2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SHAMA DISTRICT

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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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
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
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
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	General Assembly
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry

ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
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
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC	Senior High School
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Shama District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 81,966 representing 3.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.2 percent and females represent 52.8 percent. Fifty eight percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 89. The population of the District is youthful (14.4%) of the 0-4 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 60 plus years (3.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 85, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (92.0) than that of females (79.0)

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 3.9, the General Fertility Rate is 94 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for under five male children representing 15.7 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 12.5 deaths per 1000 population is also for under five female children. It is also higher for males (63%) and 33 percent for females for the 70 years and above. Out of the total population of 81,966, there had been 590 cases of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (55.8%) living in the District were born in another region while 44.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Western. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central Region constitute 24.2 percent followed by Volta Region with 8.7 percent and outside Ghana 9.1 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 80,632 with a total number of 19,291 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.5 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 32.6 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Almost half (44.4) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.2 percent have never married, 2.4 percent are in consensual unions, 5.5 percent are widowed, 5.3 percent are divorced and 1.3 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females (63.8%) are married compared less than a half (41.8%) of males. At age 65 and above,

widowed females account for as high as 59.6 percent while widowed males account for only 10.6 percent. Among the married, 37.4 percent have no education while only 8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Almost 82 percent of the married population (81.9%) are employed, 3.6 percent are unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.1%) are economically not active with 5.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.7 percent.

Proportion of the Christian population in the Shama District is about 81.0 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/ Charismatic constitute the majority (25.8%) followed by other Christians (22.5%), Protestants (20.9%) and Catholics (11.9%), less than a tenth of the population About (9.2%) of the population in the District belongs to the Islamic religion.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 60.9 percent are literate and 38.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (63.2 %) than that of females (58.6%). A little over six out of ten people (60.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, out of 31,721 in the District, 34.1 percent has never attended school, 50.9 percent are currently attending and 41.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 69 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 32 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed while 7.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.8%), 19.5 percent perform household duties and 12.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost seven out of ten (61.4%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 31.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.3 percent in service and sales, 28.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 63.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 5.6 percent are contributing family workers, 1.9 percent are casual workers and 0.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 86.5 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 6.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 41.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 48.8 percent as compared to 35.3 percent of females. A little over four percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 978 households representing 5.1 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent (1,900) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female and male population with disability is the same (2.3%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with physical disability recorded the highest of 41.6 percent followed by sight disability (29.9%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with physical and sight disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 44.0 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with emotional disability accounting for the majority of 48.8 percent. Of the population disabled, 51.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Less than a third of the population (29.0%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (92.7%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing account for 20.5 percent and tree planting 3.1 percent. In the rural localities, more than seven out of every ten households (76.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 23.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Poultry (chicken-62.3%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Shama District is 14,217 with 19,291 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 8,555 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 5.8 compared to 6.3 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost half (44.0%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 39 percent are separate houses and 9.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (59.0%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 21 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, 18.1 percent are owned by other private individuals; and only 0.7 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 71.2 percent. Approximately eight out of every ten (83.4%) of outer walls of building in urban localities are constructed with cement block or concrete. Also, 57 percent of outer walls of buildings in rural communities are constructed with cement block or concrete. Cement (91.4%) and mud/earth (5.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Slate or Asbestos are the main roofing material (55.3 %) for dwelling units in the District. A considerable number of houses (30.1%) in the District are constructed with Metal sheet.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (64.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 18.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (71.4%), kerosene lamp (23.0%) and flashlight/torch (4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is charcoal (50.1%). The proportion for urban (65.1%) is higher than that of rural (31.4%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Almost half of the households (44.3%) drink water from Public tap/Standpipe and 34.2 percent use Pipe-borne outside dwelling.

The most common toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 46.6 percent followed by pit latrine (11.2%). About a third (22.6%) of the population in the District have no toilet facility. Almost a third of the households (25.1%) in the District also share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.7 percent share open cubicle and 14.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 58.2 percent. About four percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only one percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound and into gutter (30 % each) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Shama District was carved out of the former Shama Ahanta East Metropolis (SAEM) and was established in December, 2007 by Legislative Instrument (LI 1882). Officially, it was inaugurated in March, 2008 with its District Capital at Shama.

The District is bordered to the west by the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, to the east by the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem District in the Central Region, to the north by the Mpohor Wassa East District and to the south by the Gulf of Guinea. The District covers an area of 193.7 square kilometers with a population density of 423.2 and has 67 settlements. The current Population of the District stands at 81,966 with the growth rate of 3.2 percent (2010 PHC).

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the low-lying areas of the country with the elevation in most parts less than 80 metres above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating with an average height of about 70 metres. The highest elevation ranges between 150 and 200 metres above sea level. There are areas, mainly the valleys of the main river Pra that does not exceed 150 metres above sea level (mofa.gov.gh).

About 65 percent of the population has access to potable water. Main water sources are pipe borne water, boreholes and hand dug wells. The district is endowed with streams and one of the major rivers, namely the Pra River which enters the sea at Shama. Many rural communities still lag behind in the supply of potable water. They depend mostly on rain water, streams and rivers which are mostly polluted from mining activities. This has rendered such communities such as Krobo, Bosomdo, and Anlo Beach highly disadvantaged in terms of access to portable water.

1.2.2   Geology

The coastal areas have faulty shelves and sand stones of various types resting on a hard basement of granite, gneiss and schist. However, non-coastal areas have lower Birimian and granite soil minerals which when harnessed by investors, will go a long way to improve the construction industry in the District. Granite found in the Shama District can be divided into two groups namely: the Dixcove granite complex and the Cape Coast granite complex. These rock types occur in Appimenim, Ohiamadwen, Kwabena Andokrom, Anto, Aboso, Atwereboanda, Supomu Dunkwa, Assorku and Essaman.

Figure 1.1: Map of Shama District

DISTRICT MAP OF SHAMA

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate

The District lies within the tropical climate zone and experiences two rainy seasons. The major season is between March and July and the minor rainy season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall is about 138mm. The highest rainfall is 170mm, while the lowest is 100mm. The average annual rainfall is 1,1820.00mm/p.a. The District has a relatively mild temperature ranging between 22º C and 28º C. In terms of humidity, precipitation occurs mainly from March to July where close to 70 percent of the rainfall takes place.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly (DA) is the highest political authority in the District as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the District as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, who functions as a political and administrative leader.

There are 25 Assembly members: 17 elected and the remaining eight (8) appointed by the President of Ghana in consultation with traditional authority and recognized interest groups in the District. A presiding member is also elected by two-third majority of all members of the Assembly.

There are Six (6) Area Councils namely Aboadze-Aboasi Area, Inchaban Area, Shama Junction Area, Beposo-Supom Dunkwa Area Council, Shama Area and Assorko-Essaman.

The Assembly has an Executive Committee and five (5) sub-committees. The DA has eleven (11) decentralized departments. However, some of the constituents of the departments are not present in the District. Certain constitutional departments are also present. An example is the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE).

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity

Fantes, especially the "Asimas" are the predominant tribe in the District and constitute about 75 percent of the population, followed by the Ewes and people of Northern Ghana extraction; representing 10 percent and 5 percent respectively. A number of other smaller tribes constitute the remaining 10 percent of the population. Shama is the traditional paramount seat of Shama Traditional Area. The Omanhene is supported by three divisional chiefs, six sub-divisional chiefs and thirty-three elders. The Omanhene is the head of the Traditional Council and is supported by the Adontenhene (divisional chief of Yabiw).

1.4.2 Religious affiliation

The District has different religious affiliations. However, Christianity is the dominant religion in the District and it constitutes 61 percent of the population followed by Islam with 25 percent while the other religions, including traditional religion make up the remaining 14 percent

1.4.3   Festivals

Pra Nye-Eyi Afahye, the festival of the people of Shama Traditional Area, is celebrated in every second week of November. It is a weeklong event and usually commences on Saturday and ends on Sunday of the following week.

1.4.4   Education and health

There are 3 private hospitals, one clinic, two health centres and 2 CHPS compound in the District. The District is yet to complete the District hospital in Shama.

There are forty (40) kindergarten schools, forty (40) pre -schools, twenty seven (27) Junior High Schools two (2) Senior High Schools and three (3) Vocational schools in the District. There are a good number of trained teachers in the District. Pupil trained teacher ratio was 42.1, 52.1 and 43.1 in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. BECE pass rate was 37.23 percent and 57.35 percent for 2011 and 2012 respectively.

1.5   Economy

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the District. Majority of the population in coastal Shama are engaged in fishing and trading of fish while populations inland are into crop production. The agricultural Sector is growing at a slow pace (DADU, 2013). The main activities identified in the agricultural sector are fishing, livestock and food crop production. Other economic activities include commerce, quarrying, manufacturing and services.

1.5.1   Fish farming and crop production

Fishing activities are clustered into eight main zones: Shama Apo, Shama Bentsir, Anlo Beach, Samanadze, Abuesi-Abuesi, Amena Ano, Kesewo Kan and Broni-Bema landing beach. However, Aboadze, Abuesi and Shama are the main landing beaches with 1500 registered sea worthy canoes.

Crop production is mainly on subsistence basis and very few farmers are medium scale producers. The major crops grown are cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize, rice, oil palm and vegetables. Oil palm is the major cash crop produced in the District. The average farm size is about one acre per farmer. The District is sub-divided into four agricultural zones. These are Beposo-Asemasa zone, Assorko-Abotayie zone, Ohiamadwen–Supomu Dunkwa zone and Shama-Aboadze/Abuesi zone. Land availability; unfavourable land tenure; erratic rainfall; high cost of labour; weak farmer based organisations; high cost of inputs; lack of micro irrigation schemes; high post- harvest losses and high incidence of pest and diseases are the major challenges to crop production in the District.

1.5.2   Potential agriculture investment

There is a potential investment in agriculture in the District given their annual production per ton and conditions necessary to make Agriculture viable. The following has been captured by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA, 2013): as potential investment avenues: Export of fish, Development of cold storage and fishing preservation facilities, Oil palm plantation, Large Scale Production of Rice and Coconut Plantation

1.5.3   Industry

In the industrial sector, quarrying is one of the major industries in the District. Quarrying operation is on the ascendency in the District as a result of the occurrence of granite in large

quantities. The main areas of quarrying in the District are Ohiamadwen, Anto, Aboso, Kobina Andoh-krom, Apemenyim and Asemasa. Women are also engaged in the manufacturing of craft products, extracting of oil palm and the processing of gari.

The District is connected to the national electricity grid and about 75 percent of towns and villages are supplied with electricity. However, power outage and fluctuation of voltage are common phenomena. Power in the District is received from the power generation stations in Ghana, particularly from the Akosombo Hydro Station and the Aboadze Thermal Plant (located in the Shama District). .VRA operates a private hospital and a school which have created a lot of related jobs in the District to improve the socio- economic conditions of the people.

The valley and plains of Pra River are good source of alluvial Gold. Between Beposo up to the boundary of the next District (Mpohor Wassa East) contains a lot of small scale gold miners popularly called 'Galamsey' who engage in small scale illegal mining.

1.5.4 Commerce and banking

Main markets are the Beposo market which is highly patronized on Fridays and the Shama market highly patronized on Mondays. Trading of craft related goods, sale of staple foods and other forms of retail are the main commercial activities. There is no commercial bank in the District. The main financial institution in the District is the Lower Pra Rural Bank (enlisted on Ghana Club 100). The bank is gradually extending its branches to all the major towns in the District. Apart from the Head Office which is located at Shama, the bank has three branches in Aboadze, Inchaban and Assorkor, and the rest of the branches are spread across the other parts of the Region.

1.5.5 Tourism potentials

There is a fort in the District; which could be developed into a tourist site. This fort could portray the history and culture of the Shama people if well-developed and can be a tourist site to educate tourists on the history and cultural values of the people of Shama.. The estuary of the Pra River can also be developed to harness revenue for the District.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

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

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

Region

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

District

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

after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

a) Educational institutions

b) Children's and old people's homes

c) Hospitals and healing centres

d) Hotels

e) Prisons

f) Service barracks

g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

   c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had

during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analyzed in detail.

The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Demography is concerned with virtually everything that influences or can be influenced by a population size, distribution, processes, structure, or characteristics (Weeks, 1998). In order to analyze the demography of an area, it is important to understand the population size, geographical distribution, fertility, mortality, migratory patterns, the age sex structure and the dependency ratio among others.

In this chapter, information collected on the various demographic characteristics of the population in the District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census is discussed.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 provides data on total population by age-sex structure. From the Table, Shama has a total population of 81,966 persons with the population of females is 43,262 (52.8%) higher than the males (38,704). The data in Table 2.1 shows that a greater proportion of the population are aged 0-4 years (14.3%), with the proportion of males (15.4%) higher than the females (13.3%). The Table further indicates that, proportions of males aged 0-19 years are higher than the female proportions in the same age group. However, from the age 20-54, the proportions of females are higher than the males. The age structure shows a pattern of population decreasing as age increases, suggesting the effect of mortality and migration.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	81,966	100	38,704	100	43,262	100
0 - 4	11,739	14.3	5,975	15.4	5,764	13.3
5-9	11,143	13.6	5,583	14.4	5,560	12.9
10-14	10,887	13.3	5,554	14.3	5,333	12.3
15 - 19	9,169	11.2	4,484	11.6	4,685	10.8
20 - 24	7,051	8.6	3,246	8.4	3,805	8.8
25 - 29	5,745	7.0	2,467	6.4	3,278	7.6
30 - 34	4,796	5.9	2,123	5.5	2,673	6.2
35 - 39	4,333	5.3	1,916	5	2,417	5.6
40 - 44	3,863	4.7	1,706	4.4	2,157	5
45 - 49	3,135	3.8	1,372	3.5	1,763	4.1
50 - 54	2,917	3.6	1,308	3.4	1,609	3.7
55 - 59	1,736	2.1	842	2.2	894	2.1
60 - 64	1,578	1.9	694	1.8	884	2
65 - 69	1,101	1.3	479	1.2	622	1.4
70 - 74	1,038	1.3	389	1	649	1.5
75 - 79	676	0.8	242	0.6	434	1
80 - 84	526	0.6	171	0.4	355	0.8
85 +	533	0.7	153	0.4	380	0.9

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 of the population of the District is a reflection of typical demographic pattern observed in developing countries where high fertility and mortality rates are observed. This situation is characterized by a high proportion of children less than 15 years (41.2%) with proportion of males (44.2%) higher than females (38.5%) as shown in Table 2.2. The proportion of elderly persons 60 years and older (6.7%) is the lowest in the age groups.

