2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LEDZOKUKU-KROWOR MUNICIPALITY

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Ledzokuku Krowor 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DFID: Department for International Development

DPs: Development Partners

EU: European Union

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

JHS: Junior High School

Km^2:   Kilometers Square

LEKMA: Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly

L.I: Local Government Instrument

NDPC: National Development Planning Commission

OPD: Out Patient Department.

PHC: Population Housing Census

PPP: Public Private Partnership

SHS: Senior High School

UNFPA: United Nation Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ledzokuku Krowor Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 227,932 representing 5.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.9 percent and females represent 52.1 percent. The municipality has a sex ratio of 91.9. The population of the municipality is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 53.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (92.3) than that of females (89.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 2.4. The General Fertility Rate is 72.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the eighth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 3.59 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.4 percent of all deaths while other causes of death constitute 89.6 percent of deaths in the municipality. There are 83,009 migrants in LEKMA, out of which 26,621 were born elsewhere in the region, whiles the rest (56,388) were born in other regions. Migrants born in Volta region have the largest proportion (34.0%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 221,757 with a total number of 60,859 households. The average household size in the municipality is 3.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 37.8 percent. Spouses form about 11.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.8 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.4 percent have never married,6.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.8 percent are widowed, 2.9 percent are divorced and 2.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, 43.3 percent of females are married compared to 23.1 percent of males. At age 65, widowed females account for as high as 52.5 percent while widowed males account for only 11.8 percent. Among the married, 8.1 percent have no education while only 3.2 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (79.7%) are employed, 4.3

percent are unemployed and 16.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (55.0%) are economically not active with 7.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 95.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 2.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 92.2 percent are literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (96.0 %) than that of females (88.9%). A fifty-eight percent of the people (58.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. The school attendance profile of the population 3 years and older for LEKMA shows that of the 76,184 persons aged 3 years and older, 50 percent of males and 49.9 percent of females are currently attending school. In addition, 76.6 percent of males had ever attended school in the past with 80.5 percent of the female having attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 71.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.1 percent are employed while 8.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.8%), 20.3 percent perform household duties and 2.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population 15 years and older, 34.7 percent are engaged as service and sales workers, craft and related trades workers (21.7%), elementary occupations (9.6%) and professionals (8.7%).

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 49.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 36.8 percent are employees and self-employed with employees accounting for 6 percent. More men are likely to be employees whiles majority of the females found themselves as self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 69.7 percent of the population followed by the private formal (19.2%) with the public sector accounted for 9.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 74.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 78.7 percent as compared to 71 percent of females. About 19 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. About 60,859 households representing 17.9 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.2%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 50.8 percent followed by physical disability (37.2%). About 10.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 19.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

LEKMA is predominantly a non-agricultural area since only 3.3 percent of households engage in agricultural production. Most households in the municipality (66.5%) are involved in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (36%). Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of LEKMA is 21,366 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 2.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (68.5%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 13.9 percent are separate houses and 5.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Most houses (40.8%) in the municipality are owned by other private individual followed by household member ownership (38.9%) and 14.7 percent own by relative not a household member with only 1.9 percent dwelling units owned by public or government. About one percent (1.0%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The two main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality are cement blocks/Concrete (91.1%) and wood (4.8%). Cement/Concrete (83.4%) and mud/earth (5.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Slate/Asbestos is the main roofing material (79.7%) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main source of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality is electricity (mains) (92.9%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality are Gas (47.6%) and Charcoal (43.5%). The three main sources of water in the municipality are Pipe-borne outside dwelling (32%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (25.9%) and sachet water (23.6%).

The most important toilet facility used in the municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 38 percent followed by W.C (25.7%). About 7.8 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. A third of households (31.8%) in the municipality

share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) accounting for 49.8 percent followed by Collected (27.4%). For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste into the gutter (33.6%) and thrown onto the compound (43.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly is one of the newly created districts established on 1st November, 2007 and inaugurated on 29th February 2008 under the Legislative Instrument (LI 1865). Under the Local Government arrangements when Accra city council was created in 1953, six area councils were established namely Ablekuma, Ashiedu Keteke, Ayawaso, Okaikoi, Osu Klotey and Kpeshie (which comprised Teshie, Nungua and La). This system operated until 18th March, 1989 when Accra was elevated to metropolitan status and the area councils became metro district councils under the new Local Government System (PNDCL 207) Act 462.

In 2003, part of the first schedule of the Accra Metropolitan Legislative Instrument of 1995 LI 161 was amended and replaced with LI 1722 of 2003 which led to the creation of 7 more sub metros out of the existing 6 making a total of 13 sub metros. This intervention was informed by the need to break the metropolis into smaller sectors to facilitate good governance.

In order to promote efficiency in the administrative machinery and also meet the ever pressing demands for amenities and essential services, the Teshie and Nungua Sub Metros were however merged and updated to a Municipal Status. Thus in 2007, the Local Government Legislative Instrument of 1989 (LI 1500) was revoked with the publication of LI 1865 (2007) which established the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly with the following electoral areas; Akro Made Kpo, NiiAshiteyAkomfra, TsuiBleoo, Sangorjor, NiiLaweh, NiiOdai ,Amlalo, Klowe Koo and Blekese.

1.2   Physical Features

Boundary and Administrative Area

The total land area of LEKMA is estimated at 47.57510 square kilometers. The Southern boundary of the Municipality is the Gulf of Guinea from the Kpeshie Lagoon to the Mukwe Lagoon near Regional Maritime Academy. The boundary continues along the Maritime Road to join the Accra – Tema road to Nungua Police Barrier. It turns right to the Ashiaman road and continues to hit the Spintex Road and moves all the way to Coastal Estate junction and moves along to mile post 91/2 to the Kwame Nkrumah Motorway. From there it continues left along the motorway and branches south at the end of the Motorway, moves along the Tetteh Quarshie Circle and moves south along the boundaries of the Ashitey Akomfra Electoral area and towards the estuary of the Kpeshie lagoon.

Figure 1.1: Map of LEKMA
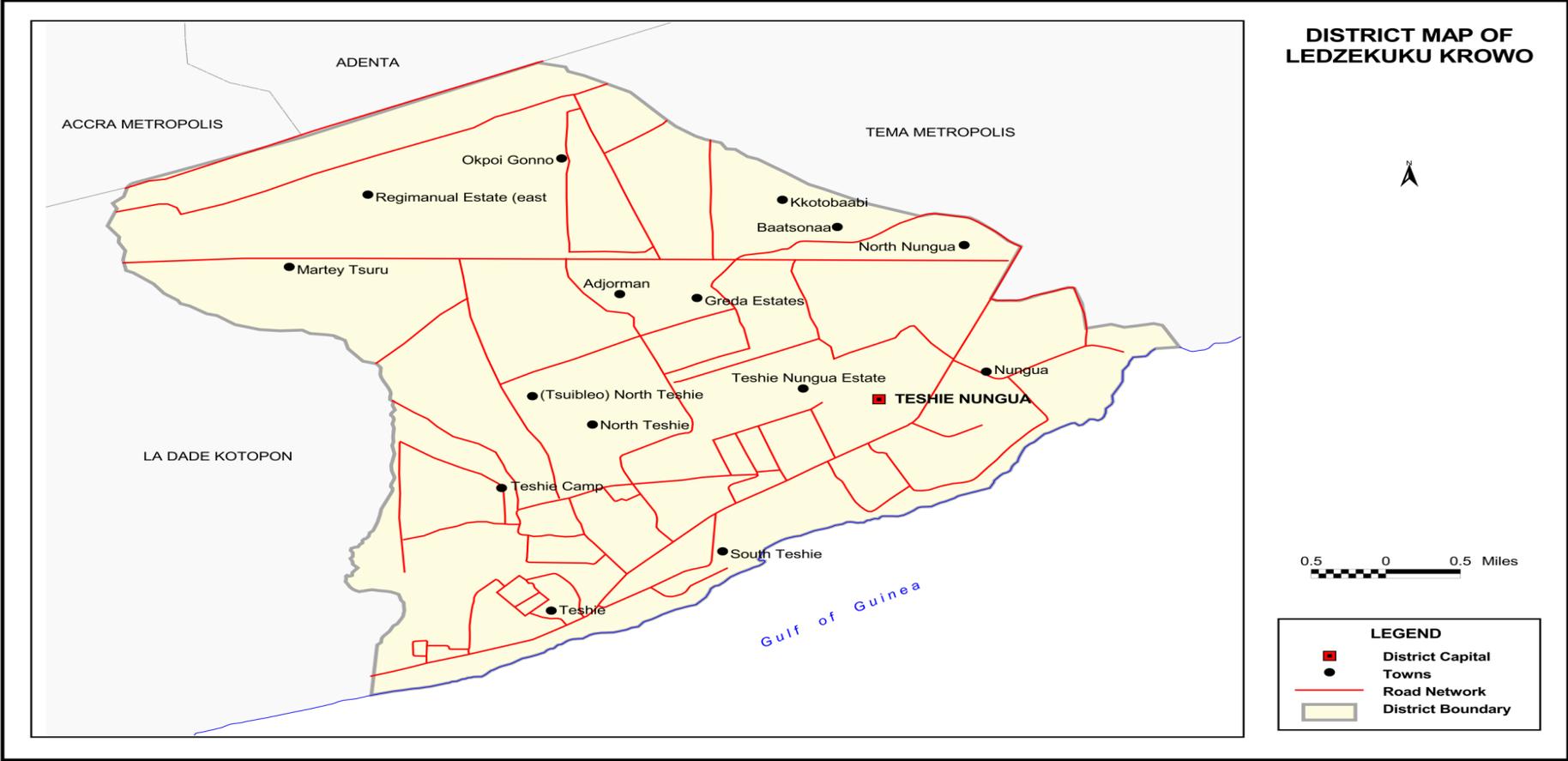
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Geology: The geology of the LEKMA is broadly made up of Precambrian Dahomeyan Schists, Granodiorites, Granites Gneiss and Amphibolites to late Precambrian Togo Series comprising mainly Quartzite, Phillites, Phylitones and Quartz Breccias. Apart from these formations PalaeozoicAccraian Sediments - Sandstone, Shales and Interbedded Sandstone-Shale with Gypsum Lenses are also found in the area. Soils found in the area are also categorised into four main groups namely: drift materials resulting from deposits by windblown erosion; alluvial and marine motted clays of comparatively recent origin derived from underlying shales; residual clays and gravels derived from weathered quartzites, gneiss and schist rocks, and lateritic sandy clay soils derived from weathered Accraian sandstone bedrock formations.

Climate: LEKMA lies in the Coastal Grassland zone which experiences a double maxima rainy season pattern. The average annual rainfall is about 730mm, which falls primarily during the two rainy seasons. The first season begins in May and ends in mid-July while the second season begins in mid-August and ends in October. Rainfall is usually characterised by quick and short intensive storms and causes flooding in areas of poor drainage. This calls for expansion of drainage in such areas to accommodate rainfall. The predominant wind direction in the LEKMA area is from the WSW to NNE sectors with speeds normally ranging between 8 to 16 km/hr. High wind gusts are characterised by thunderstorm activity, which pass in squall along the coastal portions. The maximum wind speed record in the district is 107.4 km/hr (58 knots) and such winds associated with thunderstorm activity often cause damage to property by removing roofing material. This should be considered in approving designs for buildings, billboards, masts and other physical structures to ensure safety and stability.

The annual temperature figures are also relatively stable with very little variation in annual temperature figures. August, the coolest month, usually comes with a mean temperature of 24.7°c while the hottest period is found in March with a mean of 28°c. With an annual average of 26.8°c in temperature and the proximity of the area to the equator, the daylight hours are practically uniform during the year. Relative humidity in the area is generally high varying from 65% in the mid-afternoon to 95% at night. The differentials in temperatures identified should inform architectural designs of buildings to ensure convenience in building designs.

Terrestrial Vegetation: The vegetation of the municipality was believed to have been covered by dense forest but currently only a few remnant trees have survived due to a multiplicity of factors relating to rapid urbanisation and limited enforcement of laws protecting the terrestrial vegetation. The three key vegetation zones are made up of shrub lands, grassland and coastal lands. The grasses comprise a combination of species found in the undergrowth of forests which are usually short, and rarely grow beyond one metre. There is however a small green belt near the Teshie Coastal area which is seriously under threat of encroachment and this calls for very proactive measures to protect such areas not only to conserve coastal ecosystems but also to enhance the tourism potentials in such areas.

Drainage: The drainage catchment area of the municipality is found within the Songo-Mokwe area which covers about 50km2, draining the area of Teshie to the ridgeline with the Sakumo II catchment. Two main streams drain the area flowing into the Mokwe and Songo Lagoons. Much of this catchment is undergoing illegal residential development leading to extensive flooding during the rainy season.

Air Quality: Compared to the air quality of cities in some developed countries, the LEKMA area generally has relatively good air quality. Minor incidents of localised pollution in the Teshie Compost Plant area as well as automobile fumes arise periodically and are a matter of concern to city authorities and residents alike. During the months of December to February, the effect of the Harmattan (fine windblown dust from the Sahara region) causes loss of visibility and some health problems but these are seldom prolonged.

1.3   Political Administration

Functions of the Assembly

The Assembly through the Local Government Act 1993 462 (section 10 sub sections 1,2,3,4 and 5), carries out the legislative, deliberative and executive functions of Government. These functions are summarized as follows:

- ❖ Provision of a sound sanitary and healthy environment;

- ❖ Provision of educational infrastructure for first and second cycle schools;

- ❖ Provision of markets and lorry parks within the Metropolis;

- ❖ The planning and development control of all infrastructure within Accra;

- ❖ Activities bordering on the maintenance of peace and security within the Metropolis;

- ❖ Provision of public safety and comfort;

These general functions are also reflected in the detailed 86 functions outlined in the second schedule of L.I. 1865, 2007 which established the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly.

