2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SHAI OSUDOKU DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquire Immune Defieciency Syndrome

ASFR: Age Specific Fertility Rate

CBR: Crude Birth Rate

CDR: Crude Death Rate

CEB: Children Ever Born

CERSGIS: Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

CS: Children Surviving

DANIDA   Danish International Development Agency

DFID: Department for International Development

DPs: Development Partners

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EA: Enumeration Area

EU: European Union

FCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education

GFR: General Fertility Rate

GNAG: Ghana National Association of Garages

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

HIV: Human Immune Virus

ICT: Information Communication Technology

JHS: Junior High School

JSS: Junior Secondary School

Km^2:   Kilometers Square

KVIP: Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

L.I: Legislative Instrument

MCE: Municipal Chief Executive

MDAs   Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

MPCU: Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit

NCA: National Communications Authority

NCPEC: National Census Publicity and Education Committee

NCSC: National Census Steering Committee

NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SIT:	Social Inclusion Transfer
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WC:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Shai-Osudoku District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 51,913 and of this 48.7 percent are males and 51.3 percent are females. The District's population constitutes 1.3 percent of the Regions population. Also about 76.7 percent of the Districts population resides in rural communities. The District has a sex ratio of 95 and an age dependency ratio of 76.4.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The Total Fertility rate for the District is 3.0 and a General Fertility rate of 92.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude birth rate is 23.5. The Crude Death rate for the District is 6.1 per 1,000. The migrant population in the District stands at 22,691 which is constitutes 43.7 percent of the Districts population. Majority of the migrants come from Eastern region.

Household Size, Composition and Structure

The District has a House hold Population of 50,021 with a total number of households of 11,862. The average household size in the District is 4.4 per household .Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.3 percent. Heads of households form 23.7 percent and Spouse 10.1 percent.

Marital Status

A little over 40 percent (40.7%) of the District population 12 years and older have Never married, 39.8 are married. Of the married 28.3 percent have No education, while 9.1 percent of the Never married have no education. Over three- quarters(77.7%) of the married population are employed whiles only 38 percent of the Never married are employed. Majority of the Never married are economically not active (57.3%).

Nationality

The Nationality profile of the District shows that Ghanaians by birth constitutes 93.5 percent, those by naturalization form 1.1 percent, with Non -Ghanaians constituting 2.5 percent.

Literacy and Education

Of the population 11 years and older 70.7 percent are literate, with 45.9 percent being literate in English and Ghanaian language only. Also 49.8 percent of those currently attending school are in primary school.

Economic Activity Status

The District data shows that 69.2 percent of the population is economically active, with 72.8 percent representing males and 66.0 percent representing females. Again, 93.3 percent of the economically active population is employed with males (94.4%) and females (92.3%). In addition, 6.7 percent of the economically active population is unemployed with males representing 5.6 percent and females 7.7 percent. Additionally, majority of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time (55.3%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry engages 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the district. The agricultural industry is followed by wholesale and retail, and manufacturing industries which employ 15.2 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. With respect to employment status, Self-employed without employees has 59.6 percent, and employees 24.1 percent. The private In-formal sector employs most of the employed with 80.6 percent. The government sector engages 8.5 percent and the Private Formal sector 10 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older 52.7 percent own Mobile phones. Males have a higher proportion of 60.1 percent than their female counterpart 46.1 percent who have mobile phones. Only 5.1 percent of the 12 years and older in the District use internet, with 5.6 percent of households in the District owning Desktop/lap top computers.

Disability

The population of Shai Osudoku has 2.6 percent of her population with a Disability with more female (2.8%) than males (2.3%) having disability. The type of disability that is more pronounced in the Shai-Osudoku District is sight (49.8%) whilst the least form of disability is the other (9.1%) type of disability. The employment rate of the Disabled in the District is 48.6 percent, 2.5 unemployed. Also, 21.1 percent of the Disabled population have Never attended school.

Agriculture

The District has 85.6 percent of its households in agriculture in the rural areas and the predominant agriculture activity is crop farming.

Housing

The housing stock of the Shai-Osudoku district is 8,351 with 84 percent in the rural areas and the average number of persons per house is 6.2.

Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

The census results indicates that 49 percent of all dwelling units in the District live in compound houses,35.8percent in separate house and 0.1 percent other dwelling. About 57 percent of the District's population live in houses owned by a household member. The findings further shows that 57.4 percent of male headed households own their dwelling units whilst 56.9 percent of female headed households also own their dwelling units. A higher

proportion 62.3 percent of rural households owns their dwelling units whilst 42.5 percent of urban households also own their dwelling units. Public / Government ownership is 1.8 percent.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of most of the dwellings in the District is Cement block/Concrete59.3 percent and Mud brick/ Earth 32.8 percent. There are also 2 main type of material commonly used for floor in the Districts; Cement/ Concrete 81.6 percent and Earth/Mud 14.1 percent. Metal sheet and Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia are the commonly used materials for roofing in the district, they constitute 74.3 and 11.6 percent respectively.

Utilities and household Facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are Electricity Mains 53.7 percent and Kerosene lamp32 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking by households in the District is Charcoal 45.7 percent and 33.3 percent wood. The use of Gas in the Urban areas of the District is 24.7 percent as against 16.4 percent for the District. Most of the inhabitants in the District use Veranda (34.3 %) as space for cooking. The main source of drinking water in the District is Pipe-Borne water outside dwelling (37.3%) . The same source of water is used for other domestic chores (38.3%).

There are 3 main types of toilet facilities use by the people; No Facility (bush/beach/field)31.2 percent, Public toilet 30 percent and Pit latrine21,1 percent whiles 45.2 percent the highest proportion use shared open cubicle for bathing

Waste disposal

The most common method of, solid waste disposal is by Burning (34.6%), Public Dump space 31.2 percent. The same pattern is found in both Urban and Rural localities. Concerning liquid waste disposal, majority of households in the Shai-Osudoku District throw their liquid waste onto compound (63.1%) and 22.2 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside whilst 6.2 percent use the drainage system into a gutter. A few households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system (1.3%).

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities. In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities.

This report deals with the Shai-Osudoku District. Its objective is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, concepts and definitions, methodology and organization of the report.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and size

The Shai-Osudoku District is situated in the South-Eastern part of Ghana in the Greater Accra Region. In all, the district occupies a total land area of about 968.361 square km. The district has Dodowa as its capital. Based on LI 2137, Dangme West District was split into two in June 2012 to have Ningo Prampram District and Shai-Osudoku District. It shares boundaries with the North Tongu District to the North-East, Yilo and Lower Manya Districts to the North-West, Akwapim North District to the West, Kpone Kantamanso District to the South-West, Ningo Prampram District to the South and the Ada West District to the East. The Volta River washes the North-Eastern portions of the district.

Figure 1.1:   A Map of Shai-Osudoku District

DISTRICT MAP OF SHAI OSU DOKU
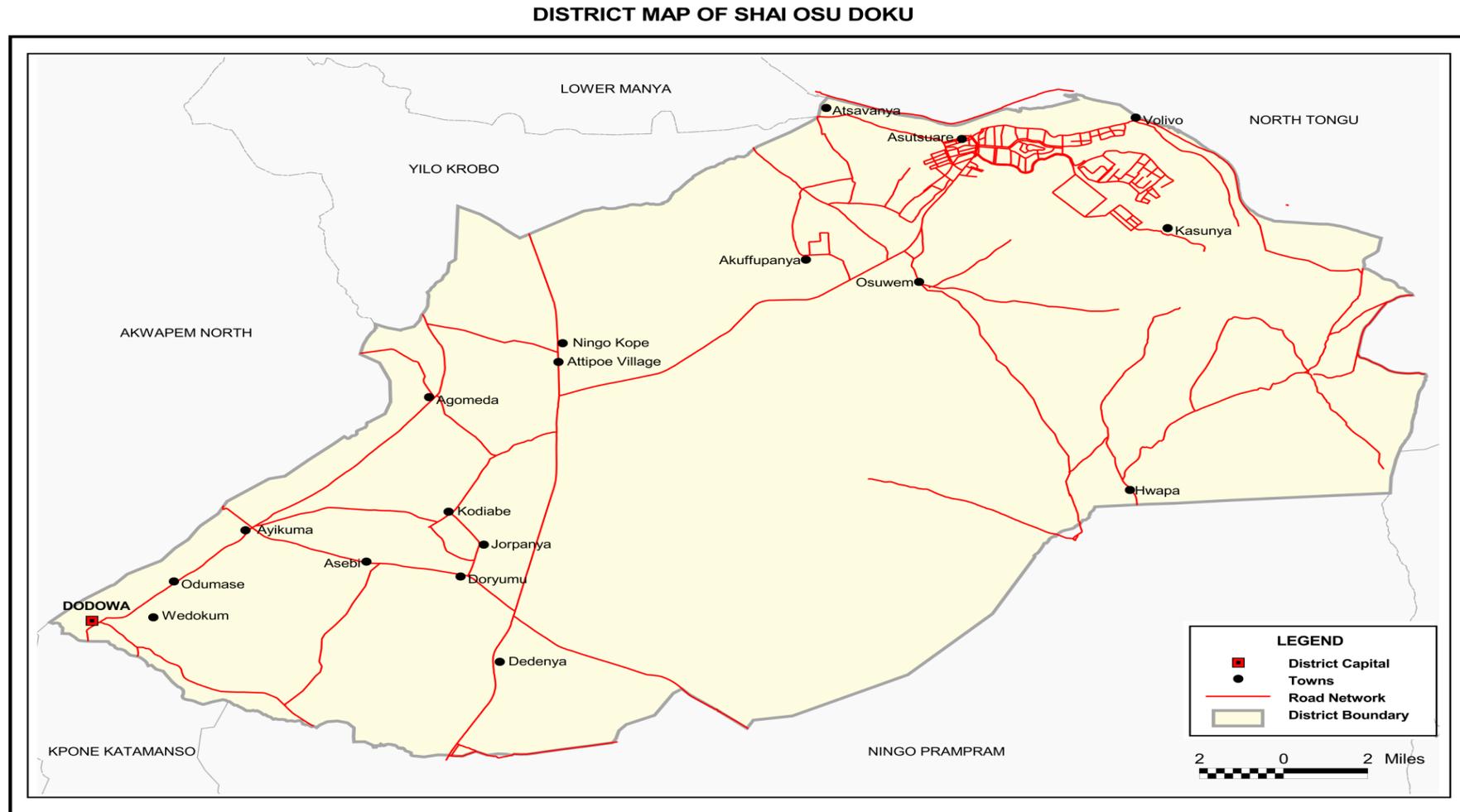
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The district forms part of the central portions of the Accra plains. The relief is generally gentle and undulating, a low plain with heights not exceeding 70 metres. Prominent relief features include the Yongua inselberg (427 metres) which appears conical in the air with a number of outliers close to the north of the district around Asutsuare and Osuwem areas; the Krabote inselberg also to the North and the Shai Hills (289 metres) found towards the Western portions of the district. Large rock outcrops and boulders are conspicuously placed in the vicinity of the hills in certain places. The rocky hills together with the large boulders provide immense potentials for stone quarrying, which is already a major pre-occupation in

the district. The Akwapim mountain range in the North-Western parts of the district presents a striking relief feature of outstanding natural beauty. It also accounts for a micro-rain shadow effect that influences the climate of Dodowa and the immediate surroundings.

The general pattern of drainage in the Shai-Osudoku District is dendritic with most of the streams taking their source from the Akwapim range which also serves as a watershed and then flow in a North-West to South-West direction into lagoons on the coast.

Flowing over a fairly low terrain most of the streams have carved wide valleys for themselves which are left dry for most parts of the year. The very seasonal nature of most of the streams caused by high temperatures and equally high insulation levels have encouraged the creation of a number of artificial dams and ponds of varying size, used for irrigation and for the watering of livestock. Prominent among these is the Volta River Dam at Natriku.

1.2.3 Climate

The South-Eastern portion of Ghana, which encompasses the Shai-Osudoku District, is one of the hottest and driest parts of the country. Temperatures are however subjected to occasional and moderating influences along the coast and altitudinal influences affected by the Akwapim range in the North-West. Temperatures are appreciably high for most parts of the year with the highest during the main dry season (November – March) and lowest during the short dry season (July – August). Along the coast, close to the Akwapim range, temperatures are a few degrees lower than they are over most of the plains. The absolute maximum temperature is 40°C.

The combined effects of high temperatures and high insulation levels, on the other hand, are of invaluable asset to the salt-making industry, as they account for the high and rapid rates of salinization and crystallization crucial for the winning of salt. The high temperatures also provide enormous potentials for solar power development.

Rainfall is generally very low with most of the rains that are very erratic in nature coming mostly between September and November. Mean annual rainfall increases from 762.5 milliliters on the coast to 1220 milliliters in the North and North-east close to the Akwapim Range. The seasonal nature of the rainfall makes farming a vulnerable occupation. Periodic main crop failures are common phenomena even in the better-watered northern parts of the District. It is obvious therefore that the provision of irrigation facilities could be of great value in the district. This should be accompanied by soil salinity control measures.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The predominant vegetation type found in the district is of the short grass savannah interspersed with shrubs and short trees, a characteristic of the Sub-Sahelin type. A large portion of vegetation remains dry for most parts of the year particularly towards the south

except for the short rainy season. The ravaging effects of seasonal bushfires that sweep across most parts of the district especially during the dry season further depreciate the quality of the vegetation. Along some stream courses, however, higher vegetation types ranging from thickets to light forest are common. Some light forest with tall trees is also found along the foothills of the Akwapim Range especially around Dodowa, Ayikuma and Agomeda areas. There is a Forest and Game and Wildlife Reserve around the Shai hills. Large strands of Borassus Palm are found around the eastern portions of Dodowa and Ayikuma. Isolated stands of baobab trees are common all over the plain. In the Volta flood plain areas, tall swampy grass and tall grass savannah with isolated patches of thicket and trees represent the main vegetation type.

1.2.5   Soils

The predominant soil types in the district are the black clays classified as Akuse series in the large central to eastern parts of the district. The soils are highly elastic when wet but become hard and compact when dry and then crack vertically from the surface. This renders the soil unsuitable for hand cultivation. Cultivation in the Akuse series dominated areas is confined mainly to small amounts of subsistence cropping of cassava, okro, maize and other vegetables. The short type grassland covering the Akuse series provides extensive grazing fields. The Black clays are considered highly suitable for development by mechanized irrigation farming. The eastern foothills of the range have fairly deep well-drained and relatively fertile hilly soils.

Ancient igneous rocks underlie the major part of the district. Strongly metamorphosed ancient sediments occur along the western boundary. There are also important areas of relatively young unconsolidated sediments in the south and south-east. Dahomeyan gneiss and schist's occupy most of the plains proper. Basic gneiss forms a number of large inselbergs (isolated rocky hills) in the north and center of the belt. Small rock outcrops are also common in the north close to the inselbergs but are rare in south and southeast.

At the gentle foot slopes of the Akwapim Range north of Dodowa, Agomeda and Ayikuma occurs an accumulation of slope wash from the hills above. The slope wash material consists predominantly of the Oyarifa series. These are deep, red, well-drained loamy soils. Here crops such as cassava, cocoyam and to a larger extent maize are best suited. Mangoes are also largely grown in the Dodowa areas. The soil types, which occur further east of Dodowa, within the Doryumu and Kordiable areas, are of the Simpa-Doryumu-Agartar-Association. These are brownish grey, slight humus, medium or coarse sand, underlain by a hard porous gristly loam. The soils have low nutritional status and are quick in becoming parched after the end of the rainy season. Main crops grown here include pepper, okro, watermelon and maize.

Other soil types identifiable are those classified locally as the Agawtaw series found on the extreme eastern to southeastern part of the district around Agortor. The soils here consist of grey-brown soils loamy for about 15-30 centimeter at the surface than abruptly changing to impervious clay which contains lime concretion below a depth of 60 centimeters. The topsoil rapidly becomes draughty during the dry seasons. This type of soil fairly supports any level of crop production. Most parts of the area are, however, left for grazing purposes. In the extreme north and northeast of the district occurs the Volta Alluvium, which makes up the Volta flood plain.

The soils classified as an association of Amo and Tefle series consists more or less have poorly drained pale-colored sandy silty and clay soils developed in recent or contemporary

Volta Alluvium. The soils appear to be moderately well supplied with nutrients under natural conditions and are easily workable even with simple implements. A greater portion of it in recent past was placed under extensive sugar cane cultivation to feed the now collapsed Asutsuare Sugar complex. The same fields are currently placed under extensive rice cultivation making the flood plain soils one of the most fertile soils in the Shai-Osudoku District.

Lastly, the type of soils classified as Toje-Agawtaw series covers the area along the road to Ada and located at the southern sections of the Agawtaw series. It is made up of a mixture of red soils developed over tertiary deposits on the uplands and grey-brown impervious clays of Agawtaw series. These soils absorb moisture freely except when left bare. Under the prevailing climatic conditions they tend to be draughty in the topsoil, but lower layers have a good moisture storage capacity. These soils, to some extent, are favored for cultivation as they are easily workable. However, the application of frequent cover crops or the addition of farmyard manure will be essential if intensified crop production is to be maintained.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

Ghana's institutional structure for promoting local level planning and decision making has been defined in the Local Government Law 1988, PNDC Law 207 and the recent Local Government Act 462, 1993. These specify a decentralized system of government in which District Assemblies have been constituted as Planning Authorities with a mandate to oversee the planning and implementation of projects within their respective areas.

The Shai-Osudoku District Assembly constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district. The District Assembly consists of 32 members. Out of the number, 22 are elected from the 22 electoral areas in the district whilst government appoints 10. Of the 32 Assembly members 6 are women and 26 are men. The District Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least a 2/3 majority. The Shai-Osudoku District has 4 Town/ Area Councils and secretaries have been appointed for the 4 Area Councils to assist the respective Assembly members in revenue collection and Community mobilization. The four Town/ Area Councils are; Dodowa Town Council, Ayikuma Area Council, Asutsuare Area Council, Osuwem Area Council. Unit committees constitute the base of the District Assembly structure. Like the Town/Area Councils these Committees have not yet been established.

1.4   Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1   Traditional Administration

The oral traditions of the Ga-Dangme, in general, hold that the communities, which now constitute the Ga-Dangme, once lived together in an area called SAME in Nigeria, having migrated from Southern Sudan and Egypt. From Nigeria the Gas moved by sea to their present location, while the Dangmes moved by land through Togo crossing the River Volta at various points to a place called Lowlowvor, where they lived for quite some time until they broke up into the composite tribes, namely Shai, Osudoku, (who remained inland), Ningo, Ada who moved to the coast and were later joined by Gbugbla (Prampram). The people of the Dangme-West District are predominantly Ga-Dangmes. There are two principal linguistic groups, the Gas and the Dangmes. The indigenous people of the District are organized in four traditional areas. These are; Shai Traditional Area headquartered at Kordiabe and the Osudoku Traditional Area with the seat at Osuwem.

It is evident from historical studies that the Gas and Dangmes had similar political and social system. For example, they both had theocratic systems based on the importance of river or lagoon fetishes, the Laloe in Prampram and the Korle in Accra (Ga). They also share similar circumcision and child naming ceremonies as well as festivals. Puberty rites are performed for boys and girls. In the case of boys, their fathers buy guns and engage wives for them. They are also given lands to cultivate or fishing gear to go fishing.

The girls undertake the 'Dipo' rite, which originally, was a home craft course lasting for three years. During this period they were taught personal cleanliness, housekeeping, and cookery, laundry, sewing with thread and needle, weaving of baskets, childcare and decent manners. Today, the period for the 'Dipo' initiation rites has been reduced considerably to one month or less.

1.4.2 Festivals

Annual festivals are held between the months of August and October. The Shai and Osudoku traditional areas celebrate 'Ngmayem and Dzehayem' festivals whilst the Pramprams and the Ningos celebrate 'Homowo' festivals. Other celebrations for traditional fetishes take place yearly after the Easter celebration. The chief and 'Asafoatsemei' also observe yam festivals for their traditional stools every year. Funeral rites for the departed relations are also observed yearly by the various clans.

