2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

REGIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Ghana Statistical Service
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population adopted by African countries in 1984 stressed the need for population to be considered as a key factor in the formulation of development strategies and plans.

A population census is the most important source of data on the population in a country. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the 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 resources, government services and the allocation of government funds among various regions and districts for education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the regional level to facilitate planning and decision-making. This follows the publication of the National Analytical Report in May, 2013 which contained information on the 2010 PHC at the national level with regional comparisons. Conclusions and recommendations from these reports are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs.

The Regional Analytical Report for the Greater Accra Region is one of ten regional reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the regional and district levels. In addition to presenting district profiles, the report also discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables.

For ease of accessibility of the census data, the regional reports and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats, including posting on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. We also appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census. Special mention must be made of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing resources for the preparation of the report, the World Bank for managing the resources and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the lead role it played in mobilizing resources from the UN System and from other DPs for the 2010 PHC.

Finally, we wish to thank all households and individuals in Ghana who contributed to the success of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Service
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme

LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LISGIS:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICTAD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialization Centre
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PAS:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
PASEX:	Population Analysis System
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
SADA:	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet
ZIMSTAT:	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

In 1960, Greater Accra, then referred to as the Accra Capital District, was geographically and legally part of the Eastern Region, and was administered separately by the minister responsible for local government. On 23 July 1982, Greater Accra was created by the Greater Accra Region Law (PNDCL 26) as a legally separate region to include the Ada local council area. Today, Greater Accra is one of the 10 administrative regions in Ghana. It is located in the south-central part of the country and shares borders with the Central Region to the west, Volta Region to the east, Eastern Region to the north, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. It is the smallest of the 10 regions, occupying an area of 3,245 square kilometres or 1.4 percent of the total land area of Ghana.

Figure 1.1: Map of Greater Accra Region showing metropolitan, municipal and districts

GREATER ACCRA REGION

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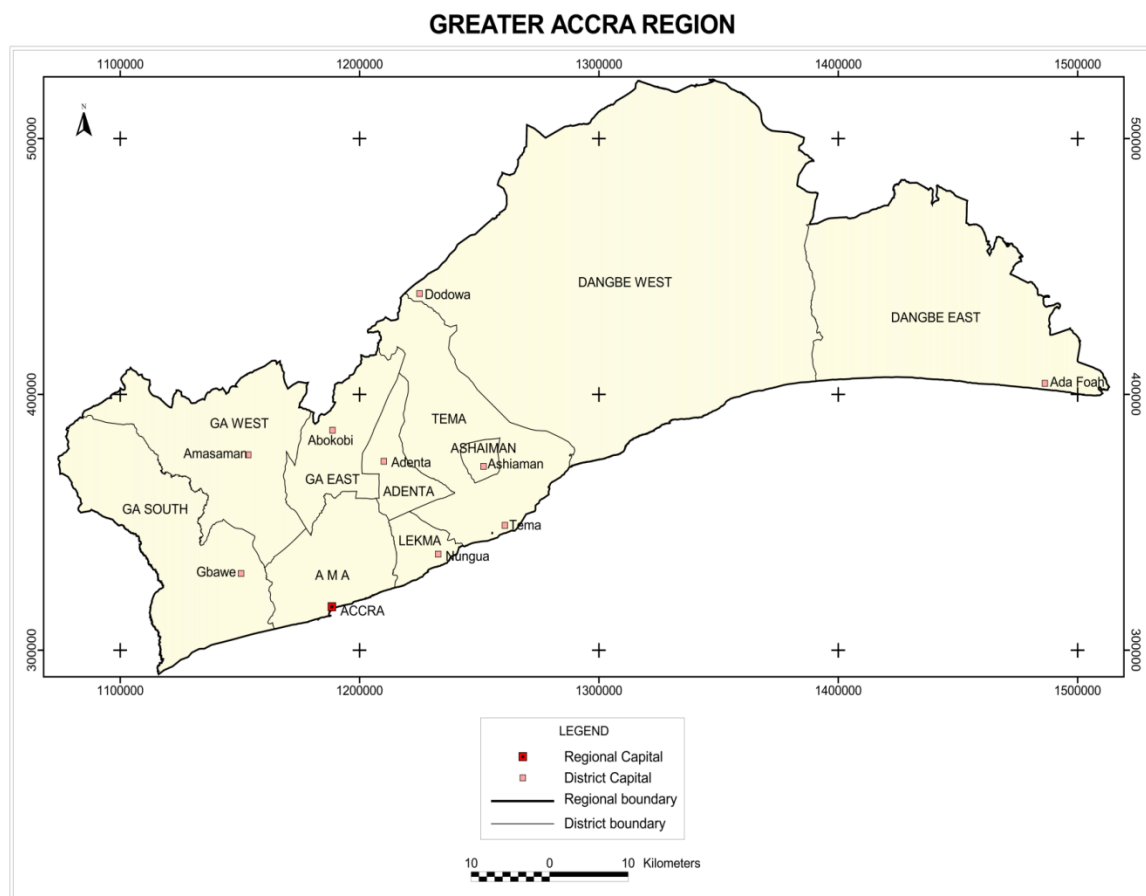
1.2 Physical Features

