2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEKONDI-TAKORADI METROPOLITAN

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA	District Assembly
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	General Assembly
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	Ghana Education Service

GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU	International Communication Union
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey

PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHC	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Metropolis 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 Metropolis. It gives a brief background of the Metropolis, 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 Metropolis, 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 Metropolis. 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 Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 559,548 representing 23.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.9 percent and females represent 51.1 percent. Ninety six percent of the population is urban. The Metropolis has a sex ratio of 95.6. The population of the Metropolis is youthful (32.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 58.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (58.6) than that of females (57.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Metropolis is 2.8. The General Fertility Rate is 69.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Metropolis is 4.9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 47 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 14.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 60.0 percent of deaths in the Metropolis. Majority of migrants (59.0 percent) living in the Metropolis were born in another region while 41 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central region constitute 23.8 percent followed by Ashanti with 8.3 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Metropolis has a household population of 532,516 with a total number of 142,560 households. The average household size in the Metropolis is 3.7 persons per household. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.1 percent of the total number of households in the Metropolis. Children constitute 17.0 percent of the household structure and singe parent extended form about 15.3 percent.

Marital status

About three in ten (39.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 47.9 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, 47.6 percent of females are married compared to 23.0 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.9 percent while widowed males account for only 13.6 percent. Among the married, 13.4 percent have no education while about 3.6 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. A little over three quarters of the married population (76.9%) are employed, 4.8

percent are unemployed and 18.3 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.9%) are economically not active with 7.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Metropolis is 94.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Metropolis is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 89.5 percent are literate and 10.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (94.0 %) than that of females (85.1%). Five out of ten people (58.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the Metropolis, 9.5 percent has never attended school, 40.1 percent are currently attending and 50.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 63.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 36.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 89.4 percent are employed while 10.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.0%) and 19.4 % perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 75.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.0 percent in service and sales and 5.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 32.7 percent are service and sales workers and 22.2 percent are craft and related trades. There are more females (47.6%) engaged as service and sales workers compared to males (16.8%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Metropolis, employing 69.3 percent of the population.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 67.3 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 91.3 percent as compared to 463.5 percent of females. Eighteen percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Metropolis. Only 22,765 households representing 16.0 percent of the total households in the Metropolis have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.0 percent of the Metropolis's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.1%) than males (2.9%). The types of disability in the Metropolis include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.6 percent followed by physical disability (23.5%). About 3.0 percent of the population with disability is in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 22.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Only 9.6 percent of households in the Metropolis are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 12.7 percent households and urban (9.5%) are agricultural households. Most households in the Metropolis (79.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Metropolis

Housing

The housing stock of the Metropolis is 60,705 representing 16.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.3%) of all dwelling units in the Metropolis are compound houses; 15.8 percent are separate houses and 13.9 percent are flat/apartment. Forty two percent of the dwelling units in the Metropolis are owned by other private Individuals and 32.8 percent are owned by household member. Only 1.3 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis is cement blocks/concrete (84.1%). Cement (87.7%) and metal sheets (45.2%) are main materials used in the construction of floors and as roofing material for dwelling units in the Metropolis respectively.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Metropolis. About 19.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Metropolis are electricity (93.1%), kerosene lamp (3.2%) and flashlight/torch (2.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Metropolis is charcoal (48.9%). The proportion for rural (58.4%) is higher than that of urban (48.8%). Pipe-borne inside dwelling account for the highest (31.4%) of drinking water for households in the Metropolis.

The most important toilet facility used in the Metropolis is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 43.9 percent followed by WC (38.7%). About 3.0 percent of the population in the Metropolis has no toilet facility. Four out of ten (40.8%) of households in the Metropolis share separate bathrooms in the same house while 28.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the container accounting for 47.1 percent. About 1.4 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 7.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the gutter (41.3%) and throwing through drainage system into a gutter (29.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Metropolis.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the "Population of Ghana is the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government's first responsibility". (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). 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 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.

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 Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

The report deals with the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the Metropolis.

Like most local authorities in Ghana, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly started as Sekondi-Takoradi Town Councils on 1st October 1903 by proclamation in the Gold Coast Colony. The proclamation was dated 15th September 1903 and was made under the town Council ordinance of 1894. Over the time, the population and the geographical area expanded. Many villages such as Ketan and Tanokrom were included in the Council's administrative jurisdiction. The status and the name of the Council changed from Town Council to City Council in 1976. The name again changed to Shama Ahanta East Metropolitan Area, which later changed to Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Area in December 2007 through Legislative Instrument 1933 when Shama was carved out of Shama Ahanta East Metropolitan Assembly (SAEMA).

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Secondi-Takoradi Metropolis is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the Metropolis.

1.2.1   Location and size

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is located at the south-eastern part of the Western Region. The Metropolis is bordered to the west by Ahanta West District and to the east by Shama District. At the south of the Metropolis is the Atlantic Ocean and at the northern part is Wassa East District. The Metropolis covers land size of 191.7 km^2 and Sekondi-Takoradi is the regional administrative capital. Though the smallest district in terms of land size, the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is the most urbanised among the 22 districts in the region.

1.2.2   Relief and drainage

The Metropolis is of varied landscape; the coast line has capes and bays, which have been largely eroded. The central portion of the Metropolis is low lying with an altitude of about 6 metres below sea level. Otherwise, the area is undulating with ridges and hills.

The Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is characterized by faulted shale and sandstone resting on a hard basement of granite, gneiss and schist. The faulting system has marked influence on the land formed especially along the coastline which clearly follows the main fault direction of North East. The surface of the Metropolis is fairly watered, with the drainage pattern being largely trellis in nature with minor dendrite forms. The two main rivers flowing through the Metropolis are the Whin and the Kansawora rivers, while the lagoons are the Essei and the Butre. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture, website: www.mofa.gov.gh). The Essei lagoon lies between Ekuasi town and the city of Takoradi. The pre-dominate species of fish that populate these rivers and lagoons are tilapia and mud fish. The Atlantic Ocean provides not only sources of food and jobs for the people of the Metropolis but also serves as recreational facility for the people notably during the festive occasion i.e. Christmas and Easter celebrations. This unique natural entity stretches from New Amanful to Essipon.

1.2.3   Vegetation

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has three main vegetation types, namely, mangrove, savannah woodland and tropical forest. The tropical forest is predominately found around the northern parts of the Metropolis and stretches to the east covering a large part. The savannah woodland is dotted around the middle belt and mangrove vegetation is found along the southern portion. Along the coast, the lagoons and the rivers, the Metropolis is endowed with a river and two lagoons, Kansawora river and Butua and Essei lagoons. The Kansawora River flows towards Butua lagoon creating and extensive beautiful marshland.

1.2.4   Climate

Generally, the Metropolis does not experience severe weather conditions. The climate of the Metropolis is equatorial, with an average annual temperature of about 22^{0C}, experienced between January and March. Rainfall is bi-modal, with the major season occurring between March and July and the minor season occurring between August and November. The mean annual rainfall is about 1,380 mm, covering an average of 122 rainy days. (Ministry of Food and Agriculture website (www.mofa.gov.gh).)

1.3   Political administration

The political head of the Metropolitan Assembly is the Chief Executive. The chief executive is appointed by the president of the republic in-line with the 1992 constitution supported by a presiding member and Assembly members. There are 72Assembly members out of which 49 are elected by their constituents whilst 27 were appointed by the government. Women constitute 11 out of the total .The Metropolis has four sub metropolitan councils and these are

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Area

MAP OF SEKONDI TAKORADI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

coterminous with the 4 constituencies. There are a total of 72 Assembly members made up of 45 elected, 22 government appointees with 5 Members of parliament as ex-officio members of the Assembly. The metropolitan Chief Executive is also a member of the Assembly. The administrative set-up comprises all 16 decentralized departments.

In order to ensure effective administration, the Metropolis has been divided into four (4) sub-metros. The four sub-metros in the Metropolis are Sekondi, Takoradi, Essikadu/Ketan and Effia/Kwesimintsim. There are five (5) constituencies in the Metropolis namely Effia, Kwesiminstim, Sekondi, Takoradi and Essikadu/Ketan.

1.4   Social and cultural structure

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies.

1.4.1   Language and ethnicity

Fante is widely spoken in the Metropolis. There are also some other languages spoken. The indigenous people are predominately Akans (Ahantas). It is also used as a medium of instruction and as an examinable subject at the basic level. The indigenous people exhibit a high degree of cultural homogeneity in areas of lineage organization, inheritance and succession. Matrilineal inheritance system is what is conformed with. There are also non-indigenous settlers whose predecessors had migrated several years back from different parts of world into the Metropolis, primarily for economic reasons. The distribution of proportion of ethnic group in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is as follows Fantes 46.5 percent, Ahantas 12.2 percent, Asantes 12.2 percent, Nzemas 3.8 percent and Wassas 3.0 percent. The proportion of the rest of ethnic groups is below 3 percent.

1.4.2   Traditional administration

There are three paramount areas namely, Sekondi, Essikadu and Takoradi, with Nana Kobina Nketsiah V as the paramount chief for the Essikadu paramountcy. Nana Whinney for now (from 2013) is the caretaker paramount chief of Sekondi paramountcy, Whilst Osahene Katekyi Busumakura 111, is the paramount chief of Takoradi traditional area.

1.4.3   Festivals

The Kundum festival is celebrated by the people of the Metropolis between September and October each year. During the celebration various activities are undertaken notable amongst are street carnival, football matches and regatta. It is a potential economic activity (tourism) because during this period citizens of the Metropolis in Diaspora return to participate.

1.5   Economy

The economic potential lies in the existing infrastructure and human capacity. The economy of the Metropolis is driven by service and administration with pockets of industrial activities. Aside the regional and Metropolis branches of the public and civil services, private multinational companies such as Tullow, Vodafone, Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) etc. There are big hotels such, notable ones are Raybow, Akroma Plaza, Planter Lodge and Atlantic. Tourism contributes significantly to the economy of the Metropolis. The

other economic activities in the Metropolis include manufacturing, Metal Fabrication, Agro/Forest products processing. Examples include West Africa Mills, Cocoa processing companies and Dupaul Wood Treatment Plant etc. and other small scale businesses like sachet water producers, etc.

Fishing is another key economic activity which is actively undertaken along coastal towns in the Metropolis namely New Takoradi, Sekondi, Essaman, Ngyiresia and Nkotompo.

1.5.1 Industry

The Metropolis is one of the most industrialized in the country and the most developed among the 22 districts in Western Region. According to industrial classifications, there are three major sectors in the Metropolis: Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing (cocoa and forest products processing), and Electricity power generation thermal. About 60% of all industries in the Western Region are located in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

1.5.2 Transport and communication

The Metropolis is the main hub of railway network in Ghana. The Railway system has been the main mode of transportation of bulk items like minerals (e.g. bauxite, manganese), cocoa, timber the harbour for export. Not only that but bulk food and other domestic items are also transported from the villages to the urban centres like Accra, Kumasi, and Dunkwa on Offin, Tema, Tarkwa and Takoradi. Aside that it was the main means passenger transport southern half of Ghana until recent times when the rail transport infrastructure began to face serious challenges. The central maintenance workshop of the railways is located in Sekondi where industrial fabrications are undertaken.

The Takoradi Harbour was established in 1928 by the British colonial administration under Governor Sir Gordon Guggisberg administration as the first port of Ghana, handling both imports and exports. The harbour has been managed by Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA). For several decades, Takoradi harbour has served as an important port for passenger vessels plying the West coast of Africa - Europe route. The harbour handles the larger proportion of national exports including minerals, forest products and semi processed foods. Not only that, but some exports and import from land locked countries in West Africa are channeled through Takoradi harbour. The public road transport system is operated by the GPRTU which carries larger number of passengers in the Metropolis. The Metropolis can boast of considerable number of FM radio stations. It is the only city aside Accra to have British Broadcast Corporation (BBC).

There is an Airstrip located in the Metropolis which serves as the base for the Ghana Air Force Flying School and also, as a commercial Airport for domestic flights. Local airline companies that use the airport are Starbow, Antrak and fly 540 amongst others.

1.5.3 Security services

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, due to its strategic position in the country, has adequate security presence. One of the two Naval Bases in Ghana is located at Sekondi. The facility is meant to protect the territorial integrity of Ghana. In the wake of the oil find in commercial quantities in Ghana and in the region, the role of security services in Ghana and for that matter in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis cannot be over emphasised.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational institutions

(b) Children's and old people's homes

(c) Hospitals and healing centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of

residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active

persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

1.7 Organisation of the report

This report is organized in nine chapters and provides information on the nature and characteristics of the population of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Chapter one gives a brief profile of the Metropolitan Area, Chapter two deals with the demographic characteristics of the population, including data on the size of the population, age-sex structure, as well as fertility, mortality and migration. Chapter three analyses data on social characteristics, whiles in chapter four, the Economic characteristics of the population are examined. Chapter five is devoted to Information Communication Technology (ICT) which looked at ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop and laptop computers. Data on disability is discussed in Chapter six.

Insight into agricultural activities which is one of the issues covered for the first time in a national census in Ghana can be found in chapter seven. Chapter eight addresses relevant issues relating to agricultural activities of households and types of farming activities. Chapter nine is the concluding chapter and is devoted to the summary, recommendations and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

A country's population composition has broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators. The analysis according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation and change, i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics of any country. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections. A country's population composition for example determines its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, age-sex structure, and changes in the population of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter also discusses these characteristics in terms of size and distribution in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, sex ratio, and nationality of persons enumerated during the census.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) show that the number of persons enumerated in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is 559,548. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 35,790 (96.1%) and 37,020 (3.9%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the Metropolis reside in the urban communities.

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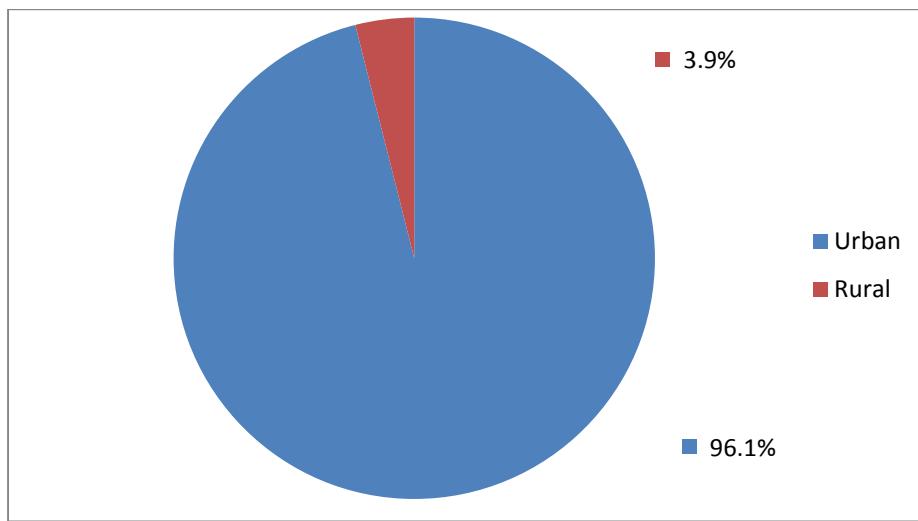
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex structure of a population are vital characteristics of a population which influence many demographic issues. Understanding the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into the dynamics of the population composition and highlights on socio-economic challenges.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

The Age-sex structure can have considerable impacts on the population's current and future social and economic situation. Table 2.1 captures the population by age and sex in the Metropolis. For both sexes, the most populous age group is 20-24 with a proportion of 11.7 percent of the total population. The age group with the lowest population is the 85 years and older (0.5%).

The most populous age group for males is the group 0 - 4, with a proportion of 12.1 percent of the male population. The age group with the lowest population for males is the 85 years and older age group (0.3%). For females, the most populous age group is the group 20 – 24 (11.4%) and the group with lowest population is 80-84 (0.6%). It is observed that the population across the age groups reduces as age increases which could be attributed to the effect of mortality.

