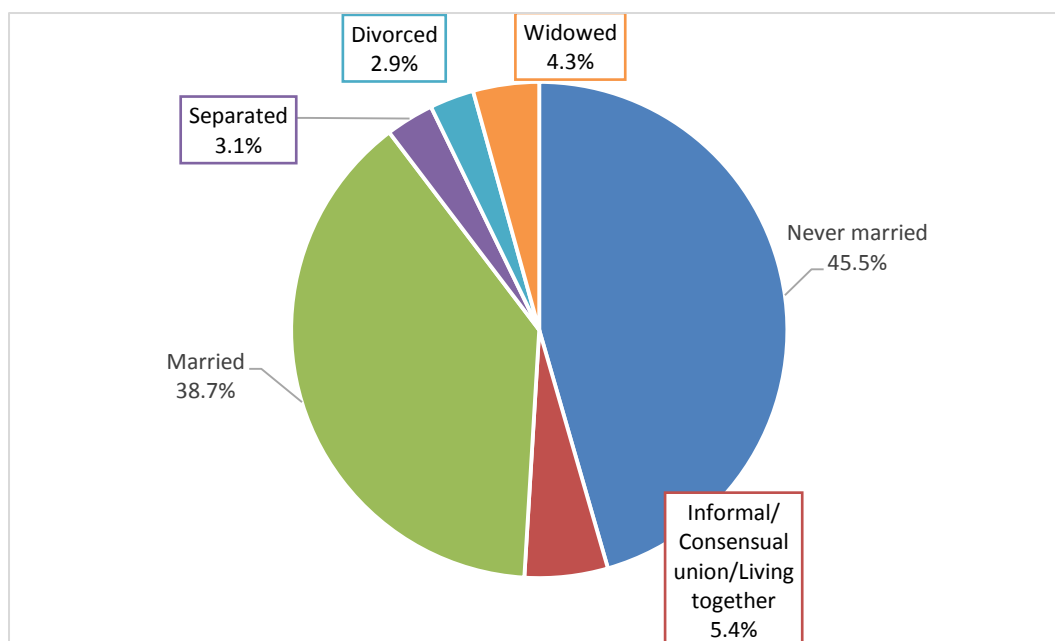
Table 3.3: Population 12 years and older by age group and marital status

Age-group	Number	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All ages	139,535	45.5	5.4	38.7	3.1	2.9	4.3
12 – 14	10,149	94.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	17,094	93.6	1.5	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	20,224	81.2	5.8	11.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	20,066	58.0	8.4	30.3	1.9	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	15,916	30.4	8.8	55.2	2.7	2.1	0.8
35 - 39	12,911	15.8	8.5	66.0	4.4	3.8	1.6
40 - 44	11,348	8.8	5.6	71.6	5.6	5.3	3.0
45 - 49	9,066	7.3	5.3	69.0	6.7	6.4	5.2
50 - 54	7,296	6.2	4.0	65.4	7.7	7.9	8.8
55 - 59	4,939	5.2	4.1	62.5	8.2	8.1	11.9
60 - 64	3,435	5.1	3.1	54.7	7.3	9.2	20.6
65+	7,091	6.4	2.4	41.5	4.8	5.8	39.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 presents population distribution by marital status in the Municipality. Majority of the population (46.0percent) had never married; about 39 percent were married while 5.4 percent were in informal/consensus unions/living together. The high proportion of the never married population might include young people of school-going age since the data captured people aged 12 years or older.

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The level of education one attains before marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family. It is assumed that, when couples are educated they turn to have a well-planned family

and leave together happily in the community. Table 3.4 shows that 47.4 percent of never married population 12 years and older had attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) while 7.8 percent had attained tertiary education.

Table 3.4 also shows that 8.4 percent of females 12 years and older who were married had never been to school as compared to 3.1 percent of their male counterparts. Again, it can be observed that 15.1 percent of divorced women had no formal education as compared to 6.6 percent of their male counterparts. Table 3.4 also reveals that among males who were married, 13.1 percent had attained tertiary education compared with 6.7 percent of women. For those in informal/Consensual union/Living together who had no formal education, 11.0 percent were females while 4.0 percent were males.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	139,535	100.0	6.1	48.4	22.3	6.8	8.6	7.8
Never married	63,536	100.0	2.9	47.4	27.9	4.9	9.0	7.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,570	100.0	7.7	55.7	20.5	7.1	6.1	2.9
Married	54,007	100.0	5.9	47.3	18.8	9.1	9.2	9.7
Separated	4,391	100.0	10.5	60.2	13.6	7.4	5.2	3.1
Divorced	4,031	100.0	12.7	57.4	11.9	7.5	6.6	4.0
Widowed	6,000	100.0	31.9	44.7	9.4	5.6	5.7	2.8
Male								
Total	64,774	100.0	2.8	45.1	24.8	7.7	9.6	9.9
Never married	32,270	100.0	2.0	46.3	28.9	5.2	9.2	8.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,516	100.0	4.0	51.9	24.1	9.0	7.3	3.7
Married	25,605	100.0	3.1	41.6	20.9	10.5	10.8	13.1
Separated	1,342	100.0	4.6	56.0	18.5	8.9	6.7	5.3
Divorced	1,153	100.0	6.6	53.3	15.4	9.6	9.0	6.2
Widowed	888	100.0	14.4	48.4	16.9	7.9	7.0	5.4
Female								
Total	74,761	100.0	8.9	51.2	20.1	6.1	7.7	6.0
Never married	31,266	100.0	3.8	48.6	27.0	4.6	8.8	7.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,054	100.0	11.0	58.9	17.4	5.5	5.1	2.1
Married	28,402	100.0	8.4	52.3	16.9	7.9	7.8	6.7
Separated	3,049	100.0	13.1	62.1	11.4	6.7	4.6	2.2
Divorced	2,878	100.0	15.1	59.0	10.5	6.6	5.6	3.2
Widowed	5,112	100.0	34.9	44.1	8.1	5.2	5.5	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status. The results show that about 80.0 percent of the married population were employed, 4.2 percent were unemployed while 16.0 percent were economically not active. The Table also reveals that out of the 63,536 persons who were never married, 53.0 percent were economically not active perhaps because they were in full time schooling. The proportion of males who were married but unemployed (2.8 percent) was less than their female

counterparts (5.4 percent). Similarly, the married population of men who were economically not active (12.8 percent) was less than the female population who were married but economically not active (18.8 percent). This confirms the general expectation that married males should be gainfully employed to serve as bread winners of their families.

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	139,535	100.0	83,523	59.9	7,827	5.6	48,185	34.5
Never married	63,536	100.0	25,423	40.0	4,453	7.0	33,660	53.0
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	7,570	100.0	5,966	78.8	521	6.9	1,083	14.3
Married	54,007	100.0	43,132	79.9	2,252	4.2	8,623	16.0
Separated	4,391	100.0	3,289	74.9	248	5.6	854	19.4
Divorced	4,031	100.0	2,986	74.1	213	5.3	832	20.6
Widowed	6,000	100.0	2,727	45.5	140	2.3	3,133	52.2
Male								
Total	64,774	100.0	40,403	62.4	3,453	5.3	20,918	32.3
Never married	32,270	100.0	13,506	41.9	2,436	7.5	16,328	50.6
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	3,516	100.0	3,039	86.4	163	4.6	314	8.9
Married	25,605	100.0	21,596	84.3	721	2.8	3,288	12.8
Separated	1,342	100.0	989	73.7	80	6.0	273	20.3
Divorced	1,153	100.0	827	71.7	35	3.0	291	25.2
Widowed	888	100.0	446	50.2	18	2.0	424	47.7
Female								
Total	74,761	100.0	43,120	57.7	4,374	5.9	27,267	36.5
Never married	31,266	100.0	11,917	38.1	2,017	6.5	17,332	55.4
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	4,054	100.0	2,927	72.2	358	8.8	769	19.0
Married	28,402	100.0	21,536	75.8	1,531	5.4	5,335	18.8
Separated	3,049	100.0	2,300	75.4	168	5.5	581	19.1
Divorced	2,878	100.0	2,159	75.0	178	6.2	541	18.8
Widowed	5,112	100.0	2,281	44.6	122	2.4	2,709	53.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.6 shows that about 95 percent of the population in the Municipality were Ghanaians by birth, 2.0 percent had dual nationality while 2.9 percent of the population was made up of foreigners. The population of foreigners comprised a higher percentage of ECOWAS nationals (1.4 percent). There were more male ECOWAS nationals (1.6percent) than females (1.2percent) but the proportion of both male and female Africans other than ECOWAS nationals in the Municipality was the same (0.5 percent each).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	183,528	100.0	86,738	100.0	96,790	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	173,615	94.6	81,758	94.3	91,857	94.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,607	2.0	1,670	1.9	1,937	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	962	0.5	475	0.5	487	0.5
ECOWAS	2,609	1.4	1,427	1.6	1,182	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	928	0.5	450	0.5	478	0.5
Other	1,807	1.0	958	1.1	849	0.9

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. The Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) was the dominant religion (89.8percent) in the Municipality followed by Islam (4.5percent) while the least (0.3percent) was Traditionalist. The Table also indicates higher percentage of females who were Christians (92.8percent) than their male counterparts (88.6percent) but the opposite was the case with Islam (Males: 5.5 percent and females: 4.1 percent) in the Municipality.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	183,528	100.0	86,738	100.0	96,790	100.0
No religion	5,978	3.3	3,988	4.6	1,990	2.1
Catholic	18,585	10.1	9,208	10.6	9,377	9.7
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	56,461	30.8	26,513	30.6	29,948	30.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	75,115	40.9	33,416	38.5	41,699	43.1
Other Christian	16,533	9.0	7,756	8.9	8,777	9.1
Islam	8,742	4.8	4,738	5.5	4,004	4.1
Traditionalist	466	0.3	241	0.3	225	0.2
Other	1,648	0.9	878	1.0	770	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write. In the 2010 PHC, questions on literacy were posed to persons 11 years and older. Questions on education on the other hand were posed to persons 3 years and older. The questions on education are on school attendance (past and present), educational level attained and grade/form/class completed at that level of education.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 shows that 94 percent of the population aged 11 years and older were literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French) while 6.0 percent were not literates. Six out of every 10 persons (61.1percent) could read and write in English and Ghanaian language.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both sexes								
Total	8,599	134,134	100.0	31.3	4.0	61.1	1.0	2.6
11-14	257	13,090	100.0	40.1	1.5	53.9	0.8	3.7
15-19	350	16,744	100.0	30.2	1.7	62.9	1.0	4.3
20-24	661	19,563	100.0	31.8	2.6	61.9	1.0	2.8
25-29	886	19,180	100.0	32.2	3.6	61.1	1.0	2.1
30-34	764	15,152	100.0	32.1	4.4	60.8	0.9	1.8
35-39	803	12,108	100.0	33.5	5.8	58.0	1.1	1.6
40-44	705	10,643	100.0	31.5	6.6	58.9	1.2	1.8
45-49	580	8,486	100.0	28.8	5.4	62.1	1.2	2.5
50-54	551	6,745	100.0	27.5	5.2	64.3	0.8	2.2
55-59	390	4,549	100.0	24.8	6.0	66.0	0.7	2.4
60-64	455	2,980	100.0	22.8	6.3	67.7	1.1	2.1
65+	2,197	4,894	100.0	18.9	7.9	70.7	0.7	1.8
Male								
Total	1,887	64,388	100.0	30.9	2.5	62.8	1.1	2.7
11-14	90	6,037	100.0	41.0	1.5	52.7	1.0	3.7
15-19	97	7,994	100.0	30.4	1.6	63.2	0.9	3.9
20-24	187	9,128	100.0	31.4	2.1	63.3	1.0	2.2
25-29	241	8,962	100.0	32.1	2.7	62.3	1.0	1.9
30-34	198	7,351	100.0	31.1	2.8	62.9	1.0	2.2
35-39	192	5,718	100.0	31.6	3.6	61.4	1.3	2.2
40-44	151	5,100	100.0	31.3	3.5	61.5	1.3	2.5
45-49	130	4,331	100.0	28.6	2.2	64.4	1.6	3.2
50-54	91	3,356	100.0	27.9	2.4	65.1	1.3	3.3
55-59	70	2,322	100.0	24.2	2.3	68.8	1.1	3.6
60-64	76	1,567	100.0	23.0	2.8	69.9	1.6	2.7
65+	364	2,522	100.0	19.0	3.9	74.6	0.6	1.9
Female								
Total	6,712	69,746	100.0	31.7	5.4	59.6	0.9	2.4
11-14	167	7,053	100.0	39.3	1.5	54.9	0.7	3.6
15-19	253	8,750	100.0	29.9	1.8	62.6	1.0	4.6
20-24	474	10,435	100.0	32.1	3.0	60.6	1.0	3.3
25-29	645	10,218	100.0	32.3	4.5	60.0	0.9	2.3
30-34	566	7,801	100.0	33.0	5.9	58.8	0.9	1.5
35-39	611	6,390	100.0	35.2	7.9	54.9	0.9	1.1
40-44	554	5,543	100.0	31.7	9.5	56.5	1.0	1.2
45-49	450	4,155	100.0	29.0	8.7	59.7	0.8	1.8
50-54	460	3,389	100.0	27.1	7.9	63.4	0.4	1.2
55-59	320	2,227	100.0	25.5	9.8	63.1	0.4	1.2
60-64	379	1,413	100.0	22.5	10.2	65.3	0.5	1.5
65+	1,833	2,372	100.0	18.8	12.2	66.4	0.8	1.7