There are currently 38 Assembly members including the Municipal Chief Executive and two members of parliament for Ledzokuku and Krowor constituencies. The other 35 Assembly members are made up of 11 appointed and 24 elected members. Out of the 11 appointed members, the presiding member and 6 others are women while only two out of the elected 24 members are women. In all 7 out of the 38 Assembly members are women indicating only 18 percent participation level of women in Local governance at the Assembly level. This low level of women participation in governance indicates that more programmes needs to be put in place to encourage more women to participate in local level election.

The elected Assembly members are from 24 electoral areas namely Tsuibleoo central, Tsui bleoo North, Teshie-Nungua North, Sutsuruno, Teshie-Nungua Estates South, Nii Laweh Blekese East, AddoGonno, Baatsonaa, Mukwedjor, Blekese West, Nii Odai Ablade, Nkpor, Kliowe Koo Naa, Sookpoti, OkpoiGonno, Aborlebu, Akror West, Okesekor, Tsuibleoo South, Antsewere Gonno, Akro East, Agblezaa and Nii Ashitey Akomfra.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The Origin of the Indigenous People

The indigenous people of the Municipality are a section of the Ga-speaking people of Ghana who essentially occupy the stretch from Nyanyano in the west of the Accra Metropolis to Kpone in the East of Tema along the coast of Ghana. On the south of this area is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north by Akwapin Stool Lands. Through oral tradition we are informed that the Ga-speaking people made up of the people of Ga Mashie, Osu, La, Teshie,

Nungua and Tema migrated originally from Israel and passed through many lands including Nigeria and Togo before finally settling in Ghana. They also came in various groups and arrived on the shores of this land at different times

The Teshie People

The first settlers of Teshie migrated from Kpeshie in Togo led by Numo Trebi and his family. They established themselves at Teshie and long after that, other settlers came to join them. However the Numo Trebi family was later joined by Numo Nmati family from La, Numo Martey family from Prampram, some strangers from Fanti Land (mainly fishermen) and later by other strangers from Ga Mashie in central Accra.

Sometime after the various settlers had organised themselves into one town, they chose as their first Mantse (or King) Nii Kamoa. At present Teshie town consists of seven quarters, namely Leshie (which provides the Mantse for the town), Krobo which enstools the Mankralo of Teshie, KleMusum headed by the Ayiku Osabu Wulomo, Agbawe whose head is the Shikitele, Gbugbla whose head is the Atofotse, Bajoku whose head is the Shippi and Akoble whose head is the Asafoatse.

The Nungua People

History has it that the people of Nungua came from Tetetu from Benin with the first party of Gas (which included some groups in Ga Mashie at Accra Central). Tradition has it that generation ago, their high priest, BorketeyLawer, suffered grievous mutilation at the hands of an enemy through the failure of his own people to stand by him. In a dramatic denunciation, he told them that they were good- for- nothing and always would be, and their town should never get any bigger. Having cursed them he strode disgustedly into the sea, the waters parted to receive him and he was never seen again. The area, many generations after, now seems to have overcome its curse since it is one of the vibrant and prosperous sections of the Ga State boasting of appreciable socioeconomic development.

Rites of Passage

The people of both Teshie and Nungua perform the same rites of passage such as naming ceremony, Homowo festival, marriage rites, death rites.

1.5 Economy

In view of the strategic location of the Municipality in the Greater Accra Region and more still its specific location between the national capital, Accra and Tema, the second largest city in the Greater Accra Region; LEKMA is well placed to attract large investment concerns for its economic development due to the prevailing economic climate in the region. The Municipality is therefore gradually assuming the role of an emerging commercial centre. Among other factors, this is due to the internal economic opportunities that the Municipality provides as well as rising cost and scarcity of economic land within the large cities thereby shifting concentration to neighbouring areas like LEKMA. Consequently the Municipality is now gradually taking its place as an important economic zone for commerce, manufacturing and finance, third after Accra and Tema. Other sectors such as tourism are yet to be developed to their full potential.

In other to facilitate the economic growth of the Municipality, management of the Assembly appreciates that the process of planning for the general development of the economy must of

necessity involve broad guidelines and incentives to drive the private sector to both municipal and nationally desired aspirations. This entails close and transparent partnerships between the public sector and formal and informal private sectors so that problems can be identified and addressed pragmatically to ensure that the path of the entrepreneurs are facilitated and smoothened. Issues to be considered in this regard include quick permitting procedures and infrastructural provision to enhance businesses.

1.6 Census methodology and definition of concepts

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.

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource

Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a)   Educational Institutions

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

(c)   Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)   Hotels

(e)   Prisons

(f)   Service Barracks

(g)   Soldiers on field exercise

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

　　i.　 All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
　　ii.　 Hunting and fishing camps.
　　iii.　 Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

    c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

Chapter one presents brief background information on Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipality as prelude to the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the municipality using data from the 2010 Population and Housing census. Chapter two focuses on demographic characteristics while chapter three deals with the social characteristics of the municipality. Economic characteristics and information communication technology are treated in chapters four and five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in chapter six, agricultural activities in chapter seven, and housing conditions in chapter eight. The last chapter, chapter nine is devoted to summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demographic change is high on Ghana's policy agenda and indeed Ghana in general and LEKMA has to brace itself for profound changes in its population structure. Recent population trends in Ghana have continued to engage the attention of policy makers as a result of the boom in the Young population. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipality has its fair share of the national population with a total population of   227,932 representing 0.92% of the total national population of 24,658,823 and 5.7% of the Greater Accra's total population of 4,010,054 respectively.

The main drivers of demographic change are fertility, mortality and migration. In addition, the passage of age cohorts of different sizes through the life cycle can have significant impact.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

 It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it is desirable for statistics to be provided on the size, growth, as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. The population size, composition and age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity and religion of LEKMA are discussed in this chapter.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The age structure and the sex composition of the population in the district is similar to the national structure. It shows a youthful population that is characteristic of a developing country such as Ghana. As shown in Figure.1, the age-sex structure is broad based, comprising a concentration of children at younger ages. The percentage for older ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly. At older ages there are more females than males. However, age range 15-19 years the male population is higher than female and this might be due to maternal mortality.

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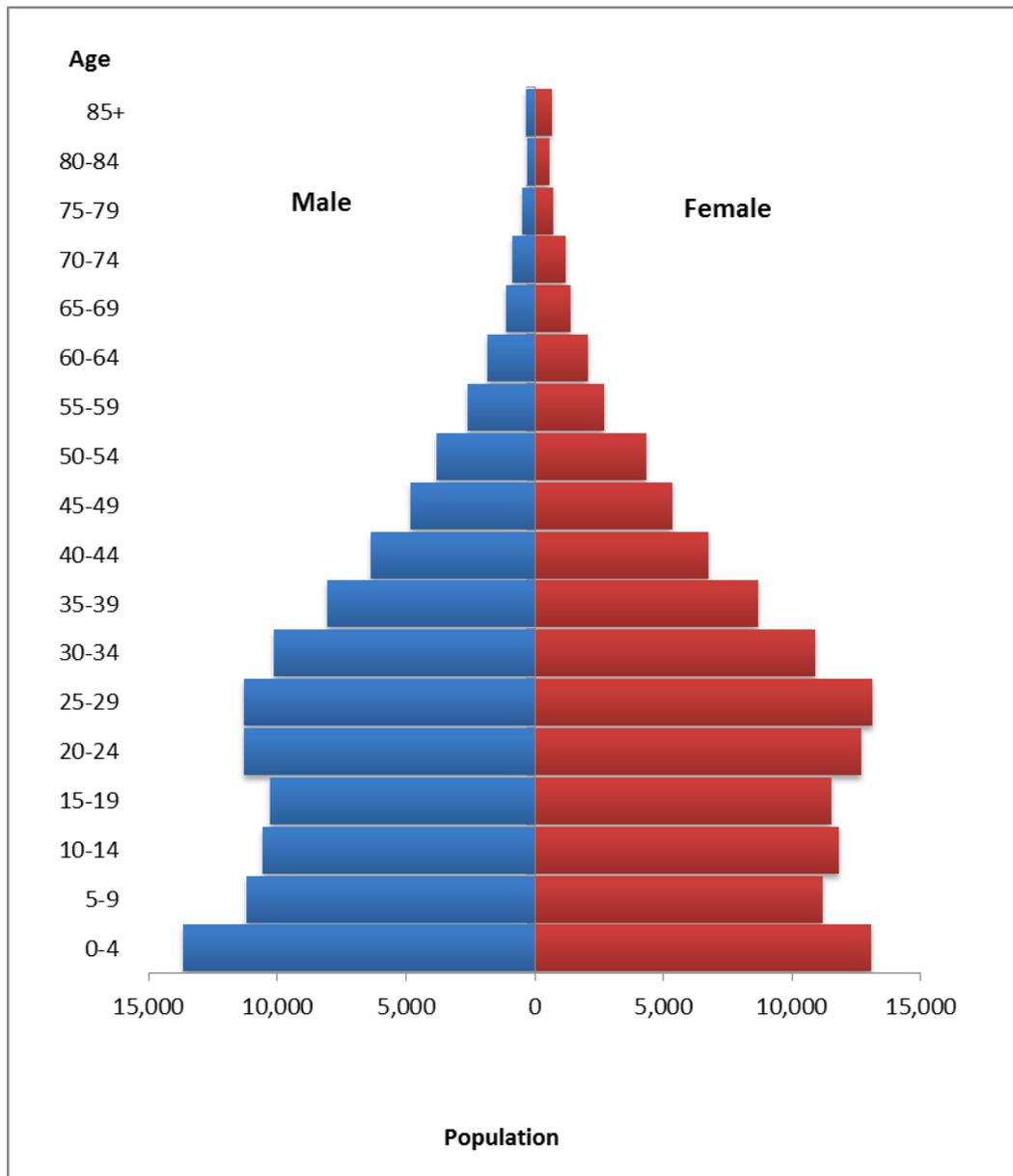
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population of the district is presented in Table 2.1. It shows the total population of the municipality is 227,932. The population is composed of 47.9 percent males and 52.1 percent females, meaning there are more females than males. This is also confirmed by the sex ratios. At the district level, for every 100 females, there are 91.9 males. Sex ratios are high only for age groups 0-4 (104.5) and 5-9 (100.1).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	227,932	100.0	109,185	100.0	118,747	100.0	91.9
0 - 4	26,706	11.7	13,645	12.5	13,061	11	104.5
5 - 9	22,393	9.8	11,201	10.3	11,192	9.4	100.1
10 - 14	22,411	9.8	10,595	9.7	11,816	10	89.7
15 - 19	21,850	9.6	10,299	9.4	11,551	9.7	89.2
20 - 24	23,976	10.5	11,288	10.3	12,688	10.7	89
25 - 29	24,418	10.7	11,304	10.4	13,114	11	86.2
30 - 34	21,045	9.2	10,141	9.3	10,904	9.2	93
35 - 39	16,759	7.4	8,066	7.4	8,693	7.3	92.8
40 - 44	13,148	5.8	6,387	5.8	6,761	5.7	94.5
45 - 49	10,181	4.5	4,854	4.4	5,327	4.5	91.1
50 - 54	8,184	3.6	3,837	3.5	4,347	3.7	88.3
55 - 59	5,314	2.3	2,612	2.4	2,702	2.3	96.7
60 - 64	3,903	1.7	1,846	1.7	2,057	1.7	89.7
65 - 69	2,481	1.1	1,095	1	1,386	1.2	79
70 - 74	2,054	0.9	851	0.8	1,203	1	70.7
75 - 79	1,214	0.5	502	0.5	712	0.6	70.5
80 - 84	888	0.4	310	0.3	578	0.5	53.6
85 +	1,007	0.4	352	0.3	655	0.6	53.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Age dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population (population below 15 years and those 65 years and older) to the population 15-64 years (working age group). This ratio is used to measure the economic burden of those in the working age group. The total dependency ratio of LEKMA is 53.2. This means that every 100 persons in the productive age is responsible for 53.2 persons of dependent persons.

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

Age group/ratio	Total
All Ages	227,932
0-14	71,510
15-64	148,778
65+	7,644
Total dependency ratio	**53.2**
Child dependency ratio	**48.1**
Old age dependency ratio	**5.1**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The levels and changes of the three components of population- fertility, mortality and migration are important for socio-economic planning and policy adoption. In developing countries such as Ghana, where population registers are non-existent, censuses provide the more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. Censuses, however, may not capture all aspects of the components of population as surveys do. The aspects of fertility, mortality and migration covered by the Ghana 2010 PHC that are relevant for socio-economic planning and policy adoption in the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipality are examined in this chapter.

2.5.1 Fertility

A number of fertility measures were derived from the census data on fertility. Children ever born and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) are presented in this section. These are relevant fertility measures that are often used in population and development planning.

Table 2.4 indicates that the reported total fertility rate which represents the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her reproductive lifetime (15-49 years) if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year in LEKMA is 2.4.

General fertility (the number of live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years) and Crude birth rate (the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year) for LEKMA is 72.3 and 22.5, respectively. This means that, in LEKMA about 72 children are born to 1,000 women aged 15-49 years, while about 23 children are born to a 1000 population.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by District

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,395,208	93,052	2.6	75.7	23.2
Weija (Ga South) Municipal	485,643	161,263	15,460	3.7	108.8	31.8
Ga West Municipal	262,742	90,185	7,138	3	89.4	27.2
Ga East Municipal	259,668	91,031	6,375	2.7	78.6	24.6
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	659,831	37,006	2.2	63.4	20
Adenta Municipal	78,215	26,376	2,060	2.7	87.8	26.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	**227,932**	**80,404**	**5,120**	**2.4**	**72.3**	**22.5**
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	66,657	4,534	2.6	77.5	23.7
Tema Metropolis	402,637	142,008	9,045	2.4	71.9	22.5
Dangbe West	122,836	38,604	2,822	2.9	86.3	23
Dangbe East	130,795	38,849	3,492	3.7	108.7	26.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and Children surviving are presented in Table 2.5. Fertility is very high for the women aged 35-39 years. It is observed that, out of the total number (153,643) of

children ever born in the Municipality to female population 12 years and older, 90.0 percent (138,346) are surviving which means that 10.0 percent of the children have died showing very high level of mortality in the Municipality. However, survival rate for females is slightly higher for female than males.