Table 2.2: Age structure by sex and age group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	81,966	100.0	38,704	100.0	43,262	100.0
Under 15	33,769	41.2	17,112	44.2	16,657	38.5
15 - 24	16,220	19.8	8730	22.6	8490	19.6
25 - 29	5,745	7.0	2467	6.4	3,278	7.6
30 - 59	20,780	25.4	9267	23.9	11,513	26.6
60 +	5,452	6.7	1,128	2.9	3,324	7.7

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 Shama District in 2010. The data shows that the District has a youthful population with the concentration in age group 0-4, depicting a broad based with 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 2.1: Population pyramid
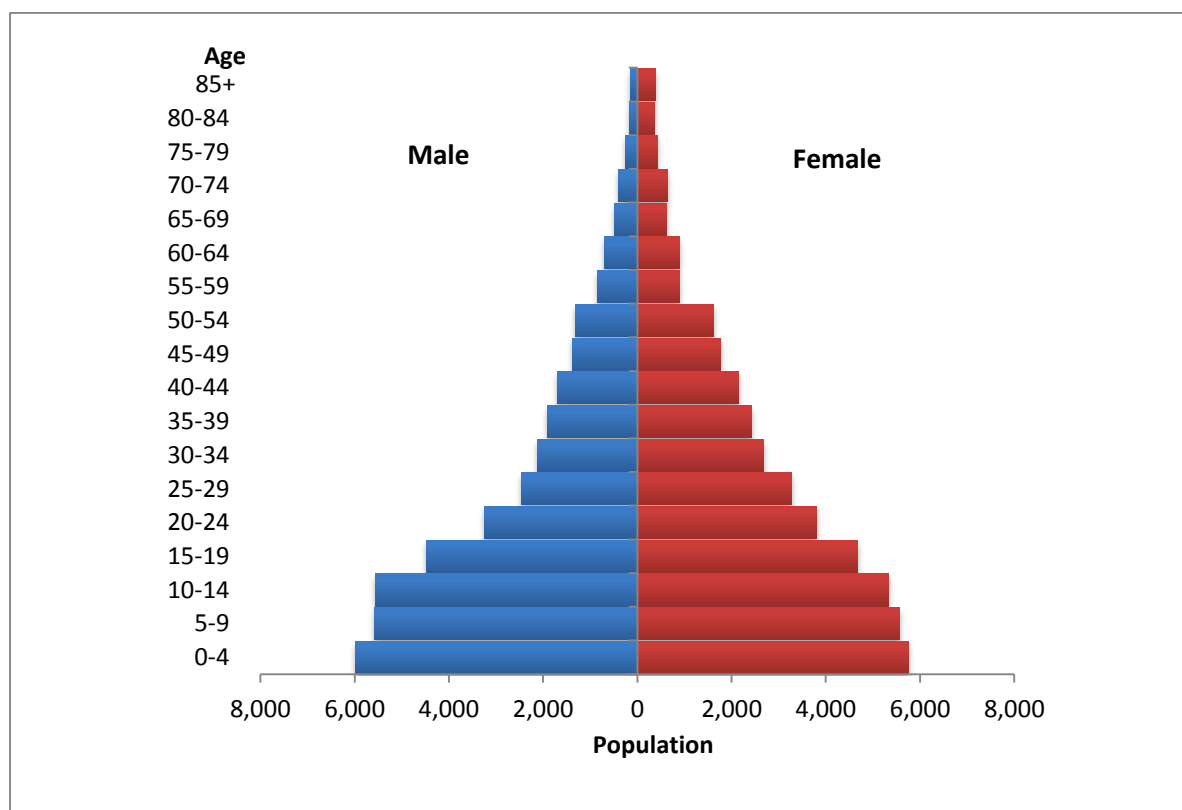
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1   Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio (persons under 15 years of age plus persons 65 years and older to the working age population of 15-64 years) for the District is 84.93 as shown in Table 2.3, it is higher than the National and Regional ratios of 75.6 and 74.8 respectively (GSS, 2010 PHC Regional Analytical Report, 2013).   Male dependency ratio (92) is higher than females (79). Child dependency ratio is 76.2, while old age dependency is 8.7.

Table 2.3: Age-dependency ratios by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	81966	100.0	38704	100.0	43262	100.0
0-14	33769	41.2	17112	44.2	16657	38.5
15-64	44323	54.1	20158	52.1	24165	55.9
65+	3874	4.7	1434	3.7	2440	5.6
Total dependency ratio	84.93	0.0	92	0.0	79	0.0
Child dependency ratio	76.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Old age dependency ratio	8.7	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population or a defined geographic area. Table 2.4 shows sex ratios by locality. The sex ratio for all ages in the Shama District is 89 as shown in the Table. This indicates that for every 100 females in the District, there are 89 males. However, sex ratio in the rural areas (91.9) is higher than in the urban areas (87.6).

Table 2.4: Sex ratio by locality

Region/District/Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	2,376,021	100.0	1,007,433	42.4	1,368,588	57.6
District	81,966	100.0	46,070	100.0	35896	100.0
Male	38,704	47.2	21,515	46.7	17,189	47.9
Female	43,262	52.8	24,555	53.3	18,707	52.1
Sex Ratio	89.0		87.6		91.9	
Percent of regional population	3.4					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman has in her reproductive age. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year (Population Handbook, 5th Edition). Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of births per 1000 women. General Fertility Rate (GFR) on the other hand, expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range. Table 2.5 presents information on fertility and Crude Birth Rate by district.

Table 2.5: 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	3.57	89.2	27.2
Jomoro	150,107	45,696	4,310	3.74	94.3	28.7
Ellembelle	87,501	26,930	2,416	3.62	89.7	27.6
Nzema East Municipal	60,828	18,367	1,743	3.74	94.9	28.7
Ahanta West	106,215	31,989	3,153	3.90	98.6	29.7
SekondiTakoradi Metropolis	559,548	187,915	13,043	2.82	69.4	23.3
Shama	**81,966**	**25,540**	**2,391**	**3.88**	**93.6**	**29.2**
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	35,512	3,846	4.40	108.3	31.0
TarkwaNsuaem	90,477	27,089	2,288	3.23	84.5	25.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	47,111	4,988	4.22	105.9	31.3
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	23,607	2,523	4.43	106.9	30.2
WassaAmenfi West	161,166	46,203	4,362	3.88	94.4	27.1
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	40,083	3,798	3.79	94.8	27.4
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	22,818	2,169	3.61	95.1	26.3
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	41,611	3,760	3.71	90.4	27.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	123,272	37,415	2,952	3.19	78.9	23.9
Juabeso	111,749	32,635	3,380	4.14	103.6	30.2
Bia	116,332	33,755	3,501	3.94	103.7	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table shows that Western Region has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.57, General Fertility Rate of 89.2 and Crude Birth Rate of 27.2 The Table further indicates that in the Shama District, Total Fertility Rate is 3.88 per woman, This implies that a woman in the District would give birth to an average of 3.88 children in her reproductive life time which is above the regional figure of 3.57 children. General Fertility Rate in the District is 93.6 per 1000 women and Crude Birth Rate of 29.2 per 1000 women. Shama District with a Total Fertility Rate of about four (4) children, coupled with a proportion of (41.2%) for the age group (0-14) is an indication that the district population is growing rapidly.

Children ever born and children surviving

Data was also gathered on the number of children ever born and children surviving to women aged 12 years and older enumerated in the 2010 Census as shown in Table 2.6. The results show that 80,399 children were born to 29, 758 females. Out of the total 80,399 children ever born, 39,579 are males and 40,820 are females. From the surviving children (67,409) the number of females surviving (34,506) is slightly higher than male children surviving (32,903). This to some extent confirms the assertion that females are more likely to live longer than their male counterparts. The least number of children ever born is reported for age 10-14 (10). Most of the child bearing is concentrated in ages 25-54 years.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	29,758	80,399	39,579	40,820	67,409	32,903	34,506
12-14	3,153	10	2	8	9	1	8
15-19	4,685	592	299	293	541	262	279
20-24	3,805	2,819	1,446	1,373	2,567	1,292	1,275
25-29	3,278	5,873	2,924	2,949	5,376	2,651	2,725
30-34	2,673	8,203	4,192	4,011	7,499	3,780	3,719
35-39	2,417	9,578	4,779	4,799	8,607	4,255	4,352
40-44	2,157	10,264	5,080	5,184	8,999	4,404	4,595
45-49	1,763	9,217	4,504	4,713	7,794	3,816	3,978
50-54	1,609	8,717	4,246	4,471	7,382	3,556	3,826
55-59	894	4,875	2,314	2,561	3,985	1,906	2,079
60+	3,324	20,251	9,793	10,458	14,650	6,980	7,670

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality in this report refers to all deaths that occurred 12 months preceding the Census Night. 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 Shama District.

Deaths in the household

As shown in Table 2.7, Crude Death Rate for Shama District is 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the Census as numerator and the total population of the District as denominator. CDR in the District (7.2) is higher than the regional Crude Death Rate of 6.2 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 2.7: 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
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Shama	**81,966**	**590**	**7.2**
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8

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

Causes of death

Table 2.8 shows deaths in households due to accident, violence, pregnancy related, among others by districts. As shown by the Table, the total number of deaths which occurred in households in the Western Region within twelve months preceding the Census was 14, 825 while Shama District was 590. Household members who died as a result of accident, violence and suicide in the District were 74 while the region's figure is 1,982.

Table 2:8: Cause of death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide

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

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

Age-specific death rates (ASDRS)

Figure 2.2 presents a graphical picture on age specific death rate in the Shama District that occurred twelve months preceding the Census Night. The Figure shows that mortality is higher for children under five years in the District. Among children under 5 years, mortality is slightly higher for males (16 deaths per 1000 live births) than females (13 deaths per 1000 live births). Most of the deaths occurred for the elderly population. However, it was more prevalent among males (62 deaths per 1000 live births) than in females (32 deaths per 1000 live births).

Figure 2.2: The trend of deaths for households by sex and age
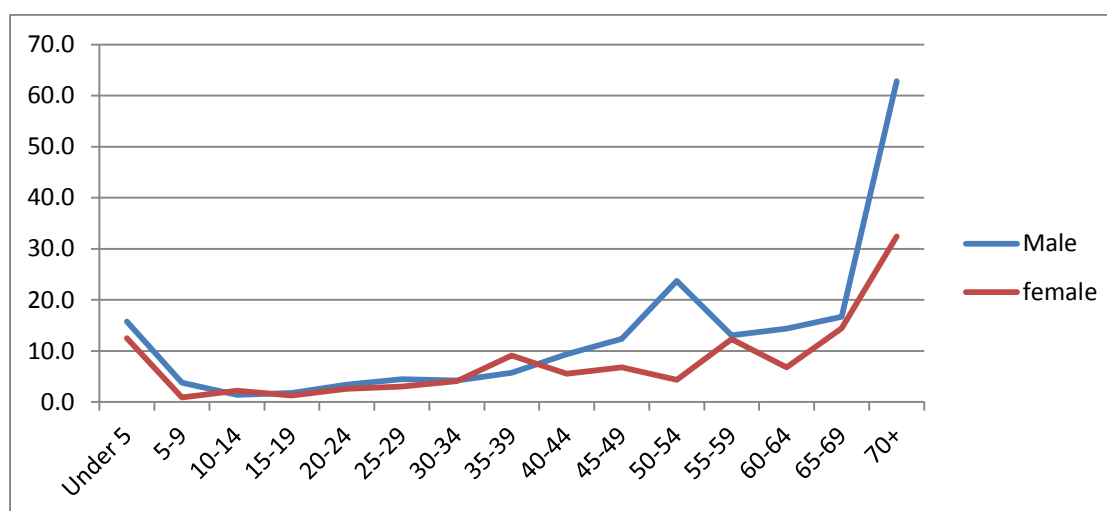
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration can be defined as the process of changing residence from one geographic location to another. Table 2.9 indicates the number of people that have migrated to Shama and by the number of years they have lived in the District. Out of the total population enumerated (81,966), about 26 percent (21,273) are persons who have migrated to the District. There are more migrants from the Central region than any other region (5,138) probably due to proximity of location of the District. Of these migrants, 20.4 percent have lived in the District for 20 years and more. The region with smallest number of migrants in the District is the Upper West (46). The highest proportion (24.3%) of migrants who have lived in the Shama District for less than one year is from the Greater Accra Region. Majority (29%) of the migrants have lived in the District for 1-4 years as compared to the other categories of years. Higher proportions of the migrants are from Volta (33.7%) and Central (25.9%) Regions and have lived in the District for twenty years and above. The proportions of migrants from outside Ghana who have lived in the District for less than one year and for twenty years and above are 11.1% and 18.1% respectively.

Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	21,273	14.9	29.0	16.2	19.5	20.4
Born elsewhere in the region	9,398	14.5	32.5	17.7	18.4	16.8
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	5,138	15.0	23.1	14.6	21.4	25.9
Greater Accra	1,031	24.3	29.6	14.9	16.0	15.1
Volta	1,856	11.3	23.5	12.1	19.3	33.7
Eastern	724	17.4	31.1	18.0	16.9	16.7
Ashanti	765	18.2	29.4	18.6	17.4	16.5
Brong Ahafo	143	23.8	32.9	13.3	16.8	13.3
Northern	173	16.8	30.6	22.5	15.6	14.5
Upper East	63	30.2	38.1	23.8	4.8	3.2
Upper west	46	17.4	39.1	15.2	21.7	6.5
Outside Ghana	1,936	11.1	30.8	15.4	24.5	18.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 Census gathered information on the social characteristics of the population. The chapter discussed issues of household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

The 2010 PHC defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house keeping arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The household has a defined structure and has a head recognized by all members.

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality. The Table shows that there are 19, 291 households in the District, which is 3.5 percent of the total households in the Western Region. The District has households' population of 80,632.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	80,632	45,109	35,523
Number of households	553,634	19,291	10,736	8,555
Average households per house	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1
Average household size	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents data on household composition by sex. Male-headed households, as may be expected, are higher (30.4%) than the female headed households (18.1%). There are slight differences in the composition of male headed households and female headed households. In both households, biological children constitute over 40 percent of the household composition. However, there are more biological children (44.4%) in male headed households than in female headed households (40.7%). Interestingly, the proportion of step children in both male and female headed households is almost one percent (0.9%). Another interesting observation in the Table is that the proportion of grandchildren in male headed household (11.3%) is slightly higher than female headed household (10.4%). The proportion of son/daughter in-laws in both households is less than one percent.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Head	19,291	11,591	7,700	23.9	30.4	18.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,469	749	7,720	10.5	2.0	18.1
Child (son/daughter)	34,242	16,909	17,333	42.5	44.4	40.7
Parent/parent in-law	588	72	516	0.7	0.2	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	230	68	162	0.3	0.2	0.4
Grandchild	8,701	4,288	4,413	10.8	11.3	10.4
Brother/sister	2,565	1,346	1,219	3.2	3.5	2.9
Step child	702	331	371	0.9	0.9	0.9
Adopted/foster child	257	101	156	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other relative	4,639	2,164	2,475	5.8	5.7	5.8
Non-relative	948	457	491	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship of household members to the head of household. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended, among others. Table 3.3 provides data on household structure by population and sex. The Table shows that a relatively higher proportion (32.6%) of households are nuclear (head, spouse, and children) as compared to the various extended family households. Single parent extended (17.8%) households are more prevalent in the District than single parent nuclear (12.1%) households. The household structure in the District shows that the dominant structure is the nuclear family but the extended family structure is still important among the people.

Table 3.3: Household structure by population and sex

Household Structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Head only	3,280	2,181	1,099	4.1	5.7	2.6
Head and a spouse only	1,568	781	787	1.9	2.1	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	26,277	13,306	12,971	32.6	35	30.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	13,220	6,414	6,806	16.4	16.9	16
Extended + non relatives	948	436	512	1.2	1.2	1.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,425	1,180	1,245	3	3.1	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	9,790	4,092	5,698	12.1	10.8	13.4
Single parent Extended	14,330	5,533	8,797	17.8	14.5	20.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	743	290	453	0.9	0.8	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,051	3,863	4,188	10	10.2	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage and marital status of a population play an important role in every society by influencing population growth. The 2010 Census classified "marital status" into married, living together/informal/consensual union, separated, divorced, widowed and never married.

The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Distribution of marital status has implications for size of household as well as the demand for housing unit and residential related services.

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older

Table 3.4 provide data on persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The data indicates that (44.4%) of persons 12 years and older in the Shama District are married, never married (41.2%), widowed (5.5%), divorced (5.3%), informal/consensual unions (2.4%) and separated (1.3%). The Table further shows that the young adolescent (12-14 years) with 94.7 percent constitutes the highest proportion of persons never married. Persons aged 35-39 years on the other hand, constitute the highest proportion (80.8%) of those who are married. The highest proportion (16.3%) of persons divorced is in the age group 60-64 years, while the highest proportion (41.5%) of the widowed is 65 years and older.

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	54,557	100.0	41.2	2.4	44.4	1.3	5.3	5.5
12-14	6,360	100.0	94.7	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,169	100.0	90.7	1.5	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	7,051	100.0	67.5	4.4	25.9	0.8	0.9	0.5
25 - 29	5,745	100.0	34.8	6.1	54.3	1.2	2.7	0.8
30 - 34	4,796	100.0	14.1	3.0	75.3	1.4	5.0	1.1
35 - 39	4,333	100.0	5.9	2.9	80.8	1.9	6.5	2.1
40 - 44	3,863	100.0	3.4	2.2	79.2	2.6	9.4	3.2
45 - 49	3,135	100.0	2.3	1.6	78.4	1.9	10.3	5.6
50 - 54	2,917	100.0	1.8	1.3	70.9	3.2	12.8	10.0
55 - 59	1,736	100.0	2.0	1.2	66.2	2.5	14.6	13.4
60 - 64	1,578	100.0	1.5	0.8	58.0	2.3	16.3	21.1
65+	3,874	100.0	3.1	0.9	38.8	1.8	13.9	41.5
Male								
Total	24,799	100.0	48.6	2.0	44.1	0.7	3.2	1.4
12-14	3,207	100.0	94.8	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,484	100.0	94.5	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	3,246	100.0	82.3	2.3	14.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	2,467	100.0	49.1	6.5	41.8	0.4	1.8	0.3
30 - 34	2,123	100.0	21.9	3.0	71.5	0.7	2.6	0.3
35 - 39	1,916	100.0	8.5	2.6	82.9	1.7	3.5	0.8
40 - 44	1,706	100.0	4.5	2.8	85.5	1.8	4.6	0.9
45 - 49	1,372	100.0	3.6	1.6	87.4	0.9	5.3	1.1
50 - 54	1,308	100.0	2.4	2.1	83.0	2.1	7.3	3.1
55 - 59	842	100.0	2.9	1.3	83.4	1.3	8.4	2.7
60 - 64	694	100.0	1.9	0.4	74.5	1.6	14.3	7.3
65+	1,434	100.0	5.0	1.4	68.9	1.5	12.7	10.6

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	29,758	100.0	35.0	2.7	44.6	1.7	7.0	9.0
12-14	3,153	100.0	94.6	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,685	100.0	87.0	2.6	9.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	3,805	100.0	54.8	6.1	35.6	1.4	1.3	0.8
25 - 29	3,278	100.0	24.0	5.8	63.8	1.8	3.4	1.2
30 - 34	2,673	100.0	7.9	3.0	78.4	2.0	7.0	1.8
35 - 39	2,417	100.0	3.8	3.1	79.1	2.0	8.8	3.1
40 - 44	2,157	100.0	2.6	1.7	74.3	3.2	13.3	5.0
45 - 49	1,763	100.0	1.2	1.6	71.5	2.6	14.1	9.0
50 - 54	1,609	100.0	1.2	0.7	61.2	4.2	17.2	15.6
55 - 59	894	100.0	1.2	1.1	50.1	3.7	20.4	23.5
60 - 64	884	100.0	1.1	1.0	45.1	2.9	17.9	31.9
65+	2,440	100.0	2.0	0.6	21.2	1.9	14.6	59.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Nearly half (48.6%) of males have never married, while the proportion of females in this category is 35.0 percent. Furthermore, there are more married women (63.8%) aged 25-29 years than males (41.8%) in the same age group.   The proportion (13.3%) of females divorced in the age group 40-44 is higher than the proportion (4.6%) of males. As expected proportions of persons never married decreases with age (Table 3.4). In contrast, the proportions of married persons as shown in Table 3.4 decreases continuously with age from 35-39 years.

3.3.1   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data shows that more than half (56.3%) of persons 12 years and older have basic education, 28.0 percent of the persons have no education and 8.6 percent have received secondary education. Only 1.2 percent has tertiary education. Widowed constitutes the majority (76.1%) of persons who have no education, while the proportion of married persons with no education is 37.4 percent. Out of the proportion of married persons (49.7%) with basic education, the proportion of males (54.2%) is relatively higher in this category than the females (45.9%). Also, 70.4 percent of persons never married have basic education. The Table further indicates that 1.6 percent of persons married have attained tertiary education, while the proportion of never married with tertiary education is 1.0 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both sexes								
Total	54,557	100.0	28.0	56.3	8.6	2.5	3.3	1.2
Never married	22,462	100.0	8.0	70.4	14.3	2.6	3.6	1.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,315	100.0	27.7	59.5	6.2	3.5	2.6	0.5
Married	24,204	100.0	37.4	49.7	5.2	2.5	3.6	1.6
Separated	693	100.0	44.7	44.7	3.9	3.8	2.0	0.9
Divorced	2,875	100.0	51.1	42.4	2.9	1.4	1.9	0.4
Widowed	3,008	100.0	76.1	19.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.1
Male								
Total	24,799	100.0	19.1	61.4	10.2	2.9	4.6	1.9
Never married	12,056	100.0	8.6	69.1	14.2	2.8	3.9	1.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	498	100.0	24.7	59.6	8.2	3.6	3.4	0.4
Married	10,936	100.0	28.0	54.2	6.6	3.0	5.6	2.6
Separated	180	100.0	28.3	61.1	2.8	4.4	1.1	2.2
Divorced	788	100.0	35.4	54.1	4.8	1.6	3.3	0.8
Widowed	341	100.0	52.2	36.7	3.8	3.5	2.9	0.9
Female								
Total	29,758	100.0	35.4	52.1	7.3	2.1	2.3	0.6
Never married	10,406	100.0	7.3	71.9	14.5	2.5	3.2	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	817	100.0	29.5	59.5	4.9	3.4	2.1	0.6
Married	13,268	100.0	45.1	45.9	4.0	2.2	2.1	0.8
Separated	513	100.0	50.5	39.0	4.3	3.5	2.3	0.4
Divorced	2,087	100.0	57.1	37.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.3
Widowed	2,667	100.0	79.2	17.4	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The Table provides information on the relationship between one's marital status and the three broad economic activity statuses (employed, unemployed and economically not active). Out of the total number of 30,848 persons employed, the proportion of married persons (81.9%) employed is the highest. Proportions of married males and females employed in the District are 83.4 percent and 80.6 percent respectively. The never married employed on the other hand, is 26.2 percent. In addition, the never married (68.1%) constitutes the highest proportion of economically not active. The proportion of separated (76.2%) employed is relatively higher than the divorced (72.4%) Percentage of persons separated (5.5%) is the second highest among the unemployed. As shown in the Table, the proportion of unemployed female separated persons (6.6%) is slightly higher than that of the males (2.2%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	54,557	100.0	30,848	56.5	2,491	4.6	21,218	38.9
Never married	22,462	100.0	5,896	26.2	1,277	5.7	15,289	68.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,315	100.0	987	75.1	119	9.0	209	15.9
Married	24,204	100.0	19,822	81.9	869	3.6	3,513	14.5
Separated	693	100.0	528	76.2	38	5.5	127	18.3
Divorced	2,875	100.0	2,081	72.4	129	4.5	665	23.1
Widowed	3,008	100.0	1,534	51.0	59	2.0	1,415	47.0
Male								
Total	24,799	100.0	13,852	55.9	1,178	4.7	9,769	39.4
Never married	12,056	100.0	3,455	28.6	754	6.3	7,847	65.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	498	100.0	436	87.6	23	4.6	39	7.8
Married	10,936	100.0	9,125	83.4	349	3.2	1,462	13.4
Separated	180	100.0	135	75.0	4	2.2	41	22.8
Divorced	788	100.0	544	69.0	32	4.1	212	26.9
Widowed	341	100.0	157	46.0	16	4.7	168	49.3
Female								
Total	29,758	100.0	16,996	57.1	1,313	4.4	11,449	38.5
Never married	10,406	100.0	2,441	23.5	523	5.0	7,442	71.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	817	100.0	551	67.4	96	11.8	170	20.8
Married	13,268	100.0	10,697	80.6	520	3.9	2,051	15.5
Separated	513	100.0	393	76.6	34	6.6	86	16.8
Divorced	2,087	100.0	1,537	73.7	97	4.6	453	21.7
Widowed	2,667	100.0	1,377	51.6	43	1.6	1,247	46.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Data on population of the Shama District by nationality and sex is shown in Table 3.7. In the Table, about 96.0 percent of the population in the District are Ghanaians by birth, 2.0 percent have dual nationality and 0.6 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. Proportions of ECOWAS nationals and some Africans other than ECOWAS are 0.7 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. There are no significant differences in the distribution by sex.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,966	100.0	38,704	100.0	43,262	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	78,400	95.6	36,906	95.4	41,494	95.9
Dual Nationality	1,666	2.0	797	2.1	869	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	528	0.6	249	0.6	279	0.6
ECOWAS	816	1.0	495	1.3	321	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	303	0.4	138	0.4	165	0.4
Other	253	0.3	119	0.3	134	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on the religious affiliation of all persons in the Shama District. Christians are grouped into Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians. In the Table, significant proportions (7.9%) of persons have no religious affiliation and out of this category, males (10.0%) are more than females (6.1%). Proportion of the Christian population in the Shama District computed is about 81.0 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/Charismatic constitute the majority (25.8%) followed by other Christians (22.5%), Protestants (20.9%) and Catholics (11.9%) in that order. About 8.0 percent of the population in the District belongs to the Islamic religion.