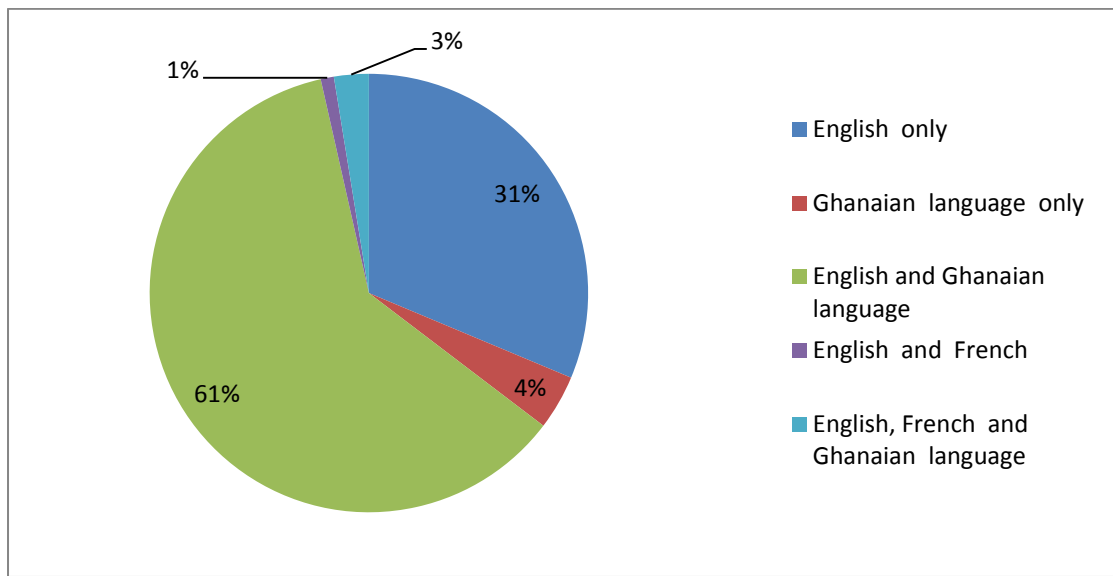
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, seven out of every 10 persons who were 65+ could read and write in English and Ghanaian language. The total population 11years and older who could read and write in English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language were 1.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

The results further show that the number of non-literate females (6,712) was more than three times that of the males (1,887). Similarly, female literate population (69,746) in the district was more than their male counterparts (64,388).

Figure 3.2 presents population distribution of literacy status in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. From the results, 61.0 percent of the population 11 years and older could read and write English and Ghanaian language, 31 percent could read and write English language only but only 1.0 percent could read and write English and French.

Figure 3.2: Population distribution of Literacy Status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

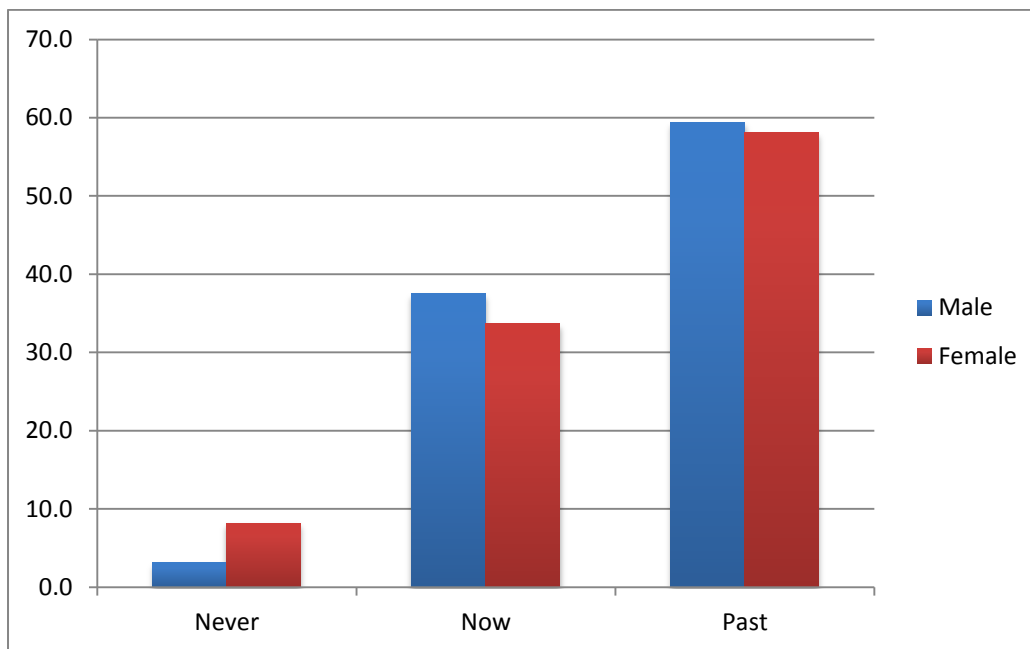
3.6.2 Level of Education

Table 3.9 provides information on population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of the 60,704 persons enumerated as currently in school, 38.3 percent were at the primary level, 18.4 percent were at the JSS/JHS level while 13.7 percent were at the Senior High School level. With regards to those who were in school in the past (100,468), the distribution was as follows: Middle school (20.6%), JSS/JHS (18.9%), SSS/SHS (15.1%) and Tertiary (14%). Also, the results show that more females (22.4%) than males (18.9%) ended their education at the JHS/JSS levels while more males (17.5%) than females (10.8%) completed Tertiary education (Table 3.9).

3.6.3 School attendance of the population by sex

School attendance in general for the entire population in the Municipality was quite impressive as illustrated in figure 3.3 below. For the entire population those who had attended school in the past were more with male participation being slightly more than females. Only a small proportion had never been to school. Unfortunately the females among those who were still in school was less than the males. This implies that many females were out of school both in the past and as at 2010. Girl child education must be promoted to ensure that girls' participation in education could be improved.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,704	100.0	30,196	100.0	30,508	100.0	100,468	100.0	47,876	100.0	52,592	100.0
Nursery	4,060	6.7	2,114	7.0	1,946	6.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	6,615	10.9	3,430	11.4	3,185	10.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	23,251	38.3	11,424	37.8	11,827	38.8	9,197	9.2	3,111	6.5	6,086	11.6
JSS/JHS	11,189	18.4	5,379	17.8	5,810	19.0	20,799	20.7	9,040	18.9	11,759	22.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	22,522	22.4	9,843	20.6	12,679	24.1
SSS/SHS	8,326	13.7	4,189	13.9	4,137	13.6	15,194	15.1	7,688	16.1	7,506	14.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,570	7.5	4,209	8.8	3,361	6.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	755	1.2	371	1.2	384	1.3	8,794	8.8	4,620	9.6	4,174	7.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	572	0.9	211	0.7	361	1.2	2,318	2.3	973	2.0	1,345	2.6
Tertiary	5,936	9.8	3,078	10.2	2,858	9.4	14,074	14.0	8,392	17.5	5,682	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The production of goods and services are meant for human consumption but human resource forms part of the factors of production. Information on the characteristics of the population as well as the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population can inform policies and programmes on economic activities, occupation, industry and employment. This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economically active are all persons (i) who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census or (ii) who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons or (iii) who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability (GSS, 2012b).

This section presents results on persons fifteen years and older who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. Table 4.1 shows that out of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality in 2010, 70.3 percent were economically active while 29.7 percent were economically not active.

Ninety-one percent of the economically active population was employed while 9.0 percent was unemployed. There were slightly more employed males (92.1%) than females (90.8%) in the Municipality. Table 4.1 also reveals that about half of the economically not active population were in full time education (50.7%) and the disabled or sick constituted the least percentage (2.8%). The large number of economically not active population who were in full time education means that the Municipality could expect quality human capital for its future socio-economic development.

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	129,386	100.0	60,148	100.0	69,238	100.0
Economically active	90,957	70.3	43,728	72.7	47,229	68.2
<i>Employed</i>	83,156	91.4	40,284	92.1	42,872	90.8
<i>Worked</i>	79,994	96.2	39,081	97.0	40,913	95.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,967	3.6	1,112	2.8	1,855	4.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	195	0.2	91	0.2	104	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	7,801	8.6	3,444	7.9	4,357	9.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	3,309	42.4	1,305	37.9	2,004	46.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	4,492	57.6	2,139	62.1	2,353	54.0
Economically not active	38,429	29.7	16,420	27.3	22,009	31.8
Did home duties (household chore)	7,941	20.7	1,880	11.4	6,061	27.5
Full time education	19,470	50.7	9,820	59.8	9,650	43.8
Pensioner/Retired	2,812	7.3	1,627	9.9	1,185	5.4
Disabled/Sick	1,062	2.8	439	2.7	623	2.8
Too old/young	3,477	9.0	890	5.4	2,587	11.8
Other	3,667	9.5	1,764	10.7	1,903	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 displays population distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by economic activity status in the Municipality. A little above 70 percent of the population 15 years and older were economically active and approximately 91.0 percent of that population was employed. In terms of sex, 68 percent of the females aged 15 years and older were economically active and 91 percent of them were employed. About 73.0 percent of the males were economically active and 92 percent of them were employed. Also, the results show that about 30.0 percent of the persons 15 years and older were economically not active and about 9.0 percent were unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Information on population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status is presented in Table 4.2. It indicates that between age 20 and 29 employment status peaked with 31.1percentfor both sexes, more than a quarter (29.5%) was employed, those unemployed were more than half (56.2%) while about 30.0 percent were economically not active.