Table 2.5: 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	89,697	153,643	77,180	76,463	138,346	68,491	69,855
12-14	7,019	35	11	24	33	10	23
15-19	11,551	670	350	320	589	300	289
20-24	12,688	4,909	2,440	2,469	4,428	2,149	2,279
25-29	13,114	12,826	6,604	6,222	11,755	5,964	5,791
30-34	10,904	19,329	9,776	9,553	17,897	8,926	8,971
35-39	8,693	21,146	10,638	10,508	19,718	9,799	9,919
40-44	6,761	19,539	9,843	9,696	18,156	9,040	9,116
45-49	5,327	17,073	8,458	8,615	15,640	7,660	7,980
50-54	4,347	15,568	7,788	7,780	14,017	6,937	7,080
55-59	2,702	10,690	5,389	5,301	9,548	4,783	4,765
60+	6,591	31,858	15,883	15,975	26,565	12,923	13,642

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Mortality

Mortality is another component of population dynamics. The 2010 PHC measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on "deaths in the household in the last 12 months". Table 2.6 shows that 818 deaths representing 0.4 percent of the total population of the Municipality was recorded in the 12 months before the 2010 PHC. The crude death rate of LEKMA is 3.59 per 1000 population. Accra Metropolis recorded the highest number of deaths representing 0.44 percent of its total population and Adenta recording the lowest number of deaths with 0.34 percent of its total population. The table shows that Dangbe East has the highest crude death rate of 8.60 per 1000 population while Ga West recorded the lowest crude death rate of 3.34 per 1000 population.

Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	4,010,054	17,363	4.33
Weija (Ga South)	485,643	1,949	4.01
Ga West	262,742	877	3.34
Ga East	259,668	899	3.46
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	8,083	4.37
Adenta	78,215	265	3.39
Ledzokuku/Krowor	**227,932**	**818**	**3.59**
Ashaiman	190,972	738	3.86
Tema Metropolis	402,637	1,741	4.32
Dangbe West	122,836	868	7.07
Dangbe East	130,795	1,125	8.60

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the causes of death by district in the region. The percent of death due other cause other than accident/violence/homicide/suicide for LEKMA is 89.6 percent. LEKMA has the second lowest deaths caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide (10.4%) of the total deaths.

Table 2.7: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	Death due to All other causes
Total	17,363	12.5	87.5
Weija (Ga South)	1,949	11.3	88.7
Ga West	877	13.6	86.4
Ga East	899	12.2	87.8
Accra Metropolis	8,083	12.1	87.9
Adenta	265	13.2	86.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor	**818**	**10.4**	**89.6**
Ashaiman	738	16.7	83.3
Tema Metropolis	1,741	13.4	86.6
Dangbe West	868	17.3	82.7
Dangbe East	1,125	10	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-sex specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age group in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same ages. The reported age specific death rate by sex is presented in Figure 2.2. Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces till age 10-14 years and start to increase for older ages. From under 5 and age 5-9, mortality rate among the male is higher than for the female and this may be attributed to the fact that at this age males are more vulnerable to diseases than their female counterparts. The age groups 25 – 29 and 40-44

are the age groups where the mortality rate among the female is higher than the male and this may be the result of maternal mortality. Overall, there is little difference in age-specific death rates within the 15-54 age group but there are significant differences after age 55 years between males and females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
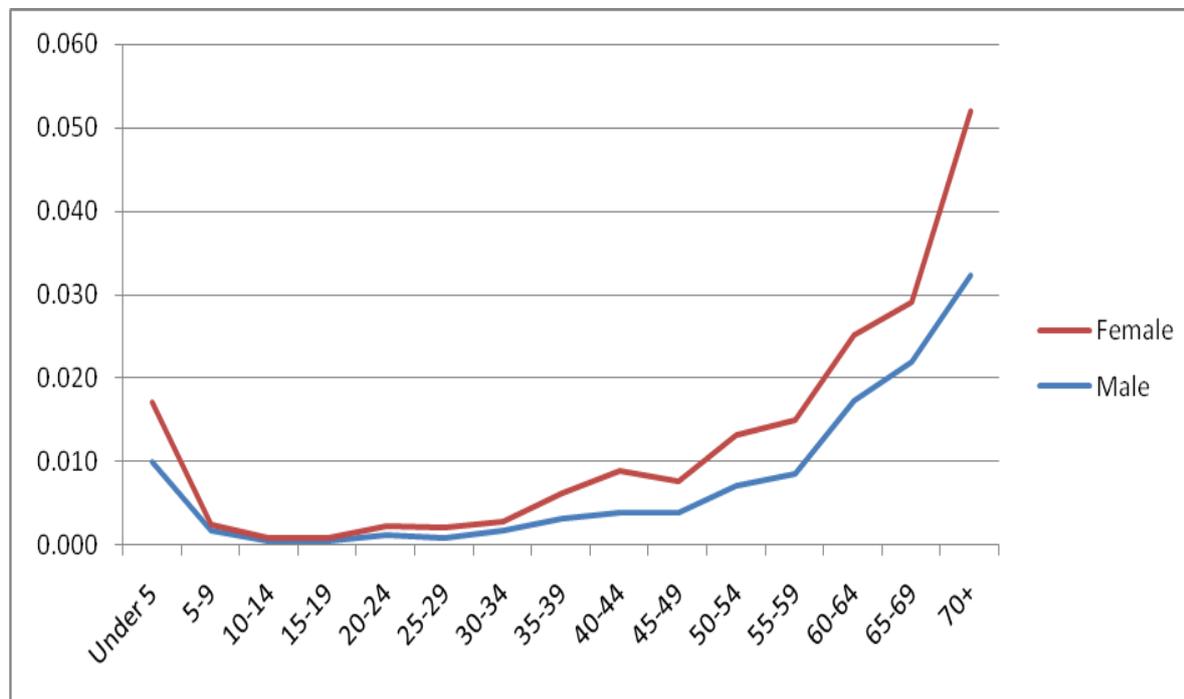
2.5.3 Migration

Migration is one of the components of population and its dynamics. Its measurement can be done in a number of ways. In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence.

Data in Table 2.9 indicate that there are 83,009 migrants in LEKMA; out of which 26,621 were born elsewhere in the region, while the rest (56,388) were born in other regions. Migrants born in Volta region have the largest proportion (34.0%) followed by those born in Eastern region (23.6%). Significant proportions of migrants are from Central (13.5%) and Ashanti regions (9.6%). The rest constituting 19.3 percent are from the other regions in Ghana.

About 19 percent of the migrants have stayed in LEKMA for less than one year. The highest proportions of migrants who have stayed in LEKMA for less than one year are those from outside Ghana. However, a large proportion of migrants, about 40.0 percent have stayed in LEKMA for one to four years. Significant proportions, about 20 percent and 12 percent have stayed for 5-6 and 10-19 years respectively. Only a relatively small proportion, about 7.0 percent has stayed in LEKMA for 20 and more years.

Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	83,009	18.6	41.5	20.4	12.5	6.9
Born elsewhere in the region	26,621	18.3	44.1	21.1	11	5.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	3,086	19.1	40.2	19.9	12.2	8.7
Central	7,639	19	41.7	18.9	12.3	8.1
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	19,205	17.1	40	20.8	15	7.1
Eastern	13,323	17.6	39.5	20.8	13.2	8.9
Ashanti	5,463	21.4	41	18.9	11.8	6.9
BrongAhafo	1,652	21.4	41.3	20.9	10.2	6.2
Northern	2,660	20.4	40.8	20.2	12.5	6.1
Upper East	1,141	22	37.9	18.9	14	7.2
Upper West	321	17.1	39.3	17.8	13.7	12.1
Outside Ghana	1,898	28.3	40.7	17.4	9	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be better understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics: living arrangements of the members, migration of household members, household relations, among others. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Weeks 2012, Shyrock et al. 1976).

The household is recognized as the logical population unit for analyzing home ownership and other aspects of housing. The family is acknowledged as the basic economic and social unit of any population. Household formation is distinguished in Ghana based on the nuclear and extended family system. The former consists of the father, mother and children whether adopted or biological while the extended family is structured around the parents, siblings and other relatives usually in addition to the nuclear family.

3.2   Size, Household composition and Headship

The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. The head of the household provides (or is assumed to do so) for the daily expenses of the household and ensures that the needs and welfare of members are provided. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. Thus household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within a context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2.1   Household size

The table below shows that the average household size for the district is 3.6 as compared to the region which is 3.8. This shows that, there is no much difference between the average household size of the district as compared to the region. The table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district 2.8. This means that, about 3 households live in a house which is lower than the regional average of 2.2.

Table 3.1: Household size

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	221,757
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.8
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As indicated in Table 3.2, household heads constitute about 27 percent of the household population of LEKMA, with 36.7 percent males and 19 percent females reported as household heads. The other household members are children (37.8%), spouses (11.9%), grandchildren (5.6%), and brothers/sisters (4.6%). Small proportions of household members are parents/parents in-law and step children (0.7% each), and sons/daughters in-law and adopted/foster children (0.4% each). The table further shows that 2.3 percent of household members are non-relatives.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	221,757	100.0	105,791	100.0	115,966	100.0
Head	60,859	27.4	38,811	36.7	22,048	19.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	26,361	11.9	2,627	2.5	23,734	20.5
Child (son/daughter)	83,717	37.8	40,827	38.6	42,890	37.0
Parent/Parent in-law	1,640	0.7	270	0.3	1,370	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	777	0.4	255	0.2	522	0.5
Grandchild	12,426	5.6	5,997	5.7	6,429	5.5
Brother/Sister	10,207	4.6	5,140	4.9	5,067	4.4
Step child	1,626	0.7	751	0.7	875	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	775	0.4	321	0.3	454	0.4
Other relative	18,223	8.2	8,251	7.8	9,972	8.6
Non-relative	5,146	2.3	2,541	2.4	2,605	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows that the total Household population of the municipality is 221,757, 5.5 percent are single person households (i.e. heads only). The male proportion of single person households constitutes 7.7 percent, while female single person household form 3.5 percent of the female population. Also, the nuclear family system (i.e. head, spouse and children) is dominant among the various household categories in the municipality with a household population of 65,989 constituting 29.8 percent of the household population. The extended family is 36,578 which constitute 16.5 percent of the total household population.

The total number of single parents in the nuclear family system in the municipality is 25,448 which is 11.5 percent of the total household population of the municipality. In the single parent nuclear category, the proportion female 13.1 percent is higher than that of males 9.7 percent.

The total number of single parent extended category is 33,842 representing 15.3 percent of the total household population. In the single parent extended category 12 percent are male while 18.2% are female.

Table 3.3:   Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	221,757	100.0	105,791	100.0	115,966	100.0
Nuclear Family	**110,246**	**49.7**	**54,895**	**51.9**	**55,351**	**47.7**
Head only	12,209	5.5	8,132	7.7	4,077	3.5
Head and a spouse only	6,600	3.0	3,306	3.1	3,294	2.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	65,989	29.8	33,250	31.4	32,739	28.2
Single parent Nuclear	25,448	11.5	10,207	9.7	15,241	13.1
Extended Family	**111,511**	**50.3**	**50,896**	**48.1**	**60,615**	**52.3**
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	36,578	16.5	17,595	16.6	18,983	16.4
Extended + non relatives	3,715	1.7	1,767	1.7	1,948	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	9,140	4.1	4,417	4.2	4,723	4.1
Single parent Extended	33,842	15.3	12,739	12	21,103	18.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	3,395	1.5	1,363	1.3	2,032	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	24,841	11.2	13,015	12.3	11,826	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration.

Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. While it is recognized that there is a legal minimum age prescribed for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional settings, as a cultural practice.

Information on marital status, usually classified by age and sex, shows the extent to which people of different ages have never married, are married (formally or consensually/living together), were formerly married (separated, widowed or divorced).

Figure 3.1 shows that of the population 12 years and older in LEKMA, 43.4 percent have never married, 6.5 percent are living together informally or consensually, 40.8 percent are married, 2.6 percent are separated, 2.9 percent are divorced and 3.8 percent are widowed

Figure 3.1: Marital status

Value	Category
43.4	Never married
6.5	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together
40.8	Married
2.6	Separated
2.9	Divorced
3.8	Widowed
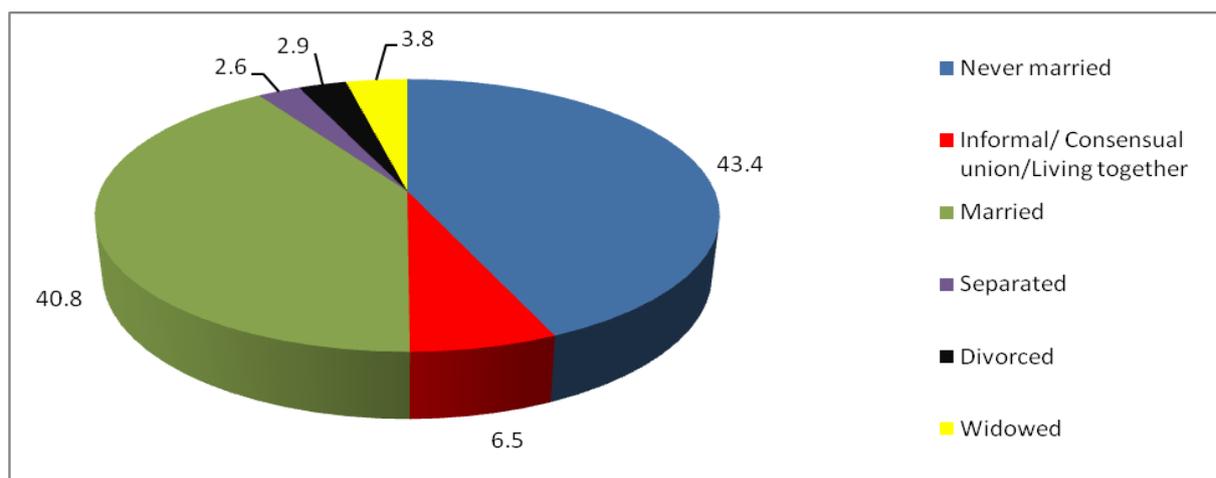
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and Age

As expected, the proportions who have never married is highest for persons aged 12-29 years. The highest proportion of never married (91.0%) is within the age group 12-14 years. The male population within the age range of 12-14 who have never married is 90.4 percent while that of their female counterpart is 91.5 percent.