Table 3.8: Religious affiliation by sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,966	100.0	38,704	100.0	43,262	100.0
No Religion	6,492	7.9	3,865	10.0	2,627	6.1
Catholic	9,746	11.9	4,596	11.9	5,150	11.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	17,105	20.9	7,738	20.0	9,367	21.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,171	25.8	9,714	25.1	11,457	26.5
Other Christians	18,453	22.5	8,311	21.5	10,142	23.4
Islam	6,911	8.4	3,550	9.2	3,361	7.8
Traditionalist	1,800	2.2	794	2.1	1,006	2.3
Other (Specify)	288	0.4	136	0.4	152	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Literacy and education levels of a population are two indivisible components which influence the social outlook of the people in terms of the appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding if any language. This section discusses a look at the levels of literacy and education in the District.

3.6.1   Literacy

This thematic area discusses the literacy status of persons eleven years and older by sex and age. As shown in Table 3.9, majority (60.9%) of the population in the District are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, another 33.9 percent are literate in English only and 4.5 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. In terms of age distribution, the highest proportion (31.9%) of persons who are literate in English only are in the age group 25-29

years, while the highest proportion (71.0%) of literacy in English and a Ghanaian language falls within the age group 60-64 years. The Table further indicates that there are more males (63.2%) who are literate in English and Ghanaian language than females (58.6%). On the other hand, there are more females (35.9%) who are literate in English than males (32%).

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

Age 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	15,384	41,099	100.0	33.9	4.5	60.9	0.2	0.5
11-14	375	7,911	100.0	44.3	3.4	51.6	0.1	0.6
15-19	731	8,438	100.0	35.9	2.5	61.0	0.1	0.5
20-24	1,067	5,984	100.0	33.0	3.3	63.1	0.2	0.4
25-29	1,339	4,406	100.0	31.9	4.6	62.6	0.3	0.7
30-34	1,432	3,364	100.0	30.9	5.0	63.3	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,621	2,712	100.0	31.1	7.2	61.0	0.0	0.7
40-44	1,611	2,252	100.0	29.8	6.9	62.4	0.2	0.7
45-49	1,341	1,794	100.0	27.1	7.9	63.9	0.3	0.7
50-54	1,325	1,592	100.0	23.1	7.5	68.5	0.2	0.6
55-59	768	968	100.0	22.8	6.7	70.4	0.0	0.1
60-64	895	683	100.0	21.1	7.6	71.0	0.0	0.3
65+	2,879	995	100.0	23.4	6.1	69.5	0.3	0.6
Male								
Total	4,799	20,991	100.0	32.0	4.0	63.2	0.2	0.7
11-14	227	3,971	100.0	43.3	3.2	52.8	0.1	0.6
15-19	323	4,161	100.0	35.7	2.5	61.1	0.1	0.6
20-24	415	2,831	100.0	32.1	2.8	64.4	0.2	0.5
25-29	454	2,013	100.0	28.9	3.7	66.4	0.1	0.9
30-34	443	1,680	100.0	27.9	4.1	66.9	0.5	0.7
35-39	488	1,428	100.0	29.7	6.2	63.0	0.1	1.1
40-44	489	1,217	100.0	26.4	6.4	66.0	0.3	0.9
45-49	403	969	100.0	25.0	5.6	67.7	0.6	1.1
50-54	358	950	100.0	21.4	6.1	71.4	0.2	0.9
55-59	217	625	100.0	20.6	5.1	74.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	230	464	100.0	21.3	7.5	70.7	0.0	0.4
65+	752	682	100.0	18.9	6.2	74.0	0.0	0.9
Female								
Total	10,585	20,108	100.0	35.9	5.0	58.6	0.2	0.4
11-14	148	3,940	100.0	45.3	3.6	50.5	0.2	0.5
15-19	408	4,277	100.0	36.1	2.6	60.8	0.0	0.5
20-24	652	3,153	100.0	33.8	3.8	61.9	0.2	0.4
25-29	885	2,393	100.0	34.5	5.3	59.4	0.4	0.5
30-34	989	1,684	100.0	34.0	5.9	59.7	0.2	0.2
35-39	1,133	1,284	100.0	32.6	8.3	58.8	0.0	0.2
40-44	1,122	1,035	100.0	33.8	7.4	58.3	0.1	0.4
45-49	938	825	100.0	29.7	10.7	59.5	0.0	0.1
50-54	967	642	100.0	25.7	9.7	64.3	0.2	0.2
55-59	551	343	100.0	26.8	9.6	63.3	0.0	0.3
60-64	665	219	100.0	20.5	7.8	71.7	0.0	0.0
65+	2,127	313	100.0	33.2	6.1	59.7	1.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Figure 3.1 presents the level of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. The data shows that, the District has a population of 31,721 which constitutes 42.3 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 45.8 percent male and 39.1 percent female. The Table also shows that, 34.4 percent of attended school in the past. This is made up of 37.3 percent males and 31.8 percent females.

Figure 3.1 further shows that the number of females who have never attended school (29.1%) is higher than males (16.9%)

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex
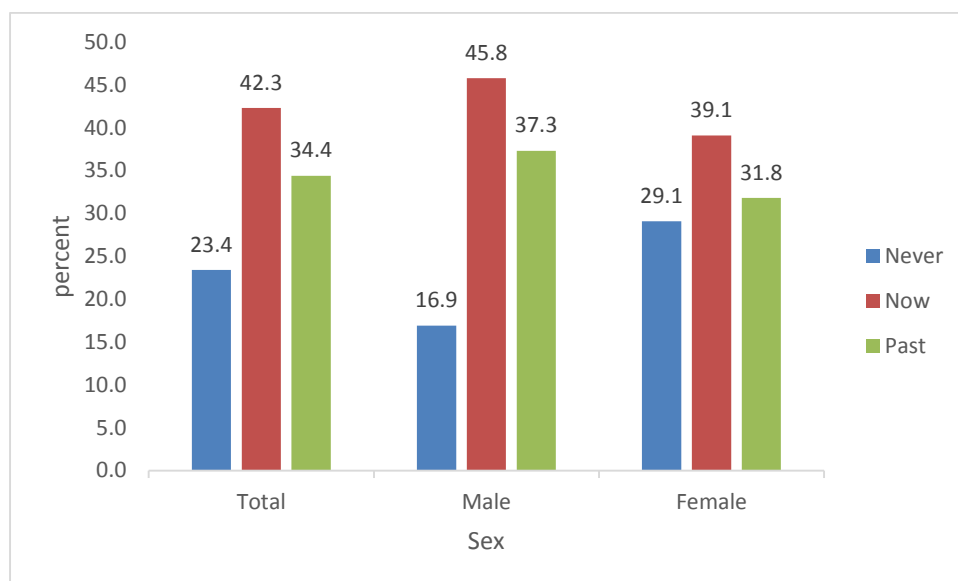
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.10 discusses the educational levels of population 3 years and older in the Shama District. As shown in the Table, educational levels of the population in the District are provided in two components.

- Educational levels of persons currently attending school and

- Persons who attended school in the past

With regard to persons currently attending school, the highest proportion (47.8%) of the population are in primary school, out of which males form (47.1%) and females (48.4%). At the SSS/SHS level, males (6.6%) are slightly more than females (6.2%). The proportion of persons at tertiary level attending school during the 2010 Census is only 1.5 percent. For persons attended school in the past, proportions of JSS/JHS (37.1%), Middle School (25.3%) and Tertiary (5.4%).

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	31,721	100.0	16,152	100.0	15,569	100.0	25,789	100.0	13,125	100.0	12,664	100.0
Nursery	3,049	9.6	1,636	10.1	1,413	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,788	15.1	2,422	15.0	2,366	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	15,148	47.8	7,609	47.1	7,539	48.4	4,078	15.8	1,701	13.0	2,377	18.8
JSS/JHS	5,803	18.3	2,915	18.0	2,888	18.5	9,567	37.1	4,421	33.7	5,146	40.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,536	25.3	3,733	28.4	2,803	22.1
SSS/SHS	2,033	6.4	1,067	6.6	966	6.2	2,045	7.9	1,059	8.1	986	7.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	2.5	407	3.1	232	1.8
Vocational/technical/commercial	279	0.9	155	1.0	124	0.8	1,072	4.2	558	4.3	514	4.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	134	0.4	56	0.3	78	0.5	455	1.8	260	2.0	195	1.5
Tertiary	487	1.5	292	1.8	195	1.3	1,397	5.4	986	7.5	411	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered data on economic characteristics of the population 15 years and older. The data on economic characteristics are needed for planning, monitoring and evaluating the impacts of social intervention programmes in the Shama District. Data gathered included activity status, type of occupation, major industry and employment status during the seven (7) days preceding the Census Night.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers to economic or non-economic activities carried out by persons within seven (7) days preceding the census night.

Table 4.1 show the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the Shama District. The Table indicates that 68.5 percent of the population (both sexes) is economically active and 31.5 percent are economically not active. Within the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed and 7.5 percent are unemployed. The data shows marginal differences in activity status of males and females. There are slightly more females employed (92.8%) than males (92.1%) while the proportion of unemployed males (7.9%) is higher than females (7.2%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,197	100.0	21,592	100.0	26,605	100.0
Economically active	32,998	68.5	14,856	68.8	18,142	68.2
Employed	30,526	92.5	13,684	92.1	16,842	92.8
Worked	26,463	86.7	12,067	88.2	14,396	85.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	3,957	13.0	1,569	11.5	2,388	14.2
Did voluntary work without pay	106	0.3	48	0.4	58	0.3
Unemployed	2,472	7.5	1,172	7.9	1,300	7.2
Worked before, seeking work and available	954	38.6	419	35.8	535	41.2
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,518	61.4	753	64.2	765	58.8
Economically not active	15,199	31.4	6,736	31.2	8,463	31.8
Did home duties (household chore)	2,959	19.5	924	13.7	2,035	24.0
Full time education	7,415	48.8	3,892	57.8	3,523	41.6
Pensioner/retired	527	3.5	412	6.1	115	1.4
Disabled/sick	710	4.7	280	4.2	430	5.1
Too old/young	1,923	12.7	517	7.7	1,406	16.6
Other	1,665	11.0	711	10.6	954	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age of the Shama District. In the Table, proportions of persons 15 years and older

employed (63.4%), unemployed (95.1%) and economically not active (31.5%) are shown. The proportion of the age group 15-19 years employed is 17.6 percent out of 78.4 percent economically not active. Proportion of employed persons increases consistently from 51.8 percent at the age group 20-24 years to the peak (89.7%) at the age group 35-39 years and declines gradually to 67.0 percent with increasing age (60-64 years). The proportion of persons employed as shown in the Table drops sharply to 42.6% at the age of 65 years.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	48,197	100.0	30,526	63.4	2,472	5.1	15,199	31.5
15-19	9,169	100.0	1,613	17.6	370	4.0	7,186	78.4
20-24	7,051	100.0	3,650	51.8	800	11.3	2,601	36.9
25-29	5,745	100.0	4,315	75.1	520	9.1	910	15.8
30-34	4,796	100.0	4,152	86.6	244	5.1	400	8.3
35-39	4,333	100.0	3,886	89.7	143	3.3	304	7.0
40-44	3,863	100.0	3,468	89.8	104	2.7	291	7.5
45-49	3,135	100.0	2,775	88.5	83	2.6	277	8.9
50-54	2,917	100.0	2,508	86.0	87	3.0	322	11.0
55-59	1,736	100.0	1,451	83.6	30	1.7	255	14.7
60-64	1,578	100.0	1,057	67.0	62	3.9	459	29.1
65+	3,874	100.0	1,651	42.6	29	0.7	2,194	56.7
Male								
Total	21,592	100.0	13,684	63.4	1,172	5.4	6,736	31.2
15-19	4,484	100.0	763	17.0	162	3.6	3,559	79.4
20-24	3,246	100.0	1,664	51.3	369	11.4	1,213	37.3
25-29	2,467	100.0	1,864	75.6	259	10.5	344	13.9
30-34	2,123	100.0	1,868	88.0	133	6.3	122	5.7
35-39	1,916	100.0	1,751	91.4	63	3.3	102	5.3
40-44	1,706	100.0	1,556	91.2	46	2.7	104	6.1
45-49	1,372	100.0	1,225	89.3	44	3.2	103	7.5
50-54	1,308	100.0	1,148	87.8	46	3.5	114	8.7
55-59	842	100.0	730	86.7	12	1.4	100	11.9
60-64	694	100.0	454	65.4	21	3.0	219	31.6
65+	1,434	100.0	661	46.1	17	1.2	756	52.7
Female								
Total	26,605	100.0	16,842	63.3	1,300	4.9	8,463	31.8
15-19	4,685	100.0	850	18.1	208	4.4	3,627	77.5
20-24	3,805	100.0	1,986	52.2	431	11.3	1,388	36.5
25-29	3,278	100.0	2,451	74.8	261	8.0	566	17.2
30-34	2,673	100.0	2,284	85.4	111	4.2	278	10.4
35-39	2,417	100.0	2,135	88.3	80	3.3	202	8.4
40-44	2,157	100.0	1,912	88.6	58	2.7	187	8.7
45-49	1,763	100.0	1,550	87.9	39	2.2	174	9.9
50-54	1,609	100.0	1,360	84.5	41	2.6	208	12.9
55-59	894	100.0	721	80.6	18	2.0	155	17.4
60-64	884	100.0	603	68.2	41	4.6	240	27.2
65+	2,440	100.0	990	40.6	12	0.5	1,438	58.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the contrary, the economically not active population is predominant for the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and the 60 years and older. As observed in Table 4.2, proportions of unemployed persons are relatively low among the age groups. The highest proportion (11.3%) of unemployed persons is observed in the age group 20-24 years, while the lowest

proportion (0.7%) is in the age group 65 years and older. Table 4.2 further indicates that there is no significant difference between the proportion of males (63.4%) and females (63.3%) employed. The highest proportion (91.4%) of males employed is in the age group 35-39 years, while the highest proportion (88.6%) of females employed is in the age group 40-44 years.