1.4.2.1 Social Infrastructure/Amenities

The district has been divided into four circuits with 48 Pre-schools, 49 primary schools, 35 Junior High Schools, 5 Senior High Schools, 2 Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (Dodowa, Agomeda), Dipo Vocational School – Kordiabe and Secretarial and Accountancy School, Ayikuma.

Increased access to health care services is crucial in improving the health status of the people for increased productivity and output. To improve the health delivery system in the District, ten health facilities have been strategically established in the District to increase accessibility to health care facilities and services. These comprise one District Hospital located at Dodowa, five CHPS Zones located at Agomeda, Ayikuma, Agortor, Osuwem and Tokpo respectively. There are also 2 Health Centres located at Osuwem and Asutsuare. In addition, the District also has 1 Private Maternity Home at Dodowa as well as a Quasi-Government Institutions located at Kordiabe. Currently, there is a new ultra-modern hospital under construction. The district has police stations in three of its communities namely Dodowa, Doryumu and Asutsuare.

1.5 Economy

The Shai-Osudoku District is largely rural. The predominance of rural population reflects in the occupational distribution with agriculture as the dominant occupation. A significantly large proportion of the active labour is in agriculture and its related employment. Agriculture (crop/ livestock farming, and fisheries) is the major activity in the district, employing 58.6 percent of the people. Trading is the next largest employer, engaging 22.1 percent of the people.

The Shai-Osudoku District is noted for the production of fruits such as mangoes, pineapple, and banana. Additionally, rice production and aqua culture are practiced in the Asutsuare area. As the district lies within the Accra Plains it is also noted for animal production with cattle, goats and poultry rearing being the leading activities. A few commercial farms have

been established in the district. The relocation of the Golden Exotic farms (a 3,000 hectares banana plantation of which close to 800 hectares has been planted) has broken new grounds in agriculture. Other gains includes the Tropo farms, a 5 hector fish farm and the Volta Estates. Fishing which would have been another big employer, given the presence of the River Volta employs only 2.3 percent of the people.

Although agriculture dominates the district, the leading sectors in terms of provision of revenue to the District are the quarries. Areas that could be focused on are: The development of the tourism sector, mango production, rice production, etc.

The district lacks large-scale industrial establishments. The most important industrial activities are those related to quarrying that make use of the several inselbergs and rock outcrops that abound in the district. The sole and only major manufacturing industry in the District was the Asutsuare Sugar Factory. The Divestiture Implementation Committee (DIC), which has legal custody of the assets of the factory, has however auctioned and stripped the factory of all its assets. The district has a lot of industrial potentials in terms of land, cheap labour, raw materials, oyster shell etc.

1.5.1 Transport, Telecommunication and Banking

The district has about 252 kilometers of road network; 40 percent is surfaced while the rest are feeder roads. Tracks and footpaths also link villages. The total road network when compared to other districts appears to have a good spatial distribution. Apart from the central portion of the district, which is devoid of roads, the rest of the district is fairly linked up. The road surface condition of the national trunk roads is of an appreciably good condition. However, the local arterials such as the Dodowa-Afienya road and Doryumu-Agomeda road need urgent improvements. Most of the feeder roads that give access to the more rural centres are unsurfaced and need regular resurfacing especially after the rainy season. Statistics about traffic on those roads such as traffic volume, vehicle fleet, traffic composition, hourly distribution, peak hour traffic, and passenger and freight movement are unavailable for the district. Surveys would have to be conducted to collect such vital data for future planning purposes.

There is a disused 14.8 kilometer railway line from Tema through Afienya to the Shai Hills used for the construction of the Tema Harbor. This line can be rehabilitated for urban transport.

There is only one Post Office at Dodowa, the District Capital. Two Postal Agencies are however located at Agomeda and Kordiabe.

Telephone facilities in the district are not well developed because Ghana Telecom is yet to have the District connected to its main line. A new main station has also been constructed at Dodowa.

Broadly, it is estimated that 90% of the district is covered by one or more of the following three service networks; Vodafone, MTN and Tigo. This situation paints a misleading picture as over 80% of the coverage is through the Mobile Network which is beyond the means of majority of the inhabitants of the district. Currently most towns/ communities in the district have access to pay phones services and fixed lines from Ghana Telecom. These are Asutsuare, Doryumu, Osuwem, Kadjanya-Dormeliam, Ayikuma, and Kordiabe. In view of the importance of telecommunication to business, the coverage of mobile phones network should be widened to cover especially towns in the remote areas in order to complement the efforts being made to improve agriculture, industries and services.

The district has only one Bank, the Shai Rural Bank at Dodowa. There is also an Agency of the Dangme Rural Bank at Asutsuare in the Osudoku area of the District.

1.5.2 Electricity/ Energy

About 30% out of the 145 settlements in the district are linked to the national electricity grid. However, plans are underway for some other communities to be connected within the next 3 years under the Self Help Electricity Project. The demarcation of Electricity Company of Ghana districts does not follow the political demarcations.

Electricity supply to the district is from two ECG districts: These are Dodowa and Krobo Districts.

Data gathered from ECG district offices indicates that more than 50 communities out of the estimated 145 communities in the district have access to electricity. Three-phase electricity is provided in the district.

1.5.3 Tourism and Markets

There are few tourist attraction sites in the district, namely, Shai Hills Resource Reserves, Dodowa Forest, Chenku Falls and Adumanya Apiary. Two markets are functional within the District, namely, the Dodowa and Agomeda markets. The market days for the Dodowa market are Mondays and Thursdays though the market is not well developed in terms of infrastructure.

The district has one fire station located at Dodowa with one fire tender. The bush is more prone to the risk of fire than built up areas. Fire volunteers are thus trained to perform this task.

1.5.4 Housing

Houses in the district can be grouped under the following classifications; Sandcrete walls with aluminum or asbestos or zinc roofs (34 percent), Landcrete or mud walls with aluminum or asbestos or zinc roofs and Wattle and daub with thatched roofs or landcrete with thatched roofs

According to the baseline survey carried out in 2000 most households in the district had a bath and kitchen 97.8 percent and 74 percent respectively. However, toilet facilities either privately or publicly owned were found to be generally inadequate. Only 26 percent of the households had toilet facilities. The lack of proper toilet facilities poses serious health problems for the District especially in overcrowded settlements. These conditions together not only affect the quality of housing, but also the environment. Demand for housing in the District capital Dodowa is high. The rest of the district has spare capacity due to emigration. In the major settlements housing quality is high. In the urban areas, 31% of the houses have landcrete walls, 34% roofed with asbestos or aluminum and only 3% of the urban housing is of wattle and daub. Some of the houses particularly in the District capital including those threatened by erosion need rehabilitation.

The district also abounds in natural resources that could be harnessed for increasing production and gainful employment. This would be achieved through the District Assembly's effort at creating the enabling environment for private sector participation in the provision of goods and services and gainful employment.

1.6   Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectorial 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.

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4   Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 years and 30-39 years 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's data could be compared with those 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 there 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 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 (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:

i.   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.

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

iii. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The chapter discusses the size, composition, and age and sex structure of the 2010 Census in the Shai-Osudoku District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents population of Shai-Osudoku District by age, sex, and type of locality. As shown in table 2.1, the total population of the district according to the 2010 PHC is 51,913. Out of this figure, 25,272 (48.7%) are males while the remaining 26,621 (51.3) are females. The sex composition of the population indicates that females are more than males in the district. The age group with the highest population is the 0-4 years with a percentage of 13.8. The dominant population can be found from age group 0-4 years to 30-34 years. The population begins to decline from the 35-39 years age group to 95 years and above. This indicates that the population is youthful and more people die with increasing age.

The share of the population among urban and rural localities are 12,070 (23.3%) and 29, 843 (76.7%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the district reside in rural communities. Figure 2.1 shows the share of the population by locality.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by locality
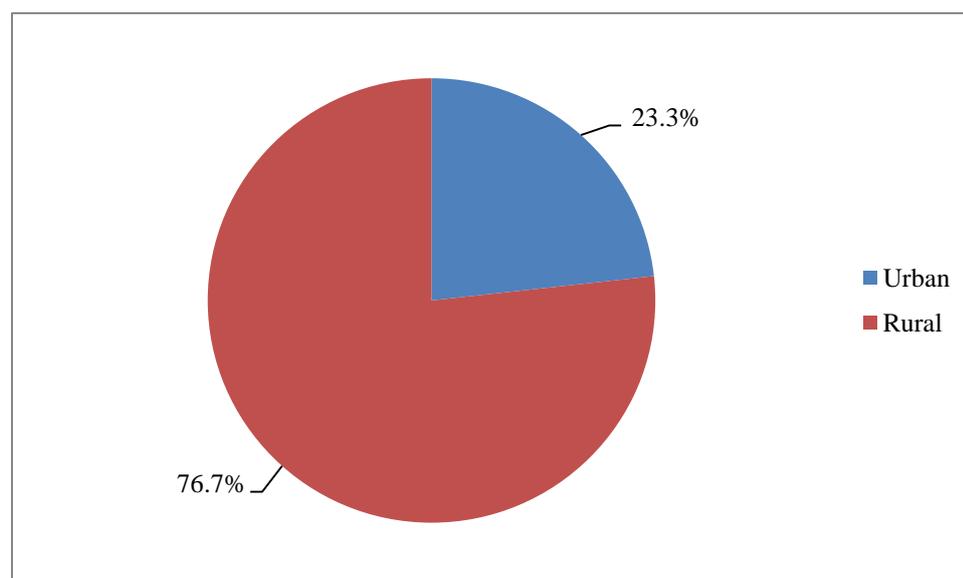
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Age group	Both Sexes Number	Both Sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	51,913	100.0	25,292	100.0	26,621	100.0	95	12,070	100.0	39,843	100.0
0 - 4	7,151	13.8	3,806	15.0	3,345	12.6	113.8	1,535	12.7	5,616	14.1
05 - 09	6,393	12.3	3,260	12.9	3,133	11.8	104.1	1,321	10.9	5,072	12.7
10 - 14	6,151	11.8	3,089	12.2	3,062	11.5	100.9	1,370	11.4	4,781	12.0
15 - 19	5,383	10.4	2,658	10.5	2,725	10.2	97.5	1,211	10.0	4,172	10.5
20 - 24	4,983	9.6	2,498	9.9	2,485	9.3	100.5	1,147	9.5	3,836	9.6
25 - 29	4,285	8.3	1,967	7.8	2,318	8.7	84.9	1,147	9.5	3,138	7.9
30 - 34	3,614	7.0	1,681	6.6	1,933	7.3	87	933	7.7	2,681	6.7
35 - 39	2,989	5.8	1,436	5.7	1,553	5.8	92.5	755	6.3	2,234	5.6
40 - 44	2,455	4.7	1,177	4.7	1,278	4.8	92.1	582	4.8	1,873	4.7
45 - 49	1,877	3.6	900	3.6	977	3.7	92.1	433	3.6	1,444	3.6
50 - 54	1,747	3.4	766	3.0	981	3.7	78.1	424	3.5	1,323	3.3
55 - 59	1,093	2.1	552	2.2	541	2.0	102	293	2.4	800	2.0
60 - 64	1,006	1.9	439	1.7	567	2.1	77.4	256	2.1	750	1.9
65 - 69	659	1.3	294	1.2	365	1.4	80.5	161	1.3	498	1.2
70 - 74	726	1.4	264	1.0	462	1.7	57.1	171	1.4	555	1.4
75 - 79	496	1.0	198	0.8	298	1.1	66.4	116	1.0	380	1.0
80 - 84	456	0.9	145	0.6	311	1.2	46.6	97	0.8	359	0.9
85 - 89	242	0.5	87	0.3	155	0.6	56.1	71	0.6	171	0.4
90 - 94	132	0.3	45	0.2	87	0.3	51.7	27	0.2	105	0.3
95+	75	0.1	30	0.1	45	0.2	66.7	20	0.2	55	0.1
All Ages	51,913	100.0	25,292	100.0	26,621	100.0	95	12,070	100.0	39,843	100.0
0-14	19,695	37.9	10,155	40.2	9,540	35.8	106.4	4,226	35.0	15,469	38.8
15-64	29,432	56.7	14,074	55.6	15,358	57.7	91.6	7,181	59.5	22,251	55.8
65+	2,786	5.4	1,063	4.2	1,723	6.5	61.7	663	5.5	2,123	5.3
Age-dependency ratio	**76.4**		**79.7**		**73.3**			**68.1**		**79.1**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition, that is, the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impacts on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1   Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the Shai-Osudoku District is broad based, comprising of concentration of children at younger ages. The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced years.

2.3.2   Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of the population's age and sex composition. Figure 2.2 shows the population pyramid of the Shai-Osudoku District. The horizontal bars represent the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The population pyramid shows a youthful population with the normal pattern of numbers reducing as population advances to the old ages. This means that the government should invest more into educational infrastructure to cater for the youthful population. Nonetheless, the population of the 10-14 years (11.8%) age group is lower than the 0-4 years (13.8%) and 5-9 years (12.3%). This can be attributed to the outcome of family planning campaigns in the district. The population however dwindles with increasing age. For instance, the population in the age group 75-79 years is 1.0 percent whilst that of the 95 years and above is 0.1 percent. This means that more people die as they grow old.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid
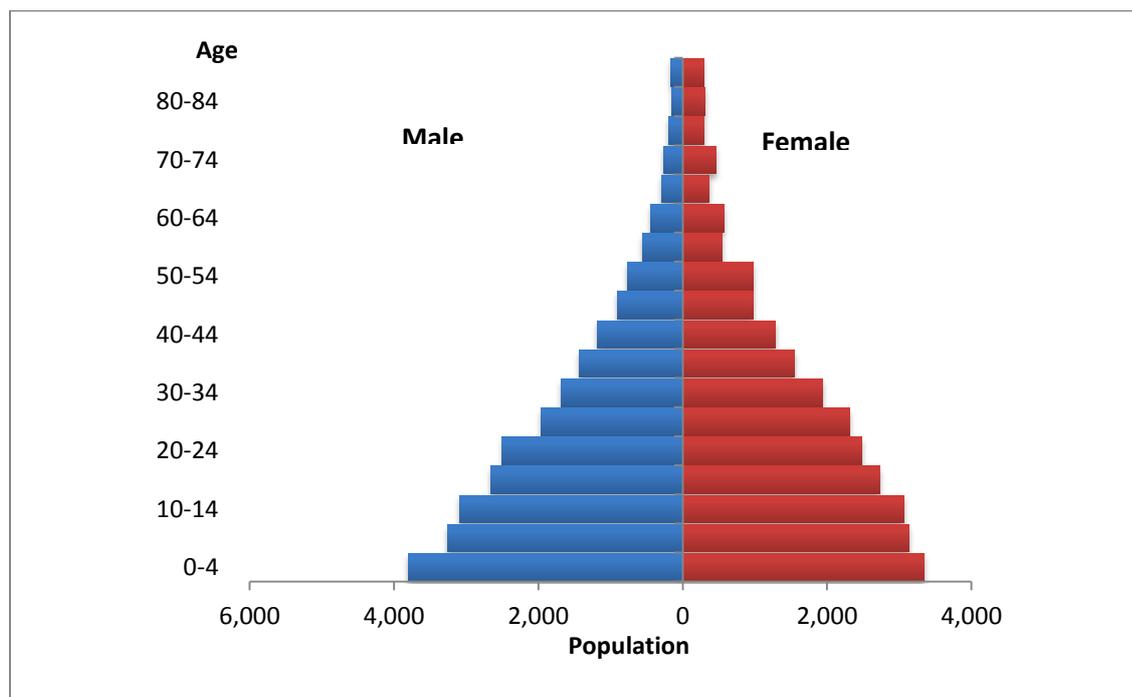
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Though both male and female populations reduce with old age, the male population rather reduces faster than that of the female. This may be due to the high risk of economic activities that the male population engaged in during their youthful ages.

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent age population (below 15 years and above 64 years) to the working age population (15-64) years. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that is used to measure the income levels of the working population and the burden that lies on them. The age-dependency ratio in the district shows that, every 100 population in the active age group (15-64 years) caters for 76.4 populations in the inactive age groups (0-14 years and 65+ years) which are higher than the national figure of 76/100. This implies that the active population in the district has more dependents to cater for and thus affects their income levels and the district economy as a whole. The age dependency ratio for males 79.7 per 100 is lower than 73.3 per 100 reported for females. In addition, the dependency ratio in rural areas 79.1 per 100 is relatively higher than the ratio for urban areas 68.1 per 100.

2.3.4 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 females. It therefore explains how many men there are for every 100 females. Figure 2.3 shows that the district sex ratio is 95 percent which means that for every 100 females in the district there are about 95 males. The sex ratio again indicates that at early ages (0-14 years) males are normally more than females (106.4); however, the ratio dwindles to 91.6 and 61.7 for the 15-64 years and 65 years and above age groups. This means that more males die with increasing ages.

Figure 2.3: Sex Ratio
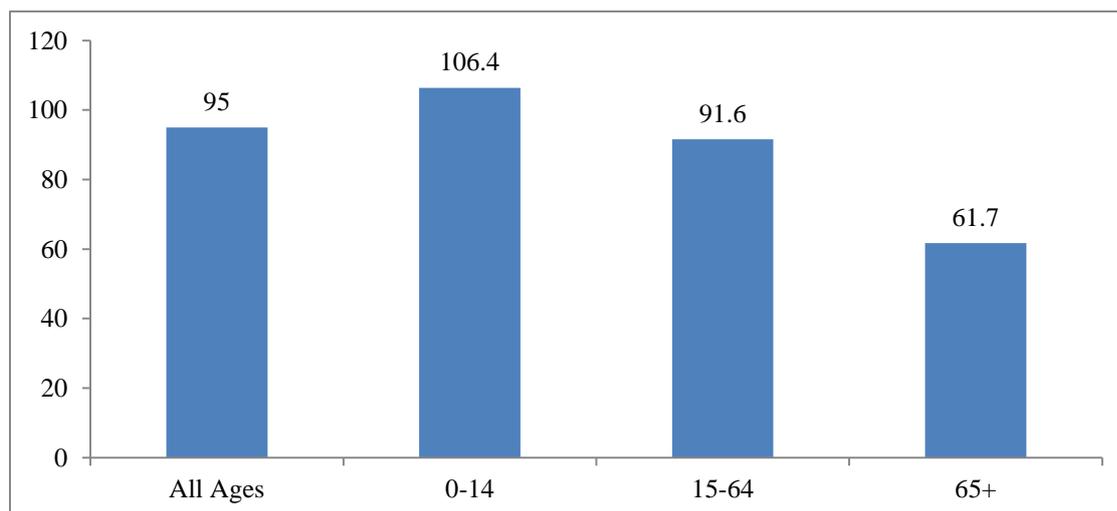
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district. Fertility refers to the number of live births women have, while mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence.

2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Table 2.2 indicates Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate of the population in Greater Accra region and the Shai-Osudoku District. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. From Table 2.2, a woman in Shai-Osudoku District within the ages 15-49 years is expected to give birth to 3.0 children on the average.

Also, the General Fertility Rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15 years to 49 years in a given year. From Table 2.2, the data shows that every 1,000 women within the ages 15-49 years in the Shai-Osudoku District would give birth to an average of 92.1 children which is higher than the Greater Accra regional rate (75.7). Again, the Crude Birth Rate (also called the birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.2 again shows that there are 23.5 births per 1000 population in Shai-Osudoku District which is less than the regional rate (22.7).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,203,838	91,077	2.6	75.7	22.7
Shai-Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	92.1	23.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 presents information on total children born and survivors. From the Table, it can be seen that women 12 years and older in the district are 18,855. Children that have ever been born by these women are 47,084; out of these children, 40,414 (85.5%) are surviving. Out of the children surviving, 20,186 (49.9%) are males and 20,228 (50.1%) are females. However, male and female figures for children ever born are 23, 818 (50.6%) and 23,266 (49.4%) respectively. These figures show that at birth, males are normally more than females but as they grow older the males seem to die more than their female counterparts.

Moreover, the table indicates that women in the district usually do not give birth in their early ages as shown in the age group 12-14 years. The fertility rate however increases as women get older. For instance, at age group 15-19 years, the total children born to 2,729 women are 349, whiles at age group 40-44 years, 5,208 children are born to 1278 women. Finally, the figures of children ever born for the ages 35 years and older are higher in the table because at these ages, most of the women would have finished giving birth but those within the ages 12-34 years might have just begun or in the middle of their reproductive stage.