The same pattern emerged in the age group 20-29 years for both sexes. Higher proportions of both sexes aged between 20 and 29 years dominated the various employment status. However, more males (41.7%) aged between15 and 19 years than their female counterparts (32.8%) were economically not active. This might be due to the fact that more males than females aged 15-19 years were in full time education.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	129,386	100.0	83,156	64.3	7,801	6.0	38,429	29.7
15-19	17,094	100.0	2,366	13.8	664	3.9	14,064	82.3
20-24	20,224	100.0	9,707	48.0	2,318	11.5	8,199	40.5
25-29	20,066	100.0	14,761	73.6	2,064	10.3	3,241	16.2
30-34	15,916	100.0	13,406	84.2	903	5.7	1,607	10.1
35-39	12,911	100.0	11,209	86.8	553	4.3	1,149	8.9
40-44	11,348	100.0	10,008	88.2	426	3.8	914	8.1
45-49	9,066	100.0	7,907	87.2	290	3.2	869	9.6
50-54	7,296	100.0	6,071	83.2	214	2.9	1,011	13.9
55-59	4,939	100.0	3,845	77.8	142	2.9	952	19.3
60-64	3,435	100.0	1,878	54.7	127	3.7	1,430	41.6
65+	7,091	100.0	1,998	28.2	100	1.4	4,993	70.4
Male								
Total	60,148	100.0	40,284	67.0	3,444	5.7	16,420	27.3
15-19	8,091	100.0	976	12.1	269	3.3	6,846	84.6
20-24	9,315	100.0	4,382	47.0	1,103	11.8	3,830	41.1
25-29	9,203	100.0	7,029	76.4	906	9.8	1,268	13.8
30-34	7,549	100.0	6,703	88.8	373	4.9	473	6.3
35-39	5,910	100.0	5,363	90.7	244	4.1	303	5.1
40-44	5,251	100.0	4,859	92.5	137	2.6	255	4.9
45-49	4,461	100.0	4,073	91.3	131	2.9	257	5.8
50-54	3,447	100.0	2,982	86.5	97	2.8	368	10.7
55-59	2,392	100.0	2,002	83.7	69	2.9	321	13.4
60-64	1,643	100.0	984	59.9	70	4.3	589	35.8
65+	2,886	100.0	931	32.3	45	1.6	1,910	66.2
Female								
Total	69,238	100.0	42,872	61.9	4,357	6.3	22,009	31.8
15-19	9,003	100.0	1,390	15.4	395	4.4	7,218	80.2
20-24	10,909	100.0	5,325	48.8	1,215	11.1	4,369	40.0
25-29	10,863	100.0	7,732	71.2	1,158	10.7	1,973	18.2
30-34	8,367	100.0	6,703	80.1	530	6.3	1,134	13.6
35-39	7,001	100.0	5,846	83.5	309	4.4	846	12.1
40-44	6,097	100.0	5,149	84.5	289	4.7	659	10.8
45-49	4,605	100.0	3,834	83.3	159	3.5	612	13.3
50-54	3,849	100.0	3,089	80.3	117	3.0	643	16.7
55-59	2,547	100.0	1,843	72.4	73	2.9	631	24.8
60-64	1,792	100.0	894	49.9	57	3.2	841	46.9
65+	4,205	100.0	1,067	25.4	55	1.3	3,083	73.3

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in or a person's principal or usual work or business especially as a means of earning a living. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation in the Municipality. The results indicate that more than a third (34.8percent) of the population of both sexes was engaged in service and sales work. However, females constituted half (49.5percent) of the population engaged in service and sales. This is expected because traditionally such occupations are associated with females. Higher proportions of males than females were engaged in craft and related trades (23.6percent) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (13.8percent). This shows some level of gender stereotype in occupation in the Municipality. Table 4.3 also reveals that total population employed in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries was the least (1.5percent).

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	83,156	100.0	40,284	100.0	42,872	100.0
Managers	4,865	5.9	2,479	6.2	2,386	5.6
Professionals	7,064	8.5	3,821	9.5	3,243	7.6
Technicians and associate professionals	3,784	4.6	2,766	6.9	1,018	2.4
Clerical support workers	3,343	4.0	1,351	3.4	1,992	4.6
Service and sales workers	28,944	34.8	7,727	19.2	21,217	49.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	1,255	1.5	728	1.8	527	1.2
Craft and related trades workers	15,600	18.8	9,520	23.6	6,080	14.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,691	6.8	5,542	13.8	149	0.3
Elementary occupations	7,453	9.0	2,170	5.4	5,283	12.3
Other occupations	5,157	6.2	4,180	10.4	977	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

In the 2010 PHC, information on industry was collected on the main products or services produced during the seven days before the census night. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. About a quarter or 24.7percent (which was the highest percentage) of the total population who worked were in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles category. A greater proportion of the females (34.7 percent) were engaged in this category of work indicating that females prefer working in those areas particularly the retail business. The highest proportion of the males (18.9percent) worked in public administration and defense as compared to only 6.1 percent of the females. In general, informal sector work was predominant in the Municipality.

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	83,156	100.0	40,284	100.0	42,872	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,661	2.0	982	2.4	679	1.6
Mining and quarrying	144	0.2	119	0.3	25	0.1
Manufacturing	10,442	12.6	4,362	10.8	6,080	14.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	215	0.3	165	0.4	50	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	348	0.4	167	0.4	181	0.4
Construction	3,648	4.4	3,493	8.7	155	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20,571	24.7	5,696	14.1	14,875	34.7
Transportation and storage	4,820	5.8	4,402	10.9	418	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	8,617	10.4	1,765	4.4	6,852	16.0
Information and communication	1,336	1.6	931	2.3	405	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,666	2.0	984	2.4	682	1.6
Real estate activities	237	0.3	182	0.5	55	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,995	2.4	1,315	3.3	680	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	2,076	2.5	1,634	4.1	442	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	10,084	12.1	7,483	18.6	2,601	6.1
Education	3,467	4.2	1,302	3.2	2,165	5.0
Human health and social work activities	1,925	2.3	703	1.7	1,222	2.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,274	1.5	1,031	2.6	243	0.6
Other service activities	6,232	7.5	2,483	6.2	3,749	8.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,989	2.4	814	2.0	1,175	2.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	409	0.5	271	0.7	138	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status referred to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she works or previously worked. In the 2010 PHC, eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

From Table 4.5, employees constituted 47.1 percent while about 39 percent were self-employed without employees. Male employees were about twice (62.6%) that of their female counterparts (32.5%). Among the self-employed without employees, 52.3 percent were females while 23.7 percent were males, indicating that more females were engaged in petty trading where employees were not needed. On self-employed with employee (s), the proportions were about the same for both males and females. Females were more than twice (2.8%) the number of males (1.0%) who were engaged in contributing to family work. Similarly, more females (1.5%) than males (0.9%) were engaged as domestic employee

(Househelp). This is expected because females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

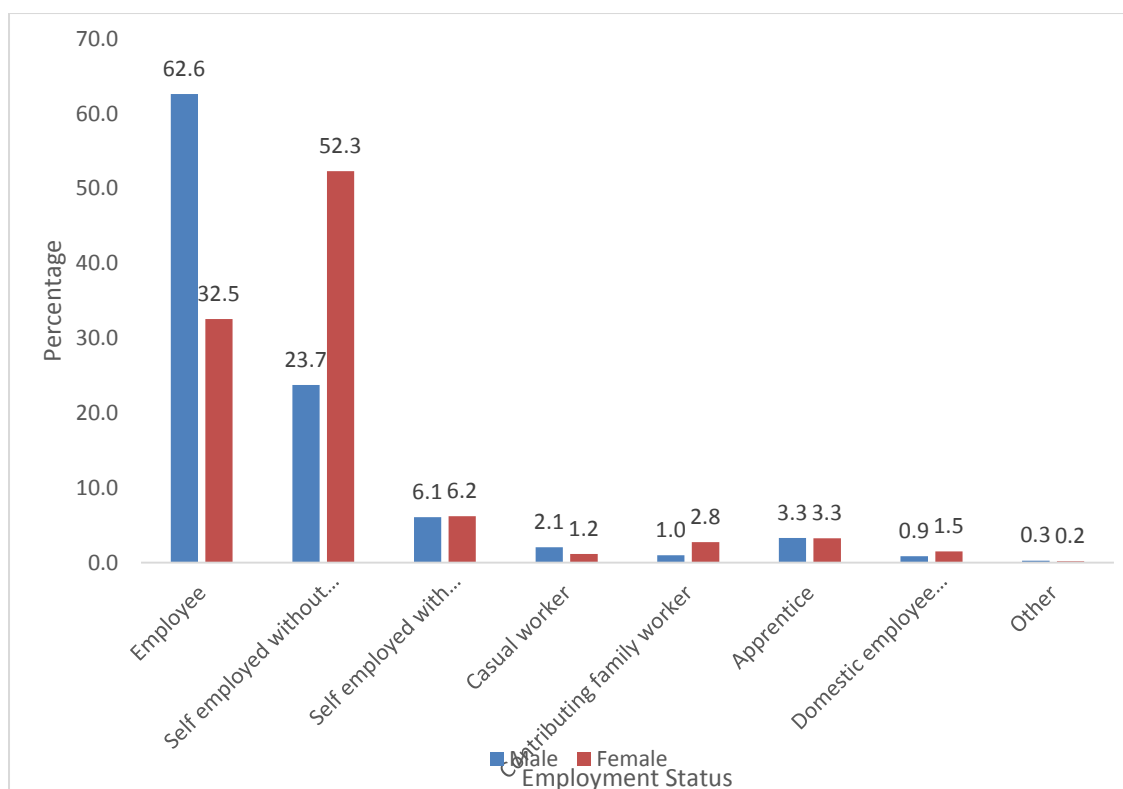
Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,156	100.0	40,284	100.0	42,872	100.0
Employee	39,175	47.1	25,221	62.6	13,954	32.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,987	38.5	9,563	23.7	22,424	52.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	5,131	6.2	2,461	6.1	2,670	6.2
Casual worker	1,336	1.6	839	2.1	497	1.2
Contributing family worker	1,592	1.9	407	1.0	1,185	2.8
Apprentice	2,734	3.3	1,333	3.3	1,401	3.3
Domestic employee (House help)	1,002	1.2	351	0.9	651	1.5
Other	199	0.2	109	0.3	90	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows population distribution of employment status by sex. About two-thirds of the males (62.6%) compared to a third of females (32.5%) were employed in the Municipality in 2010. On the other hand, a higher percentage (52.3percent) of females than males (23.7%) were engaged in self-employed without employee. Also, females constituted the majority in both contributing to family work (2.8%) and domestic employee (Househelp) (1.5%). It can be concluded that females were mostly engaged in employments that did not require employees.

Figure 4.2: Population distribution of employment status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The private informal sector is the main avenue for employment (60.7percent) in the Municipality followed by the private formal sector (19.0percent), indicating that the private informal and formal sectors (79.7percent) were the major employers in the Municipality (Table 4.6).A higher proportion of females (73.8percent) than males (46.8percent) were employed in the private informal sector. The high proportion of the working population in the informal sector could be due to inadequate employment opportunities in the formal sector coupled with the fact that some people have low educational and professional training which do not meet the requisite qualifications for employment in the formal sector, particularly females (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007). The proportion of males (25.4percent) employed in the public sector was about twice that of females (12.3percent). This could be attributed to the fact that generally illiteracy level is higher among females than males in Ghana (GSS, 2012a).