Greater Accra has a coast line of approximately 225 kilometres, stretching from Kokrobite in the west to Ada in the east. The soils have low organic contents with shallow top soils which limit the capacity for crop production. Even though some trees are found in the Dangme West, Ga South, Ga East and Ga West districts, the vegetation is mainly coastal savannah shrubs interspersed with thickets. The region falls within the dry, coastal, equatorial climatic zone with temperatures ranging between 20° and 30° Celsius, and annual rainfall ranging between 635 millimetres along the coast to 1,140 millimetres in the northern parts. There are two rainfall peaks, notably in June and October. The first rainfall season between April and July is associated with the major cropping season in the region.

Farming is mostly done in the Dangme and Ga districts. Farmers mainly engage in subsistence farming even though the region has the potential to provide enough food to feed the nation. The region is not well endowed with mineral resources and has only granite, clay and salt.

The main rivers that flow through the region are the Volta and the Densu. In addition, there are small seasonal streams flowing mostly from the Akwapim Ridge into the sea through numerous lagoons. There are ecologically very important but highly polluted lagoons and wetlands in the Accra Metropolitan Authority (AMA), Tema and Dangme East. The Volta River's estuarine delta is at Ada in the Dangme East District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The region is administered at two different but complementary levels, namely the traditional and political levels. The traditional level of administration is through an intricate network of local governance dealing with purely traditional affairs concerning customs and stool land administration. The political administration of the region is through the local government system that derives its authority from the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462). In this administrative system, the region is divided into 10 districts with their capitals. Each district, municipal or metropolitan area is administered by a Chief Executive representing the central government but deriving authority from an Assembly headed by a presiding member elected from among the members themselves.

The 10 administrative areas and their capitals are**:**

Administrative area	Capital
Ga South Municipal	Weija
Ga West Municipal	Amasaman
Ga East Municipal	Abokobi
Accra Metropolis	Accra
Adenta Municipal	Adenta
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	Teshie/Nungua
Ashaiman Municipal	Ashaiman
Tema Metropolis	Tema
Dangme West District	Dodowa
Dangme East District	Ada Foah

Two-thirds of the Assembly members are elected through local elections, while the remaining one-third is appointed by the government. The Assemblies have wide-ranging social, economic and legislative jurisdiction over their respective local authority areas, but there is a Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) to coordinate and monitor the activities of these Assemblies. The Regional Coordinating Council, which is headed by the Regional Minister, has the following membership: the Regional Minister and his Deputies, the Presiding Member and the Chief Executive from each Assembly in the Region, two Chiefs from the Regional House of Chiefs, and regional heads of decentralized ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) in the region as members without voting rights. The Regional Coordinating Director is the Secretary to the Regional Coordinating Council.

1.4   Social Structure

Culture plays an important role in shaping a people's way of life in terms of attitudes, beliefs and behaviour. Even though there are a number of ethnic groups in the region, the Ga-Dangme is the indigenous ethnic group of the region. It is a patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal society by birth. The language is a branch of the Kwa family and is made up of two languages, Ga and Adangme which are closely related and have sometimes been considered as a single language. There are many similarities in the basic vocabulary, but there are also differences in many of the words and the grammar, particularly in the verb phrase.

1.5   Economy and Living Conditions

Two different patterns of occupation characterize the districts in the region. Sales workers and general workers are the two major occupations in AMA, Tema and Ga. In both Dangme West and Dangme East, about half of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and hunting. The next most important category is that of sales workers.

A sizeable number of the economically active persons in the region are self-employed without employees. There is enough evidence in Ghana that children as young as 7 years work in family enterprises (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003). Even though the Children's Act of 1998 prohibits children under 13 years old from doing any work for pay or profit, many of such children who do any work for pay or profit (described as working children) are found in the region, especially in the Accra Metropolis. The only mining activity is salt mining.