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

		Children ever born			Children surviving	
Age group	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	18,855	47,084	23,818	23,266	20,186	20,228
12 - 14	1,774	12	3	9	3	7
15 - 19	2,725	349	193	156	166	146
20 - 24	2,485	1,745	955	790	852	751
25 - 29	2,318	3,715	1,911	1,804	1,745	1,669
30 - 34	1,933	5,008	2,512	2,496	2,361	2,310
35 - 39	1,553	5,192	2,614	2,578	2,376	2,393
40 - 44	1,278	5,208	2,576	2,632	2,328	2,385
45 - 49	977	4,607	2,315	2,292	2,047	2,051
50 - 54	981	4,913	2,516	2,397	2,184	2,130
55 - 59	541	2,809	1,424	1,385	1,220	1,184
60 +	2,290	13,526	6,799	6,727	4,904	5,202

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others have been done by government and development agencies to reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality. The mortality data during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Shai-Osudoku District. Table 2.4 presents information on total deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Greater Accra Region. The reported deaths in households for both the region and district are 17,363 and 318 respectively. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year stands at 6.1/1000 for the Shai-Osudoku District and 4.3/1000 for the Greater Accra Region. This means that for every 1000 population in the district, approximately 6 persons die (6.1/1000). This figure shows that the rate of death in the Shai-Osudoku District is slightly higher than that of the Greater Accra Region (4.3/1000). Ada East recorded the highest death rate which is 10.4/1000 with Ningo Prampram being the next highest with 7.8/1000. This may be attributed to lower access to improved water and sanitation and lower levels socio-economic development in the Ada East area.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.4.2   Age-Specific Death Rate by Sex

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.4 shows the recorded deaths among males and females by age group in the Shai-Osudoku District. The age-group that recorded the highest deaths is between 60 years and above with males recording more deaths than females. Death in this category may be as a result of old age. The next age group that recorded the most deaths is under 5 years. Male deaths are higher than females in this age-group too. Infant mortality may be as a result of still births or attack by child-killer diseases. Deaths among the 40-49 years age-group is also relatively high with females topping the ranks this time around. Deaths among females are high between the ages 30-49 years and this may be as a result of maternal mortality. The age-group with the least death rate is 10-14 years.

Figure 2.4: Reported Age-Specific Death Rate by Sex
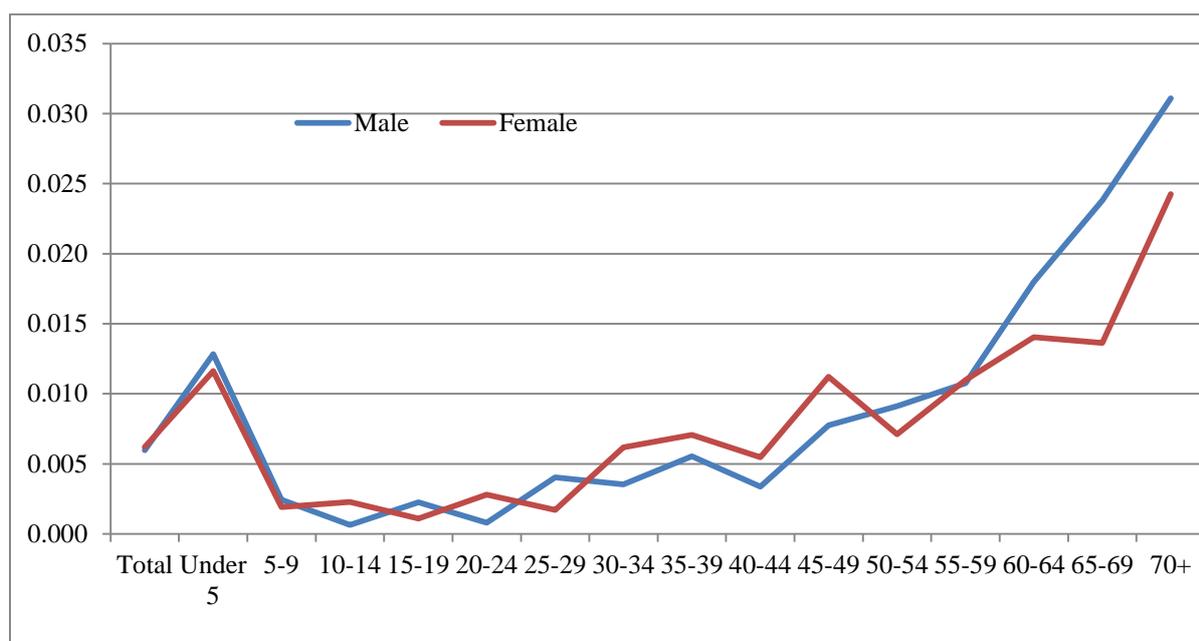
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.5 indicates that the total population of migrants in the Shai-Osudoku District is 22,691, of which, 7,403 are born in the Greater Accra region. The highest proportion of the migrant population in terms of duration of residence is 36.4 percent for those who have stayed between 1-4 years whilst the least is 12 percent for those who have stayed for more than 20 years.

The regions in Ghana other than Greater Accra with highest migrants in the district are Eastern Region (6,106), Volta Region (4,553) and Ashanti (1,071). Upper West and Upper East Regions are regions with the least migrants comprising 109 and 245 respectively. Also, 587 of the migrants are born outside Ghana and 32.9 percent which is the highest proportion of the population born outside Ghana have stayed in the district for 1-4 years followed by 18.7 percent for those who have stayed for 5-9 years. The least percentage of migrants born outside Ghana is 13.3 for those who have stayed for more than 20 years. Moreover, migrants from the three northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West) have been in the district for about 1-4 years. On the other hand, the regions with shortest duration of migrants in the Shai-Osudoku District are Volta and Eastern with 17.7 percent and 17.4 percent respectively for less than a year duration of residence.

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Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
		Duration of residence (%)				
Total	22,691	19.6	36.4	17.7	14.4	12.0
Born elsewhere in the region	7,403	20.8	36.7	16.4	13.1	12.9
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	491	25.1	35.6	17.1	13.6	8.6
Central	922	21.6	39.8	18.2	11.9	8.5
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	4,553	17.7	38	18.6	14.4	11.2
Eastern	6,106	17.4	34.3	18	16.5	13.8
Ashanti	1,074	21.3	39.2	17.9	14.3	7.3
Brong Ahafo	456	29.8	37.9	19.3	8.1	4.8
Northern	745	20.1	37.3	20.4	13.7	8.5
Upper East	245	24.5	24.1	16.3	18.4	16.7
Upper west	109	31.2	39.4	12.8	9.2	7.3
Outside Ghana	587	18.7	32.9	18.7	16.4	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Knowledge of household structure, constitute important units in social and economic planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, that is, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide opportunities to target beneficiaries and exempt them from payment of a premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare.

This chapter therefore presents a discussion of household characteristics of the district based on the 2010 PHC results. This includes: household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education.

3.2   Household Composition and Structure

Table 3.1 shows that 23.7 percent of household members in the Shai-Osudoku District are heads of households, with 28.4 percent being male heads and 19.3 percent being female heads. Female headship may be as a result of females becoming widowed, divorced, and abandoned by husbands or simply single women who cater for themselves. Other household members include children of the head (39.3%), grand children (10.1%), and spouses (10.1%). The extended family has insignificant representation in households in the district: parents-in-law (1.1%), son/daughter-in-law (0.6%), stepchild (0.9%) and adopted/foster child (0.4%).

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,021	100.0	24,196	100.0	25,825	100.0
Head	11,862	23.7	6,872	28.4	4,990	19.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,036	10.1	905	3.7	4,131	16.0
Child (son/daughter)	19,663	39.3	9,930	41.0	9,733	37.7
Parent/Parent in-law	536	1.1	111	0.5	425	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	285	0.6	73	0.3	212	0.8
Grandchild	5,040	10.1	2,508	10.4	2,532	9.8
Brother/Sister	2,212	4.4	1,114	4.6	1,098	4.3
Step child	434	0.9	219	0.9	215	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	203	0.4	106	0.4	97	0.4
Other relative	3,825	7.6	1,815	7.5	2,010	7.8
Non-relative	925	1.8	543	2.2	382	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Household structure is therefore determined by the people living together in one unit and their relationship to the head of household. Table 3.2 shows that the household with the highest proportion is the nuclear household made up of head, spouse(s) and children only (27.3%) with almost same proportions reported in male and female headed households. The extended household which includes head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives follows with 20.0 percent. Significant proportions of the structure consist of single parent nuclear 18.4% and single parent extended 10.4%. The household with the least composition is single parent extended plus non relative. This means that the normal extended family system/communal way of living is gradually phasing out in the Shai-Osudoku District.

Male household heads dominate in all the types of households in the district except in three types that is single parent nuclear, single parent extended and single parent extended and non-relative.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,021	100.0	24,196	100.0	25,825	100.0
Head only	2,216	4.4	1,435	5.9	781	3.0
Head and a spouse only	836	1.7	421	1.7	415	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	13,638	27.3	7,012	29.0	6,626	25.7
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	10,018	20.0	5,065	20.9	4,953	19.2
Extended + non relatives	992	2.0	518	2.1	474	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,839	3.7	952	3.9	887	3.4
Single parent Nuclear	5,194	10.4	2,220	9.2	2,974	11.5
Single parent Extended	9,205	18.4	3,653	15.1	5,552	21.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	726	1.5	299	1.2	427	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,357	10.7	2,621	10.8	2,736	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children. Marriage therefore serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriage in Ghana are: the Customary, Ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages (Fayorsey, 2003). These three systems are considered distinct and have specific implications and expectations. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage.

As shown in Figure 3.1, the proportion of the Shai-Osudoku population married is 39.8 percent whilst those who have never married represent 40.7 percent. The never married population outweighs the married because most of the never married can be found in the 12-

14 years and 15-19 years groups who are not permitted by law to marry because they are below 18 years and are considered as minors. However, there are 6.7 percent and 8.5 percent of the population in the 12-14 years and 15-19 years groups respectively who are married. This may be children who have been forced into marriage. The widowed, divorced and separated are also represented with 6.1 percent, 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent respectively whilst the informal/consensual union/living together category constitute 7.2 percent, the highest among the districts in the Greater Accra Region. The significant number of the informal/consensual union/living together is dominant in the 25-29 years age group (13.7%). This may be as a result of unemployment on the part of the specific age group. They may not have a decent employment to be able to afford a marriage ceremony and therefore resort to the informal/consensual union/living together union.

Figure 3.1: Marital Status of Persons 12 years and older in Shai-Osudoku District
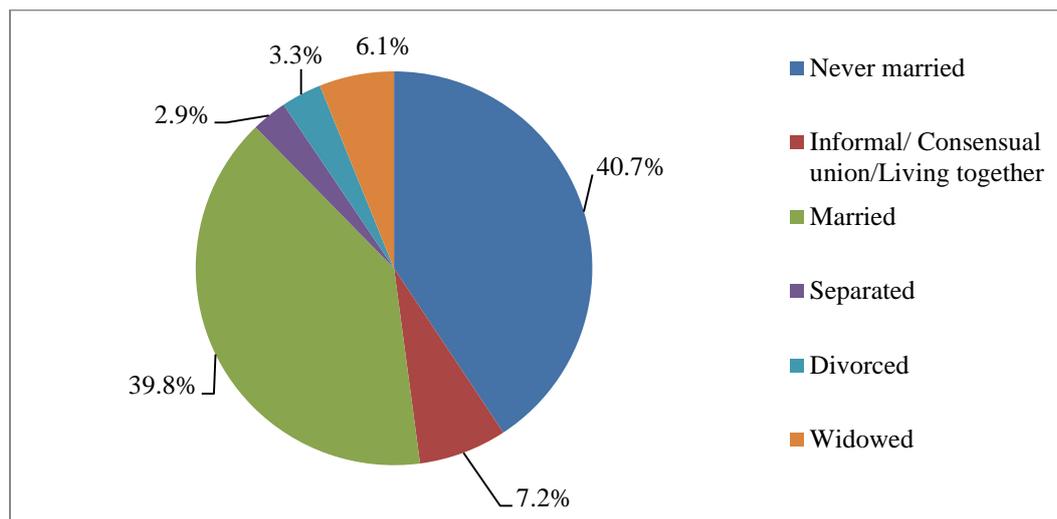
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age Group and Sex

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. Nonetheless, more widespread education has extended the age at marriage for females. The age group that emerges highest among the married population is 40-44 years with 70.2 percent. The age groups 12-14 years (1.3), 15-19 years (2.5) and 65 years and above (3.0) have the lowest married population. The other age groups are also represented substantially as shown in Table 3.3. Categorically, more than 50 percent of the population 25 years to 64 years is married. The dominant population that has never been married can be found in the 12-14 years age group with a percentage of 92.0. This may be as a result of the pursuit of basic education among this age group and the fact that the Ghanaian law disallows the population below 18 years to get married. The percentage decreases steadily from the youngest age group 12-14 years (92%) to 50-54 years (3.5%) and fluctuates from the remaining age groups, that is, 4.2 percent for 65+ years, 2.7 percent for 60-64 years and 3.0 percent for 55-59 years age groups.

There are some other groups of people who have ever been in marriage but are out of marriage either due to separation, divorce or being widowed. The widowed category dominate this category with 6.1 percent, the proportion for the various age groups decline from 65+ at 43.6 percent to the youngest age group 12-14 years at 0.0 percent as indicated in table 3.3. This is because most of the population especially males, die at this age and leave

their spouses widowed. Similarly, the 3.3 percent divorcees also range from 9.2 percent of age group 60-64 years and decreases to 0.0 percent of age group 12-14 years. Among the few who have separated, that is, 2.9 percent, the age group with the highest rate of separation is 50-54 years with 5.9 percent.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes							
Total	35,799	100.0	7.2	39.8	2.9	3.3	6.1
12 – 14	3,581	100.0	1.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,383	100.0	2.5	8.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,983	100.0	9.0	20.4	1.6	1.0	0.4
25 - 29	4,285	100.0	13.7	41.7	2.8	2.0	0.6
30 - 34	3,614	100.0	13.0	61.1	3.6	3.0	1.2
35 - 39	2,989	100.0	11.1	66.3	4.4	5.3	2.4
40 - 44	2,455	100.0	8.3	70.2	4.8	5.4	4.3
45 - 49	1,877	100.0	7.2	69.9	5.5	6.7	6.1
50 - 54	1,747	100.0	4.0	66.9	5.9	8.5	11.2
55 - 59	1,093	100.0	4.3	64.8	5.1	8.6	14.2
60 - 64	1,006	100.0	3.1	56.0	5.9	9.2	23.2
65+	2,786	100.0	3.0	38.8	3.9	6.4	43.6
Male							
Total	16,944	100.0	6.8	39.4	1.8	2.2	1.7
12 – 14	1,807	100.0	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,658	100.0	1.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,498	100.0	5.1	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	1,967	100.0	11.8	30.8	1.2	1.0	0.3
30 - 34	1,681	100.0	13.3	56.9	2.0	2.0	0.3
35 - 39	1,436	100.0	13.2	66.8	3.1	2.9	0.8
40 - 44	1,177	100.0	9.3	74.7	2.8	3.1	1.5
45 - 49	900	100.0	8.2	76.1	4.0	4.8	1.8
50 - 54	766	100.0	5.4	77.5	3.5	5.0	3.7
55 - 59	552	100.0	5.8	75.2	3.8	6.2	4.5
60 - 64	439	100.0	3.6	74.3	5.9	7.3	6.2
65+	1,063	100.0	5.4	64.3	3.8	6.9	13.7
Female							
Total	18,855	100.0	7.6	40.2	3.9	4.3	10.1
12 – 14	1,774	100.0	1.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,725	100.0	3.9	10.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	2,485	100.0	12.8	30.3	2.7	1.5	0.5
25 - 29	2,318	100.0	15.3	50.9	4.2	2.8	0.9
30 - 34	1,933	100.0	12.8	64.7	5.1	3.8	2.0
35 - 39	1,553	100.0	9.1	65.9	5.7	7.4	4.0
40 - 44	1,278	100.0	7.4	66.0	6.6	7.5	6.9
45 - 49	977	100.0	6.3	64.2	7.0	8.4	10.0
50 - 54	981	100.0	3.0	58.6	7.7	11.2	17.0
55 - 59	541	100.0	2.8	54.2	6.5	11.1	24.0
60 - 64	567	100.0	2.6	41.8	5.8	10.8	36.3
65+	1,723	100.0	1.5	23.0	4.1	6.2	62.0

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

Regarding the differences of marital status in the various sexes, there are only few significant differences. The never married category is high among the male population (48.2%) in the Shai- Osudoku District as against 34.0 percent of females who have never married. This shows females are more likely to marry than males. The female population dominates all the other categories with 46.5 percent married against 42.6 percent of married males. Among the widowed, the female (4.3%) dominate the male (2.2%).

Among the male population, the age group with the highest proportion married is 50-54 years (77.5%) whilst that of the female is 40-44 years (66.0%). This shows that females marry at early stages than males.

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Education is a high determinant of marriage as some attribute delayed marriages to the pursuit of education. Table 3.4 shows the relationship between marital status of the Shai-Osudoku populace and their level of education. The married population has the highest educational attainment in the District whilst the widowed are the dominant population in the lowest educational level. Table 3.4 also indicates that as the level of education increases, the proportion of persons in informal unions decreases.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Techn./ Comm.	Post middle/ sec. cert/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	35,799	100.0	23	57.3	11.2	2.6	3.6	2.2
Never married	14,566	100.0	9.1	65.9	17.1	2.4	3.1	2.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,592	100.0	24.9	61.7	8.6	2.5	1.8	0.5
Married	14,241	100.0	28.3	52.9	7.9	3.1	4.9	2.9
Separated	1,035	100.0	35.6	53.7	5.6	2	2.7	0.4
Divorced	1,178	100.0	34	53.9	6	2.3	2.8	0.9
Widowed	2,187	100.0	66.9	27.8	2	1.2	1.7	0.4
Male								
Total	16,944	100.0	15.6	59.2	14	3.3	4.7	3.1
Never married	8,160	100.0	9.5	63.3	18.4	2.7	3.4	2.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,159	100.0	18.2	61.7	11.8	4	3.4	0.9
Married	6,670	100.0	20.9	54.2	10	4.1	6.7	4.2
Separated	300	100.0	23.3	58.7	8.7	4	4	1.3
Divorced	365	100.0	21.6	61.4	9.3	2.2	4.4	1.1
Widowed	290	100.0	41.4	44.5	5.2	3.1	3.8	2.1
Female								
Total	18,855	100.0	29.6	55.7	8.6	1.9	2.7	1.5
Never married	6,406	100.0	8.5	69.1	15.4	2	2.9	2.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,433	100.0	30.3	61.7	6	1.4	0.5	0.1
Married	7,571	100.0	34.9	51.8	6	2.2	3.3	1.8
Separated	735	100.0	40.5	51.7	4.4	1.2	2.2	0
Divorced	813	100.0	39.6	50.6	4.6	2.3	2.1	0.9
Widowed	1,897	100.0	70.8	25.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Comparing male and female levels of education in relation to the various marital status categories, Table 3.4 again shows that there is high level of education among the male population than the female. There are only 15.6 percent of male who have never been to school as against 29.6 percent female of the same age group who have never been to school. The married populations who are literate are more than the females. This means that the males are more inclined to schooling than females.