The proportion of persons in informal or consensual union or living together is highest for age groups 25-29 and 30-34 years (10.6% and 10.3% respectively). This group of the population are mainly in school and this may account their status in marriage. The highest proportion of male population in informal or consensual union fall within the age group 30-34 (11.4%) while their female counterparts are within 25-29 age group (11.6%).

The highest proportion of persons who are married can be found in the age range 40-44 which has a total population of 13,148 which represents 71.9 percent while the lowest proportion of persons who are married can be found in 15-19 which represents 6.5 percent**.** It is important to note that the proportion married in age group 12-14 is higher (7.6%) than proportion married in 15-19 age group (6.5%). The highest proportion of male population who are married fall within the age group 50-54 (80.1%) while the lowest is in 15-19 age group. Also the highest proportion of females who are married fall within 35-39 age group (68.7%) while the lowest is in the age group 15-19 (6.9%).

In Ghana the minimum legal age for marriage is 16 years. However, the data presented in Table 3.4 show that while most persons aged 12-14 are categorized as never married (91.0%), a small but significant proportion (7.6%) are married.

The data on married by sex also show that slightly more males (8.1%) than females (7.3%) aged 12-14 years are married. It is most likely that most of the marriages of minors are forced marriages. This practice of child marriage has a negative impact on the children involved. More often than not, their education is curtailed and their social and biological development is affected. Among the married girls, pregnancy at that age may result in maternal death.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never Married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	169,349	100.0	43.4	6.5	40.8	2.6	2.9	3.8
12 - 14	12,927	100.0	91.0	1.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	21,850	100.0	90.9	2.0	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	23,976	100.0	77.6	6.7	14.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	24,418	100.0	52.7	10.6	33.9	1.4	1.0	0.4
30 - 34	21,045	100.0	27.0	10.3	57.1	2.6	2.2	0.8
35 - 39	16,759	100.0	13.2	8.7	69.3	3.7	3.7	1.4
40 - 44	13,148	100.0	7.5	7.1	71.9	5.1	5.6	2.9
45 - 49	10,181	100.0	5.0	6.0	71.3	5.8	7.0	4.9
50 - 54	8,184	100.0	3.4	4.6	68.6	6.1	8.5	8.7
55 - 59	5,314	100.0	3.3	4.0	65.3	6.5	8.8	12.1
60 - 64	3,903	100.0	3.2	3.3	58.1	6.1	8.6	20.6
65+	7,644	100.0	6.4	2.9	42.4	4.7	7.6	36.0
Male								
Total	79,652	100.0	48.0	6.3	41.3	1.6	1.7	1.1
12 - 14	5,908	100.0	90.4	1.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,299	100.0	92.5	1.1	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	11,288	100.0	87.8	3.6	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	11,304	100.0	66.4	9.4	23.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	10,141	100.0	33.9	11.4	51.6	1.5	1.2	0.3
35 - 39	8,066	100.0	15.7	9.9	70.0	2.0	1.9	0.5
40 - 44	6,387	100.0	7.8	8.1	77.2	2.9	3.0	1.1
45 - 49	4,854	100.0	4.8	6.4	79.9	3.5	4.2	1.2
50 - 54	3,837	100.0	3.2	5.9	80.1	3.8	4.6	2.4
55 - 59	2,612	100.0	3.3	4.7	79.5	3.7	5.4	3.5
60 - 64	1,846	100.0	2.9	5.0	75.3	5.0	6.3	5.4
65+	3,110	100.0	8.1	3.9	66.1	3.9	6.1	11.8
Female								
Total	89,697	100.0	39.4	6.6	40.3	3.6	4.0	6.1
12-14	7,019	100.0	91.5	1.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,551	100.0	89.4	2.8	6.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	12,688	100.0	68.4	9.5	19.9	1.2	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	13,114	100.0	40.8	11.6	43.3	2.1	1.6	0.7
30 - 34	10,904	100.0	20.6	9.3	62.2	3.6	3.1	1.3
35 - 39	8,693	100.0	10.9	7.6	68.7	5.2	5.3	2.2
40 - 44	6,761	100.0	7.2	6.2	66.8	7.2	8.0	4.5
45 - 49	5,327	100.0	5.3	5.7	63.5	7.8	9.5	8.2
50 - 54	4,347	100.0	3.7	3.5	58.5	8.2	11.8	14.3
55 - 59	2,702	100.0	3.3	3.2	51.6	9.2	12.1	20.5
60 - 64	2,057	100.0	3.5	1.8	42.7	7.0	10.7	34.3
65+	4,534	100.0	5.3	2.2	26.2	5.3	8.6	52.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data show that generally, the proportions ever married (i.e. separated, divorced and widowed) increases with age and this is also true for males and females. In addition, more females than males are separated, divorced and widowed. This may be due to the fact that more males than females remarry after divorce or on being widowed.

The data also show that proportions separated, divorced and widowed are 2.6 percent, 29 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The highest number of male who are separated (5.0%) is in the age group 60-64 while that of their female counterparts (12.1%) fall within 55-59. Also the highest proportion of divorced (6.3%) among the male is in 60-64 age group while the females in this category (12.1%) fall within 55-59. Finally the highest proportion of male and female widowed are found in the age group 65 and over with females having 52.5 percent and males 11.8 percent.

Marital Status and Educational Level

Table 3.5 shows that generally high proportions of persons in all the marital status categories have basic education. The proportions range from 61.0 percent for those in informal/consensual unions to a low of 43.3 percent for widowed. Significant proportions ranging from 28.4 percent for never married to a low of 6.6 percent for separated, have SSS/SHS and secondary education. For most marital status categories, proportions without education are low (3.2% to 17.6%) except for widowed which has 39.7 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	169,349	100.0	7.9	51.4	21.5	5.7	7.7	5.9
Never married	73,551	100.0	3.2	50.2	28.4	3.9	8.1	6.2
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	10,932	100.0	10.9	61.0	16.3	5.3	4.4	2.1
Married	69,033	100.0	8.1	51.1	17.7	7.5	8.5	7.0
Separated	4,459	100.0	17.5	58.1	11.2	6.4	4.7	2.1
Divorced	4,991	100.0	17.6	56.0	11.6	7.1	4.5	3.1
Widowed	6,383	100.0	39.7	43.3	6.6	4.5	4.3	1.6
Male								
Total	79,652	100.0	4.0	48.4	23.7	6.5	9.3	8.1
Never married	38,240	100.0	2.6	48.3	28.7	4.3	8.9	7.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,032	100.0	6.8	57.7	19.5	6.7	6.1	3.2
Married	32,871	100.0	4.3	46.5	19.7	8.8	10.5	10.2
Separated	1,253	100.0	10.0	58.9	13.0	8.2	5.5	4.4
Divorced	1,379	100.0	10.0	55.8	13.2	8.5	6.1	6.4
Widowed	877	100.0	21.3	48.5	11.3	7.4	6.5	5.0
Female								
Total	89,697	100.0	11.3	54.0	19.6	4.9	6.3	4.0
Never married	35,311	100.0	3.8	52.3	28.1	3.5	7.2	5.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,900	100.0	14.4	63.8	13.6	4.1	3.0	1.1
Married	36,162	100.0	11.5	55.4	16.0	6.3	6.7	4.2
Separated	3,206	100.0	20.5	57.8	10.4	5.7	4.4	1.2
Divorced	3,612	100.0	20.5	56.1	11.0	6.6	4.0	1.9
Widowed	5,506	100.0	42.7	42.5	5.9	4.0	3.9	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 3.5 for males and females generally show that male proportions who have never attended school for all marital status categories are lower than those for female. However, female proportions for those with basic education for all the categories are higher than those for males. For the educational levels above secondary, male proportions for all marital categories are relatively higher compared with those for females.

The activity status of persons in the population may in a way help to understand the categories into which people are placed in the country when discussing marital status. In some cultures or religions, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not. Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older.

The Table shows that 55.0 percent of persons who have never married are economically not active and 37.5 percent are employed. On the other hand, all the other categories of marital status have majority of persons employed. Of those married, about 8 out of 10 persons (79.7%) are employed, also 8 out of 10 persons in Informal/consensual union/living together are employed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Economically active				Economically not active	
			Employed		Unemployed			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	169,349	100.0	101,550	60.0	9,934	5.9	57,865	34.2
Never married	73,551	100.0	27,549	37.5	5,560	7.6	40,442	55.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	10,932	100.0	8,722	79.8	697	6.4	1,513	13.8
Married	69,033	100.0	54,993	79.7	2,961	4.3	11,079	16.0
Separated	4,459	100.0	3,385	75.9	267	6.0	807	18.1
Divorced	4,991	100.0	3,691	74.0	268	5.4	1,032	20.7
Widowed	6,383	100.0	3,210	50.3	181	2.8	2,992	46.9
Male								
Total	79,652	100.0	48,998	61.5	4,630	5.8	26,024	32.7
Never married	38,240	100.0	15,131	39.6	3,083	8.1	20,026	52.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,032	100.0	4,332	86.1	236	4.7	464	9.2
Married	32,871	100.0	27,201	82.8	1,117	3.4	4,553	13.9
Separated	1,253	100.0	934	74.5	82	6.5	237	18.9
Divorced	1,379	100.0	986	71.5	79	5.7	314	22.8
Widowed	877	100.0	414	47.2	33	3.8	430	49.0
Female								
Total	89,697	100.0	52,552	58.6	5,304	5.9	31,841	35.5
Never married	35,311	100.0	12,418	35.2	2,477	7.0	20,416	57.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,900	100.0	4,390	74.4	461	7.8	1,049	17.8
Married	36,162	100.0	27,792	76.9	1,844	5.1	6,526	18.0
Separated	3,206	100.0	2,451	76.5	185	5.8	570	17.8
Divorced	3,612	100.0	2,705	74.9	189	5.2	718	19.9
Widowed	5,506	100.0	2,796	50.8	148	2.7	2,562	46.5

Table 3.6 reveals that both sexes (male and female), marital status and economic activity follows the same pattern as the total. However, of the never married category, more males (39.6%) than females (35.2%) are employed and of those married, more males than females are employed (82.8% and 76.9% respectively). Also, the proportion of females who are married and are economically not active is higher than their male counterparts (18.0% and 13.9% respectively).

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, by naturalization and dual nationality. Table 3.7 shows that the number of Ghanaians by birth in LEKMA is 217,739 which represent 95.5 percent of the total population in the municipality. Ghanaians by naturalization comprise 0.5 percent and Ghanaians with dual nationality 1.8 percent. Citizens from ECOWAS countries constitute 1.4 percent (1.9% males and 1.0% females) of the municipal's total population while those from other African countries other than ECOWAS form 0.4 percent.

Nationality by sex presented in Table 3.7 shows little difference in the proportions of male and female. Proportion of female Ghanaians by birth is slightly higher (96.0%) than proportions for male (95.0%). For nationals from ECOWAS countries, proportion male is higher (1.9%) than that of their female counterpart (1.0%).

Table 3.7:   Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	227,932	100.0	109,185	100.0	118,747	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	217,739	95.5	103,717	95.0	114,022	96.0
Dual Nationality	4,129	1.8	2,013	1.8	2,116	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,179	0.5	549	0.5	630	0.5
ECOWAS	3,275	1.4	2,106	1.9	1,169	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	910	0.4	453	0.4	457	0.4
Other	700	0.3	347	0.3	353	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Christians (89.5%) form the dominant religious group in LEKMA. The Pentecostal/Charismatic with 46.2 percent has the highest proportion. They are followed by Protestants (25.2%). Catholic form about 6 percent of all religious groups. Also, 4.0 percent of the population is affiliated to Islam, while 5.0 percent has no religion (not affiliated to any religious group).

There are more females (47.9%) than males (44.5%) among the Pentecostal/Charismatic. However, the difference between proportions female and male is minimal among Protestants and Catholics. There are also slightly more males (4.5%) than females (3.6%) among those affiliated to Islam. In addition, more males (6.3%) than females (3.9%) have no religion.

Table 3.8:   Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	227,932	100.0	109,185	100.0	118,747	100.0
No Religion	11,477	5.0	6,869	6.3	4,608	3.9
Catholic	14,282	6.3	7,245	6.6	7,037	5.9
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	57,504	25.2	27,206	24.9	30,298	25.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	105,411	46.2	48,559	44.5	56,852	47.9
Other Christians	26,838	11.8	12,820	11.7	14,018	11.8
Islam	9,175	4.0	4,888	4.5	4,287	3.6
Traditionalist	711	0.3	341	0.3	370	0.3
Other (Specify)	2,534	1.1	1,257	1.2	1,277	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade one who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

Literacy

The data on literacy (Table 3.9) show that literacy (the ability to read and write in any language) in LEKMA is very high 92.2 percent comprising 95.9 percent male and 88.9 percent female of the population aged 11 years and older. But the data also show that a small but significant proportion (7.8%) cannot read and write in any language. More females (11.1%) than males (4.0%) are in the not literate category.