The Greater Accra Region contains the national capital city of Accra and as a result, a lot of social infrastructure and amenities along with a few tourist attractions can be found in the region. They include: Kotoka International Airport, Accra Sports Stadium, Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum, DuBois Memorial Centre, Manet Beach Paradise and Kokrobite Cultural Centre in the Accra Metropolis, and Dodowa Forest in the Dangme West District.

In terms of road transportation, the Greater Accra region is served by national highways that include the N1, N2, N4 and N6. The N1 enters the Greater Accra Region in Ada to the east and runs west as part of the ECOWAS regional highway that links Accra to other major population centres along the West African coast. It intersects with the N2 at Tema, the N4 at Tetteh Quarshie Interchange, and the N6 at Achimota. It passes through Kokrobite and exits the region in Ga South District where it continues through the Central Region to Elubo in the Western Region. The N2 runs from Tema, crosses the Eastern Regional border into Asikuma

and runs north to the Upper East Region, ending at Kulungugu. The N4 includes the R40 from Accra to Adenta through the Tetteh Quarshie Interchange on to Koforidua and Kumasi. The N6 originates from Achimota and terminates at Kumasi in the Ashanti Region.

1.6   Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the region has a population of 4,010,054 making it the second most populous after the Ashanti Region. Due to in-migration and a high population growth rate, the region has the highest population density in the country. The region's age structure is still a youthful one, characterized by a high fertility rate which has begun to show signs of a downward trend. The religious affiliations of the people of the Greater Accra region are: Christian, Muslim, traditional and other religions.

1.7   Organisation of Report

The report is divided into 11 chapters. Chapter One provides a brief background to the region. Chapter Two discusses the census methodology. Chapter Three describes the demographic characteristics of the districts such as population size and growth, age-sex structure, dependency ratios, population distribution, nationality, birthplace and ethnicity. Chapter Four examines household size, structure and composition and household headship. Chapter Five looks at marital characteristics, status, proportion married, divorced and polygamy. In Chapter Six, the focus is on information and communications technology (ICT), ownership and use of mobile phones, internet, desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. Chapter Seven discusses education and literacy level, past, present and current school attendance, and educational attainment. Chapter Eight examines fertility and mortality levels, patterns and trends, urbanization and internal and international migration. Chapter Nine focuses on economic characteristics of the districts, labour force, unemployed, and size of the workforce, occupation, industry and labour force participation by non-Ghanaians. Chapter Ten examines disability while Chapter Eleven looks at agricultural activity in the districts. Chapter Twelve analyses housing conditions and facilities in the region.

CHAPTER TWO

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

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. In conducting the 2010 PHC, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information on population and housing census in the country. Therefore, the 2010 PHC was 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. The exercise was also informed by experience from previous post-independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000). From the previous experiences, it was recognized that a large scale statistical operation as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. This chapter presents information on the pre-census planning, enumeration and post enumeration activities. It is organized into five sections namely, pre-enumeration activities, the census enumeration itself, post enumeration activities, challenges and lessons learnt, summary and recommendations.

2.2 Pre-Enumeration Activities

The pre-enumeration period consisted of a number of discreet and related activities. This section outlines the major pre-enumeration activities which were undertaken.

2.2.1 Development of Census Project Document and Work plans

The first stage of the exercise involved the setting up of a working group at the head office of Ghana Statistical Service which was charged with the responsibility of preparing the census project document with the assistance of consultants. The document contained the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan and a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP). In November 2009, the document was reviewed and updated to take into account the changes which had occurred over the period. Secondly, a management and supervisory framework which outlined the responsibilities of the various stakeholders essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census was also produced as part of the initial preparation.

2.2.2 Census Secretariat and Committees

To implement the activities outlined in the 2010 PHC project document, a National Census Secretariat was set up at the GSS head office in January 2008. The Secretariat comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), some of whom were seconded to GSS. The Secretariat, primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities, consisted

of 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 planning the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator of the census. As part of the re-organization, a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team were established to assist the National Chief Census Officer/Coordinator. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census and took 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.

Census committees were set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide technical advice and assist with resource mobilization. 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 (RCIC) and the District Census Implementation Committee (DCIC) respectively.

At the apex of the structure of the 2010 PHC management was the National Census Steering Committee as the main policy making body. The Committee was responsible for policy setting and direction on all aspects of the 2010 PHC. The composition of the NCSC was inter-sectoral with representation at the highest level, from both public and private institutions, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, National Population Council, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Electoral Commission and National House of Chiefs.