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (31.7%) is the major occupation for persons 15 years and older in the Shama District. Proportions of occupations such as crafts and related trades 28.4 %); and service and sales (18.3%) are relatively higher compared to the other occupations in the District. Males in Agriculture (42.5%) are higher than females (22.9%).The main occupation dominated by females in the District is craft and related trade (34.4%) and service and sales (27.3%).

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	30,526	100.0	13,684	100.0	16,842	100.0
Managers	535	1.8	247	1.8	288	1.7
Professionals	1,378	4.5	797	5.8	581	3.4
Technicians and associates professionals	471	1.5	351	2.6	120	0.7
Clerical support workers	341	1.1	191	1.4	150	0.9
Service and sales workers	5,593	18.3	998	7.3	4,595	27.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,669	31.7	5,809	42.5	3,860	22.9
Craft and related trades workers	8,683	28.4	2,892	21.1	5,791	34.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,674	5.5	1,633	11.9	41	0.2
Elementary occupations	2,143	7.0	731	5.3	1,412	8.4
Other occupations	39	0.1	35	0.3	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 presents information on the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. From the able, agriculture (including forestry and fishing) employs majority (32.4%) of persons aged 15 years and older with significant proportions of males (43.3%) and females (23.5%). After agriculture, the manufacturing sector is the second highest which employs 23.4 percent of the population in the District. Interestingly, there is significant difference in the proportion of males and females employed in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector employs only 10.8 percent of the male population, while 33.7 percent of females are employed.

The construction sector employs only 4.3 percent as shown in the Table with a higher proportion of males (9.4%) than females (0.1%). The data indicates that more females (20.9%) are engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles than the males (7.8%). There are also more females (10.0%) than males (1.0%) in accommodation and food service activities.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,526	100.0	13,684	100.0	16,842	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,891	32.4	5,932	43.3	3,959	23.5
Mining and quarrying	205	0.7	180	1.3	25	0.1
Manufacturing	7,157	23.4	1,474	10.8	5,683	33.7
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	300	1.0	284	2.1	16	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	303	1.0	177	1.3	126	0.7
Construction	1,309	4.3	1,291	9.4	18	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,589	15.0	1,065	7.8	3,524	20.9
Transportation and storage	1,410	4.6	1,338	9.8	72	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,824	6.0	139	1.0	1,685	10.0
Information and communication	58	0.2	49	0.4	9	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	192	0.6	116	0.8	76	0.5
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	115	0.4	97	0.7	18	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	148	0.5	109	0.8	39	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	380	1.2	282	2.1	98	0.6
Education	1,126	3.7	578	4.2	548	3.3
Human health and social work activities	224	0.7	106	0.8	118	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	102	0.3	93	0.7	9	0.1
Other service activities	1,075	3.5	326	2.4	749	4.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	116	0.4	46	0.3	70	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status of persons aged fifteen years and older is shown in Table 4.5. From the Table, 63.1 percent of the employed population in the Shama District is self-employed without employees. In this category, the proportion of females (75.3%) is higher than the males (48.1%). The Table further indicates that 21 percent of persons employed are employees, with male employees forming (35.3%) higher than female employees (9.5%). More females (7.2%) are contributing to family work than males (3.7%). The same proportion (0.3%) of males and females is engaged as domestic employees in the District.

Table 4.5: Persons 15 years and older by employment status

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,526	100.0	13,684	100.0	16,842	100.0
Employee	6,421	21.0	4,827	35.3	1,594	9.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,259	63.1	6,577	48.1	12,682	75.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,417	4.6	830	6.1	587	3.5
Casual worker	594	1.9	433	3.2	161	1.0
Contributing family worker	1,710	5.6	502	3.7	1,208	7.2
Apprentice	984	3.2	445	3.3	539	3.2
Domestic employee (House help)	103	0.3	45	0.3	58	0.3
Other	38	0.1	25	0.2	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employment by sectors of persons 15 years and older. The Table further indicates that the private informal sector (86.5%) remains the major employment sector in the District, followed by private formal (6.3%). The Table shows higher proportions of males than females in all the other sectors except the private informal sector where females employed (92.9%) is significantly higher than males (78.6%).

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	30,526	100.0	13,684	100.0	16,842	100.0
Public (Government)	1,884	6.2	1,236	9.0	648	3.8
Private Formal	1,909	6.3	1,435	10.5	474	2.8
Private Informal	26,395	86.5	10,753	78.6	15,642	92.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	137	0.4	113	0.8	24	0.1
NGOs(Local and International)	193	0.6	141	1.0	52	0.3
Other International Organisations	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	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 important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in our emerging economy has been widely recognized at various levels in the country. The recognition is reflected in the development and deployment of a National ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the country. In fact, ICT has led to social-cultural transformation of the people in the country which includes the Shama District.

For the first time in the history of Population Census in Ghana, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on access to ICT facilities such as telephone line, ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, and household ownership of Desktop or laptop computers by sex and locality which is analyzed in this chapter.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of internet

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex in the Shama District. The data indicates that out of the total population of 54,557 aged 12 years and older in the District, less than half of this population representing 41.4 percent has mobile phones. Table 5.1 further shows that the proportion of mobile phone ownership by the male (48.8%) population 12 years and older is higher than the female (35.3%) population. The Table further shows the population 12 years and older who, use internet facility. The data indicates that out of the total population of 54,557 aged 12 years and older in the District, 4.3 percent use the internet. Out of the population that uses the internet facility in the Shama District, males constitute 6.2 percent and 2.6 percent for the 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	54,557	100.0	22,604	41.4	2,332	4.3
Male	24,799	100.0	12,100	48.8	1,549	6.2
Female	29,758	100.0	10,504	35.3	783	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head. The Table shows that only 5.1 percent of households in the Shama District have desktop/laptop computers. The proportions of male-headed and female-headed households with desktop/laptop computers are 6.4 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

As shown in Table 5.2, the proportion of households with access to fixed telephone lines is only 0.8 percent. The proportion of male-headed (1.1%) households with access to fixed telephone lines is slightly higher than the females (0.5%) in this category.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,291	100.0	978	5.10	162	0.8
Male	11,591	100.0	744	6.40	125	1.1
Female	7,700	100.0	234	3.00	37	0.5

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 are critical for computing social and economic indicators for policy formulation for the Shama District. 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   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows disability status by type of locality and sex in the Shama District. Data collected and analysed on PWDs included people with multiple disabilities. Thus, a person may have one or more disabilities. As shown in the Table, Persons with Disability in the District constitute 2.3 percent. Also, both sexes with disability (male and female) in the District have the same proportion (2.3%). Persons with physical disability (41.6%) in the District form the majority, followed by sight disability (29.9%), while other form of disability is the least (8.0%). The proportion of males (43.3%) with physical disability is relatively higher than the females (40.0%). The proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (2.3%) of the Shama District is the same as the urban areas (2.3%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	81,966	100.0	38,704	100.0	43,262	100.0
Without disability	80,066	97.7	37,818	97.7	42,248	97.7
With disability	1,900	2.3	886	2.3	1,014	2.3
Sight	568	29.9	257	29.0	311	30.7
Hearing	242	12.7	109	12.3	133	13.1
Speech	280	14.7	134	15.1	146	14.4
Physical	790	41.6	384	43.3	406	40.0
Intellect	302	15.9	147	16.6	155	15.3
Emotion	282	14.8	143	16.1	139	13.7
Other	152	8.0	76	8.6	76	7.5

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	46,070	100.0	21,515	100.0	24,555	100.0
Without disability	45,004	97.7	21,019	97.7	23,985	97.7
With disability	1,066	2.3	496	2.3	570	2.3
Sight	289	27.1	137	27.6	152	26.7
Hearing	159	14.9	69	13.9	90	15.8
Speech	170	15.9	83	16.7	87	15.3
Physical	414	38.8	213	42.9	201	35.3
Intellect	204	19.1	96	19.4	108	18.9
Emotion	195	18.3	97	19.6	98	17.2
Other	80	7.5	44	8.9	36	6.3
Rural						
Total	35,896	100.0	17,189	100.0	18,707	100.0
Without disability	35,062	97.7	16,799	97.7	18,263	97.6
With disability	834	2.3	390	2.3	444	2.4
Sight	279	33.5	120	30.8	159	35.8
Hearing	83	10.0	40	10.3	43	9.7
Speech	110	13.2	51	13.1	59	13.3
Physical	376	45.1	171	43.8	205	46.2
Intellect	98	11.8	51	13.1	47	10.6
Emotion	87	10.4	46	11.8	41	9.2
Other	72	8.6	32	8.2	40	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 provides information on Persons with Disability, their economic activity status and sex. The Table shows the proportions of PWDs employed (44.0%), unemployed (2.5%) and economically not active (53.5%) in that order. The proportion of employed male persons (47.0%) with disability is relatively higher than the females (41.4%). For persons with sight disability in the District, 43.8 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 54.9 percent are economically not active.

Proportion of employed male persons (46.5%) with speech disability is relatively higher than employed female persons (41.0%) with the same disability. There are more female persons (56.2%) with disability who are economically not active than the males (50.3%) in the District.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	48,197	100.0	30,526	63.3	2,472	5.1	15,199	31.5
No disability	46,533	100.0	29,794	64.0	2,431	5.2	14,308	30.7
With a disability	1,664	100.0	732	44.0	41	2.5	891	53.5
Sight	514	100.0	225	43.8	7	1.3	282	54.9
Hearing	200	100.0	89	44.5	1	0.5	110	55.0
Speech	210	100.0	94	44.8	2	1.0	114	54.3
Physical	727	100.0	272	37.4	13	1.8	442	60.8
Intellectual	262	100.0	108	41.2	7	2.7	147	56.1
Emotional	250	100.0	122	48.8	12	4.8	116	46.4
Other	131	100.0	43	32.8	9	6.9	79	60.3
Male								
Total	21,592	100.0	13,684	63.4	1,172	5.4	6,736	31.2
No disability	20,833	100.0	13,327	64.0	1,152	5.5	6,354	30.5
With a disability	759	100.0	357	47.0	20	2.6	382	50.3
Sight	230	100.0	107	46.5	6	2.6	117	50.9
Hearing	89	100.0	47	52.8	1	1.1	41	46.1
Speech	93	100.0	46	49.5	0	0.0	47	50.5
Physical	344	100.0	130	37.8	7	2.0	207	60.2
Intellectual	126	100.0	57	45.2	4	3.2	65	51.6
Emotional	120	100.0	66	55.0	4	3.3	50	41.7
Other	65	100.0	22	33.8	5	7.7	38	58.5
Female								
Total	26,605	100.0	16,842	63.3	1,300	4.9	8,463	31.8
No disability	25,700	100.0	16,467	64.1	1,279	5.0	7,954	30.9
With a disability	905	100.0	375	41.4	21	2.3	509	56.2
Sight	284	100.0	118	41.5	1	0.4	165	58.1
Hearing	111	100.0	42	37.8	0	0.0	69	62.2
Speech	117	100.0	48	41.0	2	1.7	67	57.3
Physical	383	100.0	142	37.1	6	1.6	235	61.4
Intellectual	136	100.0	51	37.5	3	2.2	82	60.3
Emotional	130	100.0	56	43.1	8	6.2	66	50.8
Other	66	100.0	21	31.8	4	6.1	41	62.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table further shows that 51.7 percent of Persons with Disability in the District have never attended school. The proportion of female (64.9%) persons with disability who have never attended school is significantly higher than the males (36.5%). Persons with Disability in the District with basic education constitute (38.0%), while those with secondary/SHS and higher form 8.5 percent.