Table 3.9:   Population 11 years and older by literacy status

Literacy status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	173,568	100.0	81,721	100.0	91,847	100.0
Literate	160,094	92.2	78,447	96.0	81,647	88.9
Not literate	13,474	7.8	3,274	4.0	10,200	11.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.10 show that of those who are literate, most (58.2%) are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, while 34.8 percent can read and write only in English. Only 4.9 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. French and English are spoken and written by 0.5 percent of the population while another 1.6 percent is literate in English, French and a Ghanaian language. More males (60.6%) than females (55.9%) can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language. However, about equal proportions of males (33.9%) and females (35.6%) are literate in English only. More females (6.5%) than males (3.2%) can read and write Ghanaian language only.

Figure 3.2: Population literate by literacy status
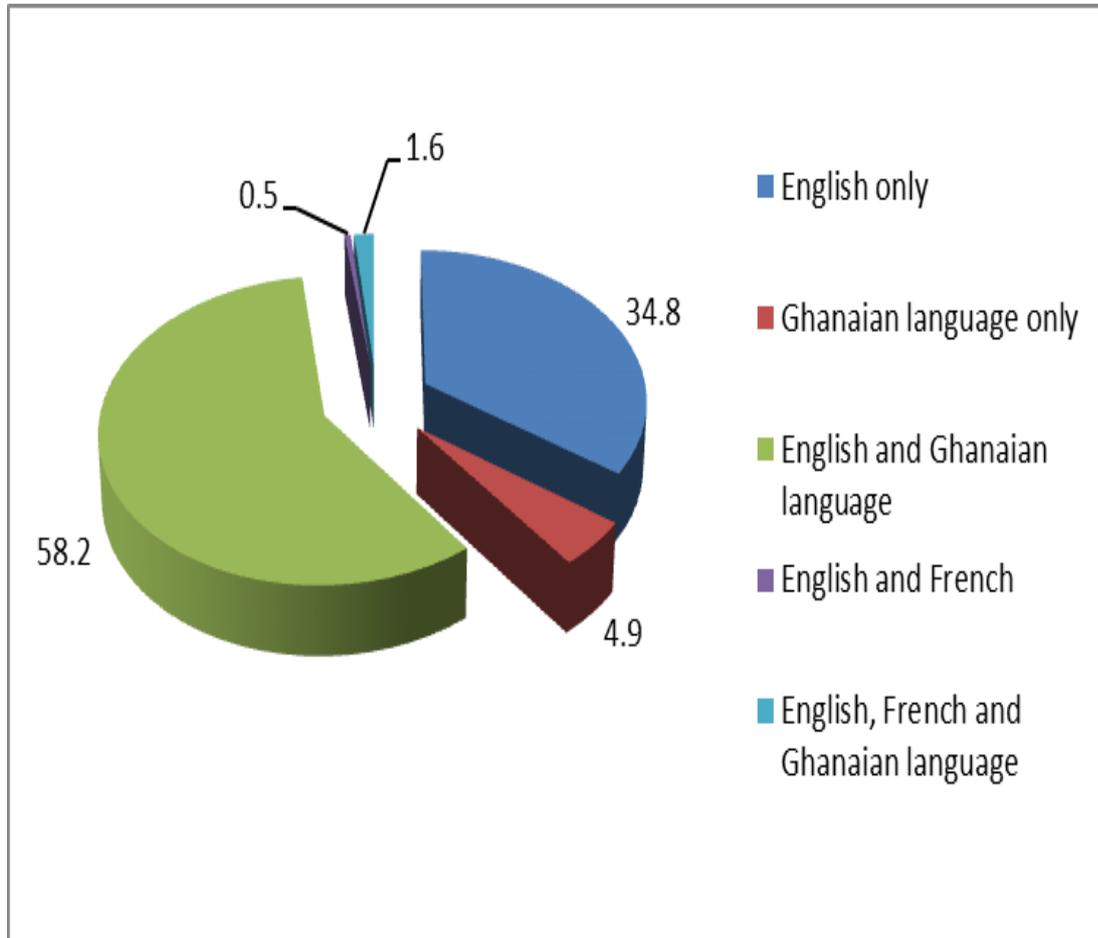
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.10, the proportion of persons literate in English only is higher for the younger ages of 11-29 years, while the proportion literate in English and Ghanaian language is higher for older persons aged above 44 years. This trend shows that Ghanaian language has become less popular among younger generation and should be revisited. This trend observed for the total is same for males and females. Also, very few people are able to read or write in the French language even though we bordered by French speaking countries

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	13,474	160,094	100.0	34.8	4.9	58.2	0.5	1.6
14-11	373	16,773	100.0	45.5	2.2	49.7	0.5	2.1
15-19	623	21,227	100.0	35.5	2.2	59.3	0.6	2.5
20-24	978	22,998	100.0	35.2	3.2	59	0.8	1.8
25-29	1,296	23,122	100.0	35.4	4.4	58	0.6	1.5
30-34	1,448	19,597	100.0	34.8	5.8	57.7	0.4	1.3
35-39	1,355	15,404	100.0	36.2	6.9	55.3	0.5	1.2
40-44	1,164	11,984	100.0	33.7	7.2	57.3	0.6	1.2
45-49	980	9,201	100.0	30.4	7.3	60.6	0.5	1.3
50-54	901	7,283	100.0	27.8	6.6	63.8	0.4	1.3
55-59	621	4,693	100.0	26.2	6.3	66	0.4	1.2
60-64	785	3,118	100.0	21.5	8.1	68.9	0.2	1.4
65+	2,950	4,694	100.0	23.5	8.6	66.4	0.2	1.3
Male								
Total	3,274	78,447	100.0	33.9	3.2	60.6	0.6	1.7
14-11	137	7,840	100.0	45.8	1.9	49.7	0.6	2.1
15-19	197	10,102	100.0	35.7	1.7	59.8	0.6	2.2
20-24	322	10,966	100.0	34.3	2.4	60.7	0.9	1.7
25-29	390	10,914	100.0	33.7	3.2	60.8	0.8	1.4
30-34	381	9,760	100.0	33.6	4	60.6	0.5	1.4
35-39	329	7,737	100.0	35	4.4	58.5	0.7	1.4
40-44	290	6,097	100.0	33.4	4	60.5	0.6	1.4
45-49	240	4,614	100.0	29.5	4.3	63.8	0.7	1.7
50-54	174	3,663	100.0	27.5	2.9	67.3	0.5	1.7
55-59	115	2,497	100.0	25.9	2.8	69.4	0.5	1.4
60-64	145	1,701	100.0	21.2	3.9	72.8	0.2	1.9
65+	554	2,556	100.0	22.1	4.9	71.1	0.2	1.7
Female								
Total	10,200	81,647	100.0	35.6	6.5	55.9	0.5	1.6
14-11	236	8,933	100.0	45.2	2.6	49.8	0.4	2
15-19	426	11,125	100.0	35.4	2.6	58.7	0.5	2.8
20-24	656	12,032	100.0	36	4	57.5	0.7	1.9
25-29	906	12,208	100.0	36.9	5.5	55.5	0.5	1.6
30-34	1,067	9,837	100.0	35.9	7.6	54.8	0.4	1.2
35-39	1,026	7,667	100.0	37.4	9.3	51.9	0.4	1
40-44	874	5,887	100.0	34.1	10.6	53.9	0.5	0.9
45-49	740	4,587	100.0	31.3	10.4	57.3	0.3	0.8
50-54	727	3,620	100.0	28	10.4	60.4	0.4	0.9
55-59	506	2,196	100.0	26.5	10.2	62.2	0.3	0.8
60-64	640	1,417	100.0	21.8	13.1	64.1	0.1	0.8
65+	2,396	2,138	100.0	25.2	13.1	60.8	0.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance and Level of Education

The school attendance profile of the population 3 years and older for LEKMA is presented in Table 3.11. Of the 76,184 persons aged 3 years and older 50 percent of males and 49.9 percent of females are currently attending school. In addition, 76.6 percent of males had ever attended school in the past with 80.5 percent of the female having attended school in the past.

Table 3.11 shows that 2 out of 5 persons aged 3 years and older are currently attending primary school. Another 18.3 percent are in JHS, while 13.4 percent are in SHS. At the Tertiary level the proportion is 6.6 percent while less than one percent each are in Vocational/Technical (0.8%), post Middle/Secondary certificate/Diploma (0.8%). The rest (19.9%) are in Pre-primary school.

Proportions of males and females currently in school show a similar pattern. The highest proportions attending school for males (39.4%) and females (41.1%) are in primary school. In addition, 17.6 percent males and 18.9 percent females attend JHS while 0.4 percent males and 1.1 percent females are in post middle/secondary schools. These sets of data indicate that a higher proportion of females than males attend primary and JHS. About equal proportion of male (13.2%) and females (13.7%) attend SHS. However, more males (7.9%) than females (5.3%) attend tertiary and vocational/technical institutions (0.9% males and 0.6% females.

The data on population aged 3 years and older who have attended school in the past but not in school during the 2010 PHC, show that 23.1 percent attended JSS/JHS, while 21.2 percent attended middle school. In addition, 15.4 percent and 6.5 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary respectively. Furthermore, 12.5 percent attended tertiary institutions. The male and female disaggregation of the data show clear gender patterns of education similar to that discussed in the previous section. More females than males attended primary (14.7%), JSS/JHS (25.3%), middle (22.1%) and post middle/secondary certificate (2.3%). Comparable data for males are 8.5 percent primary, 20.8 percent JSS/JHS, 20.4 percent middle and 1.8 percent post middle/secondary certificate. In contrast, higher proportions of males than females attended SSS/SHS including secondary (23.8% male and 20.4% female), vocational/technical (8.3% male and 6.8% female) and tertiary institutions (16.5% male and 8.7% female).

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

| | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,184	100.0	38,102	100.0	38,082	100.0	119,639	100.0	58,337	100.0	61,302	100.0
Nursery	5,711	7.5	2,922	7.7	2,789	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	9,469	12.4	4,936	13.0	4,533	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	30,667	40.3	15,013	39.4	15,654	41.1	13,983	11.7	4,957	8.5	9,026	14.7
JSS/JHS	13,912	18.3	6,700	17.6	7,212	18.9	27,659	23.1	12,144	20.8	15,515	25.3
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,422	21.2	11,875	20.4	13,547	22.1
SSS/SHS	10,226	13.4	5,027	13.2	5,199	13.7	18,479	15.4	9,441	16.2	9,038	14.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,719	6.5	4,419	7.6	3,300	5.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	595	0.8	350	0.9	245	0.6	8,978	7.5	4,837	8.3	4,141	6.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	578	0.8	150	0.4	428	1.1	2,473	2.1	1,057	1.8	1,416	2.3
Tertiary	5,026	6.6	3,004	7.9	2,022	5.3	14,926	12.5	9,607	16.5	5,319	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations and thereby achieve their human development goals.

The economic characteristics of a population also help in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries, including Ghana. Rapid population increase compound economic stagnation and associated unemployment problems.

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of LEKMA are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector of the population 15 years and older in the municipality. All of the characteristics are examined with respect to age and sex.

4.2   Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. As indicated in Table 4.1, the total number of people who were economically active during the 7 days preceding census night is 111,046, 71.0 percent of the population, while those who were not economically active were 45,376, 29.0 percent of the population. The proportion of economically active males (72.5%) is higher than economically active females (69.6%).

Out of the economically active population, 91 percent are employed and 8.9 percent are unemployed. The economically active male who are employed is 91.4 percent while that of their female counterparts is 90.8 percent. For the unemployed population, the proportions of males who are unemployed make up 8.6 percent and females 9.2 percent. Of the unemployed population, 58.7 percent are seeking work for the first time and available to work.

Also, for the economically not active population, majority (52.8%) are into full time education, while 20.3 percent did home duties (Household chores). The proportion of female who did home duties (26.9%) is higher than their male counterparts (12.2%).

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	156,422	100.0	73,744	100.0	82,678	100.0
Economically active	**111,046**	**71.0**	**53,465**	**72.5**	**57,581**	**69.6**
Employed	*101,144*	*91.1*	*48,853*	*91.4*	*52,291*	*90.8*
Worked	*98,071*	*97.0*	*47,689*	*97.6*	*50,382*	*96.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,910*	*2.9*	*1,088*	*2.2*	*1,822*	*3.5*
Did voluntary work without pay	*163*	*0.2*	*76*	*0.2*	*87*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*9,902*	*8.9*	*4,612*	*8.6*	*5,290*	*9.2*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*4,093*	*41.3*	*1,714*	*37.2*	*2,379*	*45.0*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*5,809*	*58.7*	*2,898*	*62.8*	*2,911*	*55.0*
Economically not active	45,376	**29.0**	20,279	**27.5**	25,097	**30.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	9,226	20.3	2,473	12.2	6,753	26.9
Full time education	23,980	52.8	12,304	60.7	11,676	46.5
Pensioner/Retired	2,941	6.5	1,856	9.2	1,085	4.3
Disabled/Sick	1,256	2.8	540	2.7	716	2.9
Too old/young	3,460	7.6	910	4.5	2,550	10.2
Other	4,513	9.9	2,196	10.8	2,317	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Activity status by Sex and age

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age-group and activity status. From Table 4.2, about 83 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (13.1%) of them are employed. Similarly, 48.4 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed. It is expected that these age groups should be in full time education, but to have these proportions employed calls for some policy intervention.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 44 years and thereafter starts to decrease. The proportion of persons who are unemployed is highest within the age groups of 20-24 years (12.8%), 25-29 years (10.1%) and 30-34 years (5.9%). The same pattern is observed for both males and females.