The next tier was the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) which was multi-disciplinary in its membership, comprising subject-matter specialists from a broad spectrum of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), universities, other research institutions and private consultants. This Committee served as a think-tank and an advisory body to the Census Management Team and supported the Census Coordinating Team at specific stages of the census programme. For instance, the Committee assisted in developing the questionnaires and ancillary documents used for the census.

A National Census Publicity and Education Committee comprising senior level representatives in communication, civic education and advocacy from relevant public and private institutions was set up to advice on education and publicity. The Committee provided technical advice to the Census Secretariat in the development of publicity and educational materials and implementation of the publicity programmes for the census.

Inter-sectoral Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were formed in all the regions and districts in the country. With membership drawn mainly from decentralized departments, Regional and District Coordinating Directors chaired the Committees respectively. The Greater Accra Regional Census Implementation Committee worked closely

with the Regional/District Census officials to plan the regional, district and locality level activities in areas such as recruitment, training, publicity and field operations. The Committee also assisted in mobilising logistical support for the census.

2.2.3 Census Mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping was considered pivotal for the success of the 2010 PHC as it is the process for delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. For the 2010 PHC, the process involved updating the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps, which started in the last quarter of 2007, the acquisition of topographic and digital sheets of all indices from the Geographical Information System Unit of the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission.

Updating of the 2000 PHC enumeration areas in the region was faced with a number of challenges including the problem of demarcating fast growing areas. One other major challenge for the mapping teams was the reconciliation of administrative boundaries following the creation of new districts. Field cartographic work in the region was completed in August, 2009.

2.2.4 Development of Questionnaire and Manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. In developing questionnaires and other materials, the GSS consulted widely with main data users and other stakeholders such as MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners. The aim was to give these institutions and bodies the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they felt should be included in the census questionnaire.

The documents developed for the census consisted of questionnaires, manuals and field operation documents. Three types of questionnaires were developed to cover different population groups: (1) PHC1A to enumerate the household population; (2) PHC1B for non-household (Group Quarters) population; and (3) PHC1C to enumerate out-door sleepers/floating population.

The field operation documents were the Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and operational control forms. Enumerators and supervisors used the record books as operational and quality control tools to control and monitor field activities respectively. The supervisor's record book consisted of checklists and was used to monitor enumerators under his/her supervision, to record all errors identified in the work of an enumerator and the measures which were taken to rectify the situation. Two summary sheets were developed for recording summaries of information collected at the enumeration and locality level: The PHC3 and the PHC4 forms. The PHC3 form was used to record total number of persons in each enumeration area by sex and the data from that form were collated and used to publish the provisional results. The PHC4 form was used to record information at the locality level on total number of persons enumerated and the availability of social facilities such as health and educational institutions, public toilets, and the distance to the nearest facility if that facility was not available in the locality. This form is used to prepare the Gazetteer, which is the alphabetical listing of all localities in the country by region and by district with their population and the identified facilities.

The topics which were eventually selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, the African Addendum to that document and the needs of data users. The 2010 PHC adopted all the core topics recommended at the global level, i.e., topics such as geographical and internal characteristics, internal and 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 adopted and included in the census.

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

The specific items of information collected from the population encountered on census night were name, sex, age, date of birth, nationality, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, internal migration, marital status, literacy, full time education, fertility, mortality, economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, employment sector, disability, use of ICT, and agricultural activity. All questions were pre-coded except those on ethnic group, agricultural activity, occupation and industry, which were coded in the field.

Two manuals were developed: enumerator and supervisor's manuals. The enumerator's manual contained procedures, definitions and concepts used in the census, instructions on how to enumerate all persons and households in localities and a historical calendar of national and regional events which was used to estimate the ages of persons who did not know their date of birth or age. The supervisor's manual contained information on the duties of a supervisor and how to conduct checks on the work of enumerators.

For the coding of occupations and industrial activities in the country, codebooks based on the International Standard Classification of Industry (ISIC) and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) were developed. The codes, which were a four-digit alphabetical ordering, were prepared taking into consideration the ISCO and ISIC structure as well as occupations and industrial activities specific to Ghana.

2.2.5 Pre-tests and Trial Census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development in line with the internationally accepted practices for conducting censuses. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 and was used to assess the suitability of questions and instructions, adequacy and completeness of questions and respondents' understanding of the questions. The second pre-test was conducted in 10 selected enumeration areas in August 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequencing of questions, testing of new questions which were introduced in the 2010 PHC such as date of birth and migration and to assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. For the questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried out in the

Greater Accra Region. Experiences from the pre-tests informed the development of the final census questionnaires.