Out of the disability population in the District with basic education, the proportions of males and females are 48.8 percent and 28.6% respectfully. With regard to disability population with secondary/SHS and higher, proportion of the males (13.4%) is higher than the females (4.2%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	75,065	17,555	7,837	41,132	8,541	100.0	23.4	10.4	54.8	11.4
No disability	73,195	16,589	7,803	40,421	8,382	100.0	22.7	10.7	55.2	11.5
With a disability	1,870	966	34	711	159	100.0	51.7	1.8	38.0	8.5
Sight	559	319	9	187	44	100.0	57.1	1.6	33.5	7.9
Hearing	235	111	3	98	23	100.0	47.2	1.3	41.7	9.8
Speech	274	146	9	98	21	100.0	53.3	3.3	35.8	7.7
Physical	780	418	7	275	80	100.0	53.6	0.9	35.3	10.3
Intellectual	299	158	7	115	19	100.0	52.8	2.3	38.5	6.4
Emotional	279	122	3	127	27	100.0	43.7	1.1	45.5	9.7
Other	146	49	5	70	22	100.0	33.6	3.4	47.9	15.1
Male										
Total	35,231	5,954	4,058	20,379	4,840	100.0	16.9	11.5	57.8	13.7
No disability	34,360	5,636	4,047	19,954	4,723	100.0	16.4	11.8	58.1	13.7
With a disability	871	318	11	425	117	100.0	36.5	1.3	48.8	13.4
Sight	254	107	3	114	30	100.0	42.1	1.2	44.9	11.8
Hearing	103	34	0	54	15	100.0	33.0	0.0	52.4	14.6
Speech	131	55	3	62	11	100.0	42.0	2.3	47.3	8.4
Physical	380	140	5	174	61	100.0	36.8	1.3	45.8	16.1
Intellectual	146	59	1	74	12	100.0	40.4	0.7	50.7	8.2
Emotional	142	54	1	70	17	100.0	38.0	0.7	49.3	12.0
Other	71	15	2	40	14	100.0	21.1	2.8	56.3	19.7
Female										
Total	39,834	11,601	3,779	20,753	3,701	100.0	29.1	9.5	52.1	9.3
No disability	38,835	10,953	3,756	20,467	3,659	100.0	28.2	9.7	52.7	9.4
With a disability	999	648	23	286	42	100.0	64.9	2.3	28.6	4.2
Sight	305	212	6	73	14	100.0	69.5	2.0	23.9	4.6
Hearing	132	77	3	44	8	100.0	58.3	2.3	33.3	6.1
Speech	143	91	6	36	10	100.0	63.6	4.2	25.2	7.0
Physical	400	278	2	101	19	100.0	69.5	0.5	25.3	4.8
Intellectual	153	99	6	41	7	100.0	64.7	3.9	26.8	4.6
Emotional	137	68	2	57	10	100.0	49.6	1.5	41.6	7.3
Other	75	34	3	30	8	100.0	45.3	4.0	40.0	10.7

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 provides information on households engaged in agricultural activities including the cultivation of crops, tree planting, fish farming and livestock rearing. The chapter seeks to analyze the activities of households in agriculture.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members is engaged in agricultural production even if the member of the household does not earn from agricultural activity alone.

Table 7.1 provides information on households by agricultural activities and locality. The Table shows that out of the total households of 19,291, only 29.0 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. Proportion of agricultural activities by households in the rural areas of the District constitutes 76.4 percent, while the urban areas constitute 23.6 percent. Crop farming (92.7%) constitutes the major agricultural activity undertaken by households in the District, with rural and urban proportions of 94.8 percent and 44.3 percent respectively. As shown in the Table, livestock rearing accounts for 20.5 percent, tree planting constitutes 3.1 percent and fish farming is 0.2 percent.

More households are engaged in tree planting in the urban areas (9.1%) than the rural areas (3.7%). The major agricultural activity in the urban areas of the District is crop farming representing 44.3 percent. Livestock rearing by households in the District is slightly higher in the rural areas (21.6%) than the urban areas (15.4%).

Table 7.1: Households in agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	19,291	100.0	10,736		8,555	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	5,601	29.0	1,324	23.6	4,277	76.4
Crop farming	5,194	92.7	1,141	44.3	4,053	94.8
Tree planting	176	3.1	16	9.1	160	3.7
Livestock rearing	1,149	20.5	225	19.6	924	21.6
Fish farming	13	0.2	2	15.4	11	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock rearing in the Shama District. Chicken rearing is the most predominant farming activity in the District accounting for (62.3%). Livestock reared in the District include goat (21.1%), duck (5.2%), sheep (5.0%) and guinea fowl (1.9%). Proportions of the remaining livestock as shown in the Table constitute less than one percent.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	27,619	100.0	1,544	100.0	18
Beehives	20	0.1	4	0.3	5
Cattle	197	0.7	12	0.8	16
Chicken	17,211	62.3	612	39.6	28
Dove	73	0.3	6	0.4	12
Duck	1,446	5.2	65	4.2	22
Goat	5,815	21.1	653	42.3	9
Grass-cutter	49	0.2	7	0.5	7
Guinea fowl	512	1.9	3	0.2	171
Ostrich	39	0.1	3	0.2	13
Pig	358	1.3	16	1.0	22
Rabbit	100	0.4	6	0.4	17
Sheep	1,383	5.0	139	9.0	10
Silk worm	46	0.2	5	0.3	9
Snail	20	0.1	1	0.1	20
Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	39	0.1	7	0.5	6
Fish farming	100	0.4	2	0.1	50
Inland fishing	200	0.7	2	0.1	100
Marine fishing	11	0.0	1	0.1	11

Source: Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defines a household as consisting of "a person or group of persons living together in the same house or compound, sharing the same housekeeping arrangements and being catered for as one unit". It covers those persons joined together in an arrangement to provide food, shelter, and other basic residential necessities. Each household has a head, recognised as such by members, who may or may not be the chief breadwinner. People in households have varied living arrangements, along cultural and ethnic lines and according to housing conditions.

 Data was collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census on housing Stock, conditions and facilities. The Census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the district. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied structures, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in their construction, occupancy status, and means of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

The information from the Census serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies as well as evaluating and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7).

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of housing stock and households by rural and urban localities in the Shama District. The total household population in the District is 80,632 comprising 45,109 for urban and 35,523 for rural. The District has 14,217 houses and 19, 291 households.

The number of persons per house in the District is 5.8. This is relatively lower than both the regional average of 6.3 and national average of 7.3. The population per house for the urban areas (7.0) is relatively higher than that of the rural areas (4.7) as shown in Table 8.1.

The Table 8.1 further shows that, the average households per house is 1.4, a little lower than the national average of 1.6. This means that for every house in the Shama District there is approximately one household, whereas the regional average recorded an approximate figure of two households per house.

Again, the average household size in the district stands at 4.2. This is lower than the regional and national average household sizes of 4.3 and 4.5 respectively. Also, the average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 4.3 and 4.2 respectively

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	81,966	46,070	35,896
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	80,632	45,109	35,523
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	14,217	6,557	7,660
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	10,736	8,555
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.8	7.0	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 indicates ownership status of dwelling by sex of household heads and type of locality. The Table shows that majority (59.0%) of the dwellings are owned by a household member, followed by those owned by a relative not a household member (21.0%) and other private individual (18.1%). Public/Government ownership of houses constitutes 0.7 percent of the total houses in the District. Proportions of male headed households and female headed households of dwelling units owned by relatives who are not members of households are 18.9 percent and 24.2 percent respectively. Also, male and female heads of dwellings owned by other private individual constitute 19.5 percent and 16.1 percent in that order. Ownership of dwelling units by a household member in rural areas is relatively higher (67.5%) than urban areas (52.2%). On the other hand, dwelling units owned by a relative not a member of a household are occupied in urban areas (24.5%) more than the rural areas (16.6%). Similarly, proportion of households occupying dwelling units owned by other private individual in urban areas (21.3%) is relatively higher than the rural areas (14.2%).

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

Ownership status	Total		Total		Sex				District			
					Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	11,591	100.0	7,700	100.0	10,736	100.0	8,555	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	11,374	59.0	6,906	59.6	4,468	58.0	5,603	52.2	5,771	67.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	68	0.4	40	0.3	28	0.4	30	0.3	30	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	4,058	21.0	2,191	18.9	1,867	24.2	2,636	24.5	1,422	16.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	3,502	18.1	2,266	19.5	1,236	16.1	2,287	21.3	1,215	14.2
Private employer	83,610	15,343	71	0.4	48	0.4	23	0.3	37	0.3	34	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	10	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	141	0.7	102	0.9	39	0.5	86	0.8	55	0.7
Other	24,000	2,480	67	0.3	32	0.3	35	0.4	50	0.5	17	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the type of dwelling occupied by households by type of locality and sex of household head. From the Table, compound houses (44.0%) are the main type of dwelling in the District, followed by separate houses (39.0%), semi-detached houses (9.4%) and flat/apartment (3.7%) in that order. The proportion of female headed households (46.7%) is slightly higher than male headed households (42.2%) living in compound houses, while 40.1 percent of male headed and 37.4 percent of female headed live in separate houses. In urban areas, 51.7 percent of households live in compound houses than 34.4 percent in rural areas, while more rural households (49.1%) live in separate houses than the rural households (31.1%). As expected, the proportion of dwellers in huts in rural areas (2.9%) is higher than in urban areas (1.1%).The proportion of persons in improvised homes/containers in urban areas (0.9%) is higher than in rural (0.1%) areas.

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

| | Total | | Type of Locality | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male | Female | | |
Type of dwelling	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	7,533	39.0	40.1	37.4	31.1	49.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,804	9\.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	33,980	707	3.7	4.3	2.7	3.8	3.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	8,489	44.0	42.2	46.7	51.7	34.4
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	364	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.1	2.9
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	42	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,120	38	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	109	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	46	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	121	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.1
Other	9,846	952	38	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Shama District. There are two main construction materials for outer walls in the District; 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

The main construction materials for outer walls are cement, concrete and mud brick/earth. Table 8.4 shows that cement blocks/concrete (71.2%) is the most common construction material for the outer wall of dwelling units. The next common construction material used is mud brick/earth which constitutes 24.8 percent of the materials used for outer walls.

The use of cement blocks/concrete is higher in urban areas (83.4%) than the rural areas (57.0%) while the use of mud brick/earth is higher in rural areas (38.7%) than urban areas (13.0%). The use of other materials for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the District is only 0.2 percent.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

| | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Material for Outer wall	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	21,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	5,233	24.8	13.0	38.7
Wood	200,594	19,221	245	1.2	1.8	0.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	71	0.3	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	835	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	86	0.4	0.2	0.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	15,005	71.2	83.4	57.0
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	159	0.8	0.1	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	116	0.6	0.6	0.5
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	80	0.4	0.2	0.6
Other	39,206	3,432	45	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of occupants of a house (GSS, 2010).). As shown in Table 8.5, floors of houses in the District are mostly made of cement/concrete (91.4%), while a small proportion (5.4%) of households also use earth/mud. The use of cement/concrete for floors is higher in urban areas (92.6%) than rural areas (89.9%). Also, more rural households (7.8%) use Earth/mud for their floors than the urban households (3.5%). Vinyl tiles constitute 1.0 percent in the urban areas compared to 0.8 percent in the rural communities as construction materials for floors. The use of terrazzo/terrazzo tiles as construction material for the floor of dwelling units constitutes 0.7 percent in the urban areas, while proportion for the rural areas is 0.5 percent. On the whole, the use of other construction materials for floors of dwelling units in the District is less than 1.0 percent.

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

| | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	1,049	5.4	3.5	7.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	17,633	91.4	92.6	89.9
Stone	32,817	2,432	67	0.3	0.5	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	569	24	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	2,848	44	0.2	0.4	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	170	0.9	1.0	0.8
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	131	0.7	0.9	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	122	0.6	0.7	0.5
Other	15,567	1,819	51	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 presents data on main materials used for roofing in the District as captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The materials include metal sheets, bamboo, wood, roofing tiles and others. Table 8.6 shows that 55.3 percent of dwelling units in the Shama District have slate or asbestos roofing. Others are, metal sheet (30.1%), thatch/palm leaf or raffia (6.8%), and cement/concrete (3.7%). In the urban areas, 66.1 percent of the dwellings have slate/asbestos as the main material for roofing, while in the rural areas, slate/asbestos is represented by 42.7 percent. The rural areas have 37.6 percent of roofing of dwelling units made of metal sheet, while in urban areas, the proportion is 23.6 percent. There are more rural households (12.3%) that use thatch/palm leaf or raffia as roofing material than urban households (2.2%). The least roofing material used in the District is mud/mud brick (0.2%).

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

| | | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
Main Roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	21,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	45	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wood	45,547	4,333	69	0.3	0.4	0.2
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	6,337	30.1	23.6	37.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	11,652	55.3	66.1	42.7
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	781	3.7	5.4	1.8
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	209	1.0	0.6	1.5
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	384	1.8	0.9	2.9
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	1,438	6.8	2.2	12.3
Other	35,935	4,443	154	0.7	0.7	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the District. From the Table, majority of households (64.1%) has one sleeping room, followed by two sleeping rooms (23.1%), three sleeping rooms (7.7%) and four sleeping rooms (3.0%). The proportion of households having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 3.0 percent in that order.

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

| | | | Number of sleeping rooms | | | | | | | | |
| Household size | Total | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Six rooms | Seven rooms | Eight rooms | Nine rooms or more |
	Number	Percent									
Total	19,291	100.0	64.1	23.1	7.7	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
1	3,280	100.0	92.9	5.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.0
2	2,645	100.0	78.6	18.8	1.8	0.5	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2,706	100.0	71.1	21.9	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	2,814	100.0	65.0	24.4	7.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	2,532	100.0	56.0	30.4	8.8	3.6	0.6	0.4	*	0.1	*
6	1,978	100.0	48.5	33.2	12.3	3.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
7	1,321	100.0	42.6	33.2	14.8	5.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	850	100.0	32.7	32.5	21.3	8.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
9	466	100.0	30.9	32.6	17.0	10.7	4.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.4
10+	699	100.0	18.2	29.3	19.0	13.9	7.2	4.9	3.1	2.7	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also reveals that 92.9 percent of single member households live in one room, 48.5 percent of 6 member households also live in one room and only 1.7 percent of 10 and more member households live in nine rooms.

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Data was collected on the main household facilities and utilities in the District. It includes the source of lighting, sources of water and cooking space.

8.6.1   Source of lighting for dwellings

The nature of source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society advances, the source of lighting shifts from the use of lower quality materials such as wood (firewood) to more efficient and effective source such as electricity. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting for households by type and locality. The Table further shows that 71.4 percent of households in the District have electricity, kerosene lamp (23.0%) and flashlight/torch (4.0%).