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

Age group	Population 15 years and older		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	156,422	100.0	101,144	64.7	9,902	6.3	45,376	29
15 - 19	21,850	100.0	2,861	13.1	881	4	18,108	82.9
20 - 24	23,976	100.0	11,604	48.4	3,080	12.8	9,292	38.8
25 - 29	24,418	100.0	17,923	73.4	2,468	10.1	4,027	16.5
30 - 34	21,045	100.0	17,756	84.4	1,246	5.9	2,043	9.7
35 - 39	16,759	100.0	14,700	87.7	706	4.2	1,353	8.1
40 - 44	13,148	100.0	11,698	89	427	3.2	1,023	7.8
45 - 49	10,181	100.0	8,972	88.1	359	3.5	850	8.3
50 - 54	8,184	100.0	6,902	84.3	270	3.3	1,012	12.4
55 - 59	5,314	100.0	4,121	77.5	214	4	979	18.4
60 - 64	3,903	100.0	2,152	55.1	165	4.2	1,586	40.6
65+	7,644	100.0	2,455	32.1	86	1.1	5,103	66.8
Male								
Total	73,744	100.0	48,853	66.2	4,612	6.3	20,279	27.5
15 - 19	10,299	100.0	1,164	11.3	385	3.7	8,750	85
20 - 24	11,288	100.0	5,265	46.6	1,444	12.8	4,579	40.6
25 - 29	11,304	100.0	8,402	74.3	1,177	10.4	1,725	15.3
30 - 34	10,141	100.0	8,874	87.5	574	5.7	693	6.8
35 - 39	8,066	100.0	7,352	91.1	292	3.6	422	5.2
40 - 44	6,387	100.0	5,817	91.1	199	3.1	371	5.8
45 - 49	4,854	100.0	4,388	90.4	167	3.4	299	6.2
50 - 54	3,837	100.0	3,381	88.1	141	3.7	315	8.2
55 - 59	2,612	100.0	2,111	80.8	119	4.6	382	14.6
60 - 64	1,846	100.0	1,094	59.3	76	4.1	676	36.6
65+	3,110	100.0	1,005	32.3	38	1.2	2,067	66.5
Female								
Total	82,678	100.0	52,291	63.2	5,290	6.4	25,097	30.4
15 - 19	11,551	100.0	1,697	14.7	496	4.3	9,358	81
20 - 24	12,688	100.0	6,339	50	1,636	12.9	4,713	37.1
25 - 29	13,114	100.0	9,521	72.6	1,291	9.8	2,302	17.6
30 - 34	10,904	100.0	8,882	81.5	672	6.2	1,350	12.4
35 - 39	8,693	100.0	7,348	84.5	414	4.8	931	10.7
40 - 44	6,761	100.0	5,881	87	228	3.4	652	9.6
45 - 49	5,327	100.0	4,584	86.1	192	3.6	551	10.3
50 - 54	4,347	100.0	3,521	81	129	3	697	16
55 - 59	2,702	100.0	2,010	74.4	95	3.5	597	22.1
60 - 64	2,057	100.0	1,058	51.4	89	4.3	910	44.2
65+	4,534	100.0	1,450	32	48	1.1	3,036	67

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. Table 4.3 presents data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data show that slightly over half of employed persons in LEKMA are engaged in two major occupational groups namely, service and sales workers (34.7%) and craft and related trade workers (21.7%). Small but significant proportions also work in elementary occupations (9.6%), professionals (8.7%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (7.7%). The disaggregation of the data by sex reveals gender patterns of occupation. While for both males and females, service and sales workers and craft and related trades workers form significant proportions, a higher proportion of females (51.1%) are employed as service and sales workers, compared with17.3 percent males. In contrast, more males (27.1%) than females (16.6%) work as craft and related trades workers. Among the plant and machines operators and assemblers, almost all employed persons are male (15.4), while only 0.4 percent are females. The technicians and associate professional group is also dominated by males (8.0%) while females form only 1.9 percent. For elementary occupations, there are twice as many females as males.

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	101,144	100.0	48,853	100.0	52,291	100.0
Managers	5,193	5.1	2,741	5.6	2,452	4.7
Professionals	8,772	8.7	5,173	10.6	3,599	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4,875	4.8	3,897	8.0	978	1.9
Clerical support workers	3,530	3.5	1,673	3.4	1,857	3.6
Service and sales workers	35,175	34.7	8,437	17.3	26,738	51.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2,602	2.6	1,712	3.5	890	1.7
Craft and related trades workers	21,959	21.7	13,259	27.1	8,700	16.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7,743	7.7	7,542	15.4	201	0.4
Elementary occupations	9,716	9.6	3,058	6.3	6,658	12.7
Other occupations	1,579	1.6	1,361	2.8	218	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 presents employed persons by industry and sex and indicates that about a third of the employed population in LEKMA are engaged in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector (30.3%). This could be attributed to the lack of employment opportunities in the formal sector. Manufacturing is the second largest industrial employer employing 15.9 percent. The third largest industrial employer in LEKMA is accommodation and food service activities (8.9%).

The gender differences observed in the section on occupation are also evident in this section due to the relationship between occupation and industry. High proportions of both sexes (30.3%) are employed in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles but the proportion of females in this sector (41.2%) is much higher than the male proportion (18.6%).   Similarly, more females are employed in accommodation and food service activities (14.2%) compared to 3.2 percent males. Other service activities also show the same

pattern, 9.0 percent females and 5.6 percent males. Higher proportions of males on the other hand are in construction (11.6% males and 0.4% females) and transportation and storage (14.0% males and 1.1% females).

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	101,144	100.0	48,853	100.0	52291	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	3,393	3.4	2,282	4.7	1111	2.1
Mining and quarrying	228	0.2	187	0.4	41	0.1
Manufacturing	16,105	15.9	7,356	15.1	8749	16.7
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	410	0.4	331	0.7	79	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	408	0.4	240	0.5	168	0.3
Construction	5,879	5.8	5,690	11.6	189	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30,665	30.3	9,110	18.6	21555	41.2
Transportation and storage	7,416	7.3	6,843	14	573	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	8,991	8.9	1,571	3.2	7420	14.2
Information and communication	1,328	1.3	965	2	363	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	1,800	1.8	1,094	2.2	706	1.4
Real estate activities	250	0.2	222	0.5	28	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,093	2.1	1,496	3.1	597	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,616	1.6	1,283	2.6	333	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,140	4.1	3,039	6.2	1101	2.1
Education	4,594	4.5	1,980	4.1	2614	5
Human health and social work activities	1,811	1.8	723	1.5	1088	2.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,290	1.3	1,107	2.3	183	0.3
Other service activities	7,429	7.3	2,732	5.6	4697	9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,164	1.2	514	1.1	650	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	134	0.1	88	0.2	46	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows that almost half (49.6%) of the employed population in LEKMA are self-employed without employees. A further 36.8 percent are employees, while 6.0 percent are self-employed with employees. The other employment status include apprentice (3.0%), contributing family worker (2.0%), casual worker (1.8%) and domestic employees (0.7%).

The data also show that more males (51.5%) than females (23.1%) are employees. However, the proportion of females self-employed without employees (64.1) is much higher than that of males (33.9%). The proportions for the other categories are low, but males have slightly higher proportion than females for self-employed with employees (7.0% males and 5.0% females); casual worker (2.7% males and 1.0% females). However, there are more female contributing family workers (2.7%) and apprentices (3.1%) compared to males (1.2% and 2.8% respectively).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	101,144	100.0	48,853	100.0	52,291	100.0
Employee	37,218	36.8	25,155	51.5	12,063	23.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	50,123	49.6	16,585	33.9	33,538	64.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	6,050	6	3,441	7	2,609	5
Casual worker	1,835	1.8	1,306	2.7	529	1
Contributing family worker	2,004	2	582	1.2	1,422	2.7
Apprentice	3,016	3	1,389	2.8	1,627	3.1
Domestic employee (House help)	713	0.7	267	0.5	446	0.9
Other	185	0.2	128	0.3	57	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Information on employment sector of employed population is presented in Table 4.8. The highest proportion of the employed (69.7%) is in the private informal sector. Significant proportions are also employed in the private formal (19.2%) and public (government) sectors (9.5%). The data by sex however show that there are significant differences in the proportions of male and female among the various sectors. More female (81.1%) than males (57.6%) are employed in the private informal sector. Conversely, a higher proportion of males than females are employed in private formal (male 27.4% and11.6% female) and public (government), 12.8 percent male and 6.5 percent female.

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	101,144	100.0	48,853	100.0	52,291	100.0
Public (Government)	9,634	9.5	6,258	12.8	3,376	6.5
Private Formal	19,429	19.2	13,377	27.4	6,052	11.6
Private Informal	70,506	69.7	28,122	57.6	42,384	81.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	152	0.2	111	0.2	41	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	1,262	1.2	884	1.8	378	0.7
Other International Organisations	161	0.2	101	0.2	60	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centers.

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seem to have been positive: the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses ownership and access to these ICT technologies/facilities. In addition, the chapter looks at the ownership of laptop/desktop computers and fixed telephone lines in households.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication when in 2003 mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the population.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 8,049,408 mobile phone owners in the country. This constituted 47.7 percent of the 16,886,306 population 12 years and older. In 2011, the number of mobile phone subscribers in the country was 21,165,843.

Table 5.1 shows that 74.4 percent of the population 12 years and older in LEKMA own a mobile and 18.8 percent use an internet facility. The table further shows a comparison of ownership of mobile phones and internet facility usage for males and females. Among males 12 years and older, 78.7 percent own mobile phones compared to 71.0 percent among females. Level of internet usage among females is less than for males. While 24.7 percent of

males 12 years and older use internet, only 13.6 percent of females in the same age group do so.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	169,349	100.0	126,059	74.4	31,846	18.8
Male	79,652	100.0	62,382	78.7	19,682	24.7
Female	89,697	100.0	63,677	71.0	12,164	13.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.2 shows that 17.9 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers and 5.9 percent have fixed telephone lines. Furthermore, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher among male-headed households (20.8%) compared to 12.6 percent female-headed households. Ownership of fixed telephone lines is also higher among male-headed households (6.5%) compared to (4.9%) female-headed households.

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

Sex of household head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,859	100.0	10,880	17.9	3,600	5.9
Male Heads	38,811	100.0	8,093	20.8	2,521	6.5
Female Heads	22,048	100.0	2,787	12.6	1,079	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Disabled persons have generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in traditional settings. Parents of children with disability hide them from the public. Persons with Disability (PWDs) would not usually be allowed to participate in some social activities. Disability, therefore, constrains the movement of the disabled and reduces their interaction with others, including participation in schooling eventually resulting in social seclusion. The physical, emotional, psychological and social wellbeing of PWDs are therefore very paramount. There are few institutions that meet some of the needs of PWDs. These include School for the Blind in Akropong, Eastern Region and School for the Deaf in Cape Coast, Central Region. There is also a home for mentally retarded children in Dzorwulu in Accra, Greater Accra Region. These facilities have existed for decades and the University of Cape Coast and University of Education, Winneba offer programmes on Special Education. However, it was only recently, 2010 that a bill was passed in Parliament for adequate public attention to be paid to the conditions of PWDs and for Government to address their needs. The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is, therefore timely. The discussions in this chapter are on distribution of population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity and education.

6.2   Population with Disability

The proportion of persons with disability in LEKMA is 2.3 percent, with 2.2 percent being males and 2.5 percent females (Table 6.1).

Type of disability

Table 6.1 shows that the six major types of disability are Sight, Hearing, Physical, Speech, Intellectual and Emotion. The distributions of the various types of disability in the municipality show that, of the 5,328 people who are disabled, 50.8 percent have sight disability, while 37.2 percent are physically disabled. A significant proportion of the disabled population have emotional (31.2%), Intellect (26.3%) and speech (26.0%) disabilities.

The data on male and female population by type of disability show that the proportion of the disabled for both sexes with sight disability is highest with females with sight impairment (54.2%) higher than the male proportion (46.6%). Also, physical disability, the second commonest type of disability among males and females, show that 38.1 percent of males and 36.5 percent of females are with physical disability. Again, the proportions of males with speech and intellectual disabilities (28.0% and 27.8%) are higher than those of female (24.4% and 25.0%) respectively.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	227,932	100.0	109,185	100.0	118,747	100.0
Without disability	222,604	97.7	106,790	97.8	115,814	97.5
With disability	5,328	2.3	2,395	2.2	2,933	2.5
Sight	2,707	50.8	1,117	46.6	1,590	54.2
Hearing	1,192	22.4	547	22.8	645	22.0
Speech	1,385	26.0	670	28.0	715	24.4
Physical	1,984	37.2	913	38.1	1,071	36.5
Intellect	1,400	26.3	666	27.8	734	25.0
Emotion	1,664	31.2	785	32.8	879	30.0
Other	502	9.4	241	10.1	261	8.9
Urban						
Total	227,932	100.0	109,185	100.0	118,747	100.0
Without disability	222,604	97.7	106,790	97.8	115,814	97.5
With disability	5,328	2.3	2,395	2.2	2,933	2.5
Sight	2,707	50.8	1,117	46.6	1,590	54.2
Hearing	1,192	22.4	547	22.8	645	22.0
Speech	1,385	26.0	670	28.0	715	24.4
Physical	1,984	37.2	913	38.1	1,071	36.5
Intellect	1,400	26.3	666	27.8	734	25.0
Emotion	1,664	31.2	785	32.8	879	30.0
Other	502	9.4	241	10.1	261	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 show persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Of the district population with disability, (4,475) who are 15 years and older, 51.6 percent are employed, 4.4 percent are unemployed while 44.0 percent are economically not active. Majority of persons with disability (regardless of the type of disability) are employed. However, those with sight disability (57.3%), emotional (56.3%) and hearing (55.0%) are among the top three types of disability with higher proportion of them employed.

Also, unemployment among persons with disability remains generally low, however, rates of those with intellectual (4.3%), speech (4.5%) and emotional disability (5.8%) are among the highest for unemployed persons with disability.

Persons with physical disability (52.8%) are economically not active, while for physical and speech disability, about 4 out of 10 persons are economically not active. On the other hand, emotional disability has the lowest proportion of persons who are economically not active.

There are little variation among the sexes considering disability and economic activity status. Generally it follows similar patterns as is observed for total disability status except that sight, hearing and emotional disabilities are the top three disability types with higher proportion of them employed for males while that of the female are sight, emotional speech.