The data shows that majority of the population in the Metropolis are concentrated in the young age group 0-24 years (55.2%). This situation is similar for males and females 60.0 percent 63.8 percent respectively. For those aged 60 years and older constitute only (6.1%) of the population with males and females accounting for (5.6%) and (6.6%) each. The table further shows that the proportion of persons less than 15 years, (32.65%) is larger than the proportion (29.41%) in 30-59 age groups. The percentage of females (29.64%) in age group 30-59 is slightly higher than that of males (29.17%). With 0-4 which have the majority of the male dominant, there is a pattern of female dominant as age advances. However, there are distortions in ages 5-9, 20-24 and 45-49 and 55-59 where more males than females are observed.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	559,548	100.0	273,436	100.0	286,112	100.0	95.6
0 - 4	64,387	11.5	33,002	12.1	31,385	11.0	105.2
5 - 9	57,462	10.3	28,887	10.6	28,575	10.0	101.1
10 - 14	60,825	10.9	29,171	10.7	31,654	11.1	92.2
15 - 19	60,712	10.9	29,352	10.7	31,360	11.0	93.6
20 - 24	65,394	11.7	32,674	11.9	32,720	11.4	99.9
25 - 29	51,915	9.3	25,202	9.2	26,713	9.3	94.3
30 - 34	41,399	7.4	19,974	7.3	21,425	7.5	93.2
35 - 39	35,686	6.4	17,021	6.2	18,665	6.5	91.2
40 - 44	29,988	5.4	14,573	5.3	15,415	5.4	94.5
45 - 49	23,406	4.2	11,534	4.2	11,872	4.1	97.2
50 - 54	20,037	3.6	9,527	3.5	10,510	3.7	90.6
55 - 59	14,054	2.5	7,132	2.6	6,922	2.4	103.0
60 - 64	11,071	2.0	5,412	2.0	5,659	2.0	95.6
65 - 69	7,471	1.3	3,501	1.3	3,970	1.4	88.2
70 - 74	6,456	1.2	2,835	1.0	3,621	1.3	78.3
75 - 79	3,894	0.7	1,698	0.6	2,196	0.8	77.3
80 - 84	2,585	0.5	997	0.4	1,588	0.6	62.8
85+	2,806	0.5	944	0.3	1,862	0.7	50.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2   Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis in 2010.

Fig 2.2 represents the population pyramid of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The data shows that the Metropolis has a youthful population with the concentration in age group 0-4 and 20-24 years. The age structure of the Metropolis is relatively youthful. The Age-Sex structure of the Metropolis 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

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis
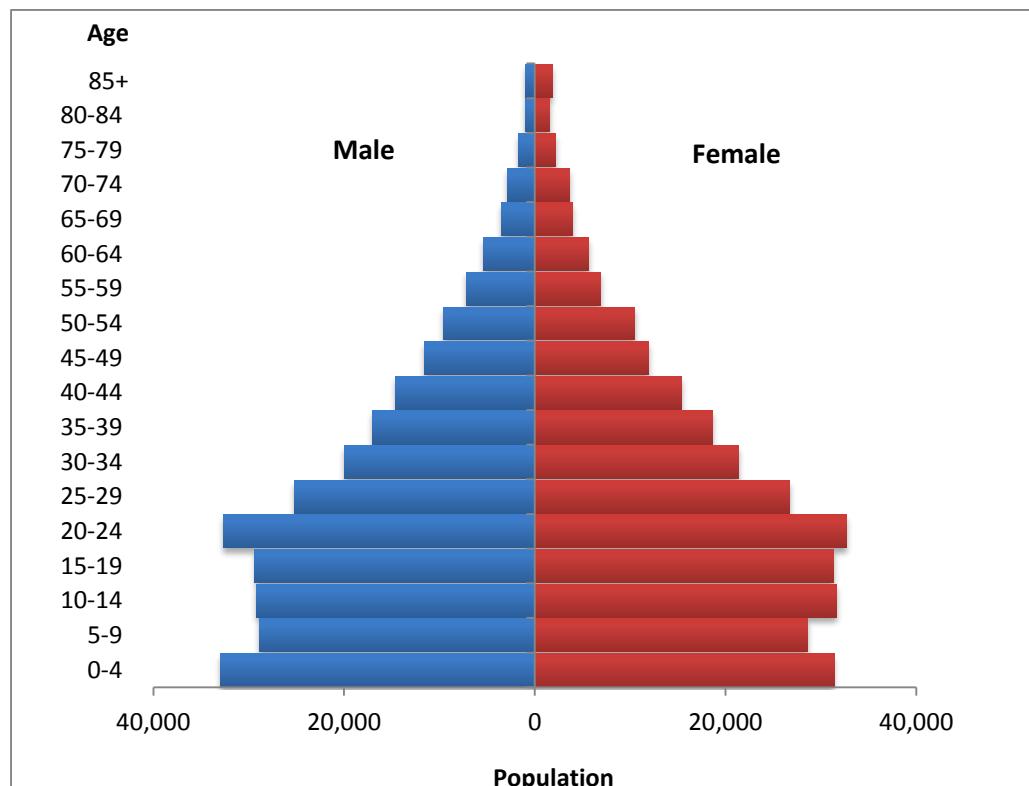
Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3   Age Dependency ratio by locality

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the working population (15 and 64 years) constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. As shown in Table 2.2, the age-dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 58.2, which means, that for every 100 population of the working group (15-64), there are about 58 dependents (0-14 and 65+) to cater for. The Table further shows that, the dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas (66.7) than the urban areas (57.9). The data further indicates that, there are more children who dependent (51.7) on the working

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population than those in the old age (6.6) group. Another observation is that more males (52.8) are dependent than female (50.5).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex and locality

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Type of locality | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
All Ages	559,548	100.0	273,436	100.0	286,112	100.0	537,475	22,073
0-14	182,674	32.7	91,060	33.3	91,614	32.0	174,543	8,131
15-64	353,662	63.2	172,401	63.1	181,261	63.4	340,420	13,242
65+	23,212	4.2	9,975	3.7	13,237	4.6	22,512	700
Age-dependency ratio	58.22		58.6		57.9		57.9	66.7
Child dependency ratio	51.7		52.8		50.5			
Old age dependency ratio	6.6		5.8		7.3			

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Sex ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 females. The Metropolis sex ratio is 95.6 percent which means that for every 100 females in the Metropolis, there are about 96 males. In Table 2.3, the proportion of the male population (48.9 %) is lower than females (51.1%). The population of the Metropolis constitutes 23.5 percent of the region's population. The percentage of the population in urban areas is 53.3 percent while 1.6 percent is in rural areas. The sex ratio for the Metropolis is 95.6 and that of urban and rural areas are 95.5 and 97.4 respectively

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

| | All localities | | Urban | | Rural | |
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Western Region	2,376,021		1,007,969		1,368,052	
District	559,548	100.0	537,475	100.0	22,073	100.0
Male	273,436	48.9	262,544	48.8	10892	49.3
Female	286,112	51.1	274,931	51.2	11181	50.7
Sex ratio	95.6		95.5		97.4	
Percent of Regional population	23.5		53.3		1.6	

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 Metropolis.

In this section, we examine the components of population change – fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. While fertility causes an increase in the size of the population through births, mortality on the other hand leads to a reduction in the size of the population through deaths. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point – births of persons aged zero, deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families. However, unlike fertility and mortality,

migration affects the population size and structure of two Regions, the area of in-migration as well as the area of out-migration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the natural capability of producing offspring. As a measure, "fertility rate" is the number of children born per couple, person or population. Fertility differs from fecundity, which is defined as the *potential* or the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982).

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49 times 1000. This analysis covered women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rate prevails.

Table 2.4 shows the reported Total Fertility Rate, the General Fertility Rate and the crude Birth Rate in the Metropolis. The Total Fertility Rate is 2.8 per woman, and the General Fertility Rate is 69.4 per 1000 live births while the crude birth rate is 23.3 per 1000 live births. These rates are the lowest reported among the 22 districts in the region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,376,021	724,276	64,623	3.6	89.2	27.2
Jomoro	150,107	45,696	4,310	3.7	94.3	28.7
Ellembelle	87,501	26,930	2,416	3.6	89.7	27.6
Nzema East Municipal	60,828	18,367	1,743	3.7	94.9	28.7
Ahanta West	106,215	31,989	3,153	3.9	98.6	29.7
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis	**559,548**	**187,915**	**13,043**	**2.8**	**69.4**	**23.3**
Shama	81,966	25,540	2,391	3.9	93.6	29.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	35,512	3,846	4.4	108.3	31.0
TarkwaNsuaem	90,477	27,089	2,288	3.2	84.5	25.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	47,111	4,988	4.2	105.9	31.3
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	23,607	2,523	4.4	106.9	30.2
WassaAmenfi West	161,166	46,203	4,362	3.9	94.4	27.1
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	40,083	3,798	3.8	94.8	27.4
SefwiAkontombra	82,467	22,818	2,169	3.6	95.1	26.3
SefwiWiawso	139,200	41,611	3,760	3.7	90.4	27.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	123,272	37,415	2,952	3.2	78.9	23.9
Juabeso	111,749	32,635	3,380	4.1	103.6	30.2
Bia	116,332	33,755	3,501	3.9	103.7	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and children surviving

The 2.5 shows the population 12 years and older, the number of children ever born and children surviving. The data indicates that 424,745 children were born to 213,733 females aged 12 years and older. Out of the total number of children 424,745 ever born, 211,805 (49.9%) are males and 212,940 (50.1%) are females. The table further shows that the total number of children surviving is 370,251, of which 182,182 (49.2%) are males and 188,069 (50.8%) are females. There are more females (212,940) born than males (211,805) and more females (188,069) surviving than males (182,182). Age group 12-14 has the least number of children ever born (58) while ages 25-54 have the highest concentration of children ever born.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	213,733	424,745	211,805	212,940	370,251	182,182	188,069
12-14	19,235	58	31	27	33	17	16
15-19	31,360	1,765	874	891	1,589	778	811
20-24	32,720	12,318	6,314	6,004	10,960	5,500	5,460
25-29	26,713	29,459	15,012	14,447	26,637	13,312	13,325
30-34	21,425	45,244	22,658	22,586	41,393	20,427	20,966
35-39	18,665	53,725	26,937	26,788	49,288	24,387	24,901
40-44	15,415	54,609	27,257	27,352	49,618	24,515	25,103
45-49	11,872	46,211	23,043	23,168	41,356	20,310	21,046
50-54	10,510	45,964	22,812	23,152	40,310	19,850	20,460
55-59	6,922	32,712	16,297	16,415	28,112	13,833	14,279
60+	18,896	102,680	50,570	52,110	80,955	39,253	41,702

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. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

Alternatively, mortality refers to the incidence of death or the number of deaths in a population. Mortality Rates are generally expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 individuals per year.

Deaths in the household

Death rate, also known as mortality rate, is most commonly measured by crude death rate, which is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 people in a given population. Table 2.6 presents information on total deaths in households and crude death rate in Western Region according to the 2010 PHC.

The reported deaths in households for the region are 14,825 out of a population of 2,376,021. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year stands at 6.2 for the Region and 4.9 per 1,000 people for the Metropolis, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the census as numerator and the total population of the Metropolis as denominator. This means that, for every 1000 population in the Metropolis, approximately 5 persons die. This is slightly lower than the national death rate of 6 per 1,000 people.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis	**559,548**	**2,721**	**4.9**
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Distribution on causes of death

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the Metropolis and the whole country. Data in Table 2.7 indicates that, death due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the Metropolis accounts for 14 percent, which is higher than the regional figure of 13.4 percent and the national figure of 11.6 percent.

Table 2.7: Cause of death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide

Country/Region/Metropolis	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide Number	Percent	All other causes Number	Percent
Ghana	163,534	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4
Western	14,825	1,982	13.4	12,843	86.6
Ahanta West	683	82	12.0	601	88.0
Aowin	561	107	19.1	454	80.9
Bia East	126	18	14.3	108	85.7
Bia west	595	133	22.4	462	77.6
Bodi	358	42	11.7	316	88.3
Ellembelle	471	56	11.9	415	88.1
Jomoro	1,452	182	12.5	1,270	87.5
Juabeso	361	37	10.2	324	89.8
Mpohor	390	44	11.3	346	88.7
Nzema East	425	82	19.3	343	80.7
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	165	16.9	809	83.1
Sefwi Akontombra	316	42	13.3	274	86.7
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	95	9.0	958	91.0
Sefwi Wiawso	890	126	14.2	764	85.8
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis	**2,721**	**381**	**14.0**	**2,340**	**86.0**
Essikadu-Ketan	809	112	13.8	697	86.2
Kwesimintsim	1,028	141	13.7	887	86.3
Sekondi	445	53	11.9	392	88.1
Takoradi	439	75	17.1	364	82.9
Shama	590	74	12.5	516	87.5
Suaman	88	14	15.9	74	84.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	38	10.8	313	89.2
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	35	9.4	339	90.6
Wassa Amenfi East	589	104	17.7	485	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	62	11.7	469	88.3
Wassa East	926	63	6.8	863	93.2

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

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates for the Metropolis. The age specific death rates for both females and males decrease to the lowest level between ages 5 and 19 years and then rise with advancement in age. The female age-specific death rates are, however, higher than that of the males

Figure 2.3 gives the Age-specific death rates for the Metropolis. Between the ages 20 - 54, death rate of females is generally higher than that of males, except between the age groups 35-39 and 45 - 49, where those of males are higher than those of females.

From age 55+, death rates of males are higher than those of females. That of males ranges from 13 deaths per 1000 males per year to 44 deaths per 1000 males per year, whereas, that of females ranges from 4 deaths per 1000 females per year to 30 deaths per 1000 females per year.

Figure 2.3: Age specific death rates
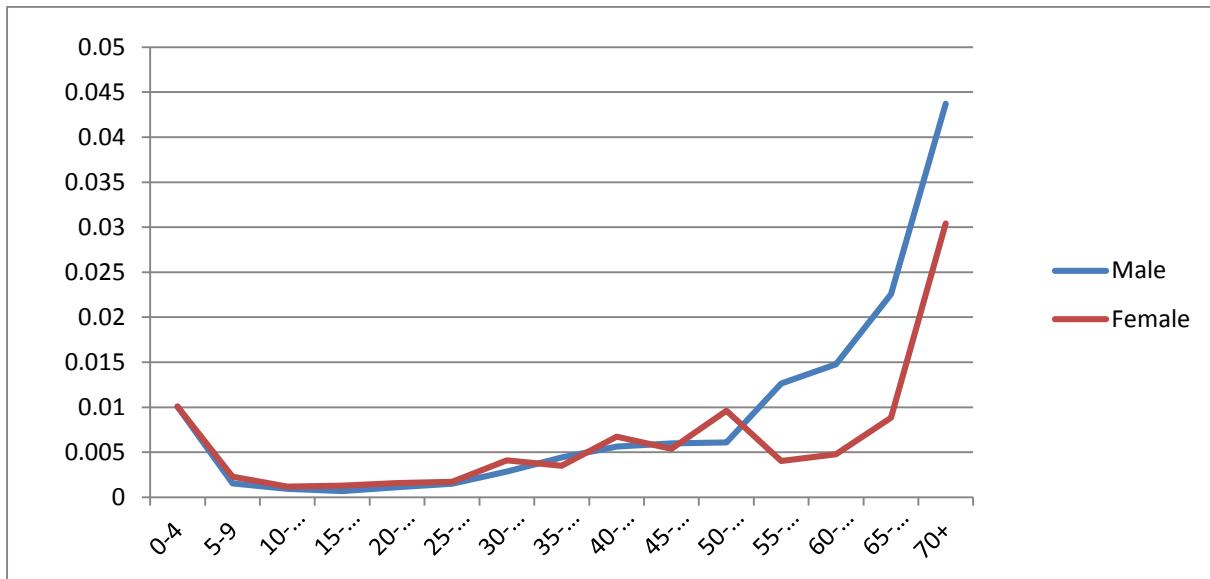
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Migration

The responses to the question of place of birth are classified into four categories:

Born in place of enumeration (i.e. village or town), born elsewhere in the Region of enumeration, born in other Regions and born outside Ghana. On the basis of these classifications, persons born in their place of enumeration are categorized as non-immigrants. Those in the second and third categories are categorized as in-migrants. Persons born elsewhere in the Region are designated as intra-regional in-migrants. Persons born outside Ghana are regarded as international migrants or simply immigrants.

As shown in Table 2.8, the highest proportion (29.5%) of the migrants in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has lived there for 1-4 years. The lowest proportion (15.9%) has lived there for less than 1 year. The concentration of the migrants who have lived in the Metropolis between less than one year and 1-4 years could be attributed to the oil find in the region

For those who migrated from other regions in Ghana to live in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis for 20 years and above, Central Region dominate with 27.7 percent followed by northern (26.8%), and Upper West and Upper East with 26.4 percent and 25.4 percent respectively, with the least (13.9%) coming from outside Ghana.