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.5 shows the relationship between the various marital categories and their employment levels, that is, whether or not they are employed, unemployed or economically not active. The Table indicates that population of the Shai-Osudoku District 12 years and older who are married and employed (59.5%). The majority of people who are never married and economically not active people are (52.2 for male and (63.8%) for female. Males who are married and employed (82.5%) are more than their female counterparts (73.5%). This accounts for the majority of heads of households being females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	35,799	100.0	21,287	59.5	1,491	4.2	13,021	36.3
Never married	14,566	100.0	5,541	38.0	683	4.7	8,342	57.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,592	100.0	2,024	78.1	130	5.0	438	16.9
Married	14,241	100.0	11,069	77.7	522	3.7	2,650	18.6
Separated	1,035	100.0	747	72.2	64	6.2	224	21.6
Divorced	1,178	100.0	866	73.5	46	3.9	266	22.6
Widowed	2,187	100.0	1,040	47.6	46	2.1	1,101	50.3
Male								
Total	16,944	100.0	10,669	63.0	624	3.7	5,651	33.4
Never married	8,160	100.0	3,505	43.0	397	4.9	4,258	52.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,159	100.0	1,008	87.0	36	3.1	115	9.9
Married	6,670	100.0	5,505	82.5	163	2.4	1,002	15.0
Separated	300	100.0	230	76.7	14	4.7	56	18.7
Divorced	365	100.0	275	75.3	8	2.2	82	22.5
Widowed	290	100.0	146	50.3	6	2.1	138	47.6
Female								
Total	18,855	100.0	10,618	56.3	867	4.6	7,370	39.1
Never married	6,406	100.0	2,036	31.8	286	4.5	4,084	63.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,433	100.0	1,016	70.9	94	6.6	323	22.5
Married	7,571	100.0	5,564	73.5	359	4.7	1,648	21.8
Separated	735	100.0	517	70.3	50	6.8	168	22.9
Divorced	813	100.0	591	72.7	38	4.7	184	22.6
Widowed	1,897	100.0	894	47.1	40	2.1	963	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.6 shows that 93.5 percent of the population of Shai-Osudoku in 2010 is Ghanaian by birth, 3.0 percent has dual nationality, and 1.1 percent is Ghanaian by naturalization. The data further shows that 2.0 percent are from other ECOWAS states, 0.3 percent are from African other than ECOWAS and the remaining 0.2 percent are from other countries not in Africa. The figures are almost the same for male and female for all the categories. This indicates that almost all of the people of Shai-Osudoku are Ghanaians by birth.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,913	100.0	25,292	100.0	26,621	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	48,522	93.5	23,572	93.2	24,950	93.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & other)	1,538	3.0	727	2.9	811	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	559	1.1	284	1.1	275	1.0
ECOWAS	1,021	2.0	583	2.3	438	1.6
African other than ECOWAS	171	0.3	79	0.3	92	0.3
Other	102	0.2	47	0.2	55	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

As shown in Table 3.7, the majority (85.3%) of the population in Shai-Osudoku in 2010 is affiliated with Christianity. Muslims constitute 7.6 percent and Traditionalists (2.0%). Among the Christians, the Pentecostal /Charismatic dominate with 50.1 percent of the entire population of the district. This is probably due to the high spread of these churches in the District. However, 4.0% of the population indicated they have no affiliation to any religion. All the various Christian groups have more females than males as Table 3.7 exhibits except for the non-Christian that is, no religion, Islam and traditionalist that have more males than females.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,913	100.0	25,292	100.0	26,621	100.0
No religion	2,064	4.0	1,256	5.0	808	3.0
Catholic	3,651	7.0	1,862	7.4	1,789	6.7
Protestants (Angelican Lutheran etc.)	10,941	21.1	5,324	21.1	5,617	21.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,004	50.1	12,138	48.0	13,866	52.1
Other Christian	3,702	7.1	1,783	7.0	1,919	7.2
Islam	3,966	7.6	2,135	8.4	1,831	6.9
Traditionalist	1,041	2.0	528	2.1	513	1.9
Other	544	1.0	266	1.1	278	1.0

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. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). 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 grade1 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 education.

For 2010 PHC, questions on education were asked of persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time education (past and present), level, and highest educational level completed/ attended in the past or currently attending.

3.6.2 Literacy

Literacy means the ability to read and write. An individual is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple statement with understanding. The population 11years and older by language of literacy is shown in table 3.8 and figure 3.2. The figure indicates that a higher proportion (48.1%) of the population aged 11years and older are literate in English language. The data further shows that of the population 11 years and older, literacy in English and Ghanaian language constitutes 46.0 percent. This is followed by those literate in Ghanaian language only (4.5%) and English, French and Ghanaian language 0.9%. The proportion of the population that is literate in both English and French recorded the least (0.5%).

Figure 3.2: Language of Literacy for Persons 11 Years and Older
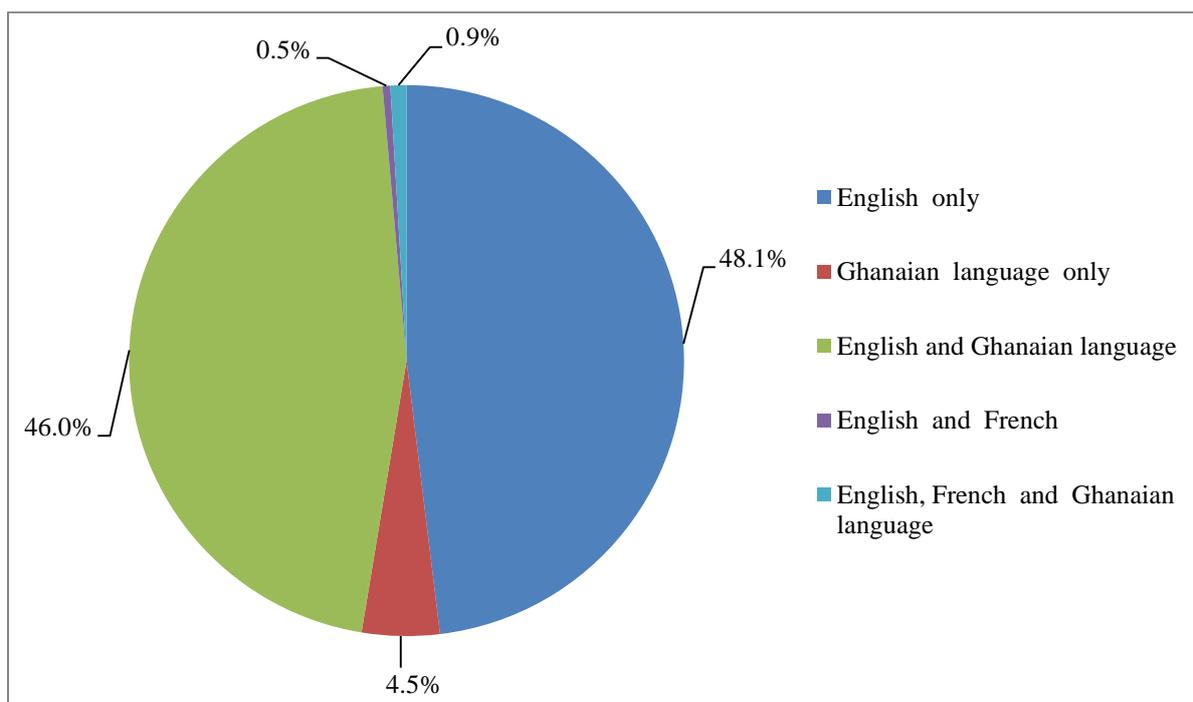
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.7   Literacy by Sex and Age-group

Table 3.8 indicates that there are higher proportions of literate females than literate males in almost all the language combinations (except in English and Ghanaian language and English and French) and age groups. The table further indicates that the population that is literate is more than twice the non-literate. Literacy in English language only is concentrated within the 11-14 years (63.2%) and 15-19 years (52.6%) age groups but decreases with increasing age groups. This can be attributed to the fact that these portion of the population are still in school and are still learning and speaking the English language. The 65+ years age group has the least literates in all languages.

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

						Literate		
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	8,407	28,675	100.0	48.2	4.5	45.9	0.4	0.9
11-14	319	4,383	100.0	63.3	2.4	33.1	0.3	0.9
15-19	424	4,979	100.0	52.7	2.5	43.6	0.4	0.8
20-24	646	4,365	100.0	45.2	3.0	49.8	0.5	1.5
25-29	788	3,525	100.0	47.1	4.7	46.6	0.4	1.1
30-34	863	2,777	100.0	45.7	6.2	46.5	0.9	0.7
35-39	782	2,220	100.0	46.9	7.2	44.7	0.5	0.6
40-44	700	1,763	100.0	41.1	7.1	50.0	0.5	1.2
45-49	616	1,268	100.0	40.8	6.3	52.3	0.1	0.6
50-54	639	1,113	100.0	39.1	6.7	53.2	0.4	0.6
55-59	358	746	100.0	33.4	6.2	58.7	0.4	1.3
60-64	479	536	100.0	31.2	7.1	61.2	0.0	0.6
65+	1,793	1,000	100.0	38.4	7.2	53.9	0.1	0.4
Male								
Total	2,732	14,840	100.0	46.1	3.1	49.5	0.5	0.9
11-14	187	2,167	100.0	62.3	2.2	34.5	0.4	0.6
15-19	201	2,464	100.0	53.3	1.8	44.0	0.4	0.5
20-24	270	2,241	100.0	41.7	2.2	54.0	0.6	1.4
25-29	271	1,710	100.0	44.2	2.8	51.5	0.5	1.0
30-34	281	1,414	100.0	43.9	4.2	50.4	0.7	0.8
35-39	243	1,201	100.0	45.5	4.0	49.4	0.6	0.5
40-44	196	986	100.0	39.4	4.7	54.5	0.4	1.1
45-49	191	712	100.0	38.3	4.6	56.5	0.0	0.6
50-54	191	577	100.0	37.8	3.8	57.0	0.3	1.0
55-59	121	437	100.0	32.3	4.3	61.1	0.5	1.8
60-64	125	320	100.0	26.9	4.1	68.4	0.0	0.6
65+	455	611	100.0	34.0	4.6	60.6	0.2	0.7
Female								
Total	5,675	13,835	100.0	50.5	6.0	42.0	0.4	1.0
11-14	132	2,216	100.0	64.3	2.6	31.8	0.2	1.1
15-19	223	2,515	100.0	52.2	3.2	43.1	0.5	1.0
20-24	376	2,124	100.0	49.0	3.7	45.2	0.5	1.6
25-29	517	1,815	100.0	49.9	6.5	42.0	0.3	1.2
30-34	582	1,363	100.0	47.5	8.4	42.6	1.0	0.5
35-39	539	1,019	100.0	48.6	11.0	39.2	0.5	0.8
40-44	504	777	100.0	43.2	10.3	44.4	0.6	1.4
45-49	425	556	100.0	43.9	8.5	46.9	0.2	0.5
50-54	448	536	100.0	40.5	9.9	49.1	0.4	0.2
55-59	237	309	100.0	35.0	8.7	55.3	0.3	0.6
60-64	354	216	100.0	37.5	11.6	50.5	0.0	0.5
65+	1,338	389	100.0	45.2	11.3	43.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Level of Education

Table 3.9 presents the level of education among the population 3years and older by sex and older by school attendance. Of the 73,123 persons aged 3years and older who were either in school or have ever attended school in the district, 1,290 representing 7.2 percent are in the Nursery, 15.6 percent in Kindergarten, 49.8 percent in primary and 17.8 percent in JSS/JHS. SSS/SHS has about 6.6 percent whilst Tertiary has a proportion of 2.1percent.

The Table further shows that 19,627 persons attended school in the past, none attended either Nursery or Kindergarten due to the fact that it was not part of the then educational structure. Similarly, none of those currently attending school have attended secondary as it's not part of the current educational system. The number of males who attended school in the past and are currently attending school is slightly higher than the females.

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

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Precent	Number	Percent
Total	17,939	100.0	9,241	100.0	8,698	100.0	19,627	100.0	10,126	100.0	9,501	100.0
Nursery	1,290	7.2	679	7.3	611	7.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,795	15.6	1,453	15.7	1,342	15.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	8,940	49.8	4,482	48.5	4,458	51.3	4,025	20.5	1,624	16.0	2,401	25.3
JSS/JHS	3,187	17.8	1,671	18.1	1,516	17.4	5,964	30.4	2,752	27.2	3,212	33.8
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,328	22.1	2,436	24.1	1,892	19.9
SSS/SHS	1,180	6.6	639	6.9	541	6.2	2,090	10.6	1,279	12.6	811	8.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	731	3.7	462	4.6	269	2.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	121	0.7	77	0.8	44	0.5	810	4.1	490	4.8	320	3.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	45	0.3	15	0.2	30	0.3	420	2.1	217	2.1	203	2.1
Tertiary	381	2.1	225	2.4	156	1.8	1,259	6.4	866	8.6	393	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country.

This chapter analyses the economic activities of the population in the Shai-Osudoku district. It dwells on the economically active and economically not active population, as well as the employed and the unemployed population in the district. These population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, sector and status of employment.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Economically active population in this context refers to people 15 years and older who are working currently or have jobs to go back to (employed) and those who do not have jobs, but actively searching for jobs to engage in (unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active population refers to people 15 years and older who are not engaged in any form of economic activity and they are not making any effort to find one. The situation is normally caused by one or more of the following: full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick, too old/young, etc.

4.2.1   Population 15 years and older by Activity status

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the population 15 years and older by Economic Activity. The data shows that 69.2 percent of the population is economically active, with 72.8 percent representing males and 66.0 percent representing females. Of the economically not active, 30.8 percent of the population are economically not active with males (27.2%) and females (34.0%).

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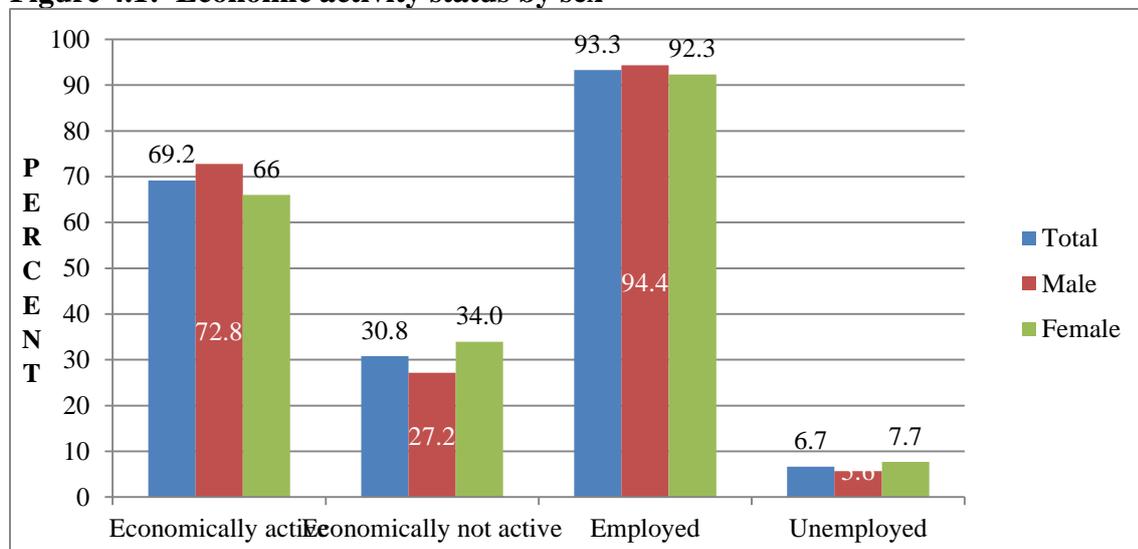
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, 93.3 percent of the economically active population is employed with males (94.4%) and females (92.3%). In addition, 6.7 percent of the economically active population is unemployed with males representing 5.6 percent and females 7.7 percent. Additionally, majority of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time (55.3%) whiles the rest have worked before but do not have jobs currently and seeking for work to engage in (44.7%).

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	32,218	100.0	15,137	100.0	17,081	100.0
Economically active	**22,306**	**69.2**	**11,025**	**72.8**	**11,281**	**66.0**
Employed	*20,818*	*93.3*	*10,403*	*94.4*	*10,415*	*92.3*
Worked	*19,936*	*95.8*	*10,060*	*96.7*	*9,876*	*94.8*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*829*	*4.0*	*316*	*3.0*	*513*	*4.9*
Did voluntary work without pay	*53*	*0.3*	*27*	*0.3*	*26*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*1,488*	*6.7*	*622*	*5.6*	*866*	*7.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*665*	*44.7*	*256*	*41.2*	*409*	*47.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*823*	*55.3*	*366*	*58.8*	*457*	*52.8*
Economically not active	**9,912**	**30.8**	**4,112**	**27.2**	**5,800**	**34.0**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,473	24.9	651	15.8	1,822	31.4
Full time education	4,208	42.5	2,235	54.4	1,973	34.0
Pensioner/Retired	347	3.5	245	6.0	102	1.8
Disabled/Sick	525	5.3	199	4.8	326	5.6
Too old/young	1,364	13.8	357	8.7	1,007	17.4
Other	995	10.0	425	10.3	570	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status of persons 15 years and older by Age groups

Table 4.2 presents information on population 15 years and older by sex, age group and economic activity status. The Table shows that majority of the economically active population who are employed fall under the age group 45-49 years with a proportion of 87.1 percent while the youthful age group 15-19 year represents 23.7 percent as the least employed. The highest proportions of the unemployed 9.2% and 7.2% are reported for age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years. The population who are economically not active 15 years and older, age group 15-19 years record the highest proportion of 73.0 percent; this situation is attributed to the fact that most of them will be in school. The lowest proportion (10.0%) of economically inactive is recorded by age group 45-49 years. Persons 65 years and older record 55.7 percent as economically not active simply because population within this age group will be on retirement and incapacitated to engage in any economic activity.

Moreover, majority of both male and female population that are economically not active fall under the age groups 15-19 years (72.9%) and (73.0%) respectively. Persons 65 years and older who are males and females and not economically active constitute 47.3 percent and 60.9 percent respectively.

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4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. For the 2012 PHC, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	32,218	100.0	20,818	64.6	1,488	4.6	9,912	30.8
15-19	5,383	100.0	1,277	23.7	178	3.3	3,928	73.0
20-24	4,983	100.0	2,809	56.4	457	9.2	1,717	34.5
25-29	4,285	100.0	3,218	75.1	310	7.2	757	17.7
30-34	3,614	100.0	3,000	83.0	160	4.4	454	12.6
35-39	2,989	100.0	2,568	85.9	105	3.5	316	10.6
40-44	2,455	100.0	2,120	86.4	69	2.8	266	10.8
45-49	1,877	100.0	1,635	87.1	55	2.9	187	10.0
50-54	1,747	100.0	1,472	84.3	52	3.0	223	12.8
55-59	1,093	100.0	888	81.2	34	3.1	171	15.6
60-64	1,006	100.0	626	62.2	40	4.0	340	33.8
65+	2,786	100.0	1,205	43.3	28	1.0	1,553	55.7
Male								
Total	15,137	100.0	10,403	68.7	622	4.1	4,112	27.2
15-19	2,658	100.0	652	24.5	67	2.5	1,939	72.9
20-24	2,498	100.0	1,527	61.1	194	7.8	777	31.1
25-29	1,967	100.0	1,571	79.9	142	7.2	254	12.9
30-34	1,681	100.0	1,460	86.9	71	4.2	150	8.9
35-39	1,436	100.0	1,296	90.3	39	2.7	101	7.0
40-44	1,177	100.0	1,076	91.4	35	3.0	66	5.6
45-49	900	100.0	825	91.7	21	2.3	54	6.0
50-54	766	100.0	678	88.5	19	2.5	69	9.0
55-59	552	100.0	465	84.2	14	2.5	73	13.2
60-64	439	100.0	303	69.0	10	2.3	126	28.7
65+	1,063	100.0	550	51.7	10	0.9	503	47.3
Female								
Total	17,081	100.0	10,415	61.0	866	5.1	5,800	34.0
15-19	2,725	100.0	625	22.9	111	4.1	1,989	73.0
20-24	2,485	100.0	1,282	51.6	263	10.6	940	37.8
25-29	2,318	100.0	1,647	71.1	168	7.2	503	21.7
30-34	1,933	100.0	1,540	79.7	89	4.6	304	15.7
35-39	1,553	100.0	1,272	81.9	66	4.2	215	13.8
40-44	1,278	100.0	1,044	81.7	34	2.7	200	15.6
45-49	977	100.0	810	82.9	34	3.5	133	13.6
50-54	981	100.0	794	80.9	33	3.4	154	15.7
55-59	541	100.0	423	78.2	20	3.7	98	18.1
60-64	567	100.0	323	57.0	30	5.3	214	37.7
65+	1,723	100.0	655	38	18	1.0	1,050	60.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.3 shows that 34.4 percent of the population 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery as their occupation, followed by service and sales, and craft and related trades which have 22.7 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. The occupations with the least population in the district are technicians and associate professionals (2.1%) other occupations (2.0%) and clerical support (1.2%). These figures indicate that majority of the people in the district engage in agriculture for their livelihood.