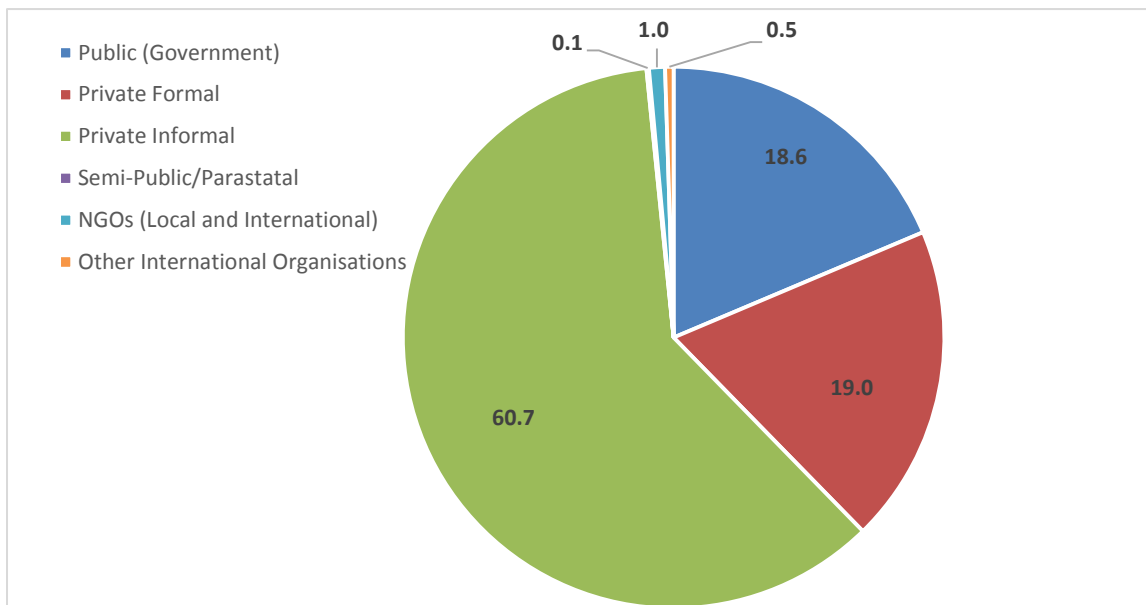
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,156	100.0	40,284	100.0	42,872	100.0
Public (Government)	15,501	18.6	10,246	25.4	5,255	12.3
Private Formal	15,833	19.0	10,307	25.6	5,526	12.9
Private Informal	50,487	60.7	18,867	46.8	31,620	73.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	123	0.1	80	0.2	43	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	792	1.0	508	1.3	284	0.7
Other International Organisations	420	0.5	276	0.7	144	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. It is clear from the results that the private informal sector absorbed majority of the workforce in the Municipality (60.7%). This was followed by the private formal sector with 19.0 percent and then the public sector with 18.6 percent. This implies that the private sector was the major avenue for employment in the Municipality.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT) but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones and other communication media.

In the past few decades, ICTs have provided society with a vast array of new communication capacities. For example, people can communicate in real-time with others in different countries using technologies such as instant messaging, voice over IP (VoIP), and video-conferencing. Social networking websites like face book allows users from all over the world to remain in contact and communicate on a regular basis.

The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasized. This chapter focuses on ownership of mobile phones, the use of the Internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of mobile phones were assessed by collecting data on individuals aged 12 years and older and households.

A total of 139,535 persons in the Municipality were ICT oriented (Table 5.1). Out of the total, 46.4 percent were males while 53.6 percent were females.

The table also shows that out of the population of 139,535 who were ICT users, 108,632, representing 77.9 percent owned mobile phones. More females (51.9%) than males (48.1 percent) owned mobile phones in the Municipality.

5.3 Use of Internet

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed not to be only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions.

From Table 5.1, a total of 36,498 of the La Dade-Kotopon population aged 12 years and older used Internet facilities. The data shows that only 36,498 persons constituting 26.2 percent of the total population used the Internet and out of this, more males (59.0%) than females (41.0%) used Internet facilities in the Municipality. The Table also shows that 79.9 percent of the population owned mobile phones. More females (51.9percent) had mobile phones than males (48.1%) in the municipality. This might be due to the fact that males were more likely to buy mobile phones for females than the other way round.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,535	100.0	108,632	77.9	36,498	26.2
Male	64,774	46.4	52,282	48.1	21,517	59.0
Female	74,761	53.6	56,350	51.9	14,981	41.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. Table 5.2 shows that a total number of 3,460 households had fixed telephone lines constituting only 6.8 percent of total number of households in the Municipality. A higher proportion of male headed households (63.6percent) than their female counterparts (36.4percent) had fixed telephone lines in the Municipality.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop computers was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the Municipality may have access to Internet and other forms of social media. These have become indispensable resources for daily living. From Table 5.2, (12,356) of households in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality owned a desktop or laptop computer. Male headed households had a higher proportion (67.3percent) of desktop/lap computers than female headed (32.7percent) households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,155	100.0	12,356	24.2	3,460	6.8
Male	29,563	57.8	8,313	67.3	2,200	63.6
Female	21,592	42.2	4,043	32.7	1,260	36.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable 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, 2012a). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status (GSS, 2012a). They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011).

The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is therefore paramount. The areas discussed in this chapter are population with disability, types of disability, disability type, disability and economic activity and disability, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that out of a total population of 183,528 in La Dade-Kotopon Municipality in 2010, persons with disability stood at 6,284, representing 3.4 percent of the total population. Of the disabled persons, females (53.2%) were more than their male counterparts (46.8%).

Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	183,528	100.0	86,738	47.3	96,790	52.7
No disability	177,244	96.6	83,795	47.3	93,449	52.7
With a disability	6,284	3.4	2,943	46.8	3,341	53.2
Type of Disability						
Sight	2,014	100.0	848	42.1	1,166	57.9
Hearing	464	100.0	208	44.8	256	55.2
Speech	688	100.0	395	57.4	293	42.6
Physical	1,282	100.0	614	47.9	668	52.1
Intellectual	1,299	100.0	598	46.0	701	54.0
Emotional	2,197	100.0	1,053	47.9	1,144	52.1
Other	426	100.0	205	48.1	221	51.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

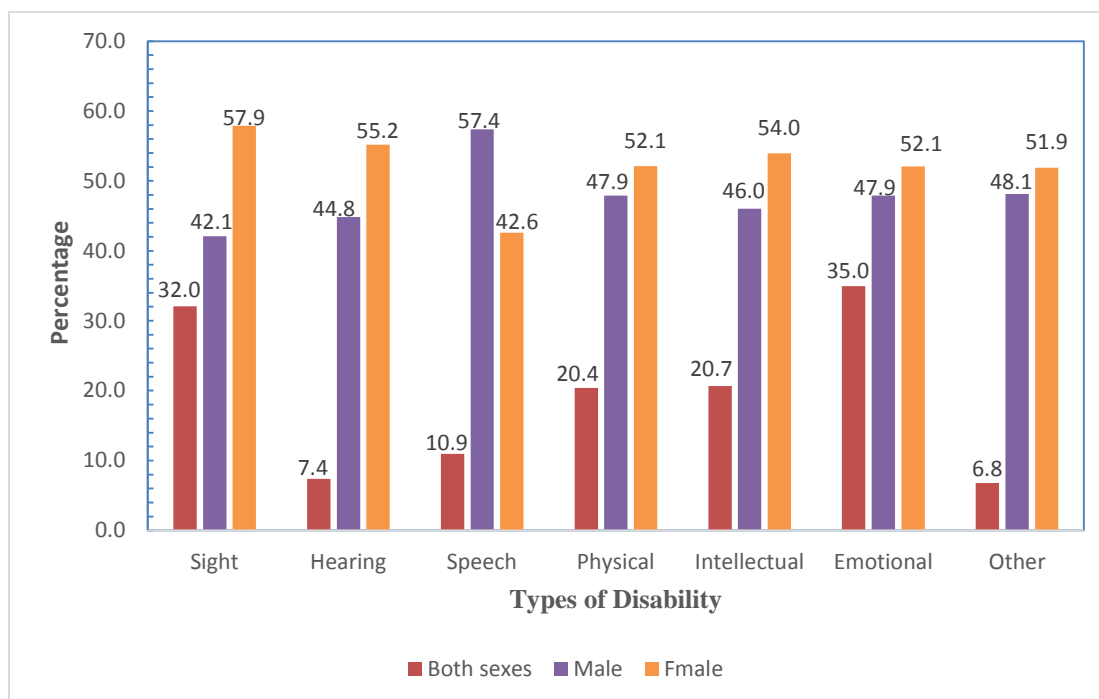
Out of the total number of persons with disability (6,284), emotional disability accounted for 35.0 percent of all cases of which 52.1 percent were females while 47.9 percent were males.

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows that persons (both sexes) with emotional disability recorded the highest percentage of 35.0 percent followed by sight with 32.0 percent and then intellectual disability with 20.7 percent.

Figure 6.1 also shows that amongst the disabled females in the Municipality, those with visual impairment had the highest percentage of 57.9 percent. It is also clear that more females than males had all forms of disabilities with the exception of speech where the males (57.4 percent) were more than the females (42.6 percent).

Figure 6.1: Population distribution by types of disability and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. The Table indicates that 53.3 percent of the total population of disabled persons in the Municipality were employed, 5.2 percent were unemployed while 41.5 percent were economically not active.

It is also clear from the table that more emotionally impaired persons in the Municipality were employed (60.8 percent) as compared with persons with other disabilities.

The table further shows that out of the 2,813 females with disability, those with sight impairment were the highest number (1,040). The case is different with the males; those with emotional impairment were the highest (801) out of the total disabled male population of 2,360.