Generally, migrants from Central region are the majority (59,314 people i.e. 23.9%) of migrants to Western region if we consider migrants from other regions to Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis which could be due to the closeness of the region to the Metropolis

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	248,680	100.0	15.9	29.5	16.9	17.5	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	92,041	100.0	16.1	33	19.2	16.9	14.8
Born elsewhere in another region							
Western	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	59,314	100.0	13.9	24.3	15.2	18.9	27.7
Greater Accra	19,577	100.0	20.6	34.5	15.3	14.6	15
Volta	13,029	100.0	15.4	26.2	15.8	17.6	25
Eastern	16,914	100.0	16.5	27.8	14.9	17.6	23.2
Ashanti	20,682	100.0	16.2	30.5	15.5	17.3	20.4
Brong Ahafo	4,137	100.0	16.5	33.4	17.8	17.4	14.8
Northern	7,208	100.0	13.4	22.4	16.4	21.1	26.8
Upper East	4,507	100.0	12.6	24.5	18.5	19.0	25.4
Upper west	2,124	100.0	13.7	25.0	17.3	17.5	26.4
Outside Ghana	9,147	100.0	21.0	30.7	16.1	18.2	13.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to understanding the characteristics of units in social and economic planning. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the Metropolis's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning and as such knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides an important statistical tool for social and economic planning. Analysis of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs and indirectly leads to the unraveling of the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

This Chapter examines the social characteristics of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. They include the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. The analysis of this data will provide useful information for planning.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives

3.2.1   Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows that there are 142,560 households in the Metropolis comprising 137,068 (96%) households in the urban locality and 5,492 (4.0%) households in the rural localities. The average household size in the rural areas is 3.9 persons per household compared with 3.7 persons per household in urban areas in 2010.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Indicator	Total Country	Region	Metropolis	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	532,516	511,079	21,437
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	137,068	5,492
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.8
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Households may be composed of one or more of the following: the head of the household, a spouse, children, parents, siblings, grandchildren and other relatives or non-relatives. This may serve as the basic unit for demographic analysis. Table 3.2 shows the household composition in the Metropolis, children constitute 39.8 percent followed by heads 26.8 percent, and spouse 10.9 percent. There are more male heads (35.7%) than female heads (18.4%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and headship

Household composition	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	532,516	100.0	257,641	100.0	274,875	100.0
Head	142,560	26.8	91,995	35.7	50,565	18.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	58,075	10.9	5,269	2.1	52,806	19.2
Child (son/daughter)	211,842	39.8	103,606	40.2	108,236	39.4
Parent/parent in-law	4,288	0.8	755	0.3	3,533	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	1,598	0.3	512	0.2	1,086	0.4
Grandchild	37,712	7.1	18,189	7.1	19,523	7.1
Brother/sister	20,266	3.8	10,547	4.1	9,719	3.5
Step child	3,516	0.7	1,720	0.7	1,796	0.7
Adopted/foster child	1,847	0.4	818	0.3	1,029	0.4
Other relative	39,323	7.4	17,898	7.0	21,425	7.8
Non-relative	11,489	2.2	6,332	2.5	5,157	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether related or unrelated. The classification of household structure used in this section is adopted from Afranie (2013): Nuclear household consists of head, with or without spouse(s), biological and adopted children only. Extended household is made up of head, with or without spouse(s), biological and adopted children, and relatives of head only.

Data in Table 3.3 shows that, the nuclear family, constitute the highest proportion (30.0 % of the household structure in the Metropolis. This is followed by the extended family accounting for 17.0 percent of the household structure. The data further shows that the single parent extended (15.3%) and the single parent nuclear families (12.1%), have also constitute significantly to the household structure. The proportion of head and other composition but no spouse is 12.1 percent, while the structure with head only accounts for 5.8 percent.

There are more single parent families with female heads (13.6%) than male heads (10.4%). Similarly, female heads in single parent extended family households constitute 18.4 percent while it is 12.1 percent in male headed households. Apart from a few differences between sexes, on the whole there are no significant differences between males and females. The data,

however, shows that in spite of the dominance of the nuclear family structure, the extended family system still exists in the Metropolis.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	532,516	100.0	257,641	100.0	274,875	100.0
Head only	30,713	5.8	21,915	8.5	8,798	3.2
Head and a spouse only	11,880	2.2	5,998	2.3	5,882	2.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	159,597	30.0	80,736	31.3	78,861	28.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	90,643	17.0	43,525	16.9	47,118	17.1
Extended + non relatives	8,310	1.6	4,036	1.6	4,274	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	18,356	3.5	8,876	3.5	9,480	3.5
Single parent Nuclear	64,220	12.1	26,838	10.4	37,382	13.6
Single parent Extended	81,703	15.3	31,123	12.1	50,580	18.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	7,258	1.4	2,900	1.1	4,358	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	59,836	11.2	31,694	12.3	28,142	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.3   Marital status

Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration demand for housing and residential-related services. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. 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. 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'.

3.3.1   Marital status

As indicated in the Figure 3.1, the highest proportion (47.9%) of those aged 12 years and older, have never been married, followed by the married (39.1%), the widowed (4.6%), divorced (3.6%) with those in informal unions and the separated accounting for (3.1%) and (1.7%) respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status in the Metropolis
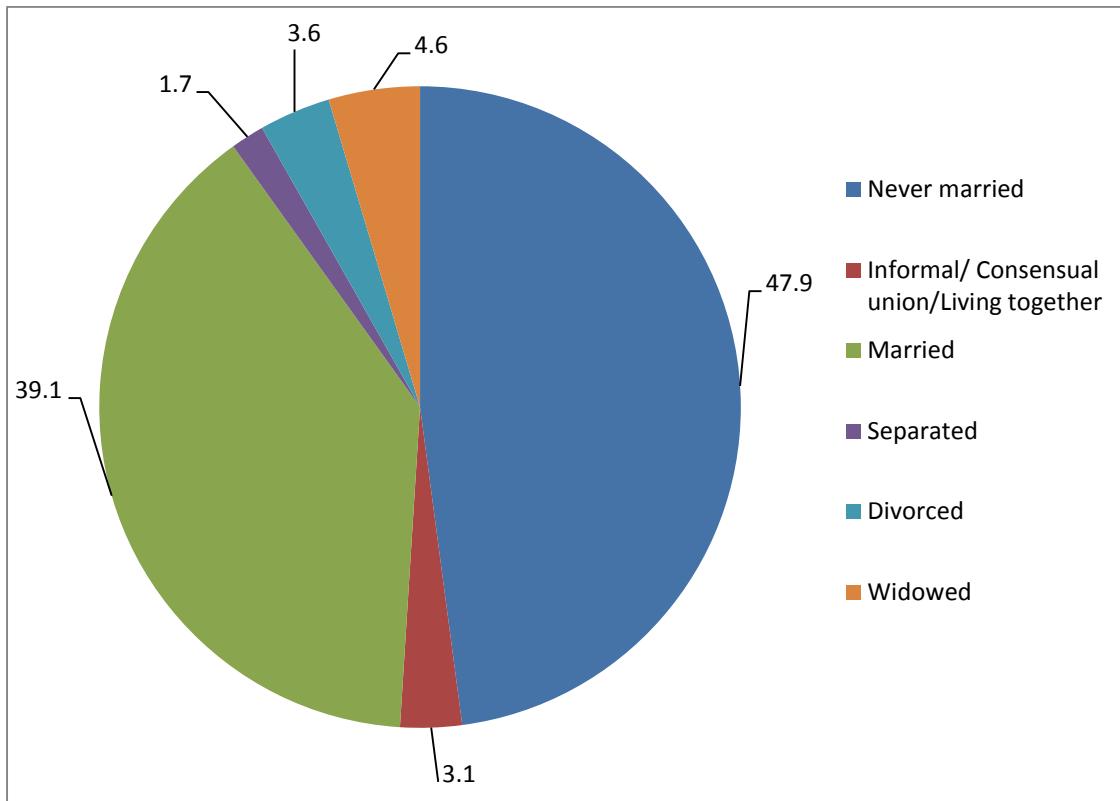
Table 3.4 present persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. In terms of the age distribution, majority (95.6%) of the population aged 12-14 years and (94.7%) of those aged 15-19 years have never been married while the lowest proportion (2.6%) is reported for the 55-59 age group. The Table further shows that, there are more males (53.1%) than females (43.1%) who have never been married while almost equal proportions of males and females are married. Again, (7.5%) of females are widowed.

For instance, in age group 25-29 years 47.6 percent of females are married with only 23.0 percent of males in the same age group are married. Furthermore, majority of females (57.9%) aged 65 years and older are widowed but only 13.6 percent of their male counterparts are widowers. The age distribution by sex also shows that women are more likely to marry earlier than men. .

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	412,957	100.0	47.9	3.1	39.1	1.7	3.6	4.6
12-14	36,083	100.0	95.6	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	60,712	100.0	94.7	1.0	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	65,394	100.0	83.3	4.1	11.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	51,915	100.0	55.9	6.0	35.6	1.0	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	41,399	100.0	28.1	5.1	61.1	2.0	2.9	0.9
35 - 39	35,686	100.0	13.7	4.1	73.2	2.6	4.7	1.7
40 - 44	29,988	100.0	7.5	3.5	75.0	3.6	6.9	3.4
45 - 49	23,406	100.0	5.0	2.0	75.0	3.9	8.4	5.7
50 - 54	20,037	100.0	3.3	2.0	70.4	3.8	10.5	10.0
55 - 59	14,054	100.0	2.6	1.9	67.2	3.9	10.8	13.5
60 - 64	11,071	100.0	2.8	1.7	59.3	3.8	11.4	21.1
65+	23,212	100.0	4.9	1.2	42.8	3.3	8.9	38.9
Male								
Total	199,224	100.0	53.1	3.0	38.9	1.2	2.3	1.5
12-14	16,848	100.0	95.5	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	29,352	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	32,674	100.0	92.0	2.1	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	25,202	100.0	69.8	5.8	23.0	0.6	0.7	0.1
30 - 34	19,974	100.0	37.7	6.0	53.0	1.2	1.7	0.3
35 - 39	17,021	100.0	18.0	4.7	72.1	1.7	3.0	0.6
40 - 44	14,573	100.0	8.9	4.1	79.2	2.5	4.2	1.1
45 - 49	11,534	100.0	5.9	2.4	81.6	2.9	5.2	2.0
50 - 54	9,527	100.0	3.7	2.5	81.2	2.9	6.6	3.0
55 - 59	7,132	100.0	2.9	2.3	81.0	2.9	7.2	3.8
60 - 64	5,412	100.0	2.9	2.4	76.5	3.0	8.1	7.1
65+	9,975	100.0	6.0	1.7	67.8	3.4	7.4	13.6
Female								
Total	213,733	100.0	43.1	3.2	39.3	2.2	4.7	7.5
12-14	19,235	100.0	95.6	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	31,360	100.0	93.3	1.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	32,720	100.0	74.6	6.0	17.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	26,713	100.0	42.8	6.1	47.6	1.4	1.5	0.5
30 - 34	21,425	100.0	19.1	4.4	68.5	2.6	3.9	1.4
35 - 39	18,665	100.0	9.9	3.6	74.1	3.5	6.2	2.7
40 - 44	15,415	100.0	6.2	3.0	71.1	4.7	9.5	5.6
45 - 49	11,872	100.0	4.1	1.6	68.5	4.9	11.5	9.4
50 - 54	10,510	100.0	2.9	1.6	60.6	4.6	14.1	16.2
55 - 59	6,922	100.0	2.3	1.6	52.9	5.0	14.6	23.5
60 - 64	5,659	100.0	2.7	0.9	42.8	4.5	14.5	34.5
65+	13,237	100.0	4.1	0.8	23.9	3.2	10.0	57.9

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Data indicates that, 50.9 percent of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status have basic education. Another 10.8 percent have no basic education, 19.1 percent have received secondary education, and 10.7 percent have secondary, certificate or diploma. Only 5.1 percent and 3.4 percent have vocational/Technical/commercial and Tertiary education. Within the married population, (51.8%) have basic education while 13.4 percent have no education. There is a high proportion 46.9% of widows with no education than those with

basic education (37.8%). Overall, the proportions in the various categories of marital status within the population reduce as the educational level increases. In addition, the level of educational attainment is relatively higher among males in most of the categories as compared to the females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Vocational/ technical/ commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	412,957	100.0	10.8	50.9	19.1	5.1	10.7	3.4
Never married	197,923	100.0	3.6	50.7	26.2	4.7	12.1	2.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	12,701	100.0	13.8	57.3	15.5	4.9	6.6	2.0
Married	161,502	100.0	13.4	51.8	13.7	5.7	10.4	5.0
Separated	7,164	100.0	21.4	54.8	10.2	4.6	7.3	1.8
Divorced	14,722	100.0	24.4	53.6	8.8	5.3	6.2	1.7
Widowed	18,945	100.0	46.9	37.8	5.0	3.5	5.7	1.2
Male								
Total	199,224	100.0	6.0	50.1	20.7	5.5	12.9	4.8
Never married	105,884	100.0	3.2	49.1	25.8	5.2	13.4	3.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,887	100.0	8.9	56.5	17.7	5.5	8.5	2.9
Married	77,472	100.0	8.2	50.2	15.2	5.9	13.2	7.3
Separated	2,441	100.0	14.1	57.7	10.6	4.9	9.2	3.5
Divorced	4,622	100.0	15.3	58.1	10.9	5.3	7.3	3.0
Widowed	2,918	100.0	23.5	51.5	8.2	4.6	9.0	3.3
Female								
Total	213,733	100.0	15.2	51.7	17.7	4.7	8.6	2.1
Never married	92,039	100.0	4.0	52.6	26.7	4.1	10.6	2.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,814	100.0	17.9	58.0	13.5	4.4	4.9	1.2
Married	84,030	100.0	18.2	53.3	12.3	5.6	7.8	2.8
Separated	4,723	100.0	25.1	53.3	10.0	4.5	6.3	0.9
Divorced	10,100	100.0	28.6	51.6	7.8	5.2	5.7	1.1
Widowed	16,027	100.0	51.1	35.3	4.4	3.3	5.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows that majority (57.3%) of the married population are employed while only 27.2 percent of the never married population are employed. The high proportions of the unemployed and the economically not active persons reported for those who are never married is indicative of the fact that most of them might be in school or learning a trade. Furthermore, there is a relatively higher never married male 31.7 percent who are employed than 22.9 percent of their female counterparts. Similarly, 36.7 percent of married females are unemployed against 23.8 percent of the males. Nearly eighty percent (78.3%) of the male population, who have never been married, are economically not active while it is 67.4 percent of the females in the same category.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	412,957	100.0	216,742	52.5	25,517	6.2	170,698	41.3
Never married	197,923	100.0	58,937	29.8	15,031	7.6	123,955	62.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	12,701	100.0	9,240	72.8	1,082	8.5	2,379	18.7
Married	161,502	100.0	124,246	76.9	7,759	4.8	29,497	18.3
Separated	7,164	100.0	5,031	70.2	417	5.8	1,716	24.0
Divorced	14,722	100.0	10,175	69.1	743	5.0	3,804	25.8
Widowed	18,945	100.0	9,113	48.1	485	2.6	9,347	49.3
Male								
Total	199,224	100.0	105,121	52.8	12,511	6.3	81,592	41.0
Never married	105,884	100.0	33,345	31.5	8,647	8.2	63,892	60.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,887	100.0	4,605	78.2	358	6.1	924	15.7
Married	77,472	100.0	61,325	79.2	2,980	3.8	13,167	17.0
Separated	2,441	100.0	1,624	66.5	159	6.5	658	27.0
Divorced	4,622	100.0	2,946	63.7	264	5.7	1,412	30.5
Widowed	2,918	100.0	1,276	43.7	103	3.5	1,539	52.7
Female								
Total	213,733	100.0	111,621	52.2	13,006	6.1	89,106	41.7
Never married	92,039	100.0	25,592	27.8	6,384	6.9	60,063	65.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	6,814	100.0	4,635	68.0	724	10.6	1,455	21.4
Married	84,030	100.0	62,921	74.9	4,779	5.7	16,330	19.4
Separated	4,723	100.0	3,407	72.1	258	5.5	1,058	22.4
Divorced	10,100	100.0	7,229	71.6	479	4.7	2,392	23.7
Widowed	16,027	100.0	7,837	48.9	382	2.4	7,808	48.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

In Table 3.7, the highest proportion 94.6 percent of the population in the Metropolis are Ghanaians by birth followed by 2.4 percent with dual nationality and 0.7 percent who are Ghanaian by naturalisation. Citizens from ECOWAS countries constitute 1.4 percent. The distribution by sex shows no significant variations between males and females except where there is relatively a higher proportion 1.6 percent of males from the ECOWAS countries than females 1.2 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	559,548	100.0	273,436	100.0	286,112	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	529,323	94.6	258,010	94.4	271,313	94.8
Dual Nationality	13,214	2.4	6,309	2.3	6,905	2.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	4,137	0.7	2,038	0.7	2,099	0.7
ECOWAS	7,718	1.4	4,257	1.6	3,461	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	2,738	0.5	1,400	0.5	1,338	0.5
Other	2,418	0.4	1,422	0.5	996	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Data in Table 3.8 indicates that, Pentecostal or Charismatic (34.7%) dominates in the religious affiliation category followed by the Protestants (25.6%), Catholic (14.3%). Regarding the sexes, 4.7 percent of males have no religious affiliation whereas the female proportion is 2.2 percent. Also, there are more males 10.0 percent in Islam against 8.7% of their female counterparts. The Pentecostal/Charismatic category on the other hand, has more female members (36%) than males (33.2%) in that category.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	559,548	100.0	273,436	100.0	286,112	100.0
No Religion	19,359	3.5	12,963	4.7	6,396	2.2
Catholic	79,973	14.3	39,663	14.5	40,310	14.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	143,302	25.6	68,234	25.0	75,068	26.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	193,931	34.7	90,802	33.2	103,129	36.0
Other Christians	65,812	11.8	31,932	11.7	33,880	11.8
Islam	52,322	9.4	27,370	10.0	24,952	8.7
Traditionalist	1,362	0.2	711	0.3	651	0.2
Other (specify)	3,487	0.6	1,761	0.6	1,726	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.6   Literacy and Education

This section seeks to find out the literacy levels and educational attainment of all eligible persons captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Metropolis. Literacy is measured by ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding for all persons 11 years and older.