In May 2010, GSS with the support of the United Nations Population Fund conducted a special test-census in the Awutu Senya District of the Central Region. The aim of the exercise was to test the hypothesis that questions on children ever born and children surviving could be asked in a census and secondly, if answered by respondents themselves or through proxy would generate useful and good quality data. The results from this test showed that it was possible to obtain lifetime fertility data in a census and that there were no significant differences between the responses given by proxy and the eligible women themselves. Based on this finding, lifetime fertility questions were re-introduced in the questionnaire.

A trial census was held in October/November 2009 as a dress rehearsal for all the activities and procedures which had been planned for the main census. These were recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of questionnaires and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. This trial census was held in six selected districts including the Osu Klottey Sub-Metro in the Greater Accra region. The selection of districts for the trial census districts was informed by factors such as administrative boundary issues, ecological zones, accessibility, and availability of outdoor-sleepers/floating and institutional populations, fast-growing areas and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided an opportunity to assess plans, procedures and the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. Results from the trial census were used to estimate the number of persons per questionnaire and the average number of persons in the household roster, to assess the question on migration, the placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Some of the common errors encountered during the editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the questionnaire and the enumerator's manual. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of field staff, publicity and education on the census.

2.2.6 Distribution of Census Materials

Experience from the trial census guided in the distribution of census materials in the region. The Regional Census office liaised with institutions that had the capacity to transport large volumes of materials to the districts. The District Assemblies, Ghana Education Service (GES), the Electoral Commission and Information Services Department were the institutions that assisted in transporting the census materials from Accra to the district capitals for distribution to field personnel.

2.2.7 Publicity and Education

Publicity and public education on the census were considered essential for the success of the 2010 PHC. The objectives of the census education campaign were to sensitize the public on the importance of the census, to create awareness on the census topics/questions, to solicit support from the public on the exercise and to assure the population of the confidentiality of the information provided. The publicity programme was implemented in two phases. Phase one was the publicity for the trial census and was restricted to the six trial census districts. For this phase, the publicity was mostly through direct communication such as interpersonal

communication through the Information Service Department vans and traditional forms such as drums and drama as some of the trial districts were rural and some of the people did not have access to radio or television. Phase two was the publicity for the main census and this involved sensitization of civil society groups, religious leaders and community leaders; seminars; workshops; television and radio programmes; and use of public address systems.

Materials used for the publicity of the main census included jingles, posters, banners, car stickers, brochures, handbills, flyers and t-shirts. These materials were distributed freely through Regional and District Offices of the GSS, and Regional and District Census Implementation Committees.

The Census Night, Sunday, 26th September 2010, was observed in all Districts in the region with various activities to make the day memorable. The rationale for celebrating the Census Night was to create public awareness on the commencement of the census and also for people to remember that night since information on the census was collected with reference to that night.

Activities organised in communities included:

- Sounding of sirens using Information Service Department and Police vehicles and Fire Service tenders
- Television and radio discussions explaining the importance of the census on Census Night
- Tooting of horns by Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) vehicles
- Tolling of church bells
- Brass band floats and street processions
- Bonfires (especially in Greater Accra)
- Traditional drumming, gong-gong beating and firing of muskets (especially in the rural and semi-urban areas)
- Cultural shows and music by spinning groups
- Film shows.

2.2.8 Recruitment and Training of Census Personnel

Recognising the importance of using high calibre personnel, training and motivation in conducting a successful census, the GSS developed elaborate plans for the recruitment and training of field personnel. The Census Secretariat developed a criterion for field personnel. Using the developed criteria and interested persons' selection was adopted in all the regions. Applicants were requested to complete an online application form after which qualified candidates were shortlisted and interviewed in the district of their choice. The names of successful applicants were forwarded to the Census Secretariat after which the names were posted to the districts for interviews and selection of successful applicants.

Given the large number of personnel that had to be trained for the census enumeration a four-tier training programme was implemented at the national level. In the first tier, GSS' trained about 50 national level trainers. These together with senior officials of GSS, formed the core of trainers who trained about 250 regional level trainers. The regional level trainers then trained about 2000 district level trainers who in turn trained about 50,000 enumerators, supervisors and senior supervisors. These district level trainers were mainly from the Ghana

Education Service (GES). It also included officials of other MDAs.In August 2010, a one-week training programme was conducted at the national level for all district level trainers. This was to ensure standardized training. After the training of the district level trainers, they in-turn organized training for field personnel in their respective districts.