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	156,422	100.0	101,144	64.7	9,902	6.3	45,376	29.0
Without disability	151,947	100.0	98,837	65.0	9,705	6.4	43,405	28.6
With disability	4,475	100.0	2,307	51.6	197	4.4	1,971	44.0
Sight	2,293	100.0	1,315	57.3	72	3.1	906	39.5
Hearing	878	100.0	483	55.0	34	3.9	361	41.1
Speech	997	100.0	533	53.5	45	4.5	419	42.0
Physical	1,605	100.0	698	43.5	60	3.7	847	52.8
Intellect	1,054	100.0	529	50.2	45	4.3	480	45.5
Emotion	1,290	100.0	726	56.3	75	5.8	489	37.9
Other	387	100.0	185	47.8	36	9.3	166	42.9
Male								
Total	73,744	100.0	48,853	66.2	4,612	6.3	20,279	27.5
Without disability	71,765	100.0	47,808	66.6	4,520	6.3	19,437	27.1
With disability	1,979	100.0	1,045	52.8	92	4.6	842	42.5
Sight	924	100.0	546	59.1	31	3.4	347	37.6
Hearing	408	100.0	242	59.3	20	4.9	146	35.8
Speech	484	100.0	263	54.3	24	5.0	197	40.7
Physical	743	100.0	345	46.4	30	4.0	368	49.5
Intellect	515	100.0	270	52.4	21	4.1	224	43.5
Emotion	601	100.0	347	57.7	34	5.7	220	36.6
Other	171	100.0	88	51.5	12	7.0	71	41.5
Female								
Total	82,678	100.0	52,291	63.2	5,290	6.4	25,097	30.4
Without disability	80,182	100.0	51,029	63.6	5,185	6.5	23,968	29.9
With disability	2,496	100.0	1,262	50.6	105	4.2	1,129	45.2
Sight	1,369	100.0	769	56.2	41	3.0	559	40.8
Hearing	470	100.0	241	51.3	14	3.0	215	45.7
Speech	513	100.0	270	52.6	21	4.1	222	43.3
Physical	862	100.0	353	41.0	30	3.5	479	55.6
Intellect	539	100.0	259	48.1	24	4.5	256	47.5
Emotion	689	100.0	379	55.0	41	6.0	269	39.0
Other	216	100.0	97	44.9	24	11.1	95	44.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational level is generally low among the population with disability. The percentage of persons with disability (PWDs) who have never attended school is 19.3 percent. However, majority of persons with disability have attained some basic education (50.6%). Also, 37.4 percent of PWDs have attained at least SSS/SHS and higher education. Majority of PWDs with sight impairment (50.2%) have attained basic school education, while 34.4 percent of them attained SSS/SHS and higher education.

It significant to mention that, persons with speech and emotional impairment are among the lowest with educational attainment up to SSS/SHS and above. Also, the proportion of persons with physical disability has the highest number of them never attending school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic school		*Sec. /SSS /SHS and Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	211,151	100.0	15,328	7.3	15,180	7.2	111,643	52.9	78,978	37.4
No disability	205,989	100.0	14,331	7	15,026	7.3	109,033	52.9	77,399	37.6
With a disability	5,162	100.0	997	19.3	154	3	2,610	50.6	1,579	30.6
Sight	2,631	100.0	435	16.5	77	2.9	1,321	50.2	904	34.4
Hearing	1,129	100.0	152	13.5	56	5	611	54.1	345	30.6
Speech	1,299	100.0	198	15.2	69	5.3	690	53.1	379	29.2
Physical	1,897	100.0	392	20.7	64	3.4	974	51.3	537	28.3
Intellectual	1,320	100.0	220	16.7	59	4.5	663	50.2	427	32.3
Emotional	1,576	100.0	228	14.5	69	4.4	868	55.1	461	29.3
Other	487	100.0	79	16.2	19	3.9	251	51.5	154	31.6
Male										
Total	100,637	100.0	4,198	4.2	7,858	7.8	50,689	50.4	44,326	44
No disability	98,328	100.0	3,941	4	7,777	7.9	49,497	50.3	43,425	44.2
With a disability	2,309	100.0	257	11.1	81	3.5	1,192	51.6	901	39
Sight	1,080	100.0	82	7.6	36	3.3	555	51.4	478	44.3
Hearing	516	100.0	42	8.1	23	4.5	274	53.1	203	39.3
Speech	621	100.0	81	13	28	4.5	315	50.7	225	36.2
Physical	867	100.0	112	12.9	24	2.8	458	52.8	326	37.6
Intellectual	625	100.0	81	13	24	3.8	299	47.8	258	41.3
Emotional	738	100.0	69	9.3	36	4.9	403	54.6	265	35.9
Other	230	100.0	25	10.9	13	5.7	109	47.4	95	41.3

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic school		*Sec. /SSS /SHS and Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	110,514	100.0	11,130	10.1	7,322	6.6	60,954	55.2	34,652	31.4
No disability	107,661	100.0	10,390	9.7	7,249	6.7	59,536	55.3	33,974	31.6
With a disability	2,853	100.0	740	25.9	73	2.6	1,418	49.7	678	23.8
Sight	1,551	100.0	353	22.8	41	2.6	766	49.4	426	27.5
Hearing	613	100.0	110	17.9	33	5.4	337	55	142	23.2
Speech	678	100.0	117	17.3	41	6	375	55.3	154	22.7
Physical	1,030	100.0	280	27.2	40	3.9	516	50.1	211	20.5
Intellectual	695	100.0	139	20	35	5	364	52.4	169	24.3
Emotional	838	100.0	159	19	33	3.9	465	55.5	196	23.4
Other	257	100.0	54	21	6	2.3	142	55.3	59	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
* Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tec/Com, Bachelor and Post graduate

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

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

The census data analysis and discussion in this chapter on agricultural activity include households engaged in agricultural activities, types of farming, crop farming, tree planting, rearing of livestock and fish farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is defined as a household that has at least one of its members engaged in agricultural production.   Table 7.1 and Figure 9 show that LEKMA is predominantly a non-agricultural area since only 3.3 percent of households engage in agricultural production. The table further shows that four types of agricultural activities are common in the municipality. These include crop farming (66.5%), tree growing (7.8%), livestock rearing (36.0%), and fish farming (0.5%).

Table 7.1:   Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban	
Agricultural activity by households	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	60,859	100.0	60,859	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	1,987	3.3	1,987	3.3
Crop Farming	1,321	66.5	1,321	66.5
Tree Planting	155	7.8	155	7.8
Livestock Rearing	715	36.0	715	36.0
Fish Farming	10	0.5	10	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in LEKMA. The main livestock reared in the municipality include chicken (58.1%), goat (20.7%), pig (6.7%), cattle (6.2%) and sheep (3.9%). Fish farming (0.7%) and marine fishing (0.1%) have very low proportions which may be an indication that that marine fishing which used to be the major occupation of the people in this municipality is gradually declining.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Distribution of livestock		Number		Percent		Average Animal per Keeper
		Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	
Total		36,628	941	100	100	38.9
Beehives		401	2	1.1	0.2	200.5
Cattle		2,262	57	6.2	6.1	39.7
Chicken		21,275	396	58.1	42.1	53.7
Dove		40	3	0.1	0.3	13.3
Duck		270	18	0.7	1.9	15
Goat		7,570	318	20.7	33.8	23.8
Grass-cutter		247	16	0.7	1.7	15.4
Guinea fowl		125	7	0.3	0.7	17.9
Ostrich		2	1	0	0.1	2
Pig		2,439	24	6.7	2.6	101.6
Rabbit		79	8	0.2	0.9	9.9
Sheep		1,433	70	3.9	7.4	20.5
Silk worm		50	2	0.1	0.2	25
Snail		100	1	0.3	0.1	100
Turkey		8	3	0	0.3	2.7
Other (specify)		36	5	0.1	0.5	7.2
Fish farming		248	7	0.7	0.7	35.4
Inland fishing		0	0	0	0	0
Marine fishing		43	3	0.1	0.3	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

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

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

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census were analyzed for the Ledzokuku – Krowor Municipality.

8.2   Housing Stock

The total household population in the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipality is 221,757 with number of households being 60,859 and the number of houses 21,366 (Table 8. 1).

Further analysis of the data indicates that the average households per house for LEKMA is 2.8 which is higher than the regional (2.2) and national (1.6) figures.

Population per house in the municipality is 10.4 which is higher than both the national (7.1) and regional (8.2) figures. LEKMA has an average household size of 3.6 which is lower than that of both the national (4.4) and regional (3.8) household sizes.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	227,932
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	221,757
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	21,366
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.8
Population per house*	7.1	8.2	10.4
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Houses in Ghana are constructed using various materials. In addition, ownership and tenure arrangements vary. This section describes the three main characteristics of dwelling units: the type of dwelling, the type of construction material for the wall, floor, and the roof and tenure arrangements.

Type of Dwelling Units (occupied and vacant)

Table 8.2 shows that there are 60,859 dwelling units in LEKMA with over two-thirds (68.5%) of all dwelling units being compound houses. This makes the compound house the most common type of dwelling unit. Separate houses also constitute 13.9 percent of all dwelling units. In addition, 5.8 percent of dwelling units are semi-detached, and 3.5 percent are improvised homes (kiosk or container).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed
Total	5,467,4	1,036,0	60,859	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,1	176,647	8,469	13.9	14.4	13.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	3,503	5.8	5.8	5.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	3,296	5.4	5.7	4.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,7	595,062	41,62	68.5	67.4	70.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	378	0.6	0.7	0.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	143	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tent	10,343	2,284	135	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	59,977	2,141	3.5	3.6	3.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	270	0.4	0.5	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	724	1.2	1.3	0.9
Other	9,846	3,331	108	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are more female-headed households (70.5%) in compound houses than male-headed households (67.4%). However, there are equal proportions (5.8% each) of male and female headed households in semi-detached dwelling units each. Furthermore, there are more male headed households (3.6%) in improvised dwelling units (kiosk/container) than females (3.4%).

Table 8.3 shows that 38.9 percent of dwelling units is owned by household members, while 40.8 percent is owned by other private individual. In addition 37.7 percent of males head households in dwelling units owned by a household member, while 41.1 percent of the females head households in dwelling units in this category. Finally, proportion of other private individual ownership of dwelling units is higher among male-headed households (43.0%) than female-headed households (36.9%).

Table 8.3:   Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed
Total	5,467,054	1,036,30	60,89	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	23,68	38.9	37.7	41.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	598	1	1	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	8,951	14.7	13.2	17.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	24,89	40.8	43	36.9
Private employer	83,610	20,667	924	1.5	1.8	1.1
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	219	0.4	0.4	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	1,157	1.9	2.2	1.4
Other	24,000	7,072	493	0.8	0.8	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction material of the house. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more prone to destruction by natural disasters. Table 8.4 shows that the dominant material for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units is cement and concrete (91.1%), followed by wood (4.8%) and mud brick/earth (1.1%). All other materials used for outer walls of dwelling units form one percent or less.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	62,456	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	692	1.1
Wood	200,594	110,736	2,974	4.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	611	1.0
Stone	11,330	2,692	149	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	127	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	56,919	91.1
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	143	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	79	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	19	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	743	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units is cement or concrete (83.4%), followed by earth and mud (5.4%) and ceramic or porcelain (3.2%). Use of vinyl tiles, stones and burnt brick for floor is minimal and form less than three percent of all materials for floors of dwelling units.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	3,315	5.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	50,772	83.4
Stone	32,817	4,928	126	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	113	0.2
Wood	52,856	38,877	1,254	2.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	1,313	2.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	1,946	3.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	1,868	3.1
Other	15,567	3,838	152	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main construction materials for roofing dwelling units in the municipality as shown in Table 8.6 are slate/asbestos (79.7%), metal sheet (15.4%) and concrete/cement (2.1%). Apart from roofing tile which is used for 1.3 percent of dwelling units, the rest of materials for roofing are used by less than one percent of dwelling units.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	62,456	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	94	0.2
Wood	45,547	8,895	296	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	9,596	15.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	49,762	79.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	1,286	2.1
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	781	1.3
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	200	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	144	0.2
Other	35,935	7,744	297	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and the number of occupants gives an indication of the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows that 62.0 percent of households in LEKMA occupy a single room, 25.5 percent occupy two rooms, 6.4 percent occupy three rooms, 3.6 percent occupy four rooms and 1.3 percent occupy five rooms. Majority of households from one-person household to four-person households have only one sleeping room. The proportions of households with only one sleeping room range from 89.5 percent of one-person household to 55.7 percent of four-person households. In addition, about one-third of households with sizes five to nine persons occupy two rooms.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	60,859	100.0	62.0	25.5	6.4	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
1	12,209	100.0	89.5	8.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	10,173	100.0	77.1	18.6	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
3	10,171	100.0	66.7	25.0	5.3	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	9,690	100.0	55.7	32.9	7.0	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
5	7,562	100.0	44.9	38.9	9.2	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	4,694	100.0	36.8	39.3	12.6	7.4	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
7	2,622	100.0	31.0	39.3	14.6	8.8	3.7	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
8	1,507	100.0	27.4	33.4	16.3	12.6	5.7	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
9	787	100.0	21.0	30.6	17.4	16.9	7.9	3.0	1.8	0.6	0.8
10+	1,444	100.0	19.0	22.1	17.5	15.7	9.2	8.4	3.3	2.1	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation facilities available in dwelling units in LEKMA. The nature of source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. As shown in Table 8.8, the main source of lighting in households is electricity (main) (92.9%). Other minor sources of lighting include kerosene lamp (2.6%) and flashlight (2.2%). The proportion of dwelling units using generators as the main source of lighting is under one percent (0.5%).