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	129,386	100.0	83,156	64.3	7,801	6.0	38,429	29.7
No disability	124,213	100.0	80,399	64.7	7,533	6.1	36,281	29.2
With a disability	5,173	100.0	2,757	53.3	268	5.2	2,148	41.5
Sight	1,773	100.0	963	54.3	92	5.2	718	40.5
Hearing	374	100.0	185	49.5	17	4.5	172	46.0
Speech	520	100.0	243	46.7	29	5.6	248	47.7
Physical	1,135	100.0	376	33.1	48	4.2	711	62.6
Intellectual	1,030	100.0	525	51.0	92	8.9	413	40.1
Emotional	1,694	100.0	1,030	60.8	98	5.8	566	33.4
Other	364	100.0	188	51.6	16	4.4	160	44.0
Male								
Total	60,148	100.0	40,284	67.0	3,444	5.7	16,420	27.3
No disability	57,788	100.0	38,981	67.5	3,328	5.8	15,479	26.8
With a disability	2,360	100.0	1,303	55.2	116	4.9	941	39.9
Sight	733	100.0	420	57.3	33	4.5	280	38.2
Hearing	159	100.0	79	49.7	8	5.0	72	45.3
Speech	288	100.0	136	47.2	17	5.9	135	46.9
Physical	522	100.0	188	36.0	28	5.4	306	58.6
Intellectual	467	100.0	240	51.4	37	7.9	190	40.7
Emotional	801	100.0	490	61.2	43	5.4	268	33.5
Other	174	100.0	87	50.0	10	5.7	77	44.3
Female								
Total	69,238	100.0	42,872	61.9	4,357	6.3	22,009	31.8
No disability	66,425	100.0	41,418	62.4	4,205	6.3	20,802	31.3
With a disability	2,813	100.0	1,454	51.7	152	5.4	1,207	42.9
Sight	1,040	100.0	543	52.2	59	5.7	438	42.1
Hearing	215	100.0	106	49.3	9	4.2	100	46.5
Speech	232	100.0	107	46.1	12	5.2	113	48.7
Physical	613	100.0	188	30.7	20	3.3	405	66.1
Intellectual	563	100.0	285	50.6	55	9.8	223	39.6
Emotional	893	100.0	540	60.5	55	6.2	298	33.4
Other	190	100.0	101	53.2	6	3.2	83	43.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability in the region (GSS, 2012), but the case is different in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. Table 6.3 shows that the proportion of persons with disability who had never attended school was 13.6 percent of the total disabled in the Municipality while nationally they constituted 40.0 percent and 20.0 percent in the Greater Accra Region (GSS, 2012b). It is evident also from the table that 1.0 percent of disabled population in the Municipality had attained post graduate certificate, diploma, masters, PhD, etc. Table 6.5 further shows that more male disabled than their female counterparts had formal education. Male disabled persons who never attended school were 6.6 percent while their female counterparts constituted 19.6 percent.

Table 6.3: Population 3years 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	171,134	9,962	10,675	86,958	63,539	100.0	5.8	6.2	50.8	37.1
No disability	165,060	9,138	10,463	83,832	61,627	100.0	5.5	6.3	50.8	37.3
With a disability	6,074	824	212	3,126	1,912	100.0	13.6	3.5	51.5	31.5
Sight	1,984	206	37	961	780	100.0	10.4	1.9	48.4	39.3
Hearing	458	89	14	240	115	100.0	19.4	3.1	52.4	25.1
Speech	671	139	37	316	179	100.0	20.7	5.5	47.1	26.7
Physical	1,248	280	21	613	334	100.0	22.4	1.7	49.1	26.8
Intellectual	1,245	243	53	652	297	100.0	19.5	4.3	52.4	23.9
Emotional	2,097	168	107	1,137	685	100.0	8.0	5.1	54.2	32.7
Other	414	75	10	204	125	100.0	18.1	2.4	49.3	30.2
Male										
Total	80,581	2,509	5,544	38,797	33,731	100.0	3.1	6.9	48.1	41.9
No disability	77,744	2,321	5,421	37,333	32,669	100.0	3.0	7.0	48.0	42.0
With a disability	2,837	188	123	1,464	1,062	100.0	6.6	4.3	51.6	37.4
Sight	837	35	21	406	375	100.0	4.2	2.5	48.5	44.8
Hearing	205	28	9	110	58	100.0	13.7	4.4	53.7	28.3
Speech	384	53	28	187	116	100.0	13.8	7.3	48.7	30.2
Physical	593	72	14	306	201	100.0	12.1	2.4	51.6	33.9
Intellectual	574	54	33	309	178	100.0	9.4	5.7	53.8	31.0
Emotional	1,009	34	59	524	392	100.0	3.4	5.8	51.9	38.9
Other	200	19	8	88	85	100.0	9.5	4.0	44.0	42.5
Female										
Total	90,553	7,453	5,131	48,161	29,808	100.0	8.2	5.7	53.2	32.9
No disability	87,316	6,817	5,042	46,499	28,958	100.0	7.8	5.8	53.3	33.2
With a disability	3,237	636	89	1,662	850	100.0	19.6	2.7	51.3	26.3
Sight	1,147	171	16	555	405	100.0	14.9	1.4	48.4	35.3
Hearing	253	61	5	130	57	100.0	24.1	2.0	51.4	22.5
Speech	287	86	9	129	63	100.0	30.0	3.1	44.9	22.0
Physical	655	208	7	307	133	100.0	31.8	1.1	46.9	20.3
Intellectual	671	189	20	343	119	100.0	28.2	3.0	51.1	17.7
Emotional	1,088	134	48	613	293	100.0	12.3	4.4	56.3	26.9
Other	214	56	2	116	40	100.0	26.2	0.9	54.2	18.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana is regarded as an agricultural country, largely due to the high proportion of the population engaged in agriculture either directly or indirectly and also the contributions made by this sector to Ghana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (GSS, 2012a). However, agricultural activities are not very common in the Greater Accra Region because it is predominantly urban of which the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality is no exception.

This chapter analyzes demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households and the types of farming activities that are undertaken in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or if at least one of its members engages in agricultural activities, even if not earning from it. The 2010 PHC asked questions on the following agricultural activities; crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming, engaged in by any member of a household.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities in La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. The table shows that the total number of households engaged in agriculture was 1,609 out of a total of 51,155 households in the Municipality. This represents 3.1 percent of the total households in the Municipality, which is lower than the regional figure of 4.4 percent (GSS, 2012b).

Table 7.1 indicated that more households were engaged in crop farming (70.2 percent) followed by households engaged in livestock rearing (34.1percent), households into tree planting (3.9percent) and fish farming (1.5percent).

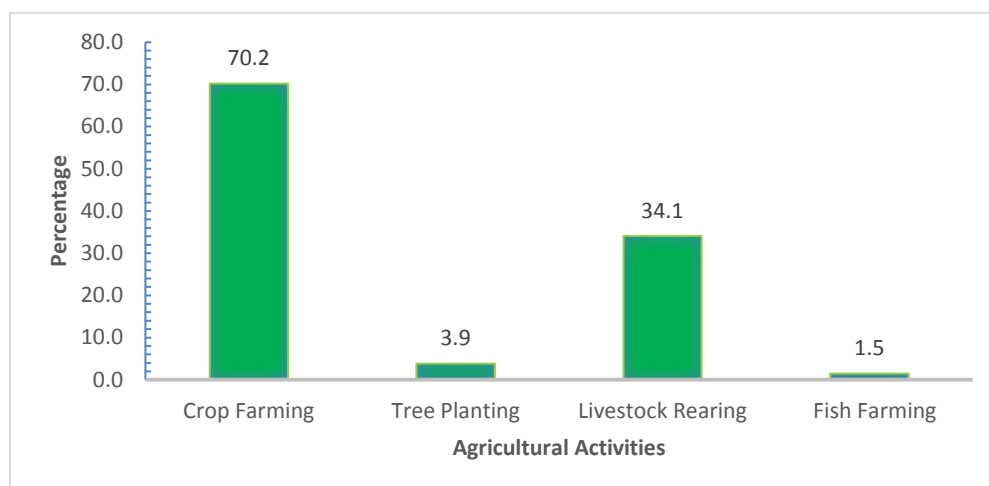
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	51,155	100.0	51,155	100.0	0	0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	49,546	96.9	49,546	96.9	0	0
Households engage in Agriculture	1,609	3.1	1,609	3.1	0	0
Crop Farming	1,129	70.2	1,129	70.2	0	0
Tree Planting	62	3.9	62	3.9	0	0
Livestock Rearing	548	34.1	548	34.1	0	0
Fish Farming	24	1.5	24	1.5	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows that crop farming and livestock rearing were the dominant household agricultural activities in the Municipality constituting 70.2 percent and 34.1 percent respectively. The least agricultural activity was fish farming (1.5\$).

Figure 7.1: Population distribution of households in agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Municipality. The results show that chicken (54.6percent) was the main livestock in the Municipality followed by goats (14.4percent). Twenty-four percent were chicken keepers with an average of 126 per keeper. The table also shows that no silk worm or ostrich was kept in the Municipality. The proportions of both chicken and goats keepers were about the same but the average animal per keeper was higher for chicken (126) than goats (33).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	44634	100.0	803	100.0	55.6
Beehives	150	0.3	1	0.1	150.0
Cattle	4996	11.2	75	9.3	66.6
Chicken	24388	54.6	194	24.2	125.7
Dove	376	0.8	14	1.7	26.9
Duck	192	0.4	15	1.9	12.8
Goat	6413	14.4	195	24.3	32.9
Grass-cutter	1165	2.6	39	4.9	29.9
Guinea fowl	786	1.8	22	2.7	35.7
Ostrich	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Pig	1432	3.2	52	6.5	27.5
Rabbit	882	2.0	23	2.9	38.3
Sheep	2267	5.1	112	13.9	20.2
Silk worm	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Snail	5	0.0	1	0.1	5.0
Turkey	26	0.1	3	0.4	8.7
Other	323	0.7	25	3.1	12.9
Fish farming	918	2.1	19	2.4	48.3
Inland fishing	84	0.2	2	0.2	42.0
Marine fishing	231	0.5	11	1.4	21.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC was the second national census in Ghana, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs (GSS, 2012a).

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there were 19,174 houses in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. The total number of households in these houses was 51,154 with population per house estimated to be nearly ten (9.6) and an average household size of about 3.6 which is lower than both the regional (3.9) and national (4.5) averages.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	183,528	183,528	-
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	179,251	179,251	-
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	19,174	19,174	-
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	51,154	-
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	-
Population per house*	7.3	8.4	9.6	9.6	-
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* This excludes homeless and institutional population

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 shows household members (18,936) owned most of the houses (i.e. 28.9 percent) in the Municipality. The next was houses owned by other private individuals (28.9 percent) with 14,799 houses. Houses owned by other private agencies were mostly headed by males (71.3 percent) while those owned by relatives who were not household members were mostly headed by females (47.2 percent).