The training of the field personnel for the main census took place concurrently in all the 20 districts in the region. The training focused on the objectives of the census, interview techniques, map reading skills, listing of households, administration of the census questionnaires and how to complete the operational control forms. The field personnel who were trained included senior field supervisors, field supervisors and enumerators.

Based on results from an assessment of the trainers, some of them were selected as supervisors. Those selected were given additional training which focused mainly on supervision of enumerators, field checks, and the completion of census operational control forms and summary sheets.

Enumerators and supervisors were trained to undertake the census due to the fact that Ghana is largely an illiterate society. Thus, the canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households to enumerate member, was adopted for the 2010 PHC. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population.

2.3   Census Enumeration

2.3.1   Enumeration

In the 2010 PHC, people were enumerated at where they were on census night (de facto) as in all the four post-independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in the country and not at where they usually resided (de jure). The de facto count was adopted because it is based on physical presence on a defined date and therefore it is simple, straightforward, and easy to interpret as well as minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The reference period, the census night, was fixed for 26th September 2010.

The field personnel used the week preceding the Census Night to identify EA boundaries, list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas and enumerated institutional populations (health facilities, boarding schools and prisons). Prior to the census enumeration, officials of the Regional Census office identified possible locations of out-door sleepers in the region. This was to assist the officials to plan on how to enumerate the floating population. Field officers were deployed to enumerate the floating population on Census Night using the census questionnaire (PHC1C).

Following the census night on 26th September 2010, enumeration of household populations started on Monday, 27th September 2010 with visits to houses, compounds and structures in enumeration areas. The enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed. Where the members of a household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would return to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly and on schedule. However, after a few days' work, some enumerators ran short of questionnaires, delaying the process for about three days.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the shortage of questionnaires was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who completed their work early were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that had lagged behind such as some district capitals and fast growing areas in Accra and adjoining districts.

2.3.2 Supervision and Monitoring of Field work

To achieve effective supervision, one supervisor was assigned to five enumerators. The supervisors ensured that enumerators followed all the instructions and procedures in carrying out their assigned responsibilities. In addition, District and Regional Census Officials and census committee members also went round to ensure that the enumeration exercise was successful.

2.3.3 Retrieval of Census Materials

One of the post enumeration activities in the region involved the collection and transportation of census forms to Accra for data processing. At the end of field work on 17th October, 2010, enumerators submitted their completed questionnaires, summary forms (PHC3 & PHC4) and other census materials to their supervisors who in turn forwarded them to the District Census Office. Materials received at the District Office were documented and the receipts which accompanied the census materials were used to reconcile the items given to an enumerator and those returned. The PHC3 forms were quickly dispatched to the Census Secretariat from which the provisional results were compiled. Vehicles were sent from Accra to collect the completed questionnaires and other documents from the districts to the Census Secretariat.

2.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations' recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011. The objective was to use the results to check for content and coverage errors and to provide feedback on aspects such as concepts and procedures on census operations. Findings from PES can also guide users in their interpretation of the 2010 PHC results. Five items of information were collected in the PES: name, sex, age, relationship to head of household and marital status. Similar PESs were undertaken in previous post-independence censuses. The results of the 1960 and the 1970 PESs were published but not those of 1984 and 2000.

For the PES a sample of 250 (0.67%) out of 37,642 enumeration areas, was selected across the country. To ensure reliability of the survey estimates of the PES, the 2010 PHC frame was used. First stratified into the 10 administrative regions, enumeration areas were allocated to each stratum (region) according to the proportion of EAs in each region. Systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (number of households) was applied in selecting the enumeration areas in each region. A matching exercise was conducted to check both coverage and content errors.

Some of the personnel who took part in the 2010 PHC field enumeration exercise were recruited and trained for six days on the instruments prepared for the PES. The 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 in the 2010 PHC representing an omission rate of 3.0 percent.

- 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%).

2.5 Lessons Learnt and Challenges

This section highlights some of the challenges and lessons learnt before, during and after the planning and implementation of the 2010 PHC in the Greater Accra region. The lessons learnt cover aspects such as recruitment and training of field personnel, publicity and education, demarcation of enumeration areas, and field challenges.

2.5.1 Boundary Disputes

Disputes relating to district boundaries arose during the demarcation of enumeration areas and also during the actual enumeration of the population. During the delineation of EAs, some community leaders and District Assembly officials confronted the cartographic field personnel for placing their communities in districts other than those they claimed they belonged to. Similar confrontations occurred during the enumeration where some communities initially refused to be enumerated due to district boundary disputes. They claimed that enumerators assigned to their area were from different districts and therefore could not be allowed to enumerate them. In some cases, senior census officials, District Chief Executives and officials of the Greater Accra Regional Coordinating Council had to intervene before the aggrieved communities accepted to be enumerated. The assurance given was that their population will be allocated to the district they claimed to belong to. Such disputes affected the timely completion of both exercises.