Although 38.9% of male and 29.9% of females engage in agriculture for their livelihood, 36.9% of the females 15 years and older is into services. On the other hand, 15.2% of females 15 years and older engage in craft and related trades workers. Besides, the least occupation that employs males is clerical support (1.1%) whereas plant and machine operation and assembling (0.3%) is the least occupations for females in the district.

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	20,818	100.0	10,403	100.0	10,415	100.0
Managers	545	2.6	226	2.2	319	3.1
Professionals	1,146	5.5	680	6.5	466	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	442	2.1	344	3.3	98	0.9
Clerical support workers	245	1.2	119	1.1	126	1.2
Service and sales workers	4,722	22.7	882	8.5	3,840	36.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7,163	34.4	4,044	38.9	3,119	29.9
Craft and related trades workers	3,345	16.1	1,764	17.0	1,581	15.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,378	6.6	1,342	12.9	36	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,412	6.8	620	6.0	792	7.6
Other occupations	420	2.0	382	3.7	38	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry engages 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the district. The agricultural industry is followed by wholesale and retail, and manufacturing industries which employ 15.2 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. The industries that employ least population in the district are: mining and quarrying (0.1%), Real estate activities 0.2%, Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities 0.3%, Information and communication 0.4% and electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply (0.1%). However, activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies do not employ a single population in the district.

Moreover, agricultural industry employs majority of the male population (40.8%) followed by construction, (10.3%) and manufacturing industry (7.9%) with water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities 0.3%, and electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply been the least industries to employ 0.1 percent. Similarly, the agricultural industry employs majority of the female population (45.7%) followed by wholesale and retail

industry (30.7%). The industries that employ least females in the district are: Real estate activities, Professional scientific and technical activities, Administrative and support service activities 0.1%, Information and communication 0.2%, electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply (0.0%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (0.1%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,818	100.0	10,403	100.0	10,415	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,439	35.7	4,240	40.8	3,199	30.7
Mining and quarrying	382	1.8	350	3.4	32	0.3
Manufacturing	2,338	11.2	823	7.9	1,515	14.5
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	16	0.1	13	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	73	0.4	36	0.3	37	0.4
Construction	1,109	5.3	1,072	10.3	37	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,618	17.4	736	7.1	2,882	27.7
Transportation and storage	1,098	5.3	1,047	10.1	51	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,375	6.6	140	1.3	1,235	11.9
Information and communication	56	0.3	39	0.4	17	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	85	0.4	50	0.5	35	0.3
Real estate activities	27	0.1	25	0.2	2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	187	0.9	141	1.4	46	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	116	0.6	102	1.0	14	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	796	3.8	657	6.3	139	1.3
Education	810	3.9	434	4.2	376	3.6
Human health and social work activities	236	1.1	83	0.8	153	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	82	0.4	73	0.7	9	0.1
Other service activities	862	4.1	286	2.7	576	5.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	109	0.5	53	0.5	56	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 show the employed population 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. The table indicates that 59.6 percent of the employed population 15 year and older are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by employees (24.1%), contributing family workers (7.7%) and self-employed with employee(s) (3.1%). Population with other employment status and domestic employees (house-helps) form the least employment status with 0.2 percent, 0.5 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,818	100.0	10,403	100.0	10,415	100.0
Employee	5,021	24.1	3,735	35.9	1,286	12.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	12,401	59.6	4,964	47.7	7,437	71.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	650	3.1	364	3.5	286	2.7
Casual worker	554	2.7	417	4.0	137	1.3
Contributing family worker	1,606	7.7	650	6.2	956	9.2
Apprentice	436	2.1	185	1.8	251	2.4
Domestic employee (House help)	109	0.5	56	0.5	53	0.5
Other	41	0.2	32	0.3	9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of both males and females are self-employed without employees with 47.7 percent and 71.4 percent respectively. This is followed by employees with 35.9 percent and 12.3 percent for males and females respectively. Though both males and females have majority of their population been self-employed without employees, the females are more than the males in this category. However, the males also dominate in the employees category. Again, males dominate in the self-employed with employees and casual workers categories with 3.5 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, the females also dominate in contributing to family work and apprentice with 9.2 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. The categories that engage least of both males and females are domestic employee (House-help) being 0.5% and other with percentages 0.3% for male and females 0.1 respectively.

Figure 4.2: Employment status by sex
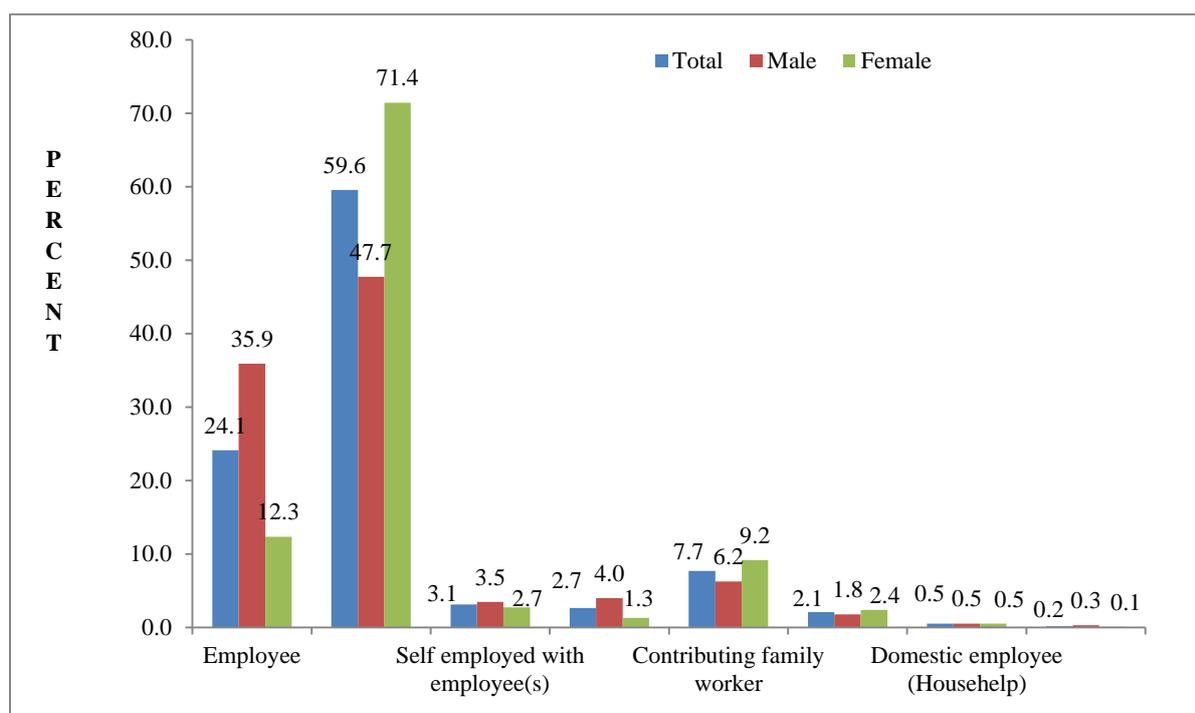
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the census were Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and International organizations.

Table 4.6 and Figure 4.3 present information on employed population 15 years and older by their employment sector. The table indicates that 80.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in the private informal sector. This is followed by private formal 10.0% and public (government) sector with 8.5 percent. This means that majority of the people in the district are into their own businesses that are not formalized.

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	20,818	100.0	10,403	100.0	10,415	100.0
Public (Government)	1,779	8.5	1,226	11.8	553	5.3
Private Formal	2,092	10.0	1,577	15.2	515	4.9
Private Informal	16,778	80.6	7,480	71.9	9,298	89.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	25	0.1	16	0.2	9	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	131	0.6	94	0.9	37	0.4
Other International Organisations	13	0.1	10	0.1	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that both males and females have majority of their population been employed in the private informal sector, but the females (89.3%) appear to outnumber their male counterpart (71.9%). Although, the public sector employs both males (11.8%) and females (5.3%) in the district, the males are dominant in this sector. The sectors that employ least people in the district are the same for both males and females but some differ slightly in terms of figures and percentages. The sectors that differ in terms figures include Semi-Public/Parastatal 0.2 percent males and 0.1 percent for females.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector
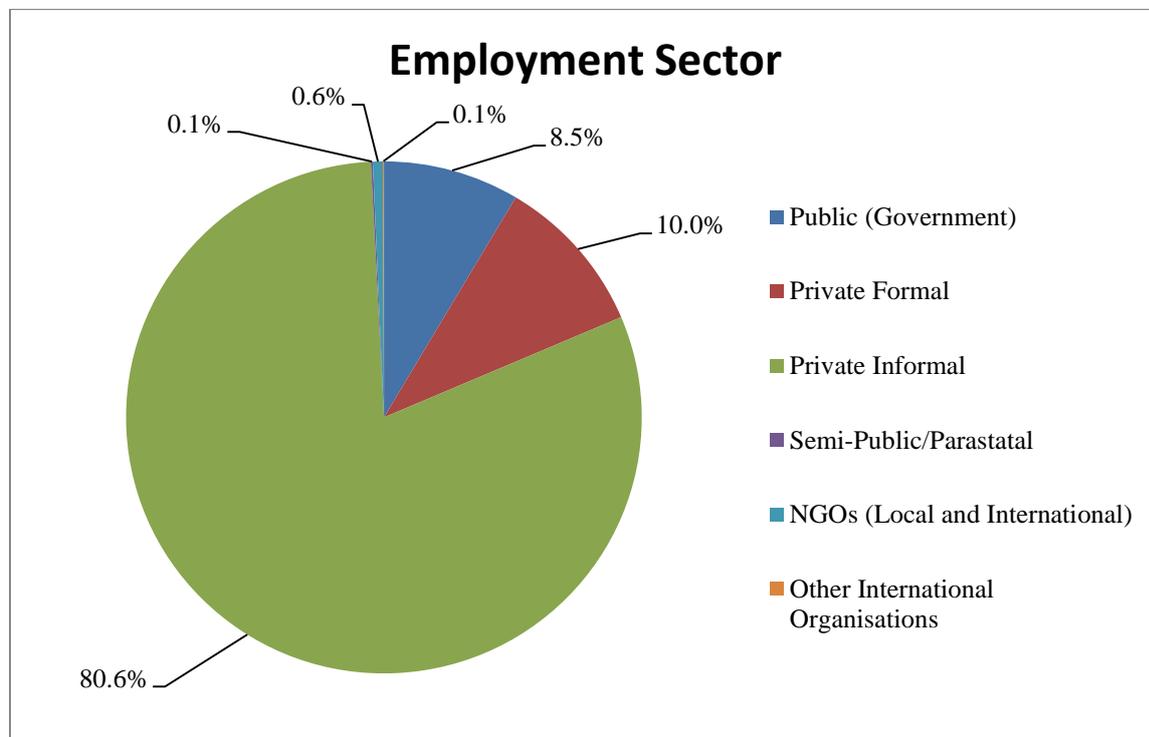
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that both males and females have majority of their population been employed in the private informal sector, but the females (89.3%) appear to outnumber their male counterpart (71.9%). Although, the public sector employs both males (11.8%) and females (5.3%) in the district, the males are dominant in this sector. The sectors that employ least people in the district are the same for both males and females but some differ slightly in terms of figures and percentages. The sectors that differ in terms figures include Semi-Public/Parastatal 0.2 percent males and 0.1 percent for females.

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in the daily activities of the people of Shai-Osudoku District. In recent times, the district, like at the national level, has witnessed a rapid increase in ICT penetration. The use of mobile phone, internet and desktop computers by households and businesses has been increasing by leaps and bounds, particularly also is the ICT infrastructure in the district has improved significantly. Today almost all the mobile phone companies, namely MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel, etc. are present in the district.

At the national level, the impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seem to have been positive as available statistics show that: 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). This was realized as mobile penetration rate increased at the same period 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).

It is for this reason that for the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices. Again, households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines were also determined. This chapter therefore analyses access and use of these ICT technologies/facilities by age and sex.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 gives the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage. Table 5.1 indicates that 18,864 (52.7%) out of 35,799 population 12 years and older have mobile phones in the Shia Sudoku district. Males have a higher proportion of 60.1 percent than their females counterpart 46.1 percent who have mobile phones. The 52.7 percent proportion of the population 12 years and older having mobile phone is slightly lower than the regional average which is 73.5 percent.

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	35,799	100.0	18,864	52.7	1,838	5.1
Male	16,944	47.3	10,178	60.1	1,185	7.0
Female	18,855	52.7	8,686	46.1	653	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 1,312,971 users of internet facilities out of 16,886,306 population 12 years and above. This indicates that in Ghana, only 7.8 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to internet.

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that, a higher proportion of males; 12.0 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet facility and 6.1 percent for female in the Greater Accra region.

Table 5.1 shows that Out of the 35,799 population aged 12years and older, only 1,838 representing 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the district. Also 7.0% of the population using internet is males as compared to 3.5 percent for females in the district.

5.5   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

The distribution of households with ownership of desktop/laptop and sex of household heads is shown in Table 5.2. According to the 2010 PHC only 4.5 percent (174,285) of households in the Greater Accra region have desktop/laptop whereas only 5.6 percent (661 households) out of the 11,862 households in Shai Osudoku owns a desktop/laptop. Households with males heads having desktop/laptop have higher proportions 6.9 percent than households with female heads 3.8 percent in the district.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,862	100.0	661	5.6
Male	6,872	57.9	471	6.9
Female	4,990	42.1	190	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. In Ghana, PWDs are generally marginalised and suffer from discrimination. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to socio-economic development. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries. The key areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability, disability and activity, and disability type by education and literacy.

6.2   Type of Disability

In the 2010 population and housing census, the Ghana Statistical service outlined the types of disability that exist within the population of Ghana. These include; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and other type of disability other than the aforementioned. Figure 6.1 indicates that the type of disability that is more pronounced in the Shai-Osudoku District is sight (49.8%) whilst the least form of disability is the other (9.1%) type of disability. The various disabilities and their proportion of the population are physical (26.9%), intellectual (13.4%), speech (12.4) emotional (10.9) and hearing (10.7%).

Figure 6.1: Population by disability type
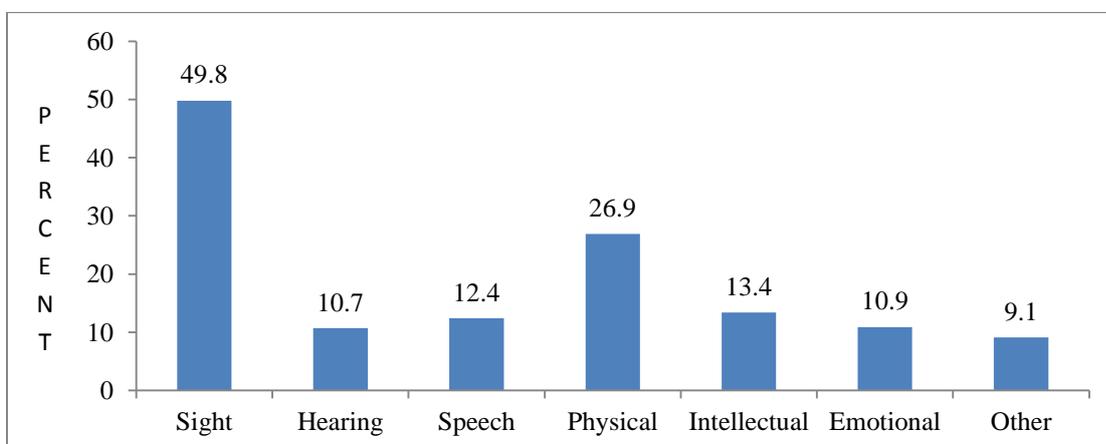
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 2.6 percent (1,335) of the population in the Shai-Osudoku District has a form of disability. The proportion 2.8% of females who have a form of disability is higher than males 2.3 percent.

Table 6.1: Population by disability type, sex and locality

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	51,913	100.0	25,292	100.0	26,621	100.0
No disability	50,578	97.4	24,702	97.7	25,876	97.2
With a disability	1,335	2.6	590	2.3	745	2.8
Sight	665	49.8	289	49.0	376	50.5
Hearing	143	10.7	51	8.6	92	12.3
Speech	165	12.4	90	15.3	75	10.1
Physical	359	26.9	160	27.1	199	26.7
Intellectual	179	13.4	76	12.9	103	13.8
Emotional	145	10.9	63	10.7	82	11.0
Other	121	9.1	59	10.0	62	8.3
Urban						
Total	12,070	100.0	5,699	100.0	6,371	100.0
No disability	11,775	97.6	5,572	97.8	6,203	97.4
With a disability	295	2.4	127	2.2	168	2.6
Sight	172	58.3	66	52.0	106	63.1
Hearing	26	8.8	8	6.3	18	10.7
Speech	22	7.5	14	11.0	8	4.8
Physical	67	22.7	33	26.0	34	20.2
Intellectual	23	7.8	10	7.9	13	7.7
Emotional	20	6.8	8	6.3	12	7.1
Other	22	7.5	12	9.4	10	6.0
Rural						
Total	39,843	100.0	19,593	100.0	20,250	100.0
No disability	38,803	97.4	19,130	97.6	19,673	97.2
With a disability	1,040	2.6	463	2.4	577	2.8
Sight	493	47.4	223	48.2	270	46.8
Hearing	117	11.3	43	9.3	74	12.8
Speech	143	13.8	76	16.4	67	11.6
Physical	292	28.1	127	27.4	165	28.6
Intellectual	156	15.0	66	14.3	90	15.6
Emotional	125	12.0	55	11.9	70	12.1
Other	99	9.5	47	10.2	52	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 provides information on disabled population by locality. Disability among the rural population (2.6%) is slightly higher than that of the urban population (2.4%) with females recording higher proportions than males in both localities. The most common disability types in both urban and rural areas are sight and physical disability. Emotional disability is the least pronounced disability type in the urban areas whilst the other type of disability is the least common in rural areas.

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows population with disability type and their economic active status. The table shows that 48.9percent of persons with disability are economically not active, (this may be because most of the disabled population are old and are affected with common disability associated with old age (sight)), 48.6 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed. The highest type of disability that is economically inactive in the Shai-Osudoku District is the physical disability type (65.9%) whilst the least is sight (44.2%). The type of disability that has the highest proportion of employed is the sight disability type (53.0%) whilst the physical disability (31.2%) has the least proportion of people employed.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	32,218	100.0	20,818	64.6	1,488	4.6	9,912	30.8
No disability	31,050	100.0	20,250	65.2	1,459	4.7	9,341	30.1
With a disability	1,168	100.0	568	48.6	29	2.5	571	48.9
Sight	607	100.0	322	53.0	17	2.8	268	44.2
Hearing	117	100.0	56	47.9	3	2.6	58	49.6
Speech	123	100.0	51	41.5	5	4.1	67	54.5
Physical	317	100.0	99	31.2	9	2.8	209	65.9
Intellectual	149	100.0	54	36.2	3	2.0	92	61.7
Emotional	120	100.0	62	51.7	7	5.8	51	42.5
Other	103	100.0	45	43.7	4	3.9	54	52.4
Male								
Total	15,137	100.0	10,403	68.7	622	4.1	4,112	27.2
No disability	14,638	100.0	10,132	69.2	607	4.1	3,899	26.6
With a disability	499	100.0	271	54.3	15	3.0	213	42.7
Sight	257	100.0	143	55.6	8	3.1	106	41.2
Hearing	39	100.0	25	64.1	0	0	14	35.9
Speech	65	100.0	29	44.6	3	4.6	33	50.8
Physical	138	100.0	50	36.2	4	2.9	84	60.9
Intellectual	63	100.0	35	55.6	1	1.6	27	42.9
Emotional	49	100.0	32	65.3	4	8.2	13	26.5
Other	52	100.0	29	55.8	1	1.9	22	42.3
Female								
Total	17,081	100.0	10,415	61.0	866	5.1	5,800	34.0
No disability	16,412	100.0	10,118	61.7	852	5.2	5,442	33.2
With a disability	669	100.0	297	44.4	14	2.1	358	53.5
Sight	350	100.0	179	51.1	9	2.6	162	46.3
Hearing	78	100.0	31	39.7	3	3.8	44	56.4
Speech	58	100.0	22	37.9	2	3.4	34	58.6
Physical	179	100.0	49	27.4	5	2.8	125	69.8
Intellectual	86	100.0	19	22.1	2	2.3	65	75.6
Emotional	71	100.0	30	42.3	3	4.2	38	53.5
Other	51	100.0	16	31.4	3	5.9	32	62.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The disability type that has the least proportion unemployed is intellectual (2.0%) while the speech disability type (4.1%) has the highest proportion being unemployed. For both male and female population, the highest proportion of persons with disability is employed with emotional (65.3%) being the highest type of disability who are employed for males and sight (51.1%) being the highest employed for females.