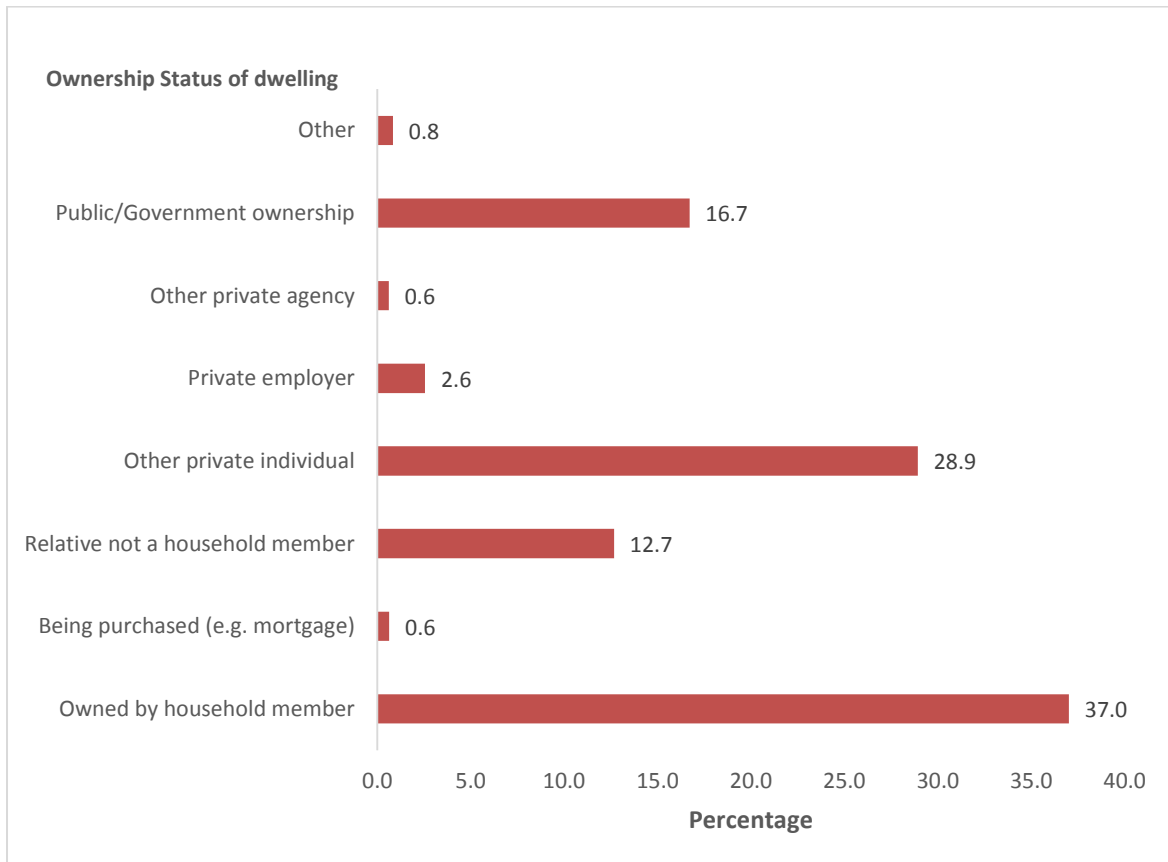
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Categories	Total Country	Region	District							
			Total		Male headed		Female headed		Locality	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	29,563	57.8	21,591	42.2	51,154	-
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	18,936	100.0	10,327	54.5	8,609	45.5	18,936	-
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	328	100.0	204	62.2	124	37.8	328	-
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	6,482	100.0	3,423	52.8	3,059	47.2	6,482	-
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	14,799	100.0	8,786	59.4	6,013	40.6	14,799	-
Private employer	83,610	20,667	1,310	100.0	894	68.2	416	31.8	1,310	-
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	317	100.0	226	71.3	91	28.7	317	-
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	8,552	100.0	5,455	63.8	3,097	36.2	8,552	-
Other	24,000	7,072	430	100.0	248	57.7	182	42.3	430	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows ownership status of dwellings in the Municipality. The Figure shows that household members (37.0 percent) or other private individuals (28.9 percent) owned most of the houses in the Municipality. There were very few private agency owned and mortgaged houses in the Municipality (0.6percent). Houses owned by government in the Municipality were also significant (16.7percent).

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The La Dade-Kotopon Municipality had a total of 51,154 dwelling units in 2010 as shown in Table 8.3. Compound houses numbered 29,718, and constituted the majority (58.1%), while Huts/buildings (different compound) was the least with only 0.1 percent.

Table 8.3 further reveals that males generally dominated in terms of household headship in the houses with the exception of compound houses where female headship (62.3%) was more than male headship (55.0%). Additionally, among the households living in huts/buildings (different compound) in the Municipality male headship dominated with females' headship being only 0.1 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	6,042	11.8	12.4	11.1	11.8	-
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	3,627	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.1	-
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	6,639	13.0	14.1	11.5	13.0	-
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	29,718	58.1	55.0	62.3	58.1	-
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	607	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	-
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Tent	10,343	2,284	129	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	-
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	59,977	3,046	6.0	6.3	5.5	6.0	-
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	478	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	-
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	402	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	-
Other	9,846	3,331	392	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Cement block and concrete were the main construction material used for the construction of outer walls (83.6%) in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality followed by wood (11.3%) as shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	54,641	100.0	100.0	-
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	708	1.3	1.3	-
Wood	200,594	110,736	6,156	11.3	11.3	-
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	1,177	2.2	2.2	-
Stone	11,330	2,692	129	0.2	0.2	-
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	189	0.3	0.3	-
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	45,695	83.6	83.6	-
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	61	0.1	0.1	-
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	81	0.1	0.1	-
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	77	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that 83.6 percent of the houses in the Municipality had cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floor. The Table also indicates that small proportions of houses had ceramic/marble tiles (4.2%), earth/mud (3.2%) and terrazzo tiles (3.1%) as the main construction material for the floor.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	100.0	-
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	1,654	3.2	3.2	-
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	42,790	83.6	83.6	-
Stone	32,817	4,928	229	0.4	0.4	-
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	88	0.2	0.2	-
Wood	52,856	38,877	1,319	2.6	2.6	-
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	1,114	2.2	2.2	-
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	2,171	4.2	4.2	-
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	1,604	3.1	3.1	-
Other	15,567	3,838	185	0.4	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for roofing in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. It is clear from the table that most houses (63.8%) in the Municipality had been roofed with slate/asbestos. The rationale for using these materials for roofing might be due to the fact that they were quite resistant to the corrosive effects of the sea. The use of metal sheets followed next with 28.7 percent. The Table also shows that quite a number of houses in the Municipality had been roofed with concrete (3.5%) and roofing tiles (2.0%).

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	54,641	100.0	100.0	-
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	137	0.3	0.3	-
Wood	45,547	8,895	325	0.6	0.6	-
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	15,701	28.7	28.7	-
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	34,882	63.8	63.8	-
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	1,899	3.5	3.5	-
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	1,092	2.0	2.0	-
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	115	0.2	0.2	-
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	140	0.3	0.3	-
Other	35,935	7,744	350	0.6	0.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between a household size and the number of rooms available for sleeping provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep, infectious diseases and respiratory infections (GSS, 2012a). Table 8.7 presents household size with sleeping rooms occupied in each household. The table shows that about two-thirds (65.1percent) of the households in the Municipality occupy only one sleeping room while about a quarter had two sleeping rooms. There was clear evidence of overcrowdings in sleeping rooms in the Municipality.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household Size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	51,154	100.0	65.1	23.6	6.5	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
1	11,001	100.0	90.5	7.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	8,947	100.0	78.7	17.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	8,628	100.0	68.4	22.8	6.2	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
4	7,869	100.0	58.0	30.9	7.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
5	6,329	100.0	47.7	37.1	9.0	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
6	3,798	100.0	39.7	39.1	12.4	5.3	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0
7	2,005	100.0	32.6	37.7	15.8	8.1	3.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
8	1,067	100.0	30.7	31.5	19.8	8.3	4.9	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.9
9	593	100.0	29.8	28.5	15.9	8.9	8.8	4.6	2.5	0.0	1.0
10+	917	100.0	18.1	24.9	18.5	13.1	9.5	7.7	3.4	2.7	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section describes data on household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in the dwelling units in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting in the Municipality. Electricity through the national grid was the main source of lighting (93.7%) in the Municipality, and the proportion was higher than the region (87.1%). This was followed by kerosene lamp (2.1%) and flashlight/torch (1.7%). The three main sources of lighting in the Municipality was consistent with that of the region.

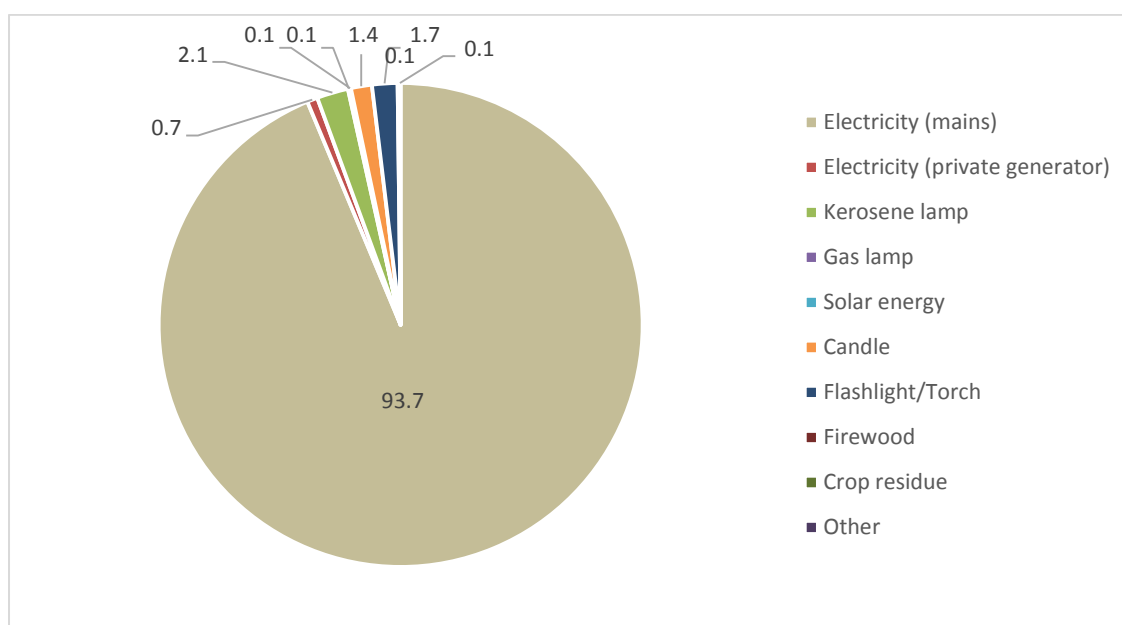
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	100.0	-
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	47,933	93.7	93.7	-
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	361	0.7	0.7	-
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	1,076	2.1	2.1	-
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	42	0.1	0.1	-
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	44	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	41,214	19,251	711	1.4	1.4	-
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	883	1.7	1.7	-
Firewood	13,241	1,036	29	0.1	0.1	-
Crop residue	4,623	443	13	0.0	0.0	-
Other	11,739	2,228	62	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 indicates that the main source of lighting in the Municipality was electricity through the national grid (93.7%). Kerosene lamp (2.1%) was the second main source of lighting in the Municipality.

Figure 8.2: Population distribution of source of power/energy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows household main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by locality in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. The results indicate that gas was the main (45.7%) source of cooking fuel in the Municipality followed by charcoal (37.6%). A significant proportion of households (6.3%) do not cook. The table also shows that only 0.1 percent of households used crop residue as source of cooking fuel.

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9 shows that the most common cooking space used in the Municipality were separate room for exclusive use of household (35.9%), verandah (26.2%) and open space in compound (19.8%). Quite a number of households also used separate rooms shared with other households (4.6%).

Table 8.9: Household main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by locality

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	District			Rural
			Total	Urban Number	Percent	
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	51,154	100.0	-
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	3,241	3,241	6.3	-
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	555	555	1.1	-
Gas	996,518	429,464	23,356	23,356	45.7	-
Electricity	29,794	9,645	3,317	3,317	6.5	-
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	820	820	1.6	-
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	19,250	19,250	37.6	-
Crop residue	45,292	724	34	34	0.1	-
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	117	117	0.2	-
Animal waste	2,332	919	57	57	0.1	-
Other	7,759	2,644	407	407	0.8	-

Table 8.10: Household main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by locality (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District				
			Region	Total	Urban		Rural
					Number	Percent	
Cooking space used by household	Country	Region	Total	Number	Percent	Rural	
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	51,154	100.0	-	
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	3,959	3,959	7.7	-	
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	18,348	18,348	35.9	-	
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	2,334	2,334	4.6	-	
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	530	530	1.0	-	
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	15,465	604	604	1.2	-	
Verandah	74,525	27,948	1,568	1,568	3.1	-	
Open space in compound	1,173,946	302,863	13,387	13,387	26.2	-	
Other	1,115,464	230,843	10,149	10,149	19.8	-	
	21,007	5,543	275	275	0.5	-	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents the sources of drinking water and water for other domestic purposes. The results show that pipe-borne water was the main source of drinking water in the Municipality; especially pipe-borne water inside dwelling (31.9%) followed by pipe-borne water outside dwelling (30.5%) and then sachet water (24.0%). Pipe-borne water outside dwelling was also the main source of drinking water in the region. The use of sachet water for drinking could have some health implications since some of them are not produced under hygienic conditions. Table 8.10 also indicates that pipe-borne water inside dwelling (43.9%) was the main source of water for other domestic purposes followed by pipe-borne water outside dwelling (39.4%).