2.5.2 Large Enumeration Areas

The usual practice is to assign one enumerator to one enumeration area. As such enumeration areas are usually created in such a way that the enumerator is able to complete enumeration within the stipulated time. Unfortunately some enumeration areas in the region were larger and therefore the enumerators of those enumeration areas were unable to complete enumeration within the given time. When this became known, additional enumerators were deployed to assist them to enumerate the remaining areas. This situation led to late

completion of work in such enumeration areas, which contributed to the overall delay in the fieldwork in the region.

2.5.3   Shortage of Census Questionnaires

The initial shortage of questionnaires was one of the major setbacks in the 2010 PHC. As a result, some enumerators resorted to the use of exercise books to record information of households. Enumerators who did this were asked to transfer such information to the questionnaire when the situation improved. This was done with the guidance of supervisors.

2.5.4   Supervision

Although conscious effort was made to select knowledgeable, experienced and committed people as supervisors, some of them could not perform as expected in the field. Such people did not have the necessary skills to supervise and monitor the work of others. In some cases, there were problems with supervision because some teachers were selected as supervisors over their superiors at work.   This affected working relationships. In future, the selection of supervisors should be done with more care than was the case in some of the areas.

2.5.5   Logistics

During the mapping exercise, an inadequate number and frequent breakdown of vehicles was a challenge. Another challenge GSS faced by the Regional Census office was the late delivery of bags/satchels that were to be used for packaging of the census questionnaires. Due to the late delivery of the bags/satchels, cartons were used to package and transport the census materials from the districts to the Census Secretariat in Accra.

2.6   Summary and Recommendations

2.6.1   Summary

Methodologies adopted for the 2010 census were derived from the recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census as well as experience from previous censuses in Ghana.

Topics covered in the census were: demographic and social characteristics, such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing.

In the area of census mapping, both manual and digital mapping techniques were used. In previous censuses, only manual mapping techniques were used to produce census enumeration area maps.

A trial census was carried out in one sub-metro in the Greater Accra region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was widely publicized in every community in the region. The involvement of many stakeholders such as Ministry of Information, Information Service Department, and the National Commission for Civic Education, MMDAs and the private media contributed to the success of the census publicity campaign in the region. Training of field personnel was done at the district level.

Some of the major challenges were encountered in the areas of census mapping, field data collection and supervision. However, staff of GSS in the Greater Accra region, and members of the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were able to find solutions to these challenges.

2.6.2 Recommendations

The institutions responsible for the creation of districts, constituencies and electoral areas and enumeration areas should build consensus in the creation of these units to avoid conflicts in the conduct of national exercises such as elections and censuses.

In the future, every effort should be made to maintain the ten-year periodicity as well as conduct the census in March as has been the practice. This calls for timely release of funds for the conduct of the census exercise.

The field operations group should collaborate with the cartography section in the creation of enumeration areas (EAs). This would help in minimizing cases where some EAs are exceptionally large. Field officers should also be requested to report cases of large EAs at the end of house listing to avoid the situation where some portions of EAs are left un-attended to.

The Census Coordinator should ensure that all the census materials, especially the census questionnaires, are procured in good time and in sufficient quantities and sent to the regions ahead of training of field personnel. This will avoid delays in census activities and shortages of census materials.

Management should recognize the importance of supervision and monitoring and budget adequately for them in future censuses.

2.7 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 those of other countries.

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

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

Region

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as 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). The six metropolitan areas in all have 33 sub-metros which the Statistical Service considered as districts for the purpose of the exercise. Thus, the total number of statistical districts was 197.

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 have been 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 was collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

   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 a job 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 reason of not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

CHAPTER THREE

POPULATION SIZE, COMPOSITION AND AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

3.1   Introduction

A country's population composition greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. It also gives an insight into the diversity of the country, and how it has changed over the past years. The population composition – in terms of its age structure and sex distribution – has broad consequences for a range of social indicators including welfare. Such changes are mainly brought about through fertility, mortality and migration levels. The 2010 census, like all other post-independence censuses undertaken in the country, was a *de facto* count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. This chapter analyses the size, composition, age and sex structure, and changes in Greater Accra's population based on the 2010 census.