3.6.1   Literacy

Table 3.9 gives the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. Nearly 60.0 percent (58.2%) of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language followed by those literate in English only 35.9 percent and 3.9 percent literate in Ghanaian language only. A small proportion 1.5 percent and 0.5 percent of the population are also literate in English/French and Ghanaian language/English and French. In terms of the age groups the proportion of the population who are literate in English and Ghanaian language range from the lowest (51.4%) in age group 11-14 to the highest proportion (66.6%) in age group 60-64years. Generally, males and females are mostly literate in English

and Ghanaian language with their proportions in the various age groups around 60 percent. Appreciable proportions of males and females ranging from 26.1 percent to 44.0 percent in the various age groups are literate in English only.

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

Sex group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	44,704	379,264	100.0	35.9	3.9	58.2	0.5	1.5
11-14	683	46,411	100.0	43.7	2.2	51.4	0.4	2.3
15-19	1,541	59,171	100.0	33.5	1.9	61.9	0.5	2.3
20-24	3,020	62,374	100.0	32.9	2.6	62.3	0.6	1.6
25-29	4,213	47,702	100.0	37.6	4.1	56.5	0.5	1.2
30-34	4,287	37,112	100.0	38.3	5.1	55.2	0.5	1.0
35-39	4,559	31,127	100.0	39.2	5.9	53.5	0.6	0.9
40-44	3,885	26,103	100.0	37.9	5.9	54.6	0.5	1.0
45-49	3,345	20,061	100.0	33.8	5.7	58.7	0.5	1.3
50-54	3,248	16,789	100.0	32.3	4.9	60.9	0.5	1.4
55-59	2,505	11,549	100.0	30.6	4.3	63.6	0.4	1.0
60-64	2,946	8,125	100.0	27.3	4.7	66.6	0.4	1.0
65+	10,472	12,740	100.0	26.1	6.2	66.3	0.4	1.0
Male								
Total	12,084	192,668	100.0	35.1	3.0	59.9	0.6	1.5
11-14	266	22,110	100.0	43.6	2.0	51.6	0.5	2.3
15-19	555	28,797	100.0	33.7	1.9	62.0	0.4	2.0
20-24	1,095	31,579	100.0	31.9	2.0	64.1	0.6	1.4
25-29	1,428	23,774	100.0	36.8	3.8	57.5	0.6	1.3
30-34	1,338	18,636	100.0	36.1	4.1	58.0	0.7	1.1
35-39	1,273	15,748	100.0	38.1	4.1	56.2	0.6	1.0
40-44	1,038	13,535	100.0	36.8	4.1	57.1	0.7	1.3
45-49	848	10,686	100.0	33.8	3.8	60.0	0.7	1.7
50-54	789	8,738	100.0	31.3	3.2	63.0	0.6	1.9
55-59	550	6,582	100.0	30.1	2.4	65.8	0.5	1.2
60-64	616	4,796	100.0	27.3	2.8	68.1	0.6	1.2
65+	2,288	7,687	100.0	26.1	3.5	68.8	0.4	1.2
Female								
Total	32,620	186,596	100	36.7	4.8	56.5	0.5	1.5
11-14	417	24,301	100	43.7	2.4	51.1	0.4	2.4
15-19	986	30,374	100	33.2	2	61.8	0.5	2.5
20-24	1,925	30,795	100	33.8	3.2	60.5	0.7	1.8
25-29	2,785	23,928	100	38.3	4.5	55.5	0.5	1.2
30-34	2,949	18,476	100	40.4	6.1	52.3	0.3	0.8
35-39	3,286	15,379	100	40.4	7.7	50.6	0.5	0.8
40-44	2,847	12,568	100	39.1	7.9	52	0.4	0.7
45-49	2,497	9,375	100	33.8	7.9	57.2	0.4	0.8
50-54	2,459	8,051	100	33.4	6.8	58.6	0.3	0.9
55-59	1,955	4,967	100	31.3	6.9	60.7	0.4	0.7
60-64	2,330	3,329	100	27.4	7.4	64.5	0.1	0.6
65+	8,184	5,053	100	26.1	10.4	62.5	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.6.2   Education

Figure 3.2 presents the level of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. There are 519,578 persons aged 3 years and older who were either in school or have ever attended school in the Metropolis. The data shows that, the Metropolis

has a population of 105,733 which constitutes 40.1 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 41.8 percent male and 38.6 percent female. The table also shows that, 50.3 percent of who have attended school in the past. This is made up of 52.4 percent males and 48.3 percent females

Figure 3.2 further shows that the number of females who have never attended school (13.1%) is higher than males (5.8%)

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex
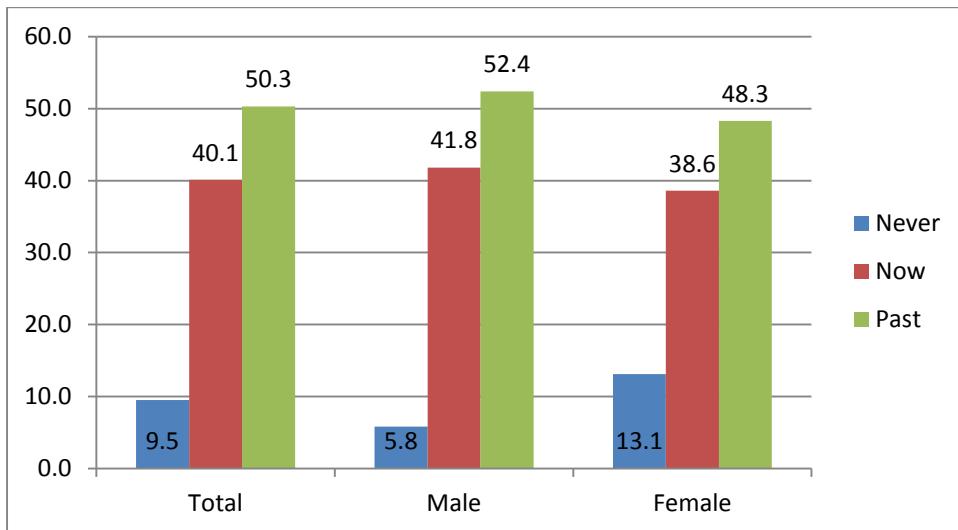
Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3   Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. In the table, 38.5 percent are currently attending school and in primary school. This is followed by those in JSS/JHS (18.5%), and SSS/SHS (13.4%) There are no marked differences in current school attendance between males and females except in Vocational/Technical, Post middle/Secondary and Tertiary institutions where the data reports higher proportions of males than females in school.

The Table further shows equal proportions 24.8 percent and 24.7 percent of those who have attended school and have either completed JSS/JHS or Middle school. In addition, another 13.8 percent and 12.4 percent have attended SSS/SHS and Tertiary schools. For those who have attended primary school, there are more females 11.6 percent than males 7.5 percent and 2.6 percent of females than males 1.9 percent have also attended Post middle/Secondary. On the other hand, males 16.2 percent and 6.6 percent have attended Tertiary and Secondary schools than 8.5 percent and 4.9 percent of their female counterparts.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	208,563	100.0	105,733	100.0	102,830	100.0	261,404	100.0	132,571	100.0	128,833	100.0
Nursery	12,616	6.0	6,499	6.1	6,117	5.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	24,411	11.7	12,590	11.9	11,821	11.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	80,220	38.5	39,674	37.5	40,546	39.4	24,898	9.5	9,898	7.5	15,000	11.6
JSS/JHS	40,048	19.2	19,348	18.3	20,700	20.1	64,685	24.7	29,861	22.5	34,824	27.0
Middle	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	64,859	24.8	32,965	24.9	31,894	24.8
SSS/SHS	27,904	13.4	13,990	13.2	13,914	13.5	36,081	13.8	18,414	13.9	17,667	13.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	15,027	5.7	8,748	6.6	6,279	4.9
Vocational/technical/ commercial	3,381	1.6	2,167	2.0	1,214	1.2	17,588	6.7	8,746	6.6	8,842	6.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	2,060	1.0	615	0.6	1,445	1.4	5,861	2.2	2,461	1.9	3,400	2.6
Tertiary	17,923	8.6	10,850	10.3	7,073	6.9	32,405	12.4	21,478	16.2	10,927	8.5

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

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The Censuses so far conducted in the country have provided data on the economic characteristics of the population. Formulation of employment policies are usually based on information on the labour force, which helps to determine the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. These data are used for planning, monitoring, and the evaluation of the economic activities in the country and also in the districts. This chapter examines the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of employment of the people in the Metropolis.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers to economically active and economically not active persons five years and older, enumerated in the Metropolis during the seven days prior to the census night. These persons included those who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour or economically not active who did not work, were not seeking for work seven days prior to the census night.

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The data shows that, 63.9 percent are economically active, with 64.2 percent representing males and 63.6 percent representing females. 36.1 percent of the population, who are economically not active, had male (35.8%) and female (36.4%). The Figure further shows that, 57.1 percent of the economically active, are employed with male (57.3%) and female (56.9%). Also 6.8 percent of the economically active population is unemployed with male representing 6.8 percent and female 6.7 percent.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex
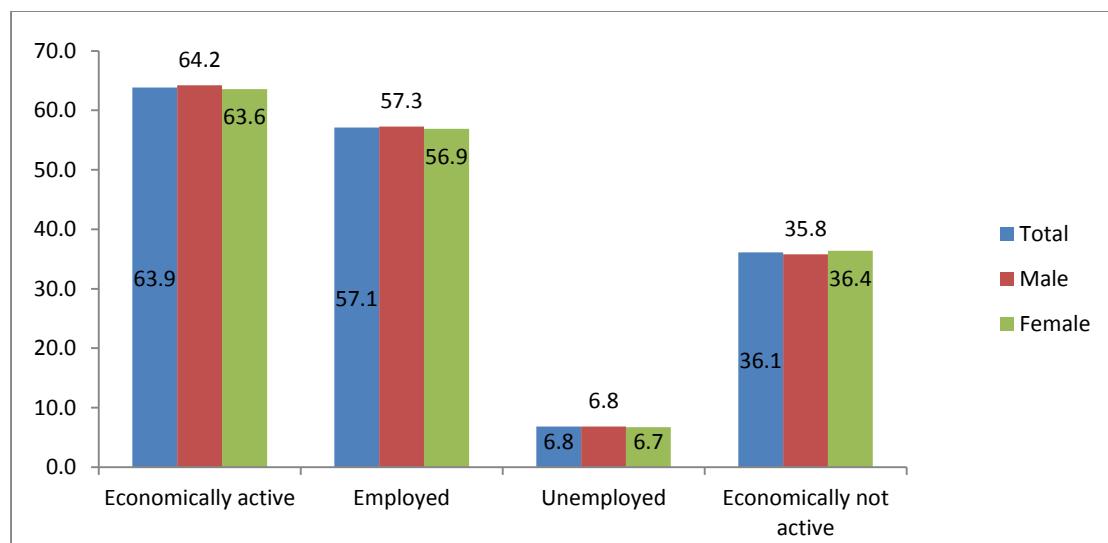
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by activity status

Table 4.1 gives information on the population 15 years and older activity status and sex in the Metropolis. This indicates that 63.9 percent of the population, economically active with, 89.1 percent employed and 10.9 percent are unemployed.

The proportion of males 64.2 percent who are economically active have 89.3 percent being employed and 10.7 percent unemployed. Within the female population however, 63.8 percent who are economically active, 89.5 are employed and 10.5 are not employed

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	376,874	100.0	182,376	100.0	194,498	100.0
Economically active	**240,730**	**63.9**	**117,003**	**64.2**	**123,727**	**63.6**
Employed	*215,273*	*89.4*	*104,521*	*89.3*	*110,752*	*89.5*
Worked	*204,546*	*95.0*	*99,876*	*95.6*	*104,670*	*94.5*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*10,124*	*4.7*	*4,334*	*4.1*	*5,790*	*5.2*
Did voluntary work without pay	*603*	*0.3*	*311*	*0.3*	*292*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*25,457*	*10.6*	*12,482*	*10.7*	*12,975*	*10.5*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*9,893*	*38.9*	*4,620*	*37.0*	*5,273*	*40.6*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*15,564*	*61.1*	*7,862*	*63.0*	*7,702*	*59.4*
Economically not active	**136,144**	**36.1**	**65,373**	**35.8**	**70,771**	**36.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	26,372	19.4	7,582	11.6	18,790	26.6
Full time education	70,833	52.0	37,481	57.3	33,352	47.1
Pensioner/retired	8,499	6.2	5,977	9.1	2,522	3.6
Disabled/sick	3,118	2.3	1,417	2.2	1,701	2.4
Too old/young	10,945	8.0	3,137	4.8	7,808	11.0
Other	16,377	12.0	9,779	15.0	6,598	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by age groups

The population 15 years and older by age sex and activity status is presented in Table 4.2.The data indicates that almost 90 percent (85.3%) are employed in the age group 40-44 with the same proportions reported for males and females. Interestingly, those aged 25-29 years have the almost the same proportion 66.5% employed with males and females in the same age group recoding the same values. The economically not active are also concentrated in age group 15-19 (84.8%), with (85.8%) for males and (83.6 %) for females. In the unemployed population, 12.8 percent of the male population as against 12.2 percent of the females is unemployed.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	376,874	100.0	215,273	57.1	25,457	6.8	136,144	36.1
15-19	60,712	100.0	6,869	11.3	2,373	3.9	51,470	84.8
20-24	65,394	100.0	25,126	38.4	7,903	12.1	32,365	49.5
25-29	51,915	100.0	34,542	66.5	6,470	12.5	10,903	21.0
30-34	41,399	100.0	33,075	79.9	2,861	6.9	5,463	13.2
35-39	35,686	100.0	29,945	83.9	1,822	5.1	3,919	11.0
40-44	29,988	100.0	25,571	85.3	1,230	4.1	3,187	10.6
45-49	23,406	100.0	19,923	85.1	885	3.8	2,598	11.1
50-54	20,037	100.0	16,431	82.0	739	3.7	2,867	14.3
55-59	14,054	100.0	10,641	75.7	464	3.3	2,949	21.0
60-64	11,071	100.0	5,789	52.3	465	4.2	4,817	43.5
65+	23,212	100.0	7,361	31.7	245	1.1	15,606	67.2
Male								
Total	182,376	100.0	104,521	57.3	12,482	6.8	65,373	35.8
15-19	29,352	100.0	3,042	10.4	1,121	3.8	25,189	85.8
20-24	32,674	100.0	11,611	35.5	3,701	11.3	17,362	53.1
25-29	25,202	100.0	16,551	65.7	3,219	12.8	5,432	21.6
30-34	19,974	100.0	16,254	81.4	1,410	7.1	2,310	11.6
35-39	17,021	100.0	14,637	86.0	880	5.2	1,504	8.8
40-44	14,573	100.0	12,675	87.0	648	4.4	1,250	8.6
45-49	11,534	100.0	9,996	86.7	471	4.1	1,067	9.3
50-54	9,527	100.0	8,156	85.6	401	4.2	970	10.2
55-59	7,132	100.0	5,658	79.3	256	3.6	1,218	17.1
60-64	5,412	100.0	2,758	51.0	239	4.4	2,415	44.6
65+	9,975	100.0	3,183	31.9	136	1.4	6,656	66.7
Female								
Total	194,498	100.0	110,752	56.9	12,975	6.7	70,771	36.4
15-19	31,360	100.0	3,827	12.2	1,252	4.0	26,281	83.8
20-24	32,720	100.0	13,515	41.3	4,202	12.8	15,003	45.9
25-29	26,713	100.0	17,991	67.3	3,251	12.2	5,471	20.5
30-34	21,425	100.0	16,821	78.5	1,451	6.8	3,153	14.7
35-39	18,665	100.0	15,308	82.0	942	5.0	2,415	12.9
40-44	15,415	100.0	12,896	83.7	582	3.8	1,937	12.6
45-49	11,872	100.0	9,927	83.6	414	3.5	1,531	12.9
50-54	10,510	100.0	8,275	78.7	338	3.2	1,897	18.0
55-59	6,922	100.0	4,983	72.0	208	3.0	1,731	25.0
60-64	5,659	100.0	3,031	53.6	226	4.0	2,402	42.4
65+	13,237	100.0	4,178	31.6	109	0.8	8,950	67.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. For the 2010 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.