As expected, access to electricity is higher in urban areas (76.2%) than in rural areas (65.3%). Proportions of the use of kerosene lamp (26.9%) and flashlight/torch (6.2%) are higher in rural areas than in urban areas which are 20.0 percent for kerosene lamp and 2.2% for flashlight/torch.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting for households by type of locality

| Main source of light | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	13,773	71.4	76.2	65.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	135	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	4,446	23.0	20.0	26.9
Gas lamp	9,378	915	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	83	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	763	4.0	2.2	6.2
Firewood	13,241	1,055	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,150	24	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

8.6.2   Energy for cooking

Ghanaian households still rely on wood or charcoal for cooking. Table 8.9 shows the type of cooking fuel and cooking space by households in the District. The data in the Table indicates that charcoal (50.1%), wood (34.5%) and gas (9.1%) are the three (3) main sources of cooking fuel in the District. In the urban areas, charcoal (65.1%) is the main source of cooking fuel, followed by wood (17.5%). However, wood (55.9%) as expected is the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (31.4%) in rural households. The proportion of households which use gas is higher (10.8%) in urban areas than (7.0%) in rural areas.

Figure 8.2: Main source of cooking fuel by households
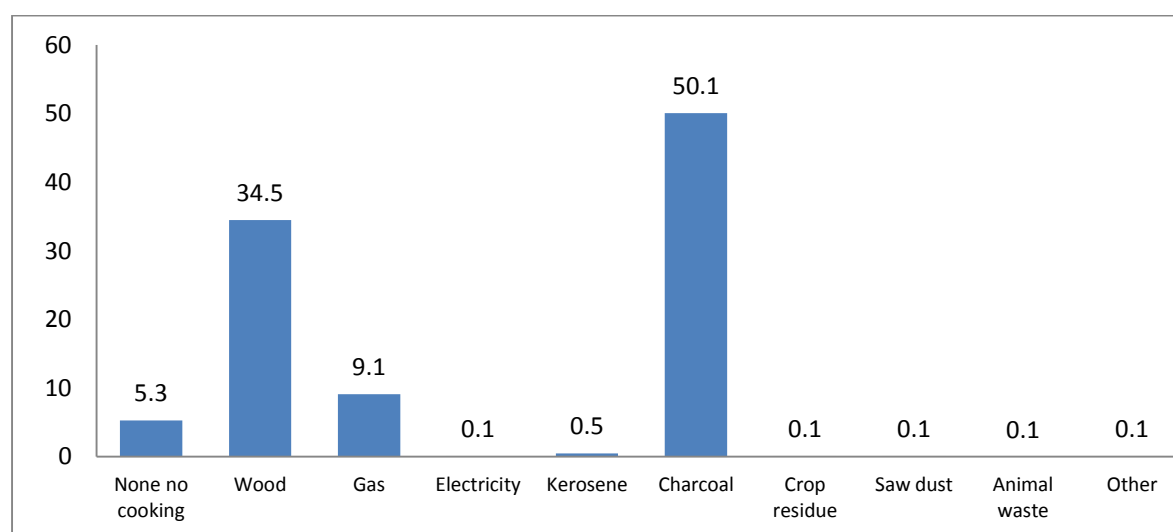
Source: Ghana Statistical Service .2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to cooking space, households which have separate rooms for exclusive use (37.4%), open space in compound (20.2%) and verandah (18.0%) as the main areas demarcated for cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Total Region	Type of Locality Total Number	Type of Locality Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	1,024	5.3	5.7	4.9
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	6,665	34.5	17.5	55.9
Gas	996,518	82,912	1,759	9.1	10.8	7.0
Electricity	29,794	3,314	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	91	0.5	0.7	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	9,673	50.1	65.1	31.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	597	11	1.0	0.0	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	524	15	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,283	6.7	7.3	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	7,215	37.4	25.2	52.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,351	7.0	6.9	7.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	307	1..6	1.8	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,321	6.8	7.3	6.3
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	271	1.4	1.7	1.0
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	3,479	18.0	24.3	10.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	3,901	20.2	24.2	15.3
Other	21,007	1,547	163	0.8	1.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are significant variations in the main type of cooking space used for cooking in urban and rural areas. In the rural areas, 52.7 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use by household for cooking which is relatively higher than the proportion of urban households (25.2%) that use the same facility. In the urban areas, proportion for the use of verandah (24.3%) is almost the same as the open space in compound (24.2%) for cooking, while proportions of rural households that use the same facilities are 10.1 percent and 15.3 percent respectively.

8.7   Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped borne water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

Table 8.10 shows the main source of water for households for drinking and other domestic purposes in the Shama District. A significant proportion of households have access to public tap/standpipe (44.3%) and pipe-borne water outside dwelling (34.2%), while a relative lower proportion (10.3%) use pipe-borne inside dwelling as their main source of water for drinking. The proportions of the population having access to pipe borne water indicate that Shama District is making progress towards the provision of potable water. Dugout/ponds/dams and canal (1%) is no longer a major source of water for households in the District.

There are no major variations in the sources of water for drinking in urban and rural communities except for households that access pipe-borne outside their dwelling. In the urban areas, 40.5 percent of households have access to pipe-borne outside their dwellings as their main source of water for drinking, while in the rural areas, the proportion is 26.3 percent. Also, households in urban areas in the Shama District, do not use unprotected wells as a source of water for drinking, however, 10.6 percent of households in rural communities use unprotected wells as source of drinking water.

Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for household

| | | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
Sources of water	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	1,995	10.3	12.4	7.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	6,596	34.2	40.5	26.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	90,198	8,552	44.3	44.4	44.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	100,915	440	2.3	0.1	5.0
Protected well	321,091	39,026	121	0.6	0.1	1.3
Rain water	39,438	707	61	0.3	0.0	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	42	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	43	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	161	0.8	0.9	0.7
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	910	4.7	0.0	10.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	90,453	229	1.2	0.0	2.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	441	122	0.6	1.1	0.0

Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for household (cont'd)

| Sources of water | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,965	10.2	12.1	7.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	6,118	31.7	40.6	20.5
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	8,287	43.0	45.0	40.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	641	3.3	0.2	7.3
Protected well	465,775	61,075	266	1.4	0.2	2.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	35	0.2	0.0	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	29	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,319	6.8	0.3	15.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/stream	588,590	96,641	444	2.3	0.0	5.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,377	134	0.7	1.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In addition, pipe borne water outside dwelling (31.7%) and public tap/standpipe (43.0%) remain the main sources of water for other domestic uses in the District as shown in Table 8.10.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The type of facilities used by households as places of convenience and bathing are discussed in this section with the use of Table 8.11.

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of a unit under MDG 7. Table 8.11 and figure 8.3 show that, the main type of toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (46.6%) followed by pit latrine (11.2%), WC (9.6%) and KVIP (9.4%). A significant proportion (22.6%) of households in the District does not have toilet facilities.

Figure 8.3: Type of toilet facility used by households
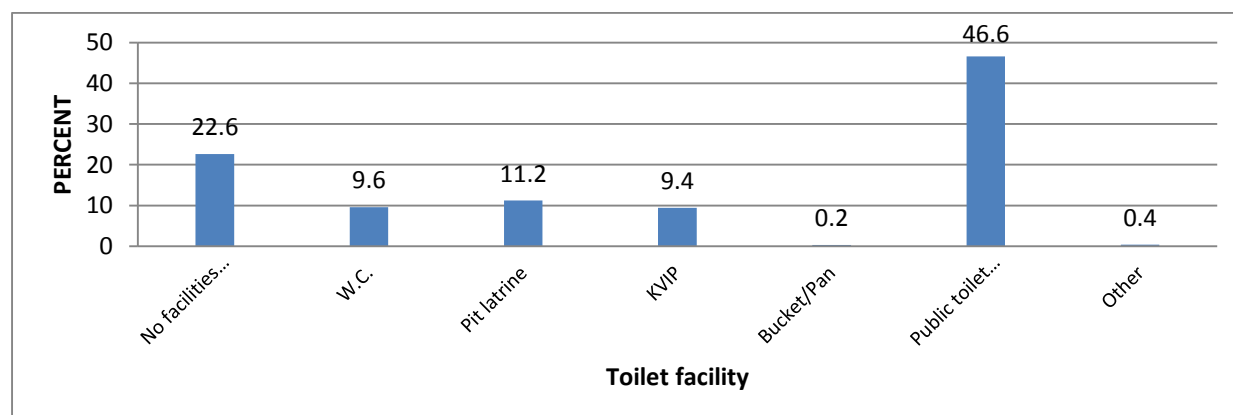
Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010, Population and Housing Census

The use of public toilets in the rural areas (48.7%) is higher than the patronage of public toilet in urban areas (44.9%). More urban households (12.1%) use the WC with 6.4 percent of rural households using the same facility. On the other hand, 17.4 percent of rural households use the pit latrine than 6.3 percent of households in urban areas. The proportion of households without toilet facilities (use of bush/beach and field as place of convenience) in urban areas (27.8%) is higher than rural households (16.0%). Bucket or pan toilet facility is the lowest (0.2%) facility patronized in the District.

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

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	4,351	22.6	27.8	16.0
W.C.	839,611	74,100	1,844	9.6	12.1	6.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	2,162	11.2	6.3	17.4
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,814	9.4	8.1	11.0
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,263	60	0.2	0.4	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	8,981	46.6	44.9	48.7
Other	23,385	2,917	79	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	4,250	22.0	14.7	31.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	4,850	25.1	29.5	19.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	1,072	5.6	4.8	6.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	4,084	21.2	21.7	20.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	2,310	12.0	17.8	4.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,684	8.7	6.8	11.1
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	751	3.9	3.4	4.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	204	1.1	0.6	1.7
Other	16,276	1,398	86	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 further shows that the main source of bathing facilities used by households is shared separate bathroom in the same house (25.1%), with others such as own bathroom for exclusive use (22.0%) and the use of shared open cubicle (21.2%). Households which use public bath house facility also constitute 12.0 percent. More urban households (29.5%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house than rural households (19.7%). Similarly, 17.8 percent of urban households use public bath houses, while proportion of rural households in this category is only 4.6 percent. Proportion of rural households (31.3%) using own bathroom for exclusive use for bathing is relatively higher than r urban households (14.7%).

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Despite the efforts of Zoom Lion Ghana Limited and other waste management companies, waste management remains a major challenge to the District and the country at large. Table 8.12 shows the means of waste disposal in the District.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The main means of solid waste disposal in the District are public dump in open space (58.2%) and public dump in container (26.1%). Public dump (open space) in rural areas which constitutes 68 percent of the means of solid waste disposal is relatively higher than in urban areas (50.4%). Besides the two major means of waste disposal, 7.6 percent of households burned their solid waste, while the proportions are 9.7 percent and 5.9 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. More rural households (6.1%) than urban households (1.9%) dump their waste indiscriminately in the Shama District.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The disposal of liquid waste on the compound and in the gutter is quite predominant in the District with proportions of 30.1 percent and 30.0 percent respectively. The use of the sewerage system (2.0%) as a means of disposing liquid waste is very low in the District, with the proportion of urban areas (3.3 %) higher than the rural areas (0.3%).

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

| Method of waste disposal | Total | | Type of Locality | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	202	1.0	1.4	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,468	7.6	5.9	9.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	5,028	26.1	35.5	13.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	11,231	58.2	50.4	68.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	717	3.7	1.9	6.1
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	285	1.5	1.4	1.6
Other	53,805	5,187	360	1.9	3.2	0.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	19,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	377	2.0	3.3	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	1,599	8.3	9.2	7.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	432	2.2	3.4	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	4,692	24.3	15.2	35.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	5,796	30.0	38.4	19.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	5,800	30.1	25.1	36.3
Other	38,294	4,805	595	3.1	5.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Summary of Findings

9.1.1   Population size and distribution

The Shama District has a population of 81,966 with the proportion of m constituting 52.8 percent female and 47.2 males. The age structure of the District is characteristic of countries experiencing rapid population growth; each cohort is larger than the previous cohort, producing a pyramid shape. Shama is among the few urban districts in Ghana: 56.2 percent of the population live in urban areas and the remaining 44.8 percent live in rural areas. Shama District constitutes about 3.4 percent of the Region's population. The sex ratio is 89.0 and dependency ratio for the District is 84.9. A total fertility rate of about 4 children, coupled with a young age structure. The crude death rate is 29.2 per 1000 women which is an indication that mortality is still higher for children under-five years in the District. Migrants from the Central region (25.9%) have lived in the District for more than 20 years.

9.1.2   Social characteristics

Male-headed households constitute 30.4 percent and female headed household is 18.1 percent of the households in the District. There are no major differences in the composition of male headed households and female-headed households. In both households, biological children constitute over 40 percent of the household composition. For persons aged 12 years and older, 44.4 percent are married. About 96 percent (the majority) of the populations in the District are Ghanaians by birth. The results show that 60.9 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, while 33.9 percent are literate in English only. A significant proportion (24.7%) of persons 3 years and older is in pre-school. This shows that the Shama District has a youthful population and thus the need to provide more basic schools.

9.1.3   Economic characteristics

The data shows that 68.5 percent of the population 15 years and older by economic activity status are economically active, 7.5 percent unemployed and 31.5 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 92.1 percent are employed and 7.9 percent unemployed. The highest concentration of those employed are in age groups 40-44 (89.8%), followed by age group 35-39 (89.7%). The major occupation in the District is skilled agriculture, (forestry and fishery) workers constituting 31.7% of the population 15 years and older by the various occupations. The main occupation for females in the District is craft and related trade workers (34.4%) followed by service and sale workers (27.3%). Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) employs majority (32.4%) of persons aged fifteen. The data further shows that 63.1 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees. The private informal sector, (86.5%) is the major employment sector in the District.