Table 8.11: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Source of Water	Total		District			
			Region	Number	Percent	Urban
Total	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	16,312	31.9	31.9	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	15,589	30.5	30.5	-
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	4,729	9.2	9.2	-
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	98	0.2	0.2	-
Protected well	321,091	7,167	22	0.0	0.0	-
Rain water	39,438	1,833	22	0.0	0.0	-
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	123	0.2	0.2	-
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	894	1.7	1.7	-
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	12,257	24.0	24.0	-
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	1,008	2.0	2.0	-
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	4	0.0	0.0	-
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	2	0.0	0.0	-
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	7	0.0	0.0	-
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	0	0.0	0.0	-
Other	3,972	1,014	87	0.2	0.2	-

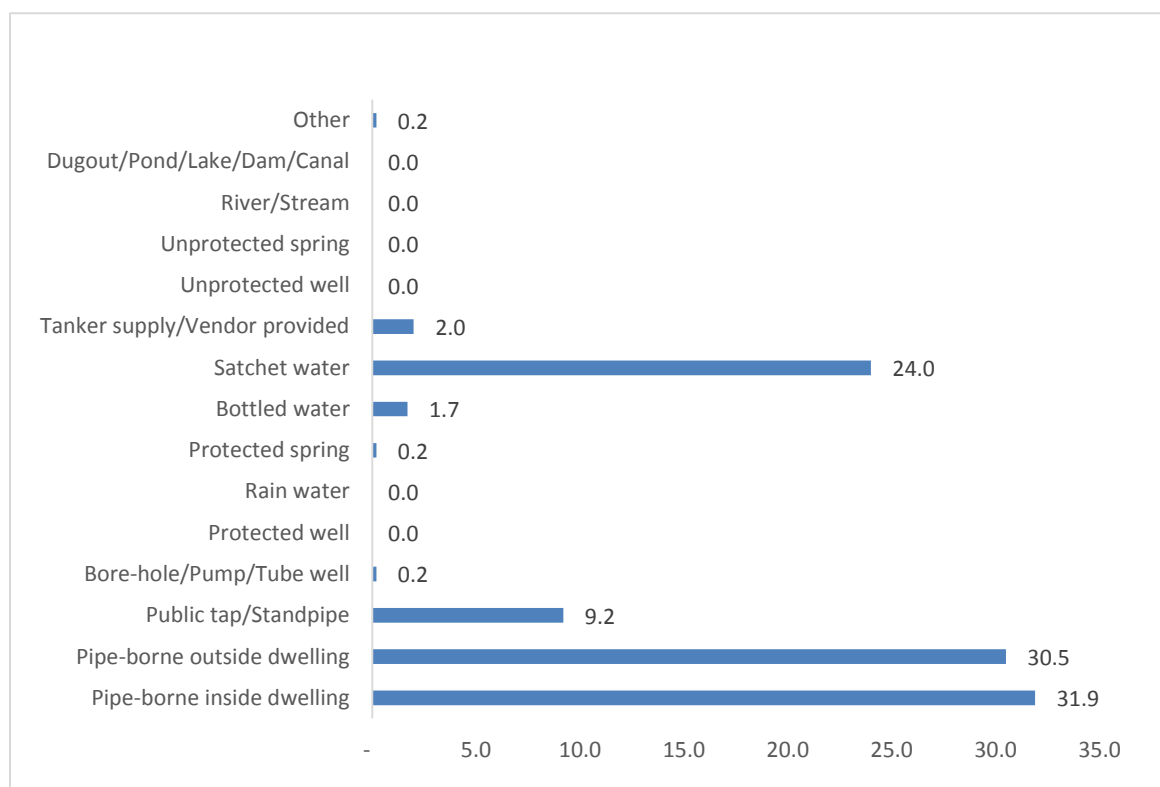
Table 8.12: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes (cont'd)

Source of Water	Total Country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	22,464	43.9	43.9	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	20,140	39.4	39.4	-
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	5,975	11.7	11.7	-
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	346	0.7	0.7	-
Protected well	465,775	24,489	31	0.1	0.1	-
Rain water	39,916	3,538	29	0.1	0.1	-
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	87	0.2	0.2	-
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	1,876	3.7	3.7	-
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	51	0.1	0.1	-
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	32	0.1	0.1	-
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	94	0.2	0.2	-
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	2	0.0	0.0	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Similarly, the results in Figure 8.3 which presents the main sources of drinking water in the Municipality show that the major sources of drinking water were pipe-borne inside dwelling (31.9%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (30.5%) and sachet water (24.0%). Another significant source of drinking water in the Municipality was public tap/standpipe (9.2%).

Figure 8.3: Population distribution of source of drinking water



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and it is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household (GSS, 2012). Bathing facility type in the Municipality is described in Table 8.11. More than one-third of the people in La Dade-Kotopon used shared separate bathroom in same house (35.9percent) while 31.8 percent of households used own bathroom for exclusive use. A significant number of households used shared open cubicle (19.9%), public bathroom (5.6%) and private open cubicles (2.7%) as bathing facility in the municipality.

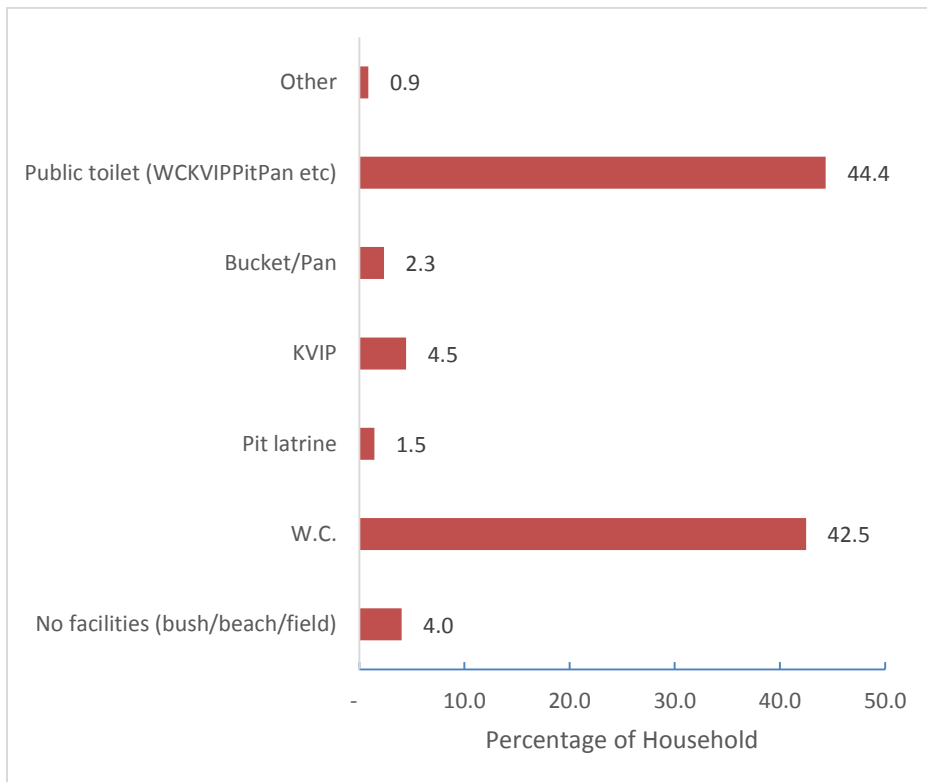
Table 8.13: Bathing facilities used by household

Bathing facility used by household	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Percent	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	51,154	51,154	100.0	-
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	16,244	16,244	31.8	-
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	18,358	18,358	35.9	-
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	1,380	1,380	2.7	-
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	10,187	10,187	19.9	-
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	2,849	2,849	5.6	-
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	1,022	1,022	2.0	-
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	978	978	1.9	-
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,060	35	35	0.1	-
Other	16,276	3,030	101	101	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.4 presents the distribution of toilet facility type in the Municipality. A higher percentage of households (44.4%) used public toilet, about 43 percent used water closet while 4.5 percent used KVIP. Four percent of households in the Municipality had no facility and therefore used the bush or beach as places of convenience. Besides water closet, public toilets, KVIPs and the use of bush or beaches (52.9%) are all unhygienic facilities and they were mostly used by multiple households or the public. The use of unhygienic facilities coupled with poor hygiene practices could lead to the contamination of water and food with human excreta (Tanle and Kendie, 2013).

Figure 8.4: Population distribution of toilet facility types



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents the various methods by which solid and liquid waste was disposed of by households in the Municipality. It shows that 77.0 percent of households collected their solid waste, 15.6 percent disposed theirs through public dump (container) while 0.3 percent dumped indiscriminately. Similarly, collection (48.5%) and public dump (container) (25.7%) were the two main methods of solid waste disposal in the region. The higher proportions of solid waste collection recorded in both the Municipality and the region is a reflection of the activities of private waste collection firms engaged by some MMDA in the country (GSS, 2012).

The Table further shows that majority of households threw their liquid waste into gutters (39.4%), through a drainage system into a gutter (30.0%) and through a sewerage system (11.6%). Some few households also threw their liquid waste onto their compounds (9.6%) and onto the streets (5.4%). Also, throwing liquid waste into gutters (33.9%) was the main method of liquid waste disposal in the region. Throwing liquid waste into gutters is an unacceptable practice because it promotes the breeding of mosquitoes, which cause malaria. Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Ghana (Tanle and Kendie, 2013).

Table 8.14: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of Waste Disposal	Total Country	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Solid				
Total	5,467,054	51,154	100.0	-
Collected	785,889	39,423	77.1	-
Burned by household	584,820	2,103	4.1	-
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	7,976	15.6	-
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	654	1.3	-
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	173	0.3	-
Buried by household	182,615	135	0.3	-
Other	53,805	690	1.3	-
Liquid				
Total	5,467,054	51,154	100.0	-
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,939	11.6	-
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	15,337	30.0	-
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	1,866	3.6	-
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	2,738	5.4	-
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	20,145	39.4	-
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	4,899	9.6	-
Other	38,294	230	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings, conclusions and policy implications of data collected on selected topics on the population of the La-Dade Kotopon Municipality in the 2010 PHC. The 2010 PHC, the fifth in the history of modern census in the country, derived its basic features from the UN Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and experiences from previous censuses.

Following the publication of the results of the 2000 census, the GSS produced an analytical report, which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics, which were produced. This report is the first attempt by the GSS in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government to produce a District Census Analytical report with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reading public on some of the results from the 2010 PHC at the Metropolitan, Municipal and District levels.

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the 2010 census collected data on ICT, disability, immigration, mortality and agriculture. Although censuses are organized every ten years, the results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2 Summary of main Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The La-Dade Kotopon Municipality had a population of 183,528, comprising of 52.7 percent females and 47.3 percent males. The highest proportion of the population was in the 20-24 age group representing 11.0 percent of the total population while the lowest proportion fell within the age group 90-94 representing 0.1 percent. The population generally had a youthful structure. With regards to sex ratio, for every 100 females, there were about 90 males. The total dependency ratio in the Municipality was 50.1, child dependency ratio was 48.5 and old age dependency ratio was 3.6.