As shown in Table 4.3, service and sales is the predominant (32.7%) occupation in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis as shown in Table 4.3. More females (47.6%) are engaged in service and sales occupation than males (16.8%). This is followed by craft and related trades workers (22.2%). There are more males (27.3%) than females (17.4%).

Higher proportion of females 13.4 percent are engaged in elementary occupation than males 6.8 percent. Though the Metropolis has coastal and fertile lands where skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers could engage in the occupation, male proportion of 6.2 percent and the female 4.2 percent have the occupation.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,273	100.0	104,521	100.0	110,752	100.0
Managers	9,199	4.3	5,106	4.9	4,093	3.7
Professionals	18,983	8.8	10,440	10.0	8,543	7.7
Technicians and associate professionals	8,122	3.8	6,329	6.1	1,793	1.6
Clerical support workers	7,387	3.4	3,633	3.5	3,754	3.4
Service and sales workers	70,336	32.7	17,568	16.8	52,768	47.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	11,213	5.2	6,527	6.2	4,686	4.2
Craft and related trades workers	47,712	22.2	28,491	27.3	19,221	17.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17,252	8.0	16,806	16.1	446	0.4
Elementary occupations	22,020	10.2	7,130	6.8	14,890	13.4
Other occupations	3,049	1.4	2,491	2.4	558	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 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. Table 4.4 shows that the main industrial activities in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (28.9%), manufacturing (16.8%), accommodation and food services activities (8.8%) and transportation and storage (7.8%) of the working population.

Significantly in the Metropolis, a high proportion of females 39.4 percent are working in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles in industrial activities as against 17.7 percent for males.

The proportion of workers in the transportation and storage activity in the Metropolis is (14.9%) for males as against 1.0 percent for females. Usually males are engaged in commercial driving activity (trotro and taxi, and haulage trucks) in the city than females.

Table 4.4: Population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,273	100.0	104,521	100.0	110,752	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,732	5.9	7,729	7.4	5,003	4.5
Mining and quarrying	2,269	1.1	1,965	1.9	304	0.3
Manufacturing	36,101	16.8	16,911	16.2	19,190	17.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	973	0.5	774	0.7	199	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	1,178	0.5	662	0.6	516	0.5
Construction	11,136	5.2	10,876	10.4	260	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	62,130	28.9	18,467	17.7	43,663	39.4
Transportation and storage	16,707	7.8	15,593	14.9	1,114	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	19,047	8.8	2,475	2.4	16,572	15.0
Information and communication	1,610	0.7	1,210	1.2	400	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	3,162	1.5	1,771	1.7	1,391	1.3
Real estate activities	85	0.0	68	0.1	17	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,749	1.3	1,985	1.9	764	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	2,749	1.3	2,343	2.2	406	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,533	4.4	7,022	6.7	2,511	2.3
Education	13,068	6.1	5,670	5.4	7,398	6.7
Human health and social work activities	3,760	1.7	1,362	1.3	2,398	2.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	2,096	1.0	1,763	1.7	333	0.3
Other service activities	12,829	6.0	5,220	5.0	7,609	6.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,337	0.6	636	0.6	701	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	22	0.0	19	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Employment areas captured 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".

Table 4.5 shows that, the proportion of male employees (52.3%) is about two and half times that of females (21.8%) in the employment sector in the Metropolis. Additionally the proportion of males in apprenticeship is slightly higher than females in the Twin city. Males (3.6%) are predominately engaged in casual work than females (1.2%).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,273	100.0	104,521	100.0	110,752	100.0
Employee	78,772	36.6	54,619	52.3	24,153	21.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	101,593	47.2	31,968	30.6	69,625	62.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	13,984	6.5	7,614	7.3	6,370	5.8
Casual worker	5,098	2.4	3,815	3.6	1,283	1.2
Contributing family worker	6,497	3.0	1,932	1.8	4,565	4.1
Apprentice	7,928	3.7	3,931	3.8	3,997	3.6
Domestic employee (House help)	1,015	0.5	429	0.4	586	0.5
Other	386	0.2	213	0.2	173	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As depicts in Figure 4.2, nearly half (47.2%) of the working population in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis are self-employed without employees. Employees account for 36.6 percent of the employed population in the entire Metropolis. A greater proportion of females 62.9 percent are self-employed without employees with 30.6 percent for the males.

Figure 4.2: Employment status in the Metropolis

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

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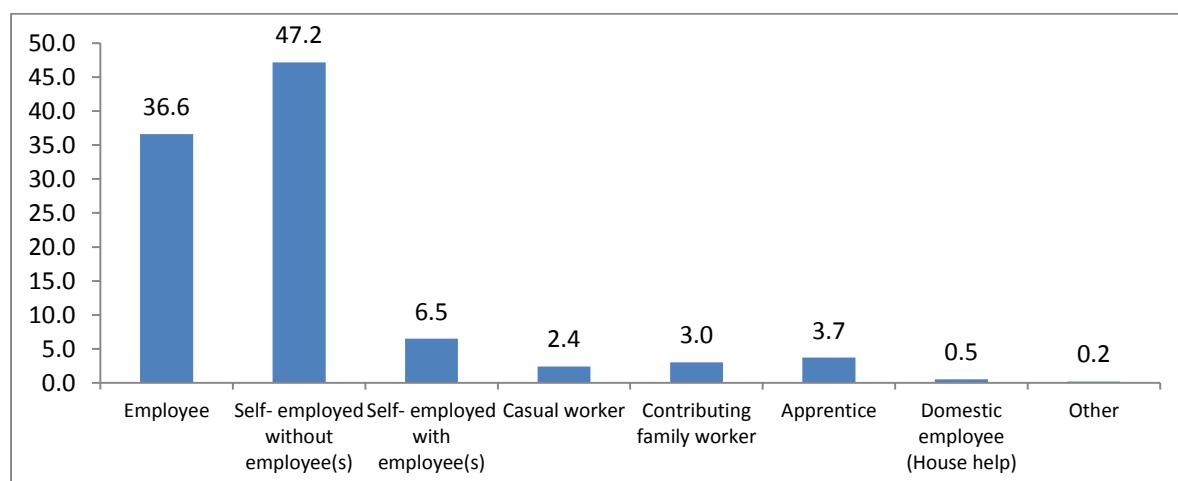
4.6   Employment Sector

The employment sectors covered in the census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

The common knowledge that the private sector is the engine of growth; an economy with a large proportion of the private informal sector is clearly impediment to achieving an accelerated economic growth and development. This is because it is very difficult if not impossible to tax the self- employed (with or without employees) who are mostly in the private informal (market women and street vendors). It follows therefore that with such a low tax revenue base, the Metropolis may not receive substantial revenue from Internally Generated Fund. The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) which most of the time is tied among other factors, to internally generated funds (IGF) of the Metropolis could be affected.   As a result, an innovative ways of improving revenue collection rate must be undertaken. Outsourcing of the revenue collection could be considered and Public Private Partnership projects e.g. using technology in the revenue collection and allowing private investors to invest in areas (infrastructure) which hitherto lies in the bosom of the authorities of the Sekondi-Takoradi metropolitan assembly

Figure 4.3 shows that, almost 70 percent of the working population works in the Private Informal sector of the employment sector. Private Formal is the next important sector accounting for 15.3 percent of the employed, followed by Public (Government) 14.1 percent. In addition, other categories in the employment sector have values less than 2 percent.

Figure 4.3: Employment sector in the Metropolis
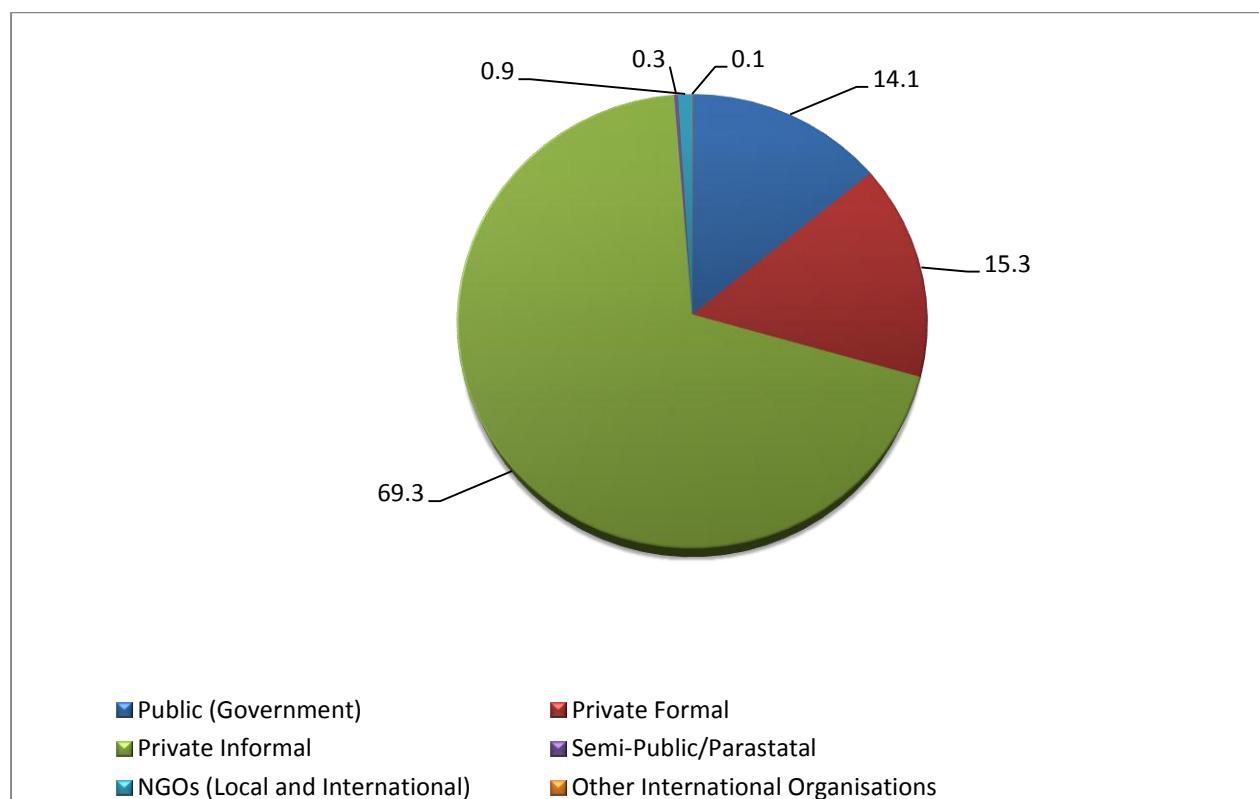
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 shows that, the majority of females (81.7%) are engaged in the private informal sector compared to 56 percent of their male counterparts. This confirms the facts that women should be the focal point when developing strategic policy for the private informal sector; e.g. revenue collection and construction of markets. On the other hand, there are more males in the private formal (23.0%) and public (government) 18.7 percent sectors than females 8.0 and 9.7 percent respectively

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,273	100.0	104,521	100.0	110,752	100.0
Public (Government)	30,297	14.1	19,510	18.7	10,787	9.7
Private Formal	32,979	15.3	24,073	23.0	8,906	8.0
Private Informal	149,266	69.3	58,813	56.3	90,453	81.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	596	0.3	489	0.5	107	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	2,017	0.9	1,539	1.5	478	0.4
Other International Organisations	118	0.1	97	0.1	21	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become one of the important tools globally. Its application encompasses any field and a sector of the economy for which Secondi Takoradi is no exception. The use of mobile phone, internet and desktop computers by households and businesses has been increasing. 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 and facilities by age and sex.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones and internet usage

Table 5.1 shows the population 12years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The data indicates that out of the total population of 412,957 aged 12 years and older in the Metropolis 277,816 (67.3%) have mobile phones. It also indicates that of the number with mobile phones, (91.3%) are males, and females are 63.5 percent. Access to mobile phones is therefore higher for the males in the Metropolis than the females.

The Table further shows that, out of the total population of 412,957 aged 12 years and older in the in the Metropolis 73,102 (17.7%) use the internet. Of the population using the internet facility, the males constitute 1.7 percent and 12.8 percent are females.

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	412,957	100.0	277,816	67.3	73,102	17.7
Male	199,224	48.2	142,142	91.3	45,708	1.7
Female	213,733	51.8	135,674	63.5	27,394	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

From Table 5.2, 64.5 percent of household in the Metropolis are male headed and 35.5 percent household are headed by females. Out the total number of household (142,560) in the Metropolis, those having fixed telephone lines are 9,104 representing (6.4%) of households. Out of this figure, there are more female-headed households (6.6%) which own fixed telephone lines than male-headed household (6.2%) in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

Data from Table 5.2 also shows that the proportion of households with desktops/laptop computers is (16.0%).The proportion of males that own desktop or laptop computer is 17.8 percent while female constitute 12.6 percent.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	142,560	100.0	22,765	16.0	9,104	6.4
Male	91,995	64.5	16,405	17.8	5,750	6.2
Female	50,565	35.5	6,360	12.6	3,354	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

The 2010 population and housing census data is the first national data collected on the proportion of the population with various degrees of disability. The disability can be 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. Data was collected on persons with visual/sight disability, hearing disability, mental retardation, emotional or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, 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 these data is critical for computing social and economic indicators for policy formulation for the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. 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

The 2010 PHC grouped disability into seven main types. The highest form of disability in the Metropolis is sight (42.6%), followed by physical (23.5%), intellect (17.5%). The least form of disability is hearing (11.2%). The proportion of males with disability is higher than that of the females (0.4%). Sight, emotion and other forms of disabilities have their proportions hovering at the same percentages for both sexes. (Appendix 2A)

6.3   Population with Disability, sex and Locality

Table 6.1 shows the population with the various forms of disability in the Metropolis. From the table only 3 percent of the population in the Metropolis have one form of disability or the other with the proportion (3.1%) of females with disability higher than males (2.9%).

The distribution of persons with disability (PWDs) in Metropolis shows that sight disability (42.6%) is the most common form of disability among the disabled persons in the Metropolis. This is followed by Physical (mobility) (24.0%) and intellect (18%), hearing disability (11.1%) and those with more than one form of disability 8.0% the least. In relation to sex, among the male disabled persons sight disability accounts for 38.6 percent and 42.6 per cent among females with disability.

Data in Table 6.1 further shows that, a higher proportion of persons with disability live in urban areas (3.0%) compared to (1.7%) their counterparts in rural areas. Sight disability is common in the urban areas (42.8%) than the rural areas (31.3%). The proportion of persons suffering from speech disability (32.4%) in rural areas is higher than those with the same type of disability in the urban areas (13.5%).

The population of persons with disability in rural areas for both sexes is the same, while more males (23%) in the rural area suffer from physical disability than females (21.8%). Males in urban areas (18.4%) are found to suffer from intellect disability more than their counterparts

in the rural areas (12.8%). This phenomenon is similar to the females also. It could be attributed to the fast life style in the urban area as against the rural.

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

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	559,548	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	542,859	97.0	97.1	96.9
With disability	16,689	3.0	2.9	3.1
Sight	7,107	42.6	38.6	46.2
Hearing	1,870	11.2	11.1	11.3
Speech	2,325	13.9	17.4	10.8
Physical	3,916	23.5	24.0	23.0
Intellect	2,970	17.8	18.3	17.3
Emotion	2,928	17.5	17.8	17.3
More than one form of disability	1,331	8.0	8.8	7.3
Urban				
Total	537,475	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	521,166	97.0	97.0	96.9
With disability	16,309	3.0	3.0	3.1
Sight	6,988	42.8	38.8	46.5
Hearing	1,758	10.8	10.7	10.9
Speech	2,202	13.5	17.1	10.3
Physical	3,831	23.5	24.0	23.0
Intellect	2,925	17.9	18.4	17.5
Emotion	2,896	17.8	18.1	17.4
More than one form of disability	1,233	7.6	8.2	6.9
Rural				
Total	22,073	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	21,693	98.3	98.3	98.3
With disability	380	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sight	119	31.3	29.4	33.2
Hearing	112	29.5	29.9	29.0
Speech	123	32.4	32.6	32.1
Physical	85	22.4	23	21.8
Intellect	45	11.8	12.8	10.9
Emotion	32	8.4	6.4	10.4
More than one form of disability	98	25.8	30.5	21.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability and the Economic Activity status by sex

This section examines the proportion of persons with disability engaged in economic activities in the Metropolis. From Table 6.2, 14,322 representing 3.8 percent of the population with disability are economically active. Out of which 43.9 percent are employed with 4.9 percent unemployed. More than half (51.1%) are economically not active.