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability. Appendix 1 indicates that for the population three years and older with disability, those who have never attended school constitute 21 percent, those with primary education constitute 27 percent and those with higher education constitute 12.3 percent. The latter category comprises post graduate (0.30%), Bachelor's degree (3%), Post-Secondary (2%), Vocational (2%) and Senior High School (7%). This may mean that the people with disability dropped out of school after basic education because of ridicule or parents' inability or reluctance to continue sponsoring their education.

Again, Appendix Table 1 reveals that, hearing disability has the highest proportion of disabled people who have never attended school with 51 percent, followed by those with physical disability (50%). The other type (s) of disability has the lowest proportion of people who have never been to school. Furthermore, 50 percent of persons with other type of disability have had basic (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education, whilst persons with physical disability are the least who have had basic education with 37 percent. Finally, the highest proportion of the disabled population that has tertiary education is other (4.85%) whilst persons with speech (2%) and intellectual (2%) disabilities have the least proportion with tertiary education.

Among the male and female population with disability, the females (52%) carry a high percentage of disabled who have never been to school whilst the males have the least proportion with 30%. Males with disability attain higher levels of education than females. A typical example is with the tertiary education. 4.45 percent of males have tertiary education while 1.55 percent of females have tertiary education.

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

Sex/ Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secon-dary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc.)
Total	47,609	21.1	2.7	5.9	27.2	19.2	9.1	6.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.3
No disability	46,302	20.5	2.8	6.0	27.5	19.5	8.9	7.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.3
With a disability	1,307	42.5	0.8	2.0	17.1	9.6	16.2	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.6
Sight	654	41.9	0.8	1.5	14.7	9.0	19.3	4.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.5
Hearing	136	50.7	0.0	1.5	20.6	6.6	12.5	1.5	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.5
Speech	157	45.9	0.0	5.7	23.6	7.6	7.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
Physical	353	49.9	0.8	2.0	16.7	5.7	13.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	2.5	0.3	0.8
Intellectual	177	44.1	1.1	2.3	24.3	9.6	11.3	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0
Emotional	139	33.8	0.7	3.6	20.1	9.4	19.4	4.3	0.7	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.7
Other	118	34.7	1.7	0.8	18.6	13.6	16.9	6.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.8
Male														
Total	23,004	15.8	3.0	6.3	26.5	19.2	10.6	8.3	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.0
No disability	22,424	15.4	3.0	6.4	26.8	19.4	10.3	8.5	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.5
With a disability	580	30.0	1.0	2.6	17.8	11.2	21.7	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.5
Sight	286	29.7	1.0	2.4	15.7	9.1	26.6	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.1	1.4	0.7
Hearing	50	34.0	0.0	2.0	22.0	8.0	22.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3
Speech	86	38.4	0.0	4.7	26.7	11.6	8.1	0.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.0
Physical	158	34.8	1.9	1.9	20.3	8.2	18.4	1.3	3.8	1.9	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.0
Intellectual	76	35.5	1.3	2.6	22.4	14.5	15.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Emotional	61	16.4	1.6	4.9	23.0	11.5	24.6	4.9	0.0	3.3	4.9	3.3	1.6	0.0
Other	57	24.6	0.0	1.8	14.0	17.5	21.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	3.5	0.0
Female														
Total	24,605	26.0	2.5	5.5	27.9	19.2	7.7	5.5	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2
No disability	23,878	25.2	2.5	5.6	28.2	19.5	7.6	5.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1
With a disability	727	52.4	0.7	1.5	16.6	8.4	11.8	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.6
Sight	368	51.4	0.5	0.8	13.9	9.0	13.6	4.3	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.5
Hearing	86	60.5	0.0	1.2	19.8	5.8	7.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Speech	71	54.9	0.0	7.0	19.7	2.8	7.0	4.2	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	195	62.1	0.0	2.1	13.8	3.6	9.7	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.5
Intellectual	101	50.5	1.0	2.0	25.7	5.9	7.9	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Emotional	78	47.4	0.0	2.6	17.9	7.7	15.4	3.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3
Other	61	44.3	3.3	0.0	23.0	9.8	13.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The district is predominantly agricultural based with 46.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in that sector (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). The objective of this chapter is to analyse the number of households that are engaged in agricultural activities and type of farming activities undertaken by them by type of locality.

An Agricultural household is defined by the Ghana Statistical Service as where, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Agricultural activity is very common in the Shai-Osudoku District due to its predominantly rural nature.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 is a graphical representation of households engaged in agriculture by locality. The figure indicates that out of the total households engaged in agriculture in the Shai-Osudoku District, 85.6 percent are rural whilst 14.4 percent are urban. This is because the Shai-Osudoku District is an agrarian economy and most of the agric activities take place in the rural areas. The various types of farming activities also have their share by locality. The rural households (85.9%) that are involved in crop farming are more than the urban households (14.1%). The situation is same for tree planting and livestock rearing. Fish farming is done only by rural households in the District.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality of residence
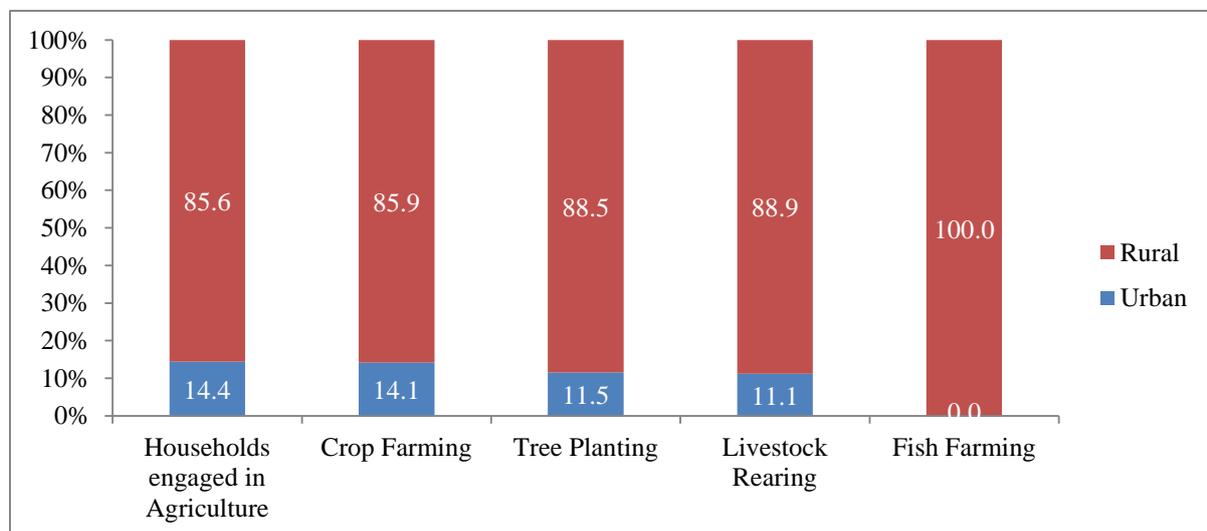
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents information on livestock, birds, fishes and others and their keepers in the Shai-Osudoku District. The reported number of livestock, birds, fishes and other animals in the district as presented in Table 7.2 is 108,394 in total with 3,470 keepers. The most common livestock and birds reared in the district are Chicken, Cattle, Goats, Guinea fowls and Sheep with Chicken rearing dominating with a proportion of 50 percent and with 1,515 keepers (farmers) (44%). Pigs and turkey are also quite common with the percentages of pigs and turkey being 2% (1,832) and 1% (1,045 respectively). Snails are the least among the livestock with only 10 numbers reared and 1 keeper. This is because the cultural practices of the Dangmes prevent them from eating snails and that account for the smaller numbers. They however sell them to outsiders who dwell among them. Marine fishing is not practiced in the district; there are however 3 farmers rearing 126 fishes in inland fishing.

Fish farming is being practiced by only 5 farmers (keepers) with 2,069 fishes. This indicates that fish farming is not a major agricultural activity in the district despite the advocacy for people to engage in it.

Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/Animal	Animal		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	108,394	100.0	3,470	100.0	31
Beehives	36	0.0	3	0.0	12
Cattle	28,339	26.0	437	13.0	65
Chicken	54,378	50.0	1,515	44.0	36
Dove	742	1.0	7	0.0	106
Duck	868	1.0	70	2.0	12
Goat	8,134	8.0	712	21.0	11
Grass-cutter	598	1.0	28	1.0	21
Guinea fowl	5,083	5.0	183	5.0	28
Ostrich	113	0.0	11	0.0	10
Pig	1,832	2.0	130	4.0	14
Rabbit	405	0.0	9	0.0	45
Sheep	4,329	4.0	219	6.0	20
Silk worm	75	0.0	6	0.0	13
Snail	10	0.0	1	0.0	10
Turkey	1,045	1.0	113	3.0	9
Other	212	0.0	18	1.0	12
Fish farming	2,069	2.0	5	0.0	414
Inland fishing	126	0.0	3	0.0	42
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of 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, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

This chapter thereby presents a description of housing conditions in the Shai-Osudoku District. More specifically, the chapter discusses Housing Stock, Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement, Construction Materials, Room Occupancy, Access to Utilities and Household Facilities, Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use, Bathing and Toilet Facilities and Method of Waste Disposal.

8.2   Housing Stock

As shown in Table 8.1, the 2010 population and Housing Census counted 8,351 houses in the Shai-Osudoku District. The district has a total household population of 50,021 (this means almost all the population is part of a household and has a place to stay) of which a higher number is residing in the rural area (38,433) and a lower number living in the urban area (11,588). This is happening because the District has majority of its populace residing in the rural areas. The district has a total of 11,862 households with 8,779 being rural households and 3,038 being urban households. The average households per house and household size are 1.4 and 4.4 respectively for the Shai-Osudoku District.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	51,913	12,070	39,843
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	50,021	11,588	38,433
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	8,351	1,315	7,036
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	3,083	8,779
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.2
Population per house	7.3	8.4	6.2	9.2	5.7
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 presents information on type of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that majority of the households in the Shai Osudoku District live in compound houses rooms (49.0%) followed by separate houses (35.8%) and huts/buildings (same compound) constitute 4.6 percent. The dwelling unit that accommodates the least households in the district is other dwelling unit not specified with 0.1 percent.

Again, the table 8.2 indicates compound houses have the high percentages for both female headed households (54.4%) and male headed households (45.2%). Compound houses are the highest types of dwelling in both urban (67.5%) and rural areas (42.6%). This is same for the Greater Accra Region. This is quite surprising because since time immemorial the pattern has been compound houses concentrated more in rural areas than urban areas. However in the rural areas, separate houses (40.8%) also have a chunk of the household dwelling type after compound houses. In the urban area, only 21.8 percent of households live in separate houses. It must however be noted that, compound houses are more common in the Shai-Osudoku District because the indigenous people are more used to the compound houses.

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

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District | | Male | Female | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Precent	Precent	Precent	Precent	Precent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	4,250	35.8	38.5	32.1	21.8	40.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	384	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.3	3.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	383	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	5,817	49.0	45.2	54.4	67.5	42.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	540	4.6	4.8	4.1	1.8	5.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	120	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2
Tent	10,343	2,284	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	151	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	60	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	128	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1
Other	9,846	3,331	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Ownership Status

Table 8.3 presents information on ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The table indicates that the highest ownership type in the Shai-Osudoku District is the owned by household member type with 57 percent. This is followed by the other private individual (22%) and relative not a household member (16%). Being purchased, other private agency and other types of ownership do not exist in the district. Government ownership and private employer are the least owned with 2 percent for each. The table further shows that 57.4 percent of male headed households own their dwelling units whilst 56.9 percent of female headed households also own their dwelling units. A higher proportion 62.3 percent of rural households owns their dwelling units whilst 42.5 percent of urban households also own their dwelling units. This means that most of the people living in the urban areas of the District have migrated from their places of descent and therefore live in rented places.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	6,872	100.0	4,990	100.0	3,083	100.0	8,779	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	6,784	57.2	3,942	57.4	2,842	56.9	1,311	42.5	5,473	62.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	42	0.3	25	0.4	17	0.3	4	0.1	38	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	1,893	16.0	924	13.5	969	19.4	595	19.3	1,298	14.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	2,648	22.3	1,632	23.7	1,016	20.4	1,023	33.2	1,625	18.5
Private employer	83,610	20,667	202	1.7	154	2.2	48	1.0	18	0.6	184	2.1
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	37	0.3	28	0.4	9	0.2	11	0.4	26	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	210	1.8	139	2.0	71	1.4	117	3.8	93	1.1
Other	24,000	7,072	46	0.4	28	0.4	18	0.4	4	0.1	42	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Shai-Osudoku District. The areas that are looked at are the outer wall, floor and roof.

8.4.1 Main construction Material

Table 8.4 shows that, the main construction materials for outer walls in the Shai-Osudoku District are Cement blocks/ Concrete 59.3% and Mud brick/ Earth 32.8%. This is same for both urban and rural areas where the proportions are 78.8% and 53.0%. The percentage of people who use Mud brick/Earth are however higher in the rural areas (37.8%) than the urban areas (17.3%). Dwellings constructed with wood and landcrete constitute 4.1% and 1.8% of all dwellings units in the district. Stone and bamboo (0.1%) each are least materials used.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District Number	Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	13,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	4,298	32.8	17.3	37.8
Wood	200,594	110,736	531	4.1	1.6	4.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	140	1.1	1.4	1.0
Stone	11,330	2,692	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	34	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	7,763	59.3	78.8	53.0
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	236	1.8	0.2	2.3
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	58	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction Material for Floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and therefore have health implications. Table 8.5 shows that Cement/Concrete is the most common material used for floors in 81.6% of the dwelling units in the Shai-Osudoku District. Another 14.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district also have earth/mud floors. The other construction materials include ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble (1.5%), vinyl tiles (0.9%) and terrazzo and tiles (0.7%). These are however not common. The situation is consistent for both urban and rural areas though there is greater use of earth/mud 17.5% in rural areas than urban areas 4.4%.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,907	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	1,677	14.1	4.4	17.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	9,720	81.6	92.2	77.9
Stone	32,817	4,928	50	0.4	0.3	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	38,877	60	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	110	0.9	0.5	1.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	175	1.5	1.1	1.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	82	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other	15,567	3,838	24	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3   Main Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main materials for roofing of dwelling units in the Shai-Osudoku District. The main material for roofing is Metal sheet with a proportion of 74.3 percent. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia is the second most common roofing material 11.6% which is mostly used in the rural areas. Other materials used for roofing are slate/asbestos (9.6%), and roofing tile (2.1%). Mud/mud bricks/earth, wood, bamboo and the other type of material for roofing are not common in the District.

The commonest material used for roofing in both urban and rural areas is metal sheet accounting for 85.1% and 70.8% of the materials used. Slate and asbestos is the second most common roofing material used in the urban areas whilst thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second most common in rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Nunmber	District Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	13,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	70	0.5	0.2	0.6
Wood	45,547	8,895	59	0.5	0.5	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	9,726	74.3	85.1	70.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	1,257	9.6	10.9	9.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	121	0.9	1.2	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	271	2.1	0.4	2.6
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	1,518	11.6	1.1	15.0
Other	35,935	7,744	56	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the number of rooms a household in the Shai-Osudoku District occupy. The table indicates that 54.1 percent of households in the Shai-Osudoku District occupy a single room, with a further 26.3 percent occupying two rooms. The number of sleeping rooms with the least households is eight (0.3%). Moreover, Table 8.7 exhibits that generally as the number of rooms occupied increases, the number of households occupying them reduces. Generally, majority of households live in one or two rooms irrespective of the size of households. This means that there is overcrowding in households. the household members in

the district may therefore be prone to the problems of disturbed sleeps, high rate of spread of infectious diseases and respiratory diseases.

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

House hold size	Total Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	11,862	100.0	54.1	26.3	10.2	5.1	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
1	2,216	100.0	91.6	6.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	1,628	100.0	72.2	23.0	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
3	1,739	100.0	63.3	26.6	7.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	1,658	100.0	54.1	32.5	8.9	3.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
5	1,401	100.0	39.4	37.8	14.1	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1
6	1,042	100.0	34.4	36.4	17.6	8.1	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
7	745	100.0	21.1	39.9	19.6	12.1	3.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
8	466	100.0	14.8	36.9	24.7	13.5	3.4	4.1	1.9	0.4	0.2
9	345	100.0	12.2	28.4	23.2	17.4	10.1	2.9	3.8	0.6	1.4
10+	622	100.0	6.4	20.9	20.4	20.7	10.1	9.3	3.4	3.2	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit

Households in the Shai-Osudoku District were asked about their main source of lighting facility in the house. The response as shown in table 8.8 and Fig 8.1 indicate that electricity through main national grid (53.7%) is the major source of lighting for households in the district. A significant percentage (32.0%) of households also uses the kerosene lamp whilst 11.2 percent also use flashlight/torchlight. A relatively low proportion of households 1.2% in the district use private generators; for a rural district, this is quite significant. The use of gas lamp, solar energy, firewood and crop residue for lighting are almost non-existent in the district. Households in both urban and rural areas mostly use electricity through main national grid with higher percentages of urban households 80.9% compared to 44.2% of their rural counterparts using electricity. The use of kerosene lamp is however pronounced in rural areas (38.8%) than urban areas (12.6%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Number	Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	6,375	53.7	80.9	44.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	144	1.2	0.9	1.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	3,792	32.0	12.6	38.8
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	32	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	27	0.2	0.2	0.3
Candle	41,214	19,251	106	0.9	1.4	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	1,326	11.2	3.5	13.9
Firewood	13,241	1,036	28	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	443	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1: Source of lighting
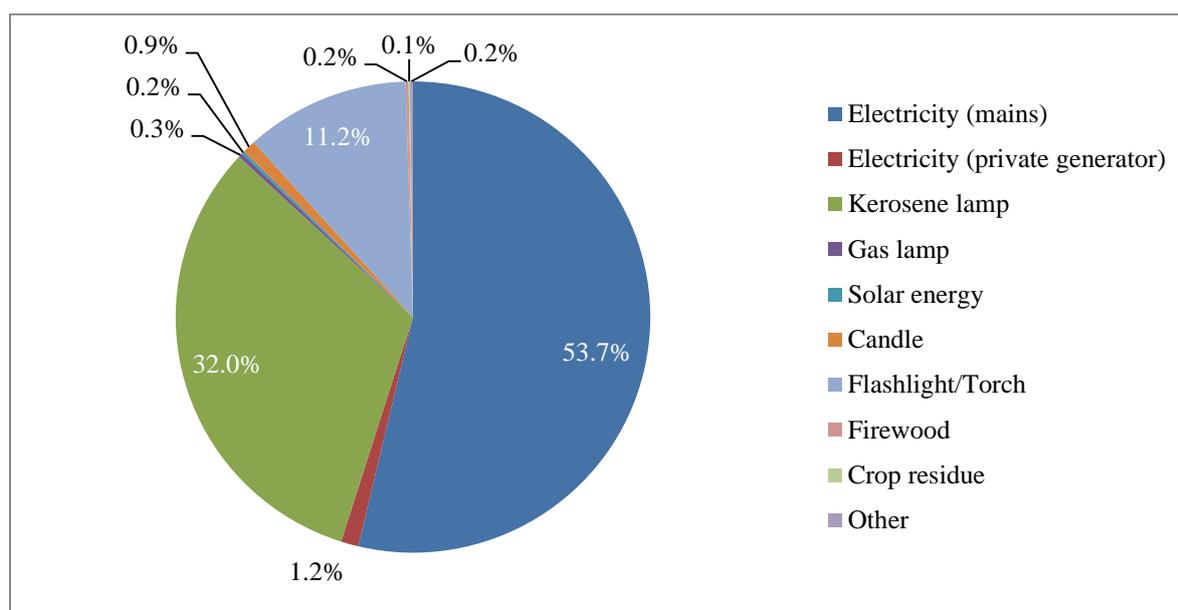
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 shows the source of fuel used for cooking in the Shai-Osudoku District and the distribution by locality. The table shows that the main fuel used for cooking in the district is charcoal (45.7%) while 33.3 percent of households use wood to cook and 16.4 percent also use gas. About 3.8 percent of households do not cook at all. Animal waste as fuel for cooking is the least used by households with an insignificant proportion. In urban households, the major fuel used for cooking is also charcoal (60.0%), 24.7 percent   use gas and 10 percent use wood for cooking. The major fuel used in rural communities is wood 41.4% and charcoal 40.7% while significant proportion of households also uses gas 13.5 percent.