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	56,567	92.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	311	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	1,583	2.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	59	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	29	0.0
Candle	41,214	19,251	801	1.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	1,312	2.2
Firewood	13,241	1,036	75	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	9	0.0
Other	11,739	2,228	113	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The three main sources of fuel for cooking in the Municipality as shown in Table 8.9 are gas (47.6%), charcoal (43.5%), and fire wood (1.5%). The proportions of households using electricity (0.9%) and kerosene (1.1%) for cooking are very low. The table also shows that 4.9 percent of households do not cook. . Table 8.9 further shows the types of cooking spaces in LEKMA. About two-fifths (39.1%) of households in LEKMA cook on verandahs, and one in three dwelling units (29.1%) has cooking space that is separate for exclusive use of the household. Also, 18.1 percent of households use open spaces in compounds for cooking. However, 6.6 percent of households in LEKMA has no cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	2,999	4.9
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	909	1.5
Gas	996,518	429,464	28,955	47.6
Electricity	29,794	9,645	567	0.9
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	652	1.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	26,456	43.5
Crop residue	45,292	724	35	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	167	0.3
Animal waste	2,332	919	73	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	46	0.1
Cooking space used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	4,033	6.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	17,736	29.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	1,213	2.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	858	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	550	0.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	1,176	1.9
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	23,799	39.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	11,039	18.1
Other	21,007	5,543	455	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aim to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is reduction in diarrhoea.

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main sources of drinking water in LEKMA presented in Table 8.10 show that drinking water is obtained from five main sources as follows: pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (32.0%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (23.6%), tanker supply/vendor (9.2%), and public tap or standpipe (6.4%). The minor sources of drinking water are bore-hole including pump or tube well and protected well (0.8% each), bottled water (0.7%), and river or stream (0.1%).

Regarding source of water for domestic use, Table 8.10 shows that the use of pipe-borne outside dwelling is the main source (42.6%). Other sources include pipe-borne inside dwelling (32.7%), tanker supply/vendor provided (14.0%), public tap/standpipe (7.2%) and protected well (1.2%).

Table 8. 10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purpose

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Main source of drinking water for household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	15,735	25.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	19,446	32
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	3,913	6.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	511	0.8
Protected well	321,091	7,167	514	0.8
Rain water	39,438	1,833	15	0
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	195	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	447	0.7
Satchet water	490,283	290,342	14,351	23.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	5,628	9.2
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	2	0
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	1	0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	75	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	1	0
Other	3,972	1,014	25	0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	19,879	32.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	25,920	42.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	4,681	7.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	538	0.9
Protected well	465,775	24,489	742	1.2
Rain water	39,916	3,538	28	0
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	122	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	8,520	14
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	79	0.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	96	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	194	0.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	8	0
Other	10,302	1,301	52	0.1

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. Table 8.11 shows that four main types of toilet facilities including public toilet (38.0%), water closet (25.7%), KVIP (19.1%) and pit latrine (5.1%) are used in LEKMA.

As far as bathing facilities are concerned, Table 8.11 shows that the major ones are shared open cubicle (31.8%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (31.7%), bathrooms exclusively used by household members (26.0%), private open cubicle (3.0%), public bath house (2.7%) and bathroom in another house (1.6%) and open space around the house (3.0%). However, river/pond/dam and other bathing facilities are utilised by less than one percent of households.

Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	84,813	4,752	7.8
W.C.	839,611	321,116	15,665	25.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	102,419	3,083	5.1
KVIP	572,824	148,794	11,634	19.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	23,617	2,226	3.7
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc.)	1,893,291	349,860	23,141	38
Other	23,385	5,751	358	0.6
Bathing facility used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	15,827	26
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	19,287	31.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	1,812	3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	19,356	31.8
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	1,627	2.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	988	1.6
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	1,801	3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,060	56	0.1
Other	16,276	3,030	105	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

One of the most intractable challenges in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Proper waste management services helps to prevent the spread of some types of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment. As shown in Table 8.12 the two most widely used means of disposing off solid waste (refuse) are dumping in a container (49.8%) and collection of waste from house (27.4%). Minor disposal methods

include burning (12.0%), public dump (7.5%), and burying (0.5%). However, in 1.1 percent of dwelling units, solid waste is dumped indiscriminately.

The main method of liquid waste disposal in LEKMA is throwing into a gutter (33.6%). Other methods include throwing onto compound (22.0%), through a drainage system into a gutter (16.5%), throwing onto the street or any space outside the house (16.3%), and through a drainage system into a pit or soak away (4.1%). It is important to note that only 6.3 percent of dwelling units are connected to a central sewage system.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Solid waste				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	16,647	27.4
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	7,321	12
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	30,312	49.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	4,540	7.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	643	1.1
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	330	0.5
Other	53,805	9,282	1,066	1.8
Liquid waste				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	60,859	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	3,851	6.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	10,063	16.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	2,495	4.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	9,896	16.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	20,435	33.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	13,376	22
Other	38,294	6,195	743	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATION

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the fifth in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2000 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census. This report is the first attempt by the Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government to produce a District Census Analytical report with the aim of providing useful data for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on the results from the 2010 PHC.

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 census of 2010 collected data on Information Communications Technologies (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal 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, Findings and Policy Implication

This section is organized under five thematic areas, namely socio-demographic characteristics, disability, economic activities, ICT and housing characteristics.

9.2.1   Socio-Demographic Indicators

The results from the 2010 PHC reveal significant features in the demographic characteristics of the Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipality population. The features will have implications for overall socio-economic development in the absence of paradigm shift to development planning.

The Municipality has a population of 227,932 with 109,185 males and 118,747 females. Sex ratio of the municipality follows the national and regional patterns with 91.9 males per 100 females.

Using the data from children ever born and births within the last twelve months (current fertility) total fertility of the municipality is 2.37 while the number of children ever born to women aged 45-49 (completed fertility) is 8,615.

The Municipality has a youthful population with a broad base consisting of large number of children and a conical top of a small proportion of elderly persons.

Results from the 2010 census also indicate that all the population in the municipality lives in urban areas. This can be attributed to the rapid urbanization which has taken place within the Municipality due to natural growth within the urban population itself, boundary changes and

rural-urban migration. This change has been characterized by the concentration of population in every part of the municipality. This high concentration of people, with its associated infrastructural needs, presents its own challenges for the planning and development of the Municipality. The total number of household population in the Municipality is 221,757 and average number of persons per household is 2.8 persons.

Data for marital status which covers persons 12years and older show that 43.4 percent have never married, while 40.8 percent are married. The rest are separated (2.6%), divorced (2.9%) or widowed (3.8%). Another 6.5 percent are in consensual unions. As expected, proportion never married decreases with age, while those of married, separated, divorced and widowed increase with age.

Fifty-three years after independence, Ghana is yet to achieve universal basic education. The results indicate that 95.9 percent males and 88.9 percent females are literate in at least one language. Of those who had had formal education, over 50.0 percent of males and 62.1 percent of females have completed just basic education. The gender divide in education is reflected in the fact that while 23.8 percent of males attended SSS/SHS/secondary school, the proportion for females is 20.1 percent. At the tertiary level also the situation is no better, 16.5 percent males compared to 8.7 percent females had attended tertiary level education. This low level of education is incompatible with the expectations of a lower middle-income country with a growing economy. Efforts should be made to increase the proportion of the population with secondary and tertiary education.

9.2.2   Economic Background

Data on economic activity in LEKMA shows that 71 percent of the population are economically active with 19 percent been economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91 percent are employed and 8.9 percent unemployed. The proportion of persons who are unemployed within age groups show that, unemployment is highest for age groups 20-24 (12.8%), 25-29 (10.9%) and 30-34 (5.9%).

The Municipality's economy is based on sales and service. The data show that 34.8 percent of the employed population is engaged as service and sales workers while 21.7 percent are craft and related trades workers. Data on employment sectors show that close to 70 percent of the employed work in the private informal sector.

9.2.3   Ownership of ICT Items

Information on ownership of mobile phones, internet use and household ownership of fixed line phones and computers was collected (Chapter 5). This was also the first time such questions were asked in a national census. Of the population 12 years and older, 74.4 percent own mobile phones and 5.9 percent of households has fixed telephone lines. Only 18.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use Internet. Individuals who use the Internet are more likely to be young, educated, employed and reside in urban areas. In addition, only 17.9 percent of households in the municipality has either desktop or laptop computers. Therefore, the drive for improved use of ICT should be accompanied by comprehensive development of more information communication technology facilities.

9.2.4   Disability

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, data were collected on persons living with disability (PWDs). This was the first time such data had been collected in a national census (see Chapter 6). The results indicate that there are 5,328 persons with some form of disability

2.3 percent of the total population of Municipality. The main types of disability in the municipality are sight, physical, emotional and intellect disability. PWDs have lower levels of education than persons without disability.

The results indicate that this component of the population would need to be targeted for further studies to identify their needs and challenges. For instance, the low level of education among PWDs is an issue which will need some attention.

9.2.5   Agriculture Characteristics

As expected, LEKMA is largely non-agricultural municipality. However, the few Household into agriculture are mostly into crop farming (66.5%) and livestock rearing (36.0%). Fish farming is only practice by 0.5 percent of household. Also, of the households into livestock rearing, most of them keep chicken and goats (see chapter 7)

9.2.6   Housing Characteristics

Housing interfaces with demographic and other social and economic dimensions. The availability and nature of housing stock have implication for quality of life (Ghana National Development Commission, 2010; Gordon, Nandy, Pantazis, Pemberton, and Townsend, 2003). The general housing conditions within the municipality is good as majority of the houses use standard building materials .This can be attributed to the fact that LEKMA is an urban area.

However, a lot more needs to be done to enhance the environment of the municipality. Some dwelling units do not have toilet facilities (7.8%) and some have no bathrooms (3.0%). Other dwelling units do not have places designated as kitchen (6.6%). Members of such households cook either on verandah (39.1) or open space in the house (18.1%). Even though most households dump their garbage at public dump container, some (7.5%) also dump garbage in public dump (open space).

In addition, not all households have water for drinking and for other domestic purposes from improved sources. Significant proportions, 9.2 percent and 14.0 percent obtain their water for drinking and other domestic use respectively from tankers/vendor. The municipality has to adopt policies to improve housing facilities. For example, all houses should have bathrooms, toilet facilities and kitchens. Sanitation at public places like garbage dump sites should be improved.

9.3   Recommendations

The various socio-demographic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The challenges include creating employment for the young and fairly well educated population, dealing with the increasing proportion of the population associated with rural-urban migration, especially to Accra. The opportunities include taking advantage of the urban nature of LEKMA and relatively well educated Population.

Migration has played a major role in the economic development of the country in the past and will continue to do so. The first step towards an effective management of migration in a country is to have a national migration policy. Linked closely to the issue of migration is its contribution to urban growth. While there is internal growth in the urban areas through natural means, the change in population could be partly attributed to the re-classification of urban settlement in the face of rapid urbanisation. For effective urban planning and reduction in overlaps in metropolitan and peri-urban areas, there will be the need to consider other paradigms for re-classification of urban areas.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community name	Both Sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Nungua	67,699	32,745	34,954	18,114	5,868
2	North teshie	60,152	28,557	31,595	16,073	5,452
3	South teshie	29,842	13,970	15,872	8,444	1,855
4	Teshie nungua estate	17,750	8,585	9,165	4,991	1,625
5	Teshie camp	15,253	7,520	7,733	3,898	1,511
6	Teshie	8,954	4,295	4,659	2,272	1,095
7	Baatsonaa	6,452	3,155	3,297	1,614	959
8	North nungua	5,258	2,552	2,706	1,289	885
9	Martey tsuru	4,853	2,313	2,540	1,208	581
10	Adjorman	3,197	1,515	1,682	779	396
11	Greda estates	2,345	1,055	1,290	507	442
12	Regimanuel estate (east airport)	2,097	987	1,110	563	204
13	(Tsuibleo) north teshie	1,991	955	1,036	562	237
14	Okpoi gonno	1,255	580	675	344	178
15	Kotobaabi	834	401	433	201	78

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	9-May	14-Oct	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																		Age Group
1	Nungua	67,699	7,788	6,675	6,571	6,785	7,500	7,793	6,531	4,997	3,627	2,830	2,285	1,487	1,017	593	493	727
2	North Teshie	60,152	6,942	5,827	5,961	5,730	6,063	6,136	5,417	4,423	3,591	2,836	2,334	1,512	1,109	708	633	930
3	South Teshie	29,842	3,882	3,140	2,996	2,854	3,169	2,827	2,364	1,910	1,635	1,267	1,010	734	617	410	393	634
4	Teshie Nungua Estate	17,750	1,960	1,639	1,642	1,608	1,980	2,100	1,781	1,383	984	739	618	396	329	235	154	202
5	Teshie Camp	15,253	1,633	1,510	1,574	1,529	1,498	1,550	1,401	1,159	1,062	815	541	330	211	136	112	192
6	Teshie	8,954	1,033	889	964	830	862	860	831	688	584	446	356	181	151	97	78	104
7	Baatsonaa	6,452	791	647	626	566	699	797	656	539	366	255	193	120	81	36	30	50
8	North Nungua	5,258	568	431	498	482	598	626	534	375	297	226	224	154	87	57	35	66
9	Martey Tsuru	4,853	658	501	483	426	461	498	471	415	292	195	168	95	70	37	34	49
10	Adjorman	3,197	421	292	308	264	322	328	306	227	190	165	124	92	56	47	21	34
11	Greda Estates	2,345	276	220	211	205	220	251	203	171	146	121	115	66	49	38	24	29
12	Regimanuel Estate (East Airport)	2,097	262	211	186	201	225	202	167	160	129	118	79	50	38	24	13	32
13	(Tsuibleo) North Teshie	1,991	260	197	193	174	173	201	177	145	121	94	67	48	55	39	22	25
14	Okpoi Gonno	1,255	131	122	113	111	137	153	111	96	76	49	45	31	24	19	10	27
15	Kotobaabi	834	101	92	85	85	69	96	95	71	48	25	25	18	9	5	2	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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