Of the form of disability who are employed with the male population, sight disability (46.7%) is of the majority, followed by emotional disability (46.3%). The form of disability in the female population who are employed, have other forms of disability (50.0%) being in the majority.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	376,874	100.0	215,273	57.1	25,457	6.8	136,144	36.1
No disability	362,552	100.0	208,980	57.6	24,750	6.8	128,822	35.5
With a disability	14,322	100.0	6,293	43.9	707	4.9	7,322	51.1
Sight	6,492	100.0	3,025	46.6	273	4.2	3,194	49.2
Hearing	1,476	100.0	609	41.3	63	4.3	804	54.5
Speech	1,750	100.0	703	40.2	75	4.3	972	55.5
Physical	3,515	100.0	1,075	30.6	128	3.6	2,312	65.8
Intellectual	2,277	100.0	914	40.1	148	6.5	1,215	53.4
Emotional	2,475	100.0	1,187	48.0	181	7.3	1,107	44.7
Other	986	100.0	443	44.9	50	5.1	493	50.0
Male								
Total	182,376	100.0	104,521	57.3	12,482	6.8	65,373	35.8
No disability	175,694	100.0	101,638	57.8	12,129	6.9	61,927	35.2
With a disability	6,682	100.0	2,883	43.1	353	5.3	3,446	51.6
Sight	2,765	100.0	1,291	46.7	145	5.2	1,329	48.1
Hearing	672	100.0	288	42.9	34	5.1	350	52.1
Speech	1,044	100.0	415	39.8	48	4.6	581	55.7
Physical	1,710	100.0	577	33.7	73	4.3	1,060	62.0
Intellectual	1,089	100.0	406	37.3	72	6.6	611	56.1
Emotional	1,163	100.0	538	46.3	99	8.5	526	45.2
Other	533	100.0	213	40.0	26	4.9	294	55.2
Female								
Total	194,498	100.0	110,752	56.9	12,975	6.7	70,771	36.4
No disability	186,858	100.0	107,342	57.4	12,621	6.8	66,895	35.8
With a disability	7,640	100.0	3,410	44.6	354	4.6	3,876	50.7
Sight	3,727	100.0	1,734	46.5	128	3.4	1,865	50.0
Hearing	804	100.0	321	39.9	29	3.6	454	56.5
Speech	706	100.0	288	40.8	27	3.8	391	55.4
Physical	1,805	100.0	498	27.6	55	3.0	1,252	69.4
Intellectual	1,188	100.0	508	42.8	76	6.4	604	50.8
Emotional	1,312	100.0	649	49.5	82	6.3	581	44.3
Other	453	100.0	230	50.8	24	5.3	199	43.9

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low with people with disability. Table 6.5 indicates the population 3 years and older with disability type and level of education. Data on disability, education and literacy would inform policy formulation towards skills development for people with disability and that would go a long to improve their lives.

The population 519,578 was covered 3 years and older. Of these, 16,177 (2.8%) are persons with disability. The Table shows that those with physical form of disability have the highest percentage of 35.8 percent of the people never attending school, followed by those with hearing form of disability of 30.5 percent. The form of disability which have higher education are those with sight form of disability (33.9%), followed by speech (23.9%) and intellect (23.6%). There are 30.6 percent of males and 26.6 percent of female of the disability population who had attained higher education as shown in Table 6.5. More than half (52.6%) of the males and females (53.9%) with disability have been to basic school.

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	519,578	49,611	37,027	274,710	158,230	100.0	9.5	7.1	52.9	30.5
No disability	503,401	45,952	36,630	266,904	153,915	100.0	9.1	7.3	53.0	30.6
With a disability	16,177	3,659	397	7,806	4,315	100.0	22.6	2.5	48.3	26.7
Sight	6,955	1,336	100	3,158	2,361	100.0	19.2	1.4	45.4	33.9
Hearing	1,782	543	62	830	347	100.0	30.5	3.5	46.6	19.5
Speech	2,220	601	102	1,063	454	100.0	27.1	4.6	47.9	20.5
Physical	3,811	1,327	55	1,640	789	100.0	34.8	1.4	43.0	20.7
Intellectual	2,817	798	97	1,450	472	100.0	28.3	3.4	51.5	16.8
Emotional	2,832	709	90	1,365	668	100.0	25.0	3.2	48.2	23.6
Other	1,259	247	67	644	301	100.0	19.6	5.3	51.2	23.9
Male										
Total	252,899	14,595	19,089	131,746	87,469	100.0	5.8	7.5	52.1	34.6
No disability	245,230	13,508	18,871	127,729	85,122	100.0	5.5	7.7	52.1	34.7
With a disability	7,669	1,087	218	4,017	2,347	100.0	14.2	2.8	52.4	30.6
Sight	2,996	291	52	1,496	1,157	100.0	9.7	1.7	49.9	38.6
Hearing	853	172	42	449	190	100.0	20.2	4.9	52.6	22.3
Speech	1,334	269	67	675	323	100.0	20.2	5.0	50.6	24.2
Physical	1,861	375	26	947	513	100.0	20.2	1.4	50.9	27.6
Intellectual	1,367	316	46	723	282	100.0	23.1	3.4	52.9	20.6
Emotional	1,362	275	48	681	358	100.0	20.2	3.5	50.0	26.3
Other	662	83	37	353	189	100.0	12.5	5.6	53.3	28.5
Female										
Total	266,679	35,016	17,938	142,964	70,761	100.0	13.1	6.7	53.6	26.5
No disability	258,171	32,444	17,759	139,175	68,793	100.0	12.6	6.9	53.9	26.6
With a disability	8,508	2,572	179	3,789	1,968	100.0	30.2	2.1	44.5	23.1
Sight	3,959	1,045	48	1,662	1,204	100.0	26.4	1.2	42.0	30.4
Hearing	929	371	20	381	157	100.0	39.9	2.2	41.0	16.9
Speech	886	332	35	388	131	100.0	37.5	4.0	43.8	14.8
Physical	1,950	952	29	693	276	100.0	48.8	1.5	35.5	14.2
Intellectual	1,450	482	51	727	190	100.0	33.2	3.5	50.1	13.1
Emotional	1,470	434	42	684	310	100.0	29.5	2.9	46.5	21.1
Other	597	164	30	291	112	100.0	27.5	5.0	48.7	18.8

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 (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011).

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of a region. The agricultural sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence. The 2010 PHC is the first time data has been collected on agricultural activities in a population census in Ghana. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by type of locality. Types of farming activities are also considered.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

From Table 7.1, only 9.6 percent of the 142,560 households in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis are involved in agriculture. This is due to the fact that, the Metropolis is predominantly urban and the main economic activities are Service and Administration.

Out of the agriculture households (13,655), majority 79.6 percent are engaged in Crop farming. This is followed by livestock rearing 31.1 Percent. The proportion of households involved in fish farming is the smallest (0.2%). This pattern is the same in the urban and rural areas of the Metropolis:

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agriculture activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	142,560	100.0	137,068	100.0	5,492	100.0
Households engaged in						
Agriculture	13,655	9.6	12,960	9.5	695	12.7
Crop Farming	10,864	79.6	10,253	79.1	611	87.9
Tree Planting	170	1.2	164	1.3	6	0.9
Livestock Rearing	4,248	31.1	4,127	31.8	121	17.4
Fish Farming	22	0.2	22	0.2	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 also depicts the household agricultural activities. For urban areas, majority of household are engaged in crop farming as the dominant activity (79.1%) and fish farming households the least (0.2%). This situation is same in the rural areas, with crop farming households (87.9%), No household is engage in fish farming in the rural communities

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis
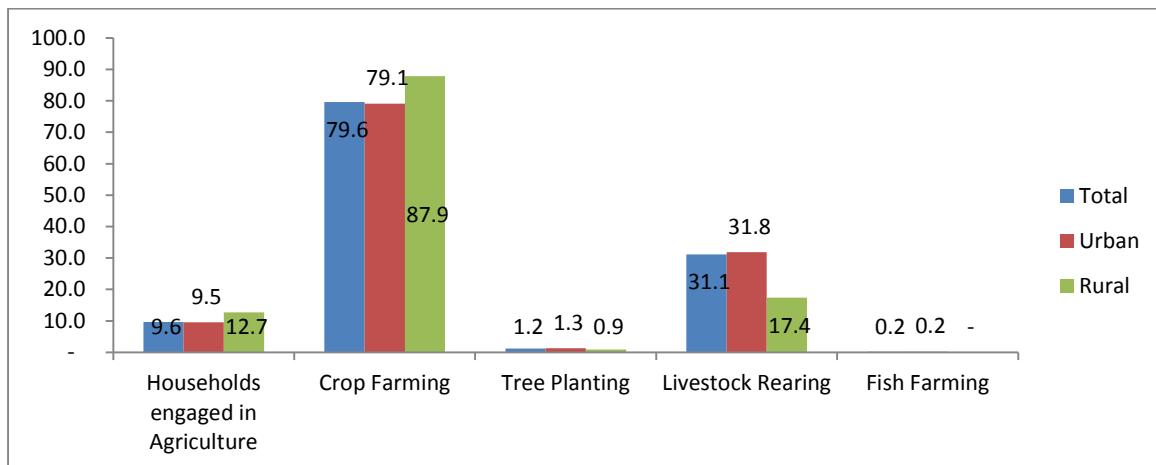
Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

7.3 Distribution of Livestock, Animals Reared and Keepers

From Table 7.2, chicken are the most numerous among all animals being reared. They form 63.4% of all animals being reared followed by goats 19.7% and sheep 6.8%.

Snail rearing, fish farming, inland fishing activities are the least indulged in livestock rearing activities in the Metropolis.

The most numerous livestock keepers are chicken keepers. They form 45.3% of all livestock keepers. Goat keepers are the second most numerous, forming 33.7% of all livestock keepers in the Metropolis. Dove is the animal that has the highest figure (79) for average number of animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	149,055	100	5,693	100	26
Beehives	96	0.1	8	0.1	12
Cattle	1,167	0.8	84	1.5	14
Chicken	94,481	63.4	2,579	45.3	37
Dove	2,356	1.6	30	0.5	79
Duck	2,021	1.4	119	2.1	17
Goat	29,344	19.7	1,920	33.7	15
Grass-cutter	1,818	1.2	44	0.8	41
Guinea fowl	2,132	1.4	41	0.7	52
Ostrich	88	0.1	8	0.1	11
Pig	2,148	1.4	104	1.8	21
Rabbit	1,082	0.7	64	1.1	17
Sheep	10,179	6.8	542	9.5	19
Silk worm	112	0.1	22	0.4	5
Snail	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	478	0.3	12	0.2	40
Other	1,453	1	110	1.9	13
Fish farming	40	0	4	0.1	10
Inland fishing	60	0	2	0	30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Data collected on housing assists in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make evidence-informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. 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).. 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, included a comprehensive housing census. This was an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the Metropolis. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

This chapter deals with the housing conditions including housing stock, type of dwelling units and the holding and tenancy arrangements. It also discusses the types of construction materials, room occupancy, and access to housing facilities or utilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal for both solid and liquid.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 examines the national housing stock which includes region, Metropolis level and locality. It shows that the number of houses in Western Region is 380,104 and 60,705 within the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The urban areas in the Metropolis have 57,599 (94.9%) and rural areas have 3,106 (5.1%) of the total housing stock. This disparity is due to the fact that the Metropolis is almost entirely urbanized.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Indicator	Total Country	Region	Metropolis	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	559,548	537,475	22,073
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	532,516	511,079	21,437
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	60,705	57,599	3,106
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	137,068	5,492
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.8
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	8.8	8.9	6.9
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.9

*This excludes homeless and Institutional population
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The national average of households per house is 1.6 and for the Western region is 1.5 while it is 2.3 for the Metropolis. In urban and rural areas, the average household per house is 2.4 and 1.8 respectively. The population per house is 8.8 and it is higher than the regional average of 6.1 with urban and rural localities having higher values (8.9 and 6.9, respectively) than the regional average. The average household size is 4.2 in the region while it is 3.7 in the Metropolis. In the urban areas, it is 3.7 and 3.9 in the rural areas.

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

The type of dwelling refers to housing type while holding and tenancy arrangement deals with condition of occupancy.

8.3.1   Ownership status

Table 8.2 shows that 42.3 percent of the dwelling units in the Metropolis are owned by other private individuals with another 32.8 percent owned by a household member and 12.7 percent by a relative who is not a household member.

Ownership of dwellings between male and female headed households show a slight difference in ownership by household member as 32.0 for male headed while there is 34.2 percent for female headed household.

In the localities, slightly more than half (54%) of the dwelling units are occupied in the rural areas while 31.9 percent are in urban areas and are owned by a household member. The Table further shows that 42 percent of urban households and 35.4 percent of rural households occupy dwellings are owned by other private individual.

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

Ownership Status	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	142,560	100.0	91,995	100.0	50,565	100.0	137,068	100.0	5,492	100.0
Owned by household member	46,738	32.8	29,464	32.0	17,274	34.2	43,775	31.9	2,963	54.0
Being purchased (e.g. Mortgage)	1,890	1.3	1,192	1.3	698	1.4	1,866	1.4	24	0.4
Relative not a household member	18,065	12.7	10,768	11.7	7,297	14.4	17,735	12.9	330	6.0
Other private individual	59,533	41.7	38,965	42.3	20,568	40.7	57,587	42.0	1,946	35.4
Private employer	1,961	1.4	1,380	1.5	581	1.1	1,939	1.4	22	0.4
Other private agency	935	0.6	697	0.8	238	0.5	846	0.6	89	1.6
Public/Government ownership	12,924	9.1	9,163	9.9	3,761	7.4	12,816	9.4	108	2.0
Other	514	0.4	366	0.5	148	0.3	504	0.4	10	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy

The type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.3. The data shows that more than half (56.3%) of households in the Metropolis live in compound houses or rooms. Only 1.8 percent and 1.1 percent of households live in kiosks or containers or uncompleted buildings. The Table further shows that, 58.7 percent of female headed households live in compound houses while 55 percent of the male headed households live in compound houses. In the localities, more than half (56.7%) of urban and 47.5 percent of rural households live in compound houses.

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

| | Total | | Metropolis | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male | Female | | |
Type of dwelling	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	22,487	15.8	16.5	14.5	15.3	28.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	13,497	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.5	8.6
Flat/apartment	256,355	33,980	19,795	13.9	14.2	13.3	14.1	9.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	80,307	56.3	55.0	58.7	56.7	47.5
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	832	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	164	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tent	10,343	1,120	265	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	3,707	2,562	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	625	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	1,533	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	3.2
Other	9,846	952	493	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and House Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. There are two main construction materials for outer walls in the Metropolis; they are cement or concrete and Mud brick/earth. Other materials such as stone, metal sheets, bamboo raffia are hardly used in the construction of outer walls. The areas that were looked at are the outer wall, floor and roof.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 examines the type of materials which is used to construct outer wall of dwellings in Ghana, Western Region and the Metropolis. According to Table 8.4, Cement block/concrete (84.1%) is widely used in construction of outer wall in the Metropolis including both urban and rural areas.

The proportion of dwelling unit constructed with mud brick/earth is 9.0 percent and more landcrete material is used in construction of outer walls in the rural areas accounting for 3.6 percent but it is less than 1.0 percent in the urban areas. In the Metropolis 4.2 percent of wood is used to construct outer walls and similar percentage of the same materials is used in the construction of the outer walls in urban areas.

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

| Material for outer wall | Total | | District | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	149,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	13,435	9.0	9.0	8.8
Wood	200,594	19,221	6,257	4.2	4.3	2.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	924	0.6	0.6	0.7
Stone	11,330	835	285	0.2	0.2	0.4
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	764	0.5	0.5	0.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	125,365	84.1	84.1	82.8
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	903	0.6	0.5	3.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	144	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	44	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,432	1,000	0.7	0.7	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for floor

Generally cement/concrete is the main construction material for the floor of dwelling units accounting for 87.8 percent as shown Table 8.5. It is the same predominant construction material used in the in rural (91.4%) and urban (87.6%) communities in the Metropolis.

In the rural areas earth/mud (2.1%) is slightly higher in the proportions of construction materials for the floor of dwelling units than urban areas (1.7%). In the Metropolis, the floor 4.2 percent of the dwelling units are made of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles. Burnt brick, stone and others are scarcely used as construction materials in the materials accounting for less than 1 percent.