The table further provides information on cooking space used by households. The data shows that 34.3 percent of the households in the district cook their foods on verandahs followed by 27.8 percent of households that use separate rooms for exclusive use of the households. A significant proportion (20.7%) of households cook their food in open space in compound, while 5.8 percent also use structure with roof but no walls and 4.9 percent do not have a cooking space at all. In urban households, verandah (47.5%) is main space used for cooking. Another 18.2 percent of the households also use kitchens to cook 19.0 percent cook in open space in compound whilst 3.7 percent do not have a cooking space at all. Rural households however use kitchen (31.2%) mostly in cooking whilst other households also use verandah (29.7%) and open space in compound (21.3%).

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	District Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	3,083	100.0	8,779	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	398	3.4	110	3.6	288	3.3
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	3,946	33.3	309	10.0	3,637	41.4
Gas	996,518	429,464	1,949	16.4	760	24.7	1,189	13.5
Electricity	29,794	9,645	27	0.2	11	0.4	16	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	65	0.5	30	1.0	35	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	5,425	45.7	1,851	60.0	3,574	40.7
Crop residue	45,292	724	24	0.2	2	0.1	22	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	16	0.1	1	0.0	15	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	919	9	0.1	8	0.3	1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	3,083	100.0	8,779	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	586	4.9	114	3.7	472	5.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	3,298	27.8	561	18.2	2,737	31.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	358	3.0	106	3.4	252	2.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	161	1.4	26	0.8	135	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	692	5.8	124	4.0	568	6.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	207	1.7	87	2.8	120	1.4
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	4,070	34.3	1,464	47.5	2,606	29.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	2,452	20.7	586	19.0	1,866	21.3
Other	21,007	5,543	38	0.3	15	0.5	23	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Source of Drinking Water

8.7.1   Main source of Water for drinking

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 aimed 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 a 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). Table 8.10 and Figure 8.2 indicates that the main source of drinking water for the Shai-Osudoku District is Pipe-borne outside dwelling (37.3%), followed by 17.3% of households that use Pipe-borne inside dwelling, while 16.1 percent of households use public tap/standpipe and 8.8 percent also use sachet water for drinking. Furthermore, 5.6 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well, 4.6 percent of the households also depend on river/stream for drinking water whilst a further 3.6 percent get their source of drinking water from tanker supply/vendor provided. The predominance of pipe-borne water and borehole in the district is as a result of the Osudoku Water Project that helped in extending water into the district.

Figure 8.2 Main Source of Drinking Water
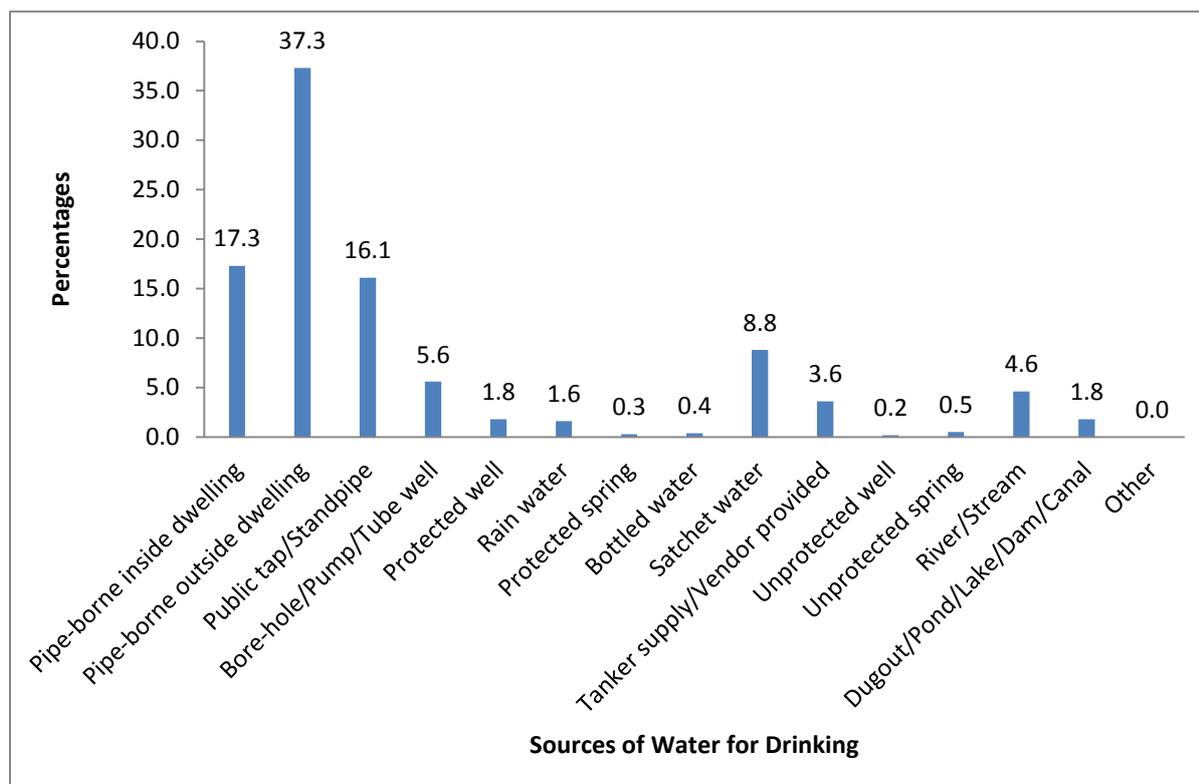
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 further shows the main source of drinking water for urban and rural households. The predominant sources of water for both urban and rural areas are pipe-borne outside dwelling pipe-borne inside dwelling.18.7 percent of urban households use sachet water for drinking whilst 18.7 percent of rural households use public tap/standpipe.

Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for household

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	2,050	17.3	25.5	14.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	4,427	37.3	30.8	39.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	1,915	16.1	9.0	18.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	661	5.6	6.4	5.3
Protected well	321,091	7,167	216	1.8	5.9	0.4
Rain water	39,438	1,833	187	1.6	1.5	1.6
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	37	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	52	0.4	0.6	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	1,038	8.8	18.7	5.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	429	3.6	0.2	4.8
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	21	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	61	0.5	0.0	0.7
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	550	4.6	0.6	6.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	218	1.8	0.2	2.4
Other	3,972	1,014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.3 Source of Water for Other domestic Use

The main sources of water for domestic use in the Shai-Osudoku District are also presented in Table 8.10. Water for domestic use by households is considered from six main sources. The main source of water used for domestic sources is pipe-borne outside dwelling used by (38.3%) of households. Another18.7 percent of households use pipe-borne outside dwelling and a considerable proportion of households also use public tap/standpipe (15.7%) for domestic purposes. A significant proportion of households also use bore-hole/pump/Tube well (5.7%) and river/stream (5.6%) for domestic purposes.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	2,216	18.7	28.1	15.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	4,545	38.3	33.9	39.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	1,867	15.7	8.9	18.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	680	5.7	10.1	4.2
Protected well	465,775	24,489	515	4.3	14.1	0.9
Rain water	39,916	3,538	253	2.1	1.2	2.4
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	414	3.5	0.2	4.6
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	83	0.7	1.0	0.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	66	0.6	0.0	0.7
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	670	5.6	1.3	7.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	517	4.4	1.0	5.5
Other	10,302	1,301	8	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, Table 8.11 shows that majority of households in both urban and rural areas in the Shai-Osudoku District use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling for their domestic activities. The least used by urban households for domestic purposes is unprotected spring whereas that of rural households is tanker supply/vendor provided.

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet Facilities

Table 8.12 shows the toilet and bathing facilities by type of locality of households in the Shai Osudoku District. With regard to toilet facilities, majority of households use Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) (30.0%), followed by 21.1 percent of households that use the use pit latrine, 8.9 percent use the WC whilst a further 8.2 percent use KVIP. Households that do not have any toilet facility and therefore defecate in bushes form 31.2 percent of the households in the district. This has serious environmental and sanitation implications. Majority of households 53.9 % in the urban areas in the district use the Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) whilst 16.6 percent also use the pit latrine and 12.4 percent of households however use the W.C. The data shows that 7.1 percent of urban households do not have toilet facilities and therefore resort to bushes. The bucket/pan is hardly used in the urban areas.

It is sad to say that almost two fifths (39.6%) of households in rural areas do not have a toilet facility, 22.7 percent however use the pit latrine whilst a further 21.6 percent use the Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) and 7.6 percent of rural households also use W.C. The Shai-Osudoku District authorities should ensure that households provide their own toilet facilities to eliminate the canker of indiscriminate defecating.

Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Greater Accra	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	11,862	100.0	3,083	100.0	8,779	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	3,698	31.2	219	7.1	3,479	39.6
W.C.	1,054	8.9	383	12.4	671	7.6
Pit latrine	2,506	21.1	513	16.6	1,993	22.7
KVIP	973	8.2	268	8.7	705	8.0
Bucket/Pan	40	0.3	25	0.8	15	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	3,558	30.0	1,663	53.9	1,895	21.6
Other	33	0.3	12	0.4	21	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	11,862	100.0	3,083	100.0	8,779	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	3,237	27.3	399	12.9	2,838	32.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	2,185	18.4	848	27.5	1,337	15.2
Private open cubicle	1,206	10.2	224	7.3	982	11.2
Shared open cubicle	3,541	29.9	1,395	45.2	2,146	24.4
Public bath house	166	1.4	4	0.1	162	1.8
Bathroom in another house	346	2.9	52	1.7	294	3.3
Open space around house	1,006	8.5	115	3.7	891	10.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	61	0.5	3	0.1	58	0.7
Other	114	1.0	43	1.4	71	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

With regards to bathing facilities, the table 8.12 also shows that majority of households in the Shai Osudoku District use 'shared open cubicle' (29.9%) and 27.3 percent of households use 'own bathroom for exclusive use' whilst 18.4 percent use shared separate bathroom in same house. Another 8.5 percent of households do not have a bathing facility and therefore bath in open space around house while 2.9 percent of households in the district use bathroom in another house and 1.4 percent use public bath house.

Again, table 8.12 shows that majority of households in urban areas use shared open cubicle (45.2%), 27.5 percent use 'shared separate bathroom in the same house whilst 12.9 percent of households use own bathroom for exclusive use. In addition, 7.3 percent of households use private open cubicle and 3.7 percent also use open space around house. Majority of households in rural areas use own bathroom for exclusive use (32.2%). This is very impressive and must be encouraged. 24.4 percent also use shared open cubicle whilst 15.2 percent use shared separate bathroom in same house. Another 11.2 percent use private open cubicle whilst 10.1 percent also use open space around house.

Figure 8.3 shows a graphical representation of toilet facilities used by households in the Shai-Osudoku District by type of locality.

Figure 8.3: Type of toilet facility use by households by type of locality
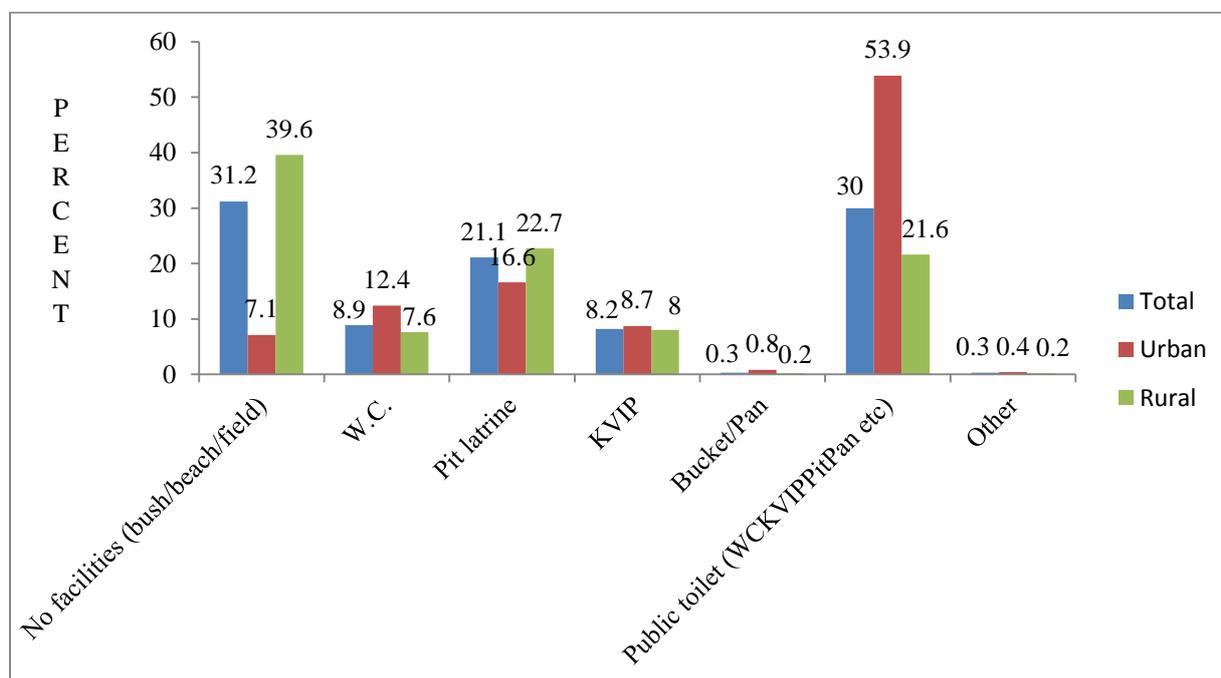
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste

Table 8.13 shows the methods of disposal of solid and liquid waste by households by type of locality. Majority of households (34.6%) dispose of their solid waste through the burned by household method while 31.2 percent of households also use the public dump (open space) method. In addition, 13.5 percent of households also use public dump (refuse container) whilst 10.5 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately and 5.5 percent of households

however have their solid waste collected. The most used solid disposal method in urban households (42.8%) is public dump (open space), and 26 percent of urban households also use the burned by household method whilst 19.8 percent also use public dump container method. The indiscriminate dumping of refuse is quite reduced in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Most rural households use the burned by households method (37.7%). However, indiscriminate dumping of solid refuse is high in rural areas. Environmental sanitation in the District should be improved.

8.9.2   Liquid Waste

Table 8.13 further shows that majority of households in the Shai-Osudoku District throw their liquid waste onto compound (63.1%) and 22.2 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside whilst 6.2 percent use the drainage system into a gutter. A few households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system (1.3%). Both urban and rural households mostly throw their liquid waste onto compound. Other households in both urban and rural areas also throw their liquid and solid waste he street/outside. The district should look at how to provide proper drainage systems for their populace. Individuals are also encouraged to improve on their sanitation and an environmental condition since a healthier environment is a wealthy one.

Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality

Solid and liquid waste	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	11,862	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	658	658	5.5	4.4	6.0
Burned by household	584,820	4,109	4,109	34.6	26.0	37.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,603	1,603	13.5	19.8	11.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	3,704	3,704	31.2	42.8	27.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,245	1,245	10.5	4.4	12.6
Buried by household	182,615	470	470	4.0	2.1	4.6
Other	53,805	73	73	0.6	0.5	0.7
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	11,862	11,862	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	155	155	1.3	0.6	1.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	731	731	6.2	10.7	4.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	296	296	2.5	1.9	2.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	2,628	2,628	22.2	30.1	19.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	498	498	4.2	8.7	2.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	7,487	7,487	63.1	47.8	68.5
Other	38,294	67	67	0.6	0.3	0.7

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

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

Data is very important for planning and policy implementation. This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations of all the issues discussed in the previous chapters. Based on this analysis, the Shai-Osudoku District Assembly can formulate policies and interventions for the development of the District. This district report is based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Shai-Osudoku District.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic Characteristics

The Shai-Osudoku District recorded a population of 51,913 in 2010 with 25,292 (48.7%) being males and 26,621 (51.3%) being females. The sex ratio of the district is 95 males to every 100 females. The percentage of people living in the urban areas is 23.3% whilst 76.7 percent of the population lives in the rural areas. This is because the District is predominantly rural.

The bulk of the district's population is found between the 0-14 year age group and decline with age such that the oldest age group (95 and above years) is the smallest proportion of the population. The district's population is youthful in structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and an apex of a small number of elderly persons.

The total fertility rate recorded for the district shows that every woman between the ages 15 years to 49 years in the district is expected to give birth to 3 children on the average. Approximately, 6 persons per every 1,000 of the population die (6.1) in the Shai Osoduku District and it is higher than that of the Greater Accra Region which is about 4 persons per every 1000 people (4.3%). The age-group that records the highest deaths is between 60 years and above with males recording more deaths than females. Death in this category may be as a result of old age. Male deaths are higher than females in all age-groups. Deaths among females are high between the ages 30-49 years and this may be as a result of maternal mortality. The age-group with the least death rate is 10-14 years.

The regions in Ghana other than Greater Accra with highest migrants in the district are Eastern, Volta and Ashanti Regions. The majority of migrants migrating from Eastern Region are because of its proximity to the Shai-Osudoku District. This may also be as a result of the same language spoken by some people in the Eastern Region and Shai-Osudoku. Some people from the Volta Region have settled in the Shai-Osudoku District for a long time especially along the River Volta. This is mainly due to fishing done by them along the river.

9.2.2   Household Composition and Structure

Household composition shows that about 23.7 percent of household members in the Shai-Osudoku District are heads of which 28.4 percent are males whilst 19.3 percent are females. Female headship may result from them becoming widowed, divorced, and abandoned by husband or simply single women who cater for themselves. Although there is a higher

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proportion of male heads of households than female, the proportion of female heads of households has increased significantly. It is recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded for females in order for them to enhance their already important role in households. Children constitute the highest proportion 39.3% of the household composition followed by grandchild and spouse 10.1% each.

The household structure with the highest proportion is the nuclear household made up of head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only (27.3%). The extended household which includes head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives follows with 20.0 percent. The household structure with the least proportion is single parent extended plus non relative. This means that the normal extended family system/communal way of living is gradually phasing out in the Shai-Osudoku District.

Regarding marital status, 39.8 percent of the Shai-Osudoku population is married and 40.7 percent have never married. The widowed, divorced and separated also represent with 6.1 percent, 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent respectively of the total population. The informal/consensual union/living together category constitutes 7.2 percent, the highest among the districts in the Greater Accra Region. Females are likely to be married than males in the Shai-Osudoku District. The married population has a high level of education than all the other categories. Marital status of the employed population in the district stands at 52.0 percent for the married. Females who are married and employed (52.4%) are more than their male counterparts (51.6%). This accounts for the majority of heads of households being females.

Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization and they constitute 97.6 of the district's population. The remaining 2.4 percent are foreigners in the district either from ECOWAS states, African other than ECOWAS and from other countries not in Africa.