In the Municipality both the GFR of 61.0 and CGR of 18.9 per 1000 were lower than the regional GFR of 75.7 and CBR of 22.7 per 1000. Deaths in households in the La Dade-Kotopon was the fifth highest of all mortality cases in the region. The Municipality recorded 807 deaths and had a crude death rate of 4.4 per 1000 population, which was slightly higher than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000 population.

Out of the total population of 183,528 in the Municipality, 40.0 percent (73,423) were migrants. Persons born outside the Greater Accra region were mostly from the Eastern Region (24.2%).

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The Municipality has a total of 179, 251 households. Most households in the Municipality were composed of head, spouse and children; male headship was common (35.0%) as compared to female headship (22.8%). The proportion of nuclear households was 26.7 percent as compared to the proportion of nuclear extended households (14.3percent). Head only, i.e. single person households, constituted only 6.1 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

There was a total of 139,535 persons 12 years and older in the Municipality. Out of that population, 45.5 percent were never married, 38.7 percent were formally married (customary, church or ordinance) while 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent were separated and divorced respectively. With regards to marital status and education, 47.4 percent of those never married had attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) and 7.8 percent had attained Tertiary education. A little above eight percent (8.4percent) of the females 12 years and older who were married had never been to school as compared to 3.1 percent of their male counterparts.

Ninety-five percent of the population in the Municipality was Ghanaians by birth, 2 percent had dual nationality and 2.9 percent were foreigners. The Christian population dominated (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) with approximately 9 out of every 10 persons in the Municipality being Christians. Moslems represented 5 percent, persons with no religion were 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent were traditionalists.

About 94 percent of the population 11 years and older were literate (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French) while six percent were not literate. Six out of every 10 persons (61.1percent) could read and write in English and Ghanaian language.

9.2.3 Economics Characteristics

About 70.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older was economically active and 29.7 percent were economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.0 percent were employed while 9.0 percent were unemployed. There were slightly more employed males (92.1%) than females (90.8%) in the Municipality. About half of the economically not active population were in full time education (50.7%) while the disabled or sick constituted 2.8 percent.

Almost half of the population aged 15 years and above and employed were self-employed. About 96.5 percent of the females were in the private informal sector whilst 91.4 percent of the males were in that same sector. The majority of the employed population (43.8%) was engaged in the service and sales sector; most of them were females (49.9 percent) while males constituted 19 percent. The proportion employed in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 1.5 percent while craft and related trade workers constituted a remarkable proportion of 18.8 percent.

A quarter of the population employed work in the wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (24.7%).The public sector employed more males (1,222) than females (503) and more males were employed in the private formal sector than their female counterparts. About 60.7 percent of the working population was in the private informal sector. More females (73.8%) than males (46.8%) were employed in the private informal sector. The public sector employed 18.6 percent of the working population and the semi-public/parastatal sector employed as low as 0.1 percent of those working in the Municipality.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 26.2 percent used the Internet; more males (59.0%) than females (41.0%) used Internet facilities. Additionally, 79.9 percent of the population owned mobile phones with more females (51.9%) than males (48.1%) having mobile phones.

About 6.8 percent of the households had fixed telephone lines and 24.2 percent owned desktop/ laptop computers. About eight out of ten persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality owned a mobile phone.

9.2.5 Disability

Out of the total population of 183,528 in Municipality, persons with disability stood at 6,284 representing 3.4 percent of the total population. There were more females (53.2%) than males (46.8%) with disability. Emotional disability (35.0%) was the most common disability type in the Municipality. Other types of disability included sight (32.0%), intellectual (20.7%), physical (20.4), speech (10.9%) and hearing (7.4%).

Persons with disability who had never attended school were 13.6 percent of the total persons with disability in the Municipality. This was lower than the population with disability in the region (20.0%) who had never attended school

9.2.6 Agriculture

Agricultural activity is not common in the Municipality due to its urban characteristics. It recorded a low proportion of 3.1 percent with male dominance. Households who were engaged in agriculture were mainly into crop farming and livestock rearing. Chicken, goat, cattle and sheep were the four most common livestock reared in the Municipality.

9.2.7 Housing

There were 19,174 houses in the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality. The total number of households was 51,154 with population per house estimated to be about ten (9.6) and an average household size of about 4 (3.6). Majority of the houses in the Municipality were owned by a household member (37.0%) (18,936), or by other private individuals (28.9%) (14,799).

There were more compound houses (58.1%) (29,718) than any other type in the Municipality. Household headship show a significant dominance of males than females with the exception of compound houses where female headship (62.3%) was more than male headship (55.0%).

Most houses in the Municipality had their outer walls constructed with cement block and concrete (83.6%). Also, the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units was cement or concrete (83.6%). Majority of houses in the Municipality were roofed with slate/ asbestos (63.8%) and metal sheets (28.7%). Most households in the Municipality occupied only one sleeping room with the exception of households with sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10 members who mainly occupied two (2) sleeping rooms.

About 94.0 percent of all households in the Municipality used electricity for lighting. Cooking fuel was mainly gas (45.7%) and charcoal (37.6%) but 6.3 percent of households do not cook. Most households in the Municipality used separate room exclusively for cooking (35.9%), 26.2 percent cook on a verandah while 19.8 percent cook in an open space in compound.

About 31.9 percent of households had pipe-borne water inside dwelling and pipe-borne outside dwelling (30.5percent), which were the main sources of water for drinking. Sachet water (24.0percent) was also a significant source of drinking water in the Municipality.

Majority of the people used shared separate bathrooms in same house (35.9%) while 31.8 percent used their own bathroom exclusively. A significant number of households also used shared open cubicles (19.9%) and public bathrooms (5.6%) in the Municipality.

Public toilet (44.4%) was the most common toilet facility in the Municipality followed by W.C (42.5%) and KVIP (4.5%). About 4.0 percent of the households in the Municipality had no facility and therefore used the bush or beach as places of convenience.

Most households threw their liquid waste into gutters (39.4%), through a drainage system into a gutter (30.0%) and through a sewerage system (11.6%). About 71.0 percent of households in the Municipality arranged for their solid waste to be collected while 15.6 percent disposed of their waste at public dumps (containers).

9.3 Conclusions

The La Dade-Kotopon Municipality had a youthful population even though there is a relatively large proportion of the population aged between 20-29 years. While fertility level was generally low, mortality level was quite high in the Municipality. A significant proportion of the population of the Municipality were internal migrants. Household members or private individuals owned most of the houses in the Municipality. There was some evidence of overcrowding in sleeping rooms as most households had only one sleeping room. The private sector was the main employer in the Municipality. Unhygienic toilet facilities such as public toilets and open defecation exist in the Municipality and their health implications were quite obvious. Although much solid wastes was properly disposed (collected or dumped into a container), liquid waste was disposed into gutters, which had some health implications. Majority of the population in the Municipality were literate. Educational programmes conducted in English or in Ghanaian language would be much understood by a greater proportion of the populace. The use of ICT in the Municipality was generally low.

9.4 Policy Implications

The Municipality had a youthful population and also attracted a significant proportion of migrants. The Municipal Assembly needs to be conscious and consistent in the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, healthcare centres, water and sanitation facilities and recreational grounds for the growing population. There is the need for government to intensify the decentralization process in the country to ensure that the provision of requisite infrastructure and development projects are evenly distributed across the country. This could reduce both intra and inter-regional migration into the La Dade-Kotopon Municipality.

Fertility rates of the Municipality were lower than that of the region but mortality levels were quite high as the Municipality was fifth in the ranking of mortality in the region. The low fertility level may be an impressive indication of intensified family planning programmes. There was still much to be done in this regard to reduce the rate of child births to a considerably lower level in the Municipality to sustain developmental achievements. The Municipal Assembly needs to conduct some studies into the causes of mortality and use the

findings to implement policies and programmes to reduce mortality levels in the Municipality.

Although the literacy level in the Municipality was quite high, more males than females had access to formal education resulting in a small proportion of female employees in public sector employment. There was the need to encourage female education beyond the basic school education to enable them contribute their quota to the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the country as a whole. It has been noted that the level of education that a female attained before or after marriage was key to the socio-economic status of the family and for that matter the community.

Employment policy initiatives and actions were needed to address the unemployment situation in the Municipality. It is observed that very few proportion of the workforce was engaged in agricultural activities. This could be due to the urban nature of the Municipality. However, quiet a significant proportion of the workforce was engaged in craft work. Programmes could be put in place to encourage the youth to engage in these activities to help reduce the growing unemployment among the youth in the Municipality. In addition, opportunities for skills training and/or practical apprenticeship programmes should be developed by the Municipal Assembly to provide job opportunities for the youth.

Given the low level of ICT in the Municipality, there is the need for Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and other interventions to expand computer ownership and the use of Internet in the Municipality. It is recommended that the Assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services in schools and selected public places. This would not only increase knowledge and application of ICT among the youth in particular but also it will link the population of the Municipality to the rest of the region, nation and the world at large.

Although the proportion of the population with all forms of disabilities was low (3.4percent) in the Municipality, there is the need to address their plight and incorporate them into the development agenda of the Municipality. The causes of the emotional, sight, physical and other disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children at the right ages. The Assembly should intensify its educational campaigns on immunization and sanitation to reduce some preventable forms of disabilities in the Municipality.

An analysis of toilet and bathing facilities can be used to assess sanitary conditions and poverty levels. The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that attention should be paid to the provision of modern housing with bathing and toilet facilities. The Assembly should educate the people on the consequences of disposing liquid waste into the gutters but in the long-run it should provide an alternative means for disposing liquid waste.

The use of gas as the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality is quiet impressive but the use of charcoal as the second major source of cooking fuel has negative implications on the natural environment. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Airport	5,696	2,854	2,842	1,428	383
2	Burma Camp	23,841	11,272	12,569	6,241	2,218
3	Cantonments	15,687	7,536	8,151	4,407	1,935
4	East Cantoments	5,369	2,591	2,778	1,309	505
5	La	98,683	46,353	52,330	28,307	9,423
6	North Labone	17,675	8,527	9,148	4,813	2,550
7	South La	16,577	7,605	8,972	4,649	2,160

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: 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	Airport	5,696	626	499	550	597	669	723	571	398	361	288	209	101	37	15	16	36
2	Burma Camp	23,841	2,792	2,330	2,576	2,411	2,512	2,740	2,084	1,637	1,682	1,278	749	380	211	134	104	221
3	Cantonments	15,687	1,639	1,378	1,416	1,386	1,815	1,741	1,440	1,181	989	745	661	439	315	169	172	201
4	East Cantoments	5,369	505	476	508	572	599	570	432	410	381	316	252	168	70	28	15	67
5	La	98,683	10,891	9,793	9,146	8,959	10,811	10,453	8,482	7,057	5,749	4,608	3,832	2,681	2,011	1,267	1,160	1,783
6	North Labone	17,675	1,676	1,519	1,604	1,667	1,968	1,983	1,515	1,162	1,169	964	802	607	341	202	165	331
7	South La	16,577	1,506	1,275	1,437	1,502	1,850	1,856	1,392	1,066	1,017	867	791	563	450	278	266	461

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

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