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

| Materials for the floor | Total | | District | | | |
| | country | Region | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	2,498	1.8	1.7	2.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	125,143	87.8	87.6	91.4
Stone	32,817	2,432	570	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	569	128	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	1,763	1.2	1.3	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	2,583	1.8	1.8	2.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	3,581	2.5	2.5	1.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	5,937	4.2	4.3	1.6
Other	15,567	1,819	357	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3   Main material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of the Metropolis. The main construction material used for roofing is Metal sheet 45.2 percent which is the same construction material used in urban (44.9%) and rural areas (52.6%). Slate/Asbestos 33.5 percent is the next common construction material for roofing with equal proportions of use reported in both urban and rural areas. The use of Roofing tiles constitute only 1.2 percent and 0.9 percent of construction material in rural and urban areas.

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

	Total		District			
			Total			
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	149,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	334	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wood	45,547	4,333	853	0.6	0.6	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	67,398	45.2	44.9	52.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	49,993	33.5	33.4	35.4
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	27,195	18.2	18.6	9.1
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	1,391	0.9	0.9	1.2
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	443	0.3	0.3	0.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	561	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other	35,935	4,443	953	0.6	0.7	0.4

Source: 2010 Population and housing Census, GSS

8.5   Room Occupancy

The percentage of all household sizes of one room occupancy dominates in the Metropolis representing 63.5 percent followed by two room occupancy (22.8%), three rooms (7.8%) up to nine rooms or more occupancy as shown in Table 8.7.

International norm dictates that any room occupancy greater 2 persons per room is an overcrowding which has both social and health implications. Table 8.5 depicts that the proportion of one room occupancy is highest in household size of 1 and the lowest is 10 household sizes in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The percentage decreases as the household size increases in the one room occupancy. This is the case in all the room occupancy. There is no seven, eight and nine room or more occupancy in household size of 1 and 2. Similarly there is no eight and nine or more room occupancy for household size of 4. Household size of 7 has consistent room occupancy of three rooms (36.9%), four rooms (8.1%), and five rooms (3.1%)

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

Household size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	142,560	100.0	63.5	22.8	7.8	3.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
1	30,713	100.0	91.6	5.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	*	*	*
2	22,380	100.0	77.6	17.2	3.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.0	*
3	21,423	100.0	66.8	23.6	6.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
4	20,649	100.0	58.3	28.6	8.5	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	*	*
5	17,315	100.0	49.7	32.5	11.1	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	12,598	100.0	41.5	35.5	13.7	6.2	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	7,111	100.0	32.1	36.9	17.6	8.1	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
8	4,252	100.0	28.6	35.9	18.0	9.8	4.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
9	2,372	100.0	24.5	29.5	19.0	14.7	5.7	3.0	2.2	0.6	1.0
10+	3,747	100.0	19.0	25.5	17.6	16.5	9.7	5.7	2.2	1.6	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Lighting is critically important as far as the living standards of the people in Ghana as well as the Metropolis is concerned. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting for households and by type of locality. Households (93.1%) in the Metropolis, use the same proportion with those in the urban households. And that of the rural (88.2%) households, use electricity as the main source of lighting. A few households 3.2% use the kerosene lamp and those which the flashlight or torch accounting (2.1%). The proportion of households that use (private generator), gas lamp, candle, firewood, crop residue and other sources of lighting in the Metropolis is about 2 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Total Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	132,682	93.1	93.3	88.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	840	0.6	0.6	1.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	4,517	3.2	3.1	5.4
Gas lamp	9,378	915	123	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	57	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,085	970	0.7	0.7	0.3
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	3,034	2.1	2.0	4.5
Firewood	13,241	1,055	89	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,150	215	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space for households

The percentage distribution of different cooking space is also presented in Table 8.9. The most common type of cooking space for most households is separate room for exclusive use of household (35.3%). The use of verandah as cooking space is high among urban dwellers (28.0%) as against rural (33.7%) dwellers. The proportion of rural houses with separate room for exclusive use for household cooking is almost the same for both rural and urban dwellers (36%).

The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal (48.9%), which is used almost in equal proportion in the households in urban areas. A higher proportion (58.4%) of rural households uses charcoal as source of cooking fuel. The next common source of cooking fuel used by households is gas which is used by more than a third (37.1%) of households in the Metropolis and urban areas. In rural areas, 28.5 percent of households use gas for cooking.

The Table further shows that, 35.3 percent of households use separate room for exclusive use as cooking space. Furthermore, 28.2 percent use the veranda, 16 percent use open space in compound, and 9 percent use separate room shared with other households. There are no significant differences observed in the use of cooking space by urban and rural households.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	8,292	5.8	5.9	4.4
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	7,780	5.5	5.4	6.8
Gas	996,518	82,912	52,935	37.1	37.5	28.5
Electricity	29,794	3,314	1,944	1.4	1.4	0.7
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	1,123	0.8	0.8	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	69,694	48.9	48.5	58.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	100	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	597	303	0.2	0.2	0.3
Animal waste	2,332	211	91	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	7,759	524	298	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	10,306	7.2	7.3	5.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	50,341	35.3	35.3	36.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	12,818	9.0	9.2	4.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	1,170	0.8	0.8	0.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	2,345	1.6	1.6	1.9
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	2,064	1.4	1.4	2.6
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	40,196	28.2	28.0	33.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	22,867	16.0	16.1	15.2
Other	21,007	1,547	453	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal (48.9%), as shown in Figure 8.2. is used in the households in urban areas. A higher proportion (58.4%) of rural households uses charcoal as source of cooking fuel. The next common source of cooking fuel used by households is gas which is used by more than a third (37.1%) of households in the Metropolis and urban areas. In rural areas, 28.5 percent of households use gas for cooking.

Figure 8.2: Bar chart showing main source cooking fuel in households
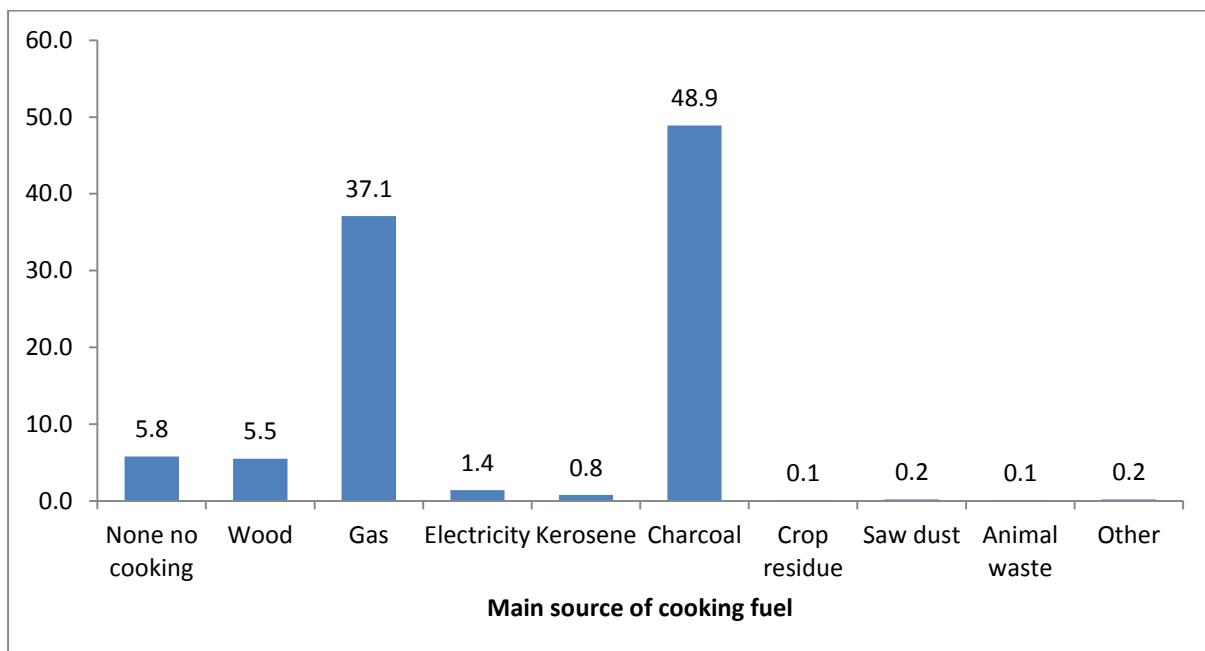
Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use

Section 8.7 examines water sources and its use in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Table 8.10 discusses main sources of water for the dwelling unit for drinking purposes and other domestic purposes. Households 31.4 percent use Pipe-borne water inside dwelling, followed by those who use pipe-borne outside dwelling 30.3 percent and those who use public tap or standpipe 24.6 percent as their main source of drinking water. In most urban areas, households use pipe-borne water inside (33.8%) their source water for drinking. In the rural, majority of the households use pipe-borne outside dwelling (39.7%) as their main source of water for drinking.

The Table further indicates that most the households use the same source of water for drinking for domestic use as well. Hence 33.3 percent of households use pipe-borne inside the dwelling, 28.8 percent outside the dwelling, and 24.2 percent use water from public taps/standpipes for domestic purposes. Except in rural areas where households use protected well 13.5 percent and bore-hole/pump/tube well 12.3 percent, the use of tap water is the main source of water for washing and cooking in majority of urban and rural households.

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

Sources of water	Total Country	Total Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	44,834	31.4	32.0	18.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	43,125	30.3	29.9	39.7
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	90,198	35,047	24.6	24.9	17.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	100,915	2,682	1.9	1.5	11.3
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,932	1.4	1.2	4.6
Rain water	39,438	707	48	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	314	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	897	0.6	0.6	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	11,032	7.7	7.8	5.8
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	644	0.5	0.4	1.8
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	155	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	90,453	1,569	1.1	1.1	0.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	164	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	441	108	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	47,405	33.3	33.8	18.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	41,070	28.8	28.5	35.5
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	34,452	24.2	24.5	16.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	5,234	3.7	3.3	12.3
Protected well	465,775	61,075	9,586	6.7	6.5	13.5
Rain water	39,916	1,171	133	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	335	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	1,192	0.8	0.8	2.8
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,158	0.8	0.8	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	40	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	588,590	96,641	1,634	1.1	1.2	0.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	130	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	10,302	1,377	191	0.1	0.1	0.0

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

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Toilet and bathing are an important facilities needed in household. The distribution of both toilets and bathing facilities are captured in Table 8.11 and Fig 8.3.

8.8.1 Bathing facility

Figure 8.3 shows that the most common bathing facility used by most households is shared separate bathroom in the same house 40.8 percent followed by households which have own bathrooms for exclusive use 28.7 percent and shared open cubicles constituting 19.4 percent. In the localities, more urban households 41.3 percent use shared separate bathroom while 29.0 percent of rural households uses the same type of facility. The use of shared open cubicle is common in the rural areas with 26.7 percent of households using this facility compared to 19.1 percent in urban areas.

Figure 8.3: Main bathing facilities in dwelling units in the Metropolis
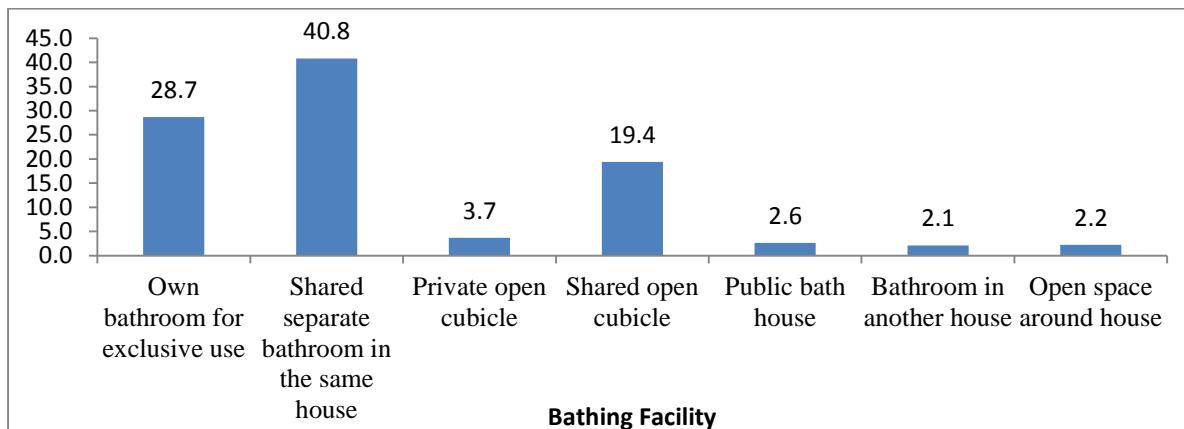
Source: Ghana statistical service. 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2   Toilet facility

Table 8.11 shows that the toilet facilities within the households are water closet, pit latrine, KVIP, bucket/pan, public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) and others. The main toilet facility used in the Metropolis is public toilets (WC, KVIP, pit pan etc.) (43.9%) followed by the use of the water closet (39.4%), Pit latrine (6.8%) and KVIP (6.7%). The water closet which considered most modern toilet facility is widely used in the urban areas (38.7 %) than in the rural settlements (20.5%). More rural households 17.5 percent use the pit latrine than their urban counterparts.

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

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	4,294	3.0	3.0	3.1
W.C.	839,611	74,100	55,131	38.7	39.4	20.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	9,740	6.8	6.4	17.5
KVIP	572,824	34,822	9,569	6.7	6.5	13.1
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,263	669	0.5	0.5	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	62,536	43.9	43.8	45.2
Other	23,385	2,917	621	0.4	0.4	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	40,955	28.7	28.7	29.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	58,221	40.8	41.3	29.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	5,307	3.7	3.7	4.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	27,694	19.4	19.1	26.7
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	3,652	2.6	2.5	5.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	3,062	2.1	2.2	1.3
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	3,135	2.2	2.1	3.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	211	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	16,276	1,398	323	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Proper Waste disposal is important to every household and this section deals with method of waste, both solid and liquid disposal in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the solid waste disposal in the Metropolis. The main method is dumping in public dump container (47.1%), 22.6 percent is collected while 18.4 percent is dumped in public (open space) and 2.1 percent is buried. Quite significant proportion 23.2 percent of urban households have their solid waste collected while it is 7.1 percent in rural households. In the rural settlements significant proportion (42.9%) of households dump their solid waste in public open space as against (17.4%) in the urban areas. Burning of solid waste is widespread in the rural settlements (19%) possibly as result lack disposal facility. Furthermore, 48 percent of urban households dispose of their solid waste in public dump (container).

8.9.2 Disposal of liquid waste

Table 8.12 again shows that, the three most commonly used method of disposing of liquid waste is thrown into gutter, through drainage system into the gutter and thrown into compound in households. Of these the most common amongst them is thrown into gutter accounting for 41.3 percent in the Metropolis

In the rural areas the predominant method of liquid waste disposal are: thrown into gutter (35.3%), followed by thrown into compound (30.5%) and thrown into streets (21.8%), This situation could be attributed to lack of infrastructure for liquid waste disposal and attitude of the inhabitants. The health implication for this situation is high as most communicable diseases thrive on poor waste disposal and it is also well known fact that there are no adequate health infrastructures in the rural communities.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Method of waste disposal	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	32,206	22.6	23.2	7.1
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	11,311	7.9	7.5	19.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	67,133	47.1	48.0	23.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	26,269	18.4	17.4	42.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,958	1.4	1.4	1.7
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	2,999	2.1	2.0	5.1
Other	53,805	5,187	684	0.5	0.5	0.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	142,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	7,277	5.1	5.2	3.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	41,581	29.2	30.0	8.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	4,119	2.9	3.0	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	10,953	7.7	7.1	21.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	58,905	41.3	41.6	35.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	18,898	13.3	12.6	30.5
Other	38,294	4,805	827	0.6	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Summary of Findings

9.1.1   Population size and distribution

The Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has a population of 559,548 with the proportion of females constituting 51 percent. The age structure of the Metropolis is youthful with the majority of the Metropolis (96.1%) is in urban area. More than half (55.2%) of the population in the Metropolis are aged 0-24 years and a small proportion (6.1%) constituting the 60 years and older age group. The sex ratio is 95.6. The age dependency ratio is 58/100 with child dependency ratio as 52/100. The Crude Birth Rate is 23.3 per 1000 women; the General Fertility Rate is 69.4 per 1000 women and the Total Fertility Rate is 2.8 per woman.

9.1.2   Nationality

The Residence in the Metropolis are mainly Ghanaian (98.0%) as against a few non-Ghanaians (2.0%). Ghanaian by birth formed the majority (94.6%), followed by Ghanaian with dual nationality (2.4%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (1.4%).

9.1.3   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

The Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.8. This means that a woman in the Metropolis who lives through her reproductive age and follows the age-specific rate of a given time, is likely to have three children in her lifetime. The Metropolis TFR is lower than the regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 69.4 per 1,000 women, meaning 12 months prior to the Census night, there were 69 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the Metropolis. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 23.3, implying there were about 23 live births per 1000 population.