Majority (89.6%) of the population in the Shai-Osudoku District reported an affiliation with Christianity. Muslims constitute 7.6 percent and traditionalists (2.0%). Among the Christians, the Pentecostal /Charismatic dominate with 50.1 percent of the entire population of the district. However, 4.0 percent of the population indicated they had no affiliation to any religion. All the various Christian groups have more females than males as table 3.7 exhibits except for the non-Christian that is, no religion, Islam and traditionalist that have more males than females.

For 2010 PHC, questions on education were asked of persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time education (past and present), level, and highest educational level completed/ attended in the past or currently attending.

The data indicate that a 48.1 percentage of the population aged 11 years and older are literate in one language or the other. Literacy in English language only is concentrated within the 11-14 (63.2%) and 15-19 (52.6%) age groups but decreases with increasing age groups. This can be attributed to the fact that these portions of the population are still in school and are still learning and speaking the English language. The 65+ years age group has the least literates in all languages. The level of education among the Shai-Osudoku population is low.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active are also discussed in the Shai-Osudoku District. The employed and unemployed form the economically active populations where 93.3 percent of the

population 15 years and older are employed whiles 6.7 percent are unemployed. The population of males who are employed are more than females.

Majority of both male and female population that are economically not active fall under the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 65 years and older. At early ages (15-24 years), majority of males are economically not active than females. However, at age 65 years and older, females are more economically not active than their male counterpart.

Majority of the population 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery as their occupation (34.4%). This is followed by service and sales (22.7%) and craft and related trades (16.1) percent.

Although, majority of both males and females engage in agriculture for their livelihood, the second largest occupation for the males is craft and related trades whilst service and sales is the second largest occupation for the females.

The data on employment status shows that 59.6 percent of the population are self-employed without employees while 24.1% are employees with contributing family workers and self-employed with employees accounting for 7.7% and 3.1% respectively.

The private informal sector employs 80.6 percent of the population followed by the private formal 10.0% and 8.5% Public (Government) sectors.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that 73.5 percent of population 12 years and older in the Shai Osudoku District have mobile phones. Only 5.1 percent of households in the district use internet facility in the district. A few households (0.6%) have fixed telephone lines. Only 5.6 percent of households own a desktop or laptop.

9.2.5 Disability

The 2010 census captured data on six main forms of disability namely; sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect and emotion. Besides, any other form of disability apart from the ones mentioned above is categorized as 'other'. It should be noted that some people have more than one form of disability. The data collected indicates 2.6 percent (1,335) of the population in the Shai-Osudoku District has a form of disability.

The type of disability that is more pronounced in the Shai-Osudoku District is sight (49.8%) whilst the least form of disability is the other (9.1%) type of disability. The various disabilities and their proportion of the population are physical (26.9%), intellectual (13.4%), speech (12.4) emotional (10.9) and hearing (10.7%).

In the Shai-Osudoku District, 48.9 percent of persons with disability are economically not active, (this may be because most of the disabled population are old and are affected with common disability associated with old age (sight)), 48.6 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed. The highest type of disability that are economically inactive in the Shai-Osudoku District is the physical disability type (65.9%) whilst the least is sight (44.2%). The type of disability that has the highest proportion of employed is the sight disability type (53.0%) whilst the physical disability (31.2%) has the least proportion of people employed. The disability type that has the least proportion unemployed is intellectual (2.0%) whilst the speech disability type (4.1%) has the highest proportion being unemployed.

The data reveals that, hearing disability has the highest proportion of disabled people who have never attended school with 51 percent, followed by those with physical disability (50%). The other type (s) of disability has the lowest proportion of people who have never been to school. Furthermore, 50 percent of persons with other type of disability has had basic (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education, whilst persons with physical disability are the least who have had basic education with 37 percent. Finally, the highest proportion of the disabled population that has tertiary education is other (4.85%) whilst persons with speech (2%) and intellectual (2%) disabilities have the least proportion with tertiary education.

9.2.6   Agricultural Activities

Out of the total households engaged in agriculture in the Shai-Osudoku District, 85.6 percent are rural whilst 14.4 percent are urban. This is because the Shai-Osudoku District is an agrarian economy and most of the agric activities take place in the rural areas. The various types of farming activities also have their share by locality. The rural households (85.9%) that are involved in crop farming are more than the urban households (14.1%). The situation is same for tree planting and livestock rearing. Fish farming is done only by rural households in the District.

The most common livestock and birds reared in the district are Chicken, Cattle, Goats, Guinea fowls and Sheep with Chicken rearing dominating with a proportion of 50 percent and with 1,515 keepers (farmers) (44%).

9.2.7   Housing Conditions

The district has a total household population of 50,021 (this means almost all the population is part of a household and has a place to stay) of which a higher number is residing in the rural area (38,433) and a lower number living in the urban area (11,588). This is happening because the District has majority of its populace residing in the rural areas. The district has a total of 11,862 households with 8,779 being rural households and 3,038 being urban households. The average households per house and household size are 1.4 and 4.4 respectively for the Shai-Osudoku District.

Majority of the households in the Shai Osudoku District live in compound houses (49.0%) followed by separate houses (35.8%).

The main construction materials for outer walls in the Shai-Osudoku District are Cement blocks/ Concrete and Mud brick/ Earth. This is same for both urban and rural areas. The percentage of people who use Mud brick/Earth as construction materials are however higher in the rural areas (37.8%) than the urban areas (17.3%).

Cement/Concrete is the most common material used for floors in the Shai-Osudoku District with 81.6 percent of dwelling units having cement/concrete floors while 14.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district also have earth/mud floors. The other construction materials include ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble (1.5%), vinyl tiles (0.9%) and terrazzo and tiles (0.7%). These are however not common.

The main material for roofing is Metal sheet used for 74.3% of the dwellings in the district. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia is the second most common roofing material used for 11.6% of dwellings in the rural areas. Other materials used for roofing are slate/asbestos (9.6%), and roofing tile (2.1%). Majority of households 54.1% in the Shai-Osudoku District occupy a single room.

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When it comes to household utilities, Electricity through main national grid (53.7%) is the major source of lighting for households in the Shai-Osudoku District. A significant percentage (32.0%) of households also use kerosene lamp whilst 11.2 percent also use flashlight/torchlight. The main fuel used for cooking in the district is charcoal. Only 27.8 percent of households in the Shai-Osudoku District has a kitchen solely used by their households (i.e. separate room for exclusive use of household). Majority of the households in the district cook their foods on verandahs. The main source of water for drinking and other domestic use for the Shai-Osudoku District is Pipe-borne outside dwelling.

Majority of households in the Shai-Osudoku District use Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan). It is sad to say that nearly one third (31.2. %) of households do not have a toilet facility and therefore resort to defecating in bushes and open spaces. Majority of households in the Shai Osudoku District use 'shared open cubicle' in bathing. Majority of households in rural areas use own bathroom for exclusive use. This is very impressive and must be encouraged. A higher proportion of households (34.6%) dispose of their solid waste by burning by household method. However, indiscriminate dumping of solid refuse is high in rural areas. Environmental sanitation in the District should be improved. Majority of households in the Shai-Osudoku District throw their liquid waste onto compound. The district should look at how to provide proper drainage systems for their populace. Individuals are also encouraged to improve on their sanitation and environmental conditions since a healthier environment is a wealthy one.

9.3   Policy Implication and Recommendations

Many policy issues have a population dimension, usually about the number of people, their age/sex or background etc. Demography is critical when developing policy for the future. A clearly defined policy on population is the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectorial policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

Social and Demographic Characteristics

The district's population forming 2.0 percent of the Greater Accra Regional population is substantial and requires consideration in all policy and decision making in the country.

The youthful nature of the districts population requires that programmes should be geared towards the needs of the youth including efforts to provide them with the requisite knowledge and educational infrastructure and employable skills for their development.

With the high fertility rate of the people in the district, the district requires more family planning education and personnel to check the high growth rate of the district.

The 6 deaths in every 1000 population in the district which is higher than that of the region (6 in 1000) should be dealt with using a more proactive measure to reduce this incidence. Estimates derived from the census indicate that infant mortality is high. Medical and health facilities should be distributed evenly in the district to reduce child mortalities especially in rural areas. The provision of more Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds in rural areas should be vigorously pursued while at the same time improving the stock and quality of health infrastructure and accessibility in all parts of the district and ensuring public health information is available at the community level.

The illiteracy rate of 2 out of 10 people in the district should be addressed. There has to be growth in the numbers of people who attain secondary and tertiary level education. In so doing, conscious efforts must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education. Since Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries, there is the need to increase the level of literacy in French to deepen the relationship between Ghana and its neighbours.

Agricultural Activities

Agriculture employs almost half of the total population of the district and therefore should be improved through efficient and effective programmes to ensure improved practices and ready market their produce. Attention should however be given to expanding modern technical and vocational education with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of employment skills in the country.

Crop farming dominates the farming activities in the district and therefore should be given the necessary attention through installation of storage facilities and establishment of agro-processing industries in the district.

Non-existence of fish farming activities in the district is surprising because of the availability of numerous streams and rivers in the district and the lucrative nature of the activity. Therefore, programmes should be designed by the Assembly and the Agriculture Department to encourage and promote fish farming in the district.

Information Communication Technology

The analysis shows that ICT usage in the district is low. This could be due to lack of access and availability of the required infrastructure, e.g., mobile phone coverage and connectivity. It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, internet centres should be established in public places such as libraries and community centres. This will make it possible for communities to be linked with the rest of the country and the outside world. The use of mobile phones in the District is however encouraging; thus, important information can be transmitted through this media to the general public.

Disability

People with Disability (PWD) constitute 2.6 percent of the district's population and therefore should be supported through proactive programmes and strategies to ensure their development and wellbeing in the district. Again, campaign against some forms of preventable disabilities should be intensified to reduce the incidence of disability in the district. The District Assembly should also provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for persons with disability. People with disability drop out of school after basic education because of ridicule or parents' inability or reluctance to continue sponsoring their education. Therefore, school for PWDs and higher education for PWDs should be encouraged through the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aids, braille and wheelchairs to PWDS which will in turn encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. Also, skills development training centres should be built and equipped by the government in the district to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live higher quality lives.

Housing Conditions

Majority of households that use public toilet is very high in the district. This practice should be discouraged through proactive programmes and enforcements of regulations and strategies to promote household toilet facilities within houses.

Majority of households in the district dispose their solid waste indiscriminately. Also, throwing of liquid waste into the street/outside is predominant. These practices of solid and liquid waste disposal should be discouraged through effective means of waste management to avoid sanitary related diseases.

9.4   Conclusion

The analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census under the supervision of the Ghana Statistical Service have revealed an important and key demographic and socio-economic data about the population of the Shai Osudoku district for development planning. The issues as discussed in the summary of findings and policy implications and recommendations are expected to be given the necessary consideration in future development policies and programmes in the district and the nation as a whole to deal with the issues accordingly.

It is hoped that, allocating much resources in implementing programmes and projects to address issues raised above and to implement the recommendations given would go a long way of creating a kind of society we all wish to see.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	50,224	100.0	11,588	100.0	38,636	100.0
Head only	2,223	4.4	660	5.7	1,563	4.0
Household with head and a spouse only	848	1.7	234	2.0	614	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5,236	10.4	1,428	12.3	3,808	9.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	13,754	27.4	3,206	27.7	10,548	27.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,027	20.0	1,960	16.9	8,067	20.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	992	2.0	140	1.2	852	2.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,839	3.7	330	2.8	1,509	3.9
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,220	18.4	2,273	19.6	6,947	18.0
Household with head biological/adopted chilren relatives and nonrelatives of the head	726	1.4	182	1.6	544	1.4
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,359	10.7	1,175	10.1	4,184	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	47,802	10,128	1,292	2,803	12,980	13,551	4,009	932	1,303	661	143
No disability	46,495	9,573	1,281	2,777	12,756	13,213	3,943	906	1,258	653	135
With a disability	1,307	555	11	26	224	338	66	26	45	8	8
Sight	654	274	5	10	96	185	37	15	25	4	3
Hearing	136	69	0	2	28	26	2	3	3	1	2
Speech	157	72	0	9	37	24	7	4	3	1	0
Physical	353	176	3	7	59	68	15	7	14	1	3
Intellectual	177	78	2	4	43	37	6	3	2	2	0
Emotional	139	47	1	5	28	40	7	2	6	2	1
Other	118	41	2	1	22	36	9	1	3	2	1
Male											
Total	23,103	3,672	681	1,459	6,114	6,899	2,387	567	800	419	105
No disability	22,523	3,498	675	1,444	6,011	6,708	2,349	554	770	413	101
With a disability	580	174	6	15	103	191	38	13	30	6	4
Sight	286	85	3	7	45	102	17	7	15	4	1
Hearing	50	17	0	1	11	15	1	1	2	1	1
Speech	86	33	0	4	23	17	3	2	3	1	0
Physical	158	55	3	3	32	42	8	3	9	1	2
Intellectual	76	27	1	2	17	23	3	1	1	1	0
Emotional	61	10	1	3	14	22	3	2	5	1	0
Other	57	14	0	1	8	22	7	0	3	2	0
Female											
Total	24,699	6,456	611	1,344	6,866	6,652	1,622	365	503	242	38
No disability	23,972	6,075	606	1,333	6,745	6,505	1,594	352	488	240	34
With a disability	727	381	5	11	121	147	28	13	15	2	4
Sight	368	189	2	3	51	83	20	8	10	0	2
Hearing	86	52	0	1	17	11	1	2	1	0	1
Speech	71	39	0	5	14	7	4	2	0	0	0
Physical	195	121	0	4	27	26	7	4	5	0	1
Intellectual	101	51	1	2	26	14	3	2	1	1	0
Emotional	78	37	0	2	14	18	4	0	1	1	1
Other	61	27	2	0	14	14	2	1	0	0	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming
by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	11,907	50,224	24,299	25,925	10,603	5,697	4,906
Households engaged in agricultural activities	4,965	25,586	12,834	12,752	10,603	5,697	4,906
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	4,379	22,709	11,488	11,221	9,312	5,049	4,263
Households engaged in crop farming	4,355	22,615	11,436	11,179	9,252	5,016	4,236
Households engaged in tree growing	87	375	193	182	187	93	94
Agro forestry (tree planting)	87	375	193	182	187	93	94
Alligator pepper	16	101	53	48	39	20	19
Apples	3	14	6	8	7	3	4
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	2	9	3	6	3	2	1
Avocado	4	27	19	8	9	7	2
Banana	36	151	82	69	62	37	25
Beans	74	469	236	233	225	126	99
Black pepper	64	358	167	191	97	33	64
Black berries	1	3	3	0	3	3	0
Cabbage	27	123	77	46	59	46	13
Carrot	151	730	377	353	367	194	173
Cashew	13	73	43	30	42	27	15
Cassava	1,983	10,405	5,222	5,183	4,350	2,381	1,969
Citronella	2	18	5	13	8	1	7
Citrus	3	9	5	4	4	3	1
Cocoa	106	465	229	236	176	107	69
Coconut	19	92	43	49	39	23	16
Cocoyam	49	225	112	113	88	50	38
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	3	7	4	3	4	3	1
Coffee	1	10	4	6	2	1	1
Cola	1	8	3	5	2	1	1
Cucumber	9	58	29	29	31	17	14
Egg plant	1	3	2	1	1	1	0
Garden eggs	85	472	234	238	191	101	90
Groundnut	32	207	93	114	82	40	42
Kenaf	10	57	27	30	45	20	25
Lemon grass	1	7	4	3	7	4	3
Lettuce	20	81	48	33	44	30	14
Maize	2,352	12,600	6,424	6,176	5,027	2,788	2,239
Mango	135	729	375	354	286	186	100
Melon (agusi)	3	14	5	9	10	5	5
Millet	6	44	21	23	16	6	10
Oil palm	44	200	109	91	96	55	41
Okro	620	3,793	1,978	1,815	1,702	900	802
Onion	33	218	122	96	117	72	45
Pawpaw	9	50	21	29	19	10	9
Peas	4	14	5	9	7	4	3
Pepper	1,864	10,567	5,300	5,267	4,413	2,278	2,135
Pineapple	9	55	33	22	15	9	6

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plantain	250	1,257	628	629	505	299	206
Potatoes	6	35	17	18	18	12	6
Rice	231	1,215	608	607	406	225	181
Rubber	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Shallot	5	18	7	11	7	3	4
Sorghum	3	25	12	13	16	6	10
Spinach	7	28	17	11	12	5	7
Sugarcane	29	149	76	73	57	36	21
Sweet pepper	2	12	7	5	5	2	3
Sweet potatoes	7	59	29	30	18	10	8
Tobacco	6	35	13	22	17	8	9
Tomatoes	649	3,971	2,055	1,916	1,793	946	847
Water melon	86	537	288	249	254	143	111
Yam	34	204	108	96	73	45	28
Other (specify)	12	43	30	13	30	22	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Ngleshie Amanfro	118,727	57,673	61,054	28,842	21,006
2	Gbawe	68,366	32,800	35,566	16,742	12,338
3	Mandela-Weija	45,579	22,580	22,999	11,279	8,656
4	Bortianor	32,485	16,183	16,302	7,730	6,568
5	Mallam	18,668	9,052	9,616	5,134	2,009
6	New Aplaku	16,816	8,454	8,362	4,292	3,770
7	Weija	15,892	7,689	8,203	4,198	2,670
8	Sampa Valley	14,844	7,252	7,592	3,538	3,232
9	Maccarthy Hill	10,104	5,063	5,041	2,429	2,087
10	Kokrobite	8,865	4,340	4,525	2,312	2,017
11	Oblogo	6,168	2,954	3,214	1,520	1,013
12	Mendskrom	3,432	1,741	1,691	893	546
13	Jei Krodua	2,917	1,386	1,531	655	389
14	Tubakrom	2,892	1,440	1,452	553	490
15	Oshiyie	2,634	1,320	1,314	640	590
16	Tsokomey	1,968	975	993	401	291
17	Manhean	1,929	928	1,001	459	478
18	Pambros Village	1,688	812	876	422	369
19	Tomefa	1,580	875	705	343	358
20	Oduman	1,499	743	756	415	407

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by Age group in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Dodowa	12,070	1,535	1,321	1,370	1,211	1,147	1,147	933	755	582	433	424	293	256	161	171	331
2	Doryumu	3,345	399	375	346	314	563	240	201	190	157	114	90	60	81	51	58	106
3	Ayikuma	2,241	294	300	258	237	190	205	164	156	114	76	87	41	36	26	17	40
4	Asutsuare	2,157	312	292	227	220	227	215	156	124	83	70	68	32	33	24	29	45
5	Kodiabe	2,153	326	279	224	175	147	151	159	129	116	90	67	47	49	42	55	97
6	Agomeda	1,837	183	231	245	230	167	146	96	88	91	83	64	38	31	30	36	78
7	Osuwem	1,609	234	211	200	146	130	98	90	87	81	51	69	38	42	28	41	63
8	Volivo	1,111	183	137	107	103	102	100	104	85	77	38	30	14	9	12	2	8
9	Akuffupanya	1,026	139	134	153	137	89	58	63	39	47	47	37	24	12	14	12	21
10	Hwapa	986	152	143	133	112	84	64	59	55	44	33	30	19	15	8	11	24
11	Atsavanya	905	135	115	80	67	79	101	106	72	55	25	29	15	11	2	2	11
12	Kasunya	891	163	98	116	94	81	66	44	49	47	30	33	13	18	6	12	21
13	Attipoe Village	850	128	120	124	92	66	52	61	37	31	27	31	20	20	16	13	12
14	Dedenya	830	110	134	128	102	70	60	57	40	24	35	28	8	8	5	11	10
15	Amanfro	821	119	94	89	105	74	75	47	51	28	30	28	15	25	10	8	23
16	Ningo Kope	807	123	122	109	90	60	51	57	42	37	31	25	12	12	9	9	18
17	Jorpanya	706	98	67	71	77	72	59	57	24	33	29	30	20	17	8	16	28
18	Wedokum	697	94	80	86	73	64	47	62	42	40	18	22	18	7	13	7	24
19	Asebi	673	93	88	95	67	60	52	36	44	39	25	21	17	5	5	9	17
20	Odumase	666	85	80	75	62	55	64	43	40	28	28	27	13	14	9	8	35

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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