9.1.4 Agricultural activities

Only 29 percent of households in the District engage in agriculture of which 23.6 percent are in urban areas and 76.4 percent in rural areas. Crop farming constitutes the dominant agricultural activity (92.7%) followed by livestock rearing (20.5%).

9.1.5 Information Communication Technology

In the District, 41.4% of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. A higher proportion of males (48.8%) have access to mobile phones than females (35.3%). The proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility is 4.3 percent. Males with access to the internet facility constitute 6.2 percent and 2.6 percent for the females.

9.1.6 Disability

About 2.3 percent of the population of the District has a form of disability. Physical disability (41.6%) and sight disability (29.9%) are the two major forms of disabilities. The proportion of PWDs employed is 44.0 percent, while 2.5 percent is unemployed. PWDs who are economically not active constitute 53.5 percent.

9.1.7 Housing conditions

There are 14,217 houses in the District and 19,291 households. Most of the houses are owned by household members. The average household per house is 1.4 (lower than the National and Regional figure of 1.5), while the average household size for urban areas is 4.3 and rural areas is 4.2. Population per house is 5.8 in the District. Most (44%) of the population live in compound houses and only 0.6 percent live in kiosks, tents and uncompleted buildings.

Slate/asbestos (55.3%) are the main roofing materials used in the District. For floors and walls, concrete/cement blocks is the main building material used. It is 91.4 percent for the floor and 71.2 percent for walls.

The main source of water for households in the District is public/standpipe (44.3%) and electricity (71.4%) is the main source of lighting for houses in both urban and rural localities. The findings indicate that wood (34.5%); charcoal (50.1%) and gas (9.1%) are the three main sources of cooking fuel in the District.

Public toilet (46.6%) is the main toilet facility for most households in the District, especially in the rural areas (48.7%). Also, 22.6 percent of households do not have toilet facilities and they use the bush and open spaces. Shared separate bathroom in the same house (25.1%) is the main bathing facility in the District: urban (29.5%) and rural (19.7%). The main means of solid waste disposal in the District are public dump in open space (58.2%) and public dump in container (26.1%).

9.2 Conclusions

From the discussions, it is observed that the District Shama has a youthful population and a rapid growing population. The youthful population suggests that there is potential working force for the future and there is the need to invest in them.

The population size is largely affected by immigration, high fertility and high births among teenagers. Health is a major area of concern in the District considering the high infant mortality rate and low life expectancy rate. It can thus be said that there are gaps in measures to improve the health of persons in the District especially, children under five years.

The role of the private sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the District. Agriculture, especially food crop farming is the main occupation for people in the Shama District.

The advocacy for household latrine as stated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the District. Public toilets and open space defecation is still on the ascendancy in the District. Few public containers have increased disposal of refuse at open spaces. Associated with this is the high reported case of malaria, diarrhea and other related diseases (DHMT, 2011). However, many houses are built with modern technology and construction materials. There are a lot of privately owned houses in the District from which the District Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base.

Shama has lost a lot of vegetation from the continuous harvesting of wood for charcoal and firewood. The proportions of the population having access to pipe borne water indicate that Shama District is making progress towards the provision of potable water. Dugout/ponds/dams and canal is no longer a source of water for drinking for persons in the District.

Shama is blessed because majority of its population is literate. There are significant proportion of persons using internet and mobile phones which is important for learning and effective communication.

9.3   Policy Implications

The data collected has provided the basis and platform for several policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living in the District.

Education should be made more attractive to avoid children dropping from school to work and it must be more of vocational and technical to secure the youth in employment after school. Young people need to be educated by providing schools, teachers and learning materials.

The government in collaboration with the appropriate Ministries, Departments and Agencies must come up with policies to help check the rate of population growth. Immunization policies and sensitization progammes should be extended beyond the health facilities to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

Sanitation by-laws and policies should be intensified. The statutory planning committee and other concerned authorities should insist on every house having a toilet facility for the occupants. This will reduce the reliance of household members on public toilet and open space defecation.

Taxes on agriculture inputs (fertilizers, outboard motors, cutlasses, etc) should be reduced to lessen the cost of farming and price variation of agricultural products. The Government of Ghana should reconsider tax policies on gas to make it more available and affordable for households in the District to shift from the use of wood and charcoal thereby reducing deforestation.

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. 71.4 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 (44.3% for drinking water and 43.3% 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 (46.6%) and 22.6 without any toilet facility. This is not healthy. The District authorities must encourage house owners to construct toilets in their homes.

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APPENDICES

Table A 1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	80,632	100.0	45,109	100.0	35,523	100.0
Head only	3,280	4.1	1,831	4.1	1,449	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	1,568	1.9	924	2.0	644	1.8
Household with head and biological/ adopted children only	9,790	12.1	5,447	12.1	4,343	12.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	26,277	32.6	13,377	29.7	12,900	36.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	13,220	16.4	6,878	15.2	6,342	17.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	948	1.2	561	1.2	387	1.1
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,425	3.0	1,413	3.1	1,012	2.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,330	17.8	9,239	20.5	5,091	14.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	743	0.9	465	1.0	278	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,051	10.0	4,974	11.0	3,077	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total Number	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.)
Total	75,065	17,555	3,049	4,788	19,226	21,906	4,717	1,351	1,827	574	72
No disability	73,195	16,589	3,035	4,768	18,988	21,433	4,637	1,329	1,786	558	72
With a disability	1,870	966	14	20	238	473	80	22	41	16	0
Sight	559	319	5	4	64	123	26	3	13	2	0
Hearing	235	111	0	3	35	63	18	2	2	1	0
Speech	274	146	4	5	45	53	19	1	0	1	0
Physical	780	418	4	3	76	199	38	13	18	11	0
Intellectual	299	158	1	6	37	78	17	0	1	1	0
Emotional	279	122	0	3	44	83	20	2	4	1	0
Other	146	49	2	3	22	48	9	3	7	3	0
Male											
Total	35,231	5,954	1,636	2,422	9,310	11,069	2,533	713	1,129	406	59
No disability	34,360	5,636	1,630	2,417	9,184	10,770	2,481	698	1,093	392	59
With a disability	871	318	6	5	126	299	52	15	36	14	0
Sight	254	107	2	1	32	82	15	1	12	2	0
Hearing	103	34	0	0	19	35	10	2	2	1	0
Speech	131	55	1	2	29	33	9	1	0	1	0
Physical	380	140	4	1	42	132	26	9	15	11	0
Intellectual	146	59	0	1	17	57	10	0	1	1	0
Emotional	142	54	0	1	28	42	11	1	4	1	0
Other	71	15	0	2	5	35	6	2	5	1	0
Female											
Total	39,834	11,601	1,413	2,366	9,916	10,837	2,184	638	698	168	13
No disability	38,835	10,953	1,405	2,351	9,804	10,663	2,156	631	693	166	13
With a disability	999	648	8	15	112	174	28	7	5	2	0
Sight	305	212	3	3	32	41	11	2	1	0	0
Hearing	132	77	0	3	16	28	8	0	0	0	0
Speech	143	91	3	3	16	20	10	0	0	0	0
Physical	400	278	0	2	34	67	12	4	3	0	0
Intellectual	153	99	1	5	20	21	7	0	0	0	0
Emotional	137	68	0	2	16	41	9	1	0	0	0
Other	75	34	2	1	17	13	3	1	2	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	19,291	80,632	38,076	42,556	10,863	5,122	5,741
Households engaged in agricultural activities	5,601	26,614	12,774	13,840	10,863	5,122	5,741
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	5,212	24,588	11,809	12,779	10,015	4,745	5,270
Households engaged in crop farming	5,194	24,501	11,765	12,736	9,965	4,720	5,245
Households engaged in tree growing	176	831	440	391	344	184	160
Agro forestry (tree planting)	176	831	440	391	344	184	160
Apples	7	31	19	12	21	12	9
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	6	23	10	13	11	6	5
Banana	6	33	15	18	11	5	6
Beans	2	19	12	7	5	2	3
Black berries	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cabbage	8	52	31	21	22	12	10
Carrot	41	188	94	94	96	49	47
Cashew	13	60	29	31	29	12	17
Cassava	4,320	20,381	9,664	10,717	8,277	3,762	4,515
Citronella	10	48	24	24	17	9	8
Citrus	65	355	169	186	166	88	78
Cocoa	282	1,459	748	711	534	290	244
Coconut	194	959	489	470	394	214	180
Cocoyam	45	213	119	94	69	35	34
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	4	23	12	11	6	2	4
Cola	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cotton	1	5	0	5	1	0	1
Cucumber	4	6	6	0	4	4	0
Egg plant	3	15	10	5	15	10	5
Garden eggs	58	287	139	148	132	60	72
Groundnut	5	26	9	17	22	7	15
Guava	1	5	1	4	1	0	1
Kenaf	1	8	3	5	3	2	1
Maize	703	3,448	1,612	1,836	1,183	573	610
Mango	1	8	4	4	5	3	2
Millet	5	46	22	24	8	5	3
Nut meg	1	9	5	4	2	1	1
Oil palm	1,349	6,966	3,525	3,441	2,785	1,419	1,366
Okro	54	224	117	107	91	50	41
Onion	3	21	10	11	8	5	3
Pawpaw	5	26	15	11	15	9	6
Peas	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
Pepper	174	828	384	444	370	163	207
Pineapple	28	115	65	50	63	39	24
Plantain	1,092	5,358	2,593	2,765	2,145	967	1,178
Potatoes	6	25	14	11	11	5	6

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rice	58	288	143	145	108	61	47
Rubber	6	45	13	32	13	8	5
Shea tree	2	8	4	4	4	2	2
Soya beans	1	8	4	4	2	1	1
Spinach	1	9	5	4	2	1	1
Sugarcane	224	1,149	604	545	462	246	216
Sun flower	1	20	8	12	0	0	0
Sweet pepper	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweet potatoes	43	207	104	103	95	48	47
Tobacco	1	8	6	2	8	6	2
Tomatoes	88	402	205	197	164	75	89
Water melon	2	14	8	6	2	0	2
Yam	15	85	42	43	39	24	15
Other (specify)	162	822	425	397	366	214	152

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Shama	11,031	5,011	6,020	2,646	1,431
2	Inchaban	9,860	4,659	5,201	2,388	1,510
3	Abuesi	9,859	4,693	5,166	2,258	1,332
4	Aboadze	9,471	4,422	5,049	2,131	1,171
5	Assorku-Essaman	5,849	2,730	3,119	1,313	1,113
6	Komfueku	4,461	2,176	2,285	1,084	903
7	Shama Junction	3,399	1,674	1,725	850	465
8	Anlo Beach	3,376	1,494	1,882	790	785
9	Dwomo	2,631	1,291	1,340	642	566
10	Supormu-Dunkwa	1,644	773	871	368	322
11	Annto	1,472	694	778	351	273
12	Nyanikrom	1,227	603	624	284	223
13	Kumasi	1,176	531	645	309	270
14	Ohiamadwen	1,176	571	605	236	217
15	Yabiw	1,115	548	567	271	196
16	Amenano	1,083	533	550	257	239
17	Nkwantakese	1,031	494	537	262	228
18	Beposo	982	446	536	216	186
19	Graveldo (Abrokokwado)	955	444	511	228	174
20	Old Daboase Nkwanta No.2	897	461	436	235	230

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Shama	11,031	1,449	1,527	1,573	1,195	896	705	598	539	513	370	372	229	262	218	220	365
2	Inchaban	9,860	1,335	1,180	1,186	1,139	901	862	756	592	486	404	322	192	156	92	96	161
3	Abuesi	9,859	1,449	1,352	1,346	1,240	896	647	493	499	474	367	337	185	162	124	98	190
4	Aboadze	9,471	1,425	1,428	1,300	1,117	768	638	533	489	419	319	286	166	149	105	105	224
5	Assorku-Essaman	5,849	920	874	790	539	451	410	329	272	251	243	202	144	107	95	82	140
6	Komfueku	4,461	662	632	656	452	385	272	301	174	223	140	177	93	94	50	61	89
7	Shama Junction	3,399	478	390	434	396	350	268	239	221	129	131	105	68	63	47	34	46
8	Anlo Beach	3,376	437	423	335	405	281	250	180	206	158	158	154	108	88	69	62	62
9	Dwomo	2,631	414	369	334	232	231	167	146	138	134	111	121	67	61	40	29	37
10	Supormu-Dunkwa	1,644	217	203	586	192	168	136	81	75	80	72	44	24	37	23	15	33
11	Annto	1,472	239	187	187	137	127	109	72	85	72	49	63	46	29	14	24	32
12	Nyanikrom	1,227	134	170	184	136	119	99	247	74	68	54	38	24	18	5	9	16
13	Kumasi	1,176	163	162	146	128	82	69	59	79	60	57	42	31	35	11	16	36
14	Ohiamadwen	1,176	149	166	179	145	91	83	68	58	64	38	54	27	15	12	15	12
15	Yabiw	1,115	200	131	139	135	88	69	61	55	60	38	42	22	33	16	11	15
16	Amenano	1,083	169	132	117	121	99	66	69	63	65	47	50	25	15	9	14	22
17	Nkwantakese	1,031	167	139	139	105	91	68	41	52	49	36	50	15	25	16	13	25
18	Beposo	982	137	149	140	117	77	70	54	46	40	38	31	11	21	9	17	25
19	Graveldo (Abrokokwado)	124		95	99	78	77	60	53	28	26	12	9	12	12	12		
20	Old Daboase Nkwanta No.2	125		90	85	72	54	46	33	26	43	16	18	7	4	17		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Census

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