Mortality

Crude death rate of Western Region 6.2 per 1,000 people in a given population is higher than that of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (4.9/1,000). At age 55+, death rates of males is higher than that of females. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide, suicide in the Metropolis accounts for 14.0 percent slightly higher than that for the regional percentage of 13.4.

Migration

The Metropolis has a total number of 92,041 migrants, representing 37.0 percent of the total population. Out of the number, about 90 percent are in-migrants from other regions. There are about 9,147 international migrants in the Metropolis. Majority of the migrants (64.4%) are from the Central Region, followed by22.5 percent from Ashanti Region. The highest proportion (29.5%) of the migrants in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has lived there for 1-4 years. The lowest proportion (15.9%) has lived there for less than 1 year. The concentration

of the migrants who have lived in the Metropolis between less than one year and 1-4 years could be attributed to the oil find in the region

For those who migrated from other regions in Ghana to live in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis for 20 years a are from Central Region (27.7%)

9.1.3 Household Size, structure and Composition

There are more male household heads (35.7%) than female household heads (18.4 %.) There is more nuclear family households (30%) compared to extended family households (17%). There are more widowed females (57.9%) than male widowers (13.6%).

Marital status

Of persons aged 12 years and above, 47.9 percent have never married, and 39.1 percent married while 4.6 percent are widowed. The highest proportion of the never married is aged between 12-14 years. The proportion of married males with tertiary education (7.3%) is higher than that of the married females (2.8%). The proportion of males with no education and married (8.2%) is less than the proportion of females with no education and married (18.2%).

Religious affiliation

Pentecostal or Charismatic is the predominant religion in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (34.7%), followed by Protestants (25.6%), other Christians (18.6%), Catholics (14.3%) and Islam (9.4%). Proportion of all the religious affiliation is higher among the males with the exception of Protestants and Pentecostals where the proportion of female (26.2%) is higher than that of the males (25.0%). About 6 percent of the population has no religious affiliation. It is worth nothing that the population of males with no religious affiliation (4.7%) is higher than the female population in the same category (2.2%).

Literacy and education

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population 11 years and older. About 60 percent of the populace in the Metropolis are literate in English and Ghanaian language, while 36 percent were literate in English only and English and French been 0.2 percent

Those who are literate in English and French (0.3%) form the minority.

The proportion of males currently in tertiary institutions (10.3%) is greater than that of the females (6.9%) while the proportion of the population attending primary school currently (38.5%) is greater than the proportion that attended primary school in the past (9.5%).

Economic characteristics

In the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, 63.9 percent of the work force is economically active. Of these, 57.8percent males and 56.9 percent females are employed. Service and sales is the predominant (32.7%) occupation. The main industrial activities are wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (28.9%). Nearly half (47.2%) of the working population are self-employed without employees; 69.3 percent of the working population are in the private informal sector.

Information communication technology (ICT)

There are more people (67.3%) who have mobile phones than those who use the internet facility (17.7%). In addition, more females (12.8%) use the internet than males (1.9%) and 16.0 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers. Only 6.4 percent of households in the Metropolis have fixed telephone lines.

Disability

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, 3.0 percent of the population have some form of disability, 3.0 percent in the urban areas and 1.7 percent in the rural areas.is. In urban areas, 7.6 percent of the population have more than one form of disability. The most common disability is sight. (42.8%) In rural areas, 25.8 percent of disabled have more than 1 form of disability. The common disability in rural areas is speech (32.4%). About thirty percent of people with disability are employed; persons with sight disability dominate. They form 1.4 percent of employed persons in the Metropolis, from Figures 6.3 and 6.4, for each disability. There are more economically not active persons with disability than economically active persons (employed and unemployed).

Agricultural activities

Only 9.6 percent of households in the Metropolis are involved in agriculture. The highest proportion (79.6%) of those who engage in agriculture are into crop farming, and the smallest proportion (0.2%) do fish farming. Chicken is the most numerous of all animals being reared. The most numerous animal (livestock) keepers are chicken keepers.

Housing conditions

There are 532,516 total household population in the Metropolis with 60,705 houses. Dwellings owned by male household members are 2,464, while 17,274 dwellings are owned by female household members. The most commonly occupied dwelling unit is compound house (56.3%). The least common is tent (0.1%). The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units is cement blocks/concrete, accounting for 84.1 percent of material used. The main construction material for floor of dwelling units is cement/concrete constituting 87.8 percent. The main construction material for roofing is metal sheet (45.2%). Main source of lighting is electricity (93.1%). Main source of cooking fuel is charcoal (48.9%). The main source of water for drinking is pipe-borne inside dwelling (31.4%) and for other domestic use is pipe-borne inside dwelling (33.3%). The most common type of toilet facility is public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.). The most common type of bathing facility used by households is shared separate bathroom in the same house. The main method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) which is 47.1 percent. Main method of liquid waste disposal is throwing into gutter (41.3%).

9.2   Conclusions

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is highly urbanized; 96.1 percent of the total population lives in urban areas. Age dependency ratio is lower (57.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (66.7%). This means that in the urban areas, averagely, every ten people within the working population have about six people in the dependent population to cater for. Whilst in the rural areas every ten people within the working population have about seven people in the dependent group to cater for .This means, theoretically welfare levels are higher in the urban areas than the rural areas.

The proportion of deaths by accidents/homicide/suicide in the Metropolis (14%) is quite high. Steps need to be taken to curb its incidence. The proportion of those who are unemployed but married is 30.4 percent. Proportions of males and females in tertiary education, 4.8 percent and 2.1 percent respectively are too low.

Majority of the people living in the Metropolis (94.6%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, traditionalists are in the minority (0.2%). The proportion of those literate in English and French (0.3%) is not commendable, more so, as Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries. Cote D'Ivoire, a French speaking country, is not far from Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the Metropolis Efforts must be made to increase the proportion of the economically active (63.9%) and reduce unemployment. More job avenues must be opened to help address these issues. In this era of mobile phones, with 67.3% as proportion of people 12 years and above in the Metropolis having mobile phones, it can be said that the proportion is on the lower side. But it is clear the use of fixed telephone lines (6.4%) is gradually dying off. Use of desktop/laptop computers must be encouraged more, especially in schools. This could help improve the rather low ownership of computers (16%) in the Metropolis.

The fact that sight disability records the highest percentage for both urban (42.8%) and rural (32.3%), it is a major problem which requires an urgent and immediate solution. The proportion of households that indulges in agricultural activities (9.6%) clearly tells that, agriculture is not the mainstay of the Metropolis' economy. However, it is commendable that, 79.6% of those in agriculture are into crop farming.

Compound house (56%) is the predominantly occupied dwelling unit in the Metropolis, with main construction material for outer walls being cement blocks/concrete (84.1%). The main material for floor is cement/concrete (87.8%), and the main roofing material is metal sheet (45.2%).

9.3   Policy Implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Metropolis specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets

The composition and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into regional development planning should be considered a priority

Religious Organizations, Social institutions such as Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads are encouraged to do all in their power to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting, with all its social and economic consequences.

The government policy of free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) should be enforced in the Metropolis to reduce the proportions who have never attended school. Measures should also be put in place to retain girls in the school system beyond primary level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically. There is

the need for intensification of teaching of French in schools in the Metropolis. The fact that, the proportion of the population attending primary school currently 38.5 percent is greater than the proportion that attended primary school in the past (9.5%) is laudable.

With the presence of foreign migrants in the Metropolis, it calls for serious vital registration to be able to track down when these foreigners come in, what they do, where the stay and the date they will be leaving.

Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in low use of the internet. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to all schools in the Metropolis. Women should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones in order that, they may benefits from its use.

The fertility rate in the Metropolis does not permit women to achieve their full potential, as many years are spent in child bearing and child care. Infant and under-five mortality rates are proxy indicators of living standards and development. High levels of mortality indicators as found in the Metropolis are due to poor environmental conditions; and calls for the need to improve environmental conditions in the Metropolis.

The causes of sight and physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. The Metropolitan authorities should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons in the desired ages. Managers of the disability fund must find innovative ways to support those with disability to be educated as well as to obtain employable skills. Accessibility to schools and workplace should be improved for PWDs in the Metropolis.

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the industry. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector would also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce the unemployment rate. Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate over-crowding, provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) can help eliminate water borne diseases. Proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing diseases.

The public must be sensitized about the need to use public dumps and gutters for solid and liquid waste disposals respectively, to help curb the spread of cholera and other diseases. 93.1 percent of the population uses electricity as their main source of lighting. More people need to get connected to pipe-borne water, looking at the percentages of the population (31.4% for drinking water and 33.3% for other domestic uses) that use pipe borne water. If this is done, there may be reduction in contracting certain diseases through use of contaminated water. The most common type of toilet facility is public toilet (43.9%). This is not healthy. The metropolitan authorities must enforce house owners to construct toilets in their homes. This section of conclusion is full of recommendations.

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APPENDICES

Table 1A: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All Ages	559,548	273,436	286,112	537,475	22,073
0 - 4	64,387	33,002	31,385	61,424	2,963
5 - 9	57,462	28,887	28,575	54,837	2,625
10 - 14	60,825	29,171	31,654	58,282	2,543
15 - 19	60,712	29,352	31,360	58,536	2,176
20 - 24	65,394	32,674	32,720	63,084	2,310
25 - 29	51,915	25,202	26,713	49,983	1,932
30 - 34	41,399	19,974	21,425	39,735	1,664
35 - 39	35,686	17,021	18,665	34,191	1,495
40 - 44	29,988	14,573	15,415	28,788	1,200
45 - 49	23,406	11,534	11,872	22,498	908
50 - 54	20,037	9,527	10,510	19,310	727
55 - 59	14,054	7,132	6,922	13,583	471
60 - 64	11,071	5,412	5,659	10,712	359
65 - 69	7,471	3,501	3,970	7,233	238
70 - 74	6,456	2,835	3,621	6,268	188
75 - 79	3,894	1,698	2,196	3,794	100
80 - 84	2,585	997	1,588	2,504	81
85 - 89	1,636	551	1,085	1,591	45
90 - 94	771	255	516	729	42
95 - 99	399	138	261	393	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2A: 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 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
											Educational level attained
Total	519,578	49,611	12,616	24,411	105,118	169,592	79,012	20,969	44,069	11,586	2,594
No disability	503,401	45,952	12,454	24,176	102,947	163,957	77,154	20,207	42,750	11,278	2,526
With a disability	16,177	3,659	162	235	2,171	5,635	1,858	762	1,319	308	68
Sight	6,955	1,336	45	55	678	2,480	950	396	790	180	45
Hearing	1,782	543	28	34	262	568	164	88	73	14	8
Speech	2,220	601	47	55	413	650	234	93	99	23	5
Physical	3,811	1,327	3	52	427	1,213	303	169	259	44	14
Intellectual	2,817	798	38	59	542	908	225	94	113	34	6
Emotional	2,832	709	38	52	387	978	307	102	197	58	4
Other	1,259	247	27	40	236	408	140	44	91	24	2
Male											
Total	252,899	14,595	6,499	12,590	49,572	82,174	41,152	10,913	25,778	7,620	2,006
No disability	245,230	13,508	6,403	12,468	48,504	79,225	40,190	10,502	25,074	7,404	1,952
With a disability	7,669	1,087	96	122	1,068	2,949	962	411	704	216	54
Sight	2,996	291	24	28	286	1,210	430	180	397	117	33
Hearing	853	172	21	21	141	308	78	51	42	13	6
Speech	1,334	269	33	34	270	405	157	69	72	20	5
Physical	1,861	375	2	24	187	760	183	108	170	38	14
Intellectual	1,367	316	18	28	253	470	126	59	64	27	6
Emotional	1,362	275	25	23	192	489	166	54	95	39	4
Other	662	83	17	20	110	243	97	29	46	15	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	266,679	35,016	6,117	11,821	55,546	87,418	37,860	10,056	18,291	3,966	588
No disability	258,171	32,444	6,051	11,708	54,443	84,732	36,964	9,705	17,676	3,874	574
With a disability	8,508	2,572	66	113	1,103	2,686	896	351	615	92	14
Sight	3,959	1,045	21	27	392	1,270	520	216	393	63	12
Hearing	929	371	7	13	121	260	86	37	31	1	2
Speech	886	332	14	21	143	245	77	24	27	3	0
Physical	1,950	952	1	28	240	453	120	61	89	6	0
Intellectual	1,450	482	20	31	289	438	99	35	49	7	0
Emotional	1,470	434	13	29	195	489	141	48	102	19	0
Other	597	164	10	20	126	165	43	15	45	9	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Takoradi	38,768	37,897	76,665	19,016	8,384
2	Effiakuma	30,068	30,864	60,932	16,101	6,168
3	Kwesimintsim	19,570	20,972	40,542	10,434	3,382
4	Kojokrom	18,141	19,581	37,722	9,513	3,804
5	West Tanokrom	16,870	18,746	35,616	8,672	3,619
6	Anaji	15,308	16,361	31,669	7,668	4,903
7	Sekondi	14,713	15,740	30,453	8,316	2,675
8	New Takoradi	10,283	11,641	21,924	5,735	2,107
9	Essikado	9,512	10,700	20,212	4,860	1,401
10	Apremdo	6,792	7,314	14,106	3,631	1,664
11	Kweikuma	6,414	7,156	13,570	3,623	1,695
12	Ntankoful	6,662	6,777	13,439	3,194	1,636
13	Ngyiresia	5,911	5,950	11,861	3,025	1,543
14	East Tanokrom	5,744	5,945	11,689	3,384	699
15	Effia-Village	5,337	5,599	10,936	2,796	1,179
16	Fijai	4,661	5,068	9,729	2,170	1,176
17	Assakai	4,469	4,670	9,139	2,147	1,209
18	Adiembra	4,054	4,465	8,519	2,278	937
19	Kansaworado	4,123	4,105	8,228	2,226	1,180
20	Nkroful	4,100	4,106	8,206	2,052	1,222

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population of age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Takoradi	76,665	7,159	6,262	7,260	8,348	9,776	8,216	6,125	5,072	4,530	3,714	3,219	2,280	1,652	986	924	1,142
2	Effiakuma	60,932	6,719	6,069	6,163	6,513	8,745	5,835	4,486	3,700	3,203	2,382	2,077	1,503	1,106	787	725	919
3	Kwesimintsim	40,542	4,823	4,399	4,371	4,755	4,563	3,782	3,067	2,680	2,210	1,565	1,329	898	709	484	392	515
4	Kojokrom	37,722	4,691	4,363	4,518	4,274	3,870	3,128	2,487	2,474	2,028	1,518	1,381	900	673	413	408	596
5	West Tanokrom	35,616	3,895	3,497	4,578	3,897	3,812	3,195	2,880	2,243	1,915	1,425	1,299	933	651	516	369	511
6	Anaji	31,669	3,402	3,143	3,387	3,442	3,341	2,915	2,552	2,087	1,701	1,519	1,267	866	764	481	352	450
7	Sekondi	30,453	3,134	2,970	3,157	3,244	3,241	2,634	2,143	1,856	1,737	1,519	1,287	892	759	557	475	848
8	New Takoradi	21,924	2,775	2,346	2,518	2,510	2,496	1,907	1,320	1,241	1,056	846	762	566	456	334	262	529
9	Essikado	20,212	2,319	1,868	586	2,121	2,093	1,702	1,308	1,201	1,166	858	883	655	493	296	343	531
10	Apremdo	14,106	2,017	1,587	1,572	1,478	1,296	1,370	1,115	967	833	564	370	284	212	144	118	179
11	Kweikuma	13,570	1,452	1,363	1,464	1,457	1,385	1,253	247	866	799	622	475	405	312	187	196	231
12	Ntankoful	13,439	1,821	1,600	1,628	1,450	1,272	1,261	1,159	960	644	409	380	218	202	135	114	186
13	Ngyiresia	11,861	1,532	1,416	1,436	1,334	1,171	949	805	762	579	514	388	267	241	145	129	193
14	East Tanokrom	11,689	1,305	1,183	1,173	1,224	1,519	1,140	874	743	579	506	419	291	246	175	100	212
15	Effia-Village	10,936	1,456	1,251	1,227	1,122	1,139	1,046	836	758	550	372	357	235	195	145	117	130
16	Fijai	9,729	949	916	1,023	1,219	1,421	940	627	656	564	432	326	212	172	98	70	104
17	Assakai	9,139	1,271	1,131	1,037	918	1,072	903	723	596	425	332	207	133	109	115	74	93
18	Adiembra	8,519	791	771	881	949	900	790	678	573	478	388	315	276	235	155	116	223
19	Kansaworado	8,228	1,167	1,000	929	758	843	784	681	545	392	284	226	180	149	93	89	108
20	Nkroful	8,206	1,068	972	846	866	1,169	648	642	470	394	310	276	138	122	96	63	126

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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