3.2   Population Size and Change

Greater Accra recorded a population of 4,010,054 in 2010. This is an increase from 491,817 in 1960, 851,614 in 1970, 1,431,099 in 1984, and 2,905,726 in 2000. Thus, the population of Greater Accra recorded an eight-fold increase within a period of 50 years from 1960-2010. There was a 38.0 percent increase in the population in the period from 2000 and 2010 compared with a 73.2 percent increase between 1960 and 1970, a 68.1 percent increase between 1970 and 1984, and a 103.0 percent increase between 1984 and 2000. Furthermore, Greater Accra recorded a 3.1 percent annual population growth rate between 2000 and 2010. This compares with 5.2 percent between 1960 and 1970, 3.3 percent between 1970 and 1984, and 4.4 percent between 1984 and 2000.

As shown in Table 3.1, Accra has the largest share (46.1%) of the regional population due to in-migration from other regions and natural increase. Adenta has the lowest share (1.9%) of the regional population, reflecting its smaller geographical size.

Table 3.1: Population by district

District	Population	% share of population
All Districts	4,010,054	100.0
Ga South Municipal	485,643	12.1
Ga West Municipal	262,742	6.6
Ga East Municipal	259,668	6.5
Accra Metropolitan Area	1,848,614	46.1
Adenta Municipal	78,215	1.9
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	5.7
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	4.8
Tema Municipal	402,637	10.0
Dangme West	122,836	3.1
Dangme East	130,795	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Population Density

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre of land. Table 3.2 shows that the population density of Greater Accra is 1,235.8 persons per square kilometre in 2010. This is an increase from 167.0 in 1960, 278.4 in 1970, 441.0 in 1984 and 895.5 in 2000. The Northern Region has the largest land area – almost a third of the total land area of Ghana (29.5%) – while Greater Accra occupies the least land area (1.4 percent). The two regions have had the lowest and the highest population density respectively in every census since 1960.

Table 3.2: Population density by region, 1960-2010

Region	Land area (km^2)	Land area (%)	Population density (persons per square kilometre)				
			1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Total Ghana	238,533	100	28.6	35.9	51.5	79.3	103.4
Western	23,921	10.0	26.2	32.2	48.4	80.5	99.3
Central	9,826	4.1	76.5	90.6	116.3	162.2	224.1
Greater Accra	3,245	1.4	167.0	278.4	441.0	895.5	1,235.8
Volta	20,570	8.6	37.8	46.1	58.9	79.5	103.0
Eastern	19,323	8.1	54.0	62.6	87.0	109.0	136.3
Ashanti	24,389	10.2	45.5	60.8	85.7	148.1	196.0
Brong Ahafo	39,557	16.6	14.8	19.4	30.5	45.9	58.4
Northern	70,384	29.5	9.0	10.3	16.5	25.9	35.2
Upper West	18,476	7.8	15.6	17.3	23.7	31.2	38.0
Upper East	8,842	3.7	53.0	61.4	87.4	104.1	118.4

Source: Compiled from 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 population census reports

3.4   Age and Sex Structure

Age structure

Table 3.3 presents the age structure of the population of Greater Accra in 2010. The highest proportion (11.7%) is in the 0-4 year age group, and the lowest proportion (0.1%) is in the oldest age group of 90-94 years. In 2010, the proportion of the population generally decreases in each subsequent age group. This is a change from 2000, when the highest proportion of the population was found in the 20-24 year age group. In addition, while the highest proportion of males (12.3%) is found in the 0-4 year age group, the highest proportion of females (11.7%) is found in the 20-24 year age group.

Greater Accra's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of numerous children and a peak of a small number of elderly persons. Adolescents and young adults (15-29 years old) now constitute 32.2 percent of the population, a clear indication of the high rate of migration into the region. A situation in which 20 percent or more of a population is aged between 15-24 years has been described as "Young Bulge", a phenomenon that may subject a society to potentially disruptive political and social movements (Heinsohn, 2003). The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth populations exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. Furthermore, 42.3 percent of the population is aged between 25 and 59 years, an increase from 38.7 percent in 2000. Provision of jobs for the increasing adult population is a critical issue in the 21st century.

The proportion aged 60 years and older was 5.5 percent in 2010. Ageing may appear to be gradual at the moment but the older population will grow rapidly as the fertility transition advances depending, of course, on the speed of the decline and as health care continues to improve.

Table 3.3: Age-sex structure, 2000 and 2010

Age group	2000			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	11.0	10.9	11.0	12.3	11.2	11.7
5-9	11.3	11.4	11.3	10.2	9.6	9.9
10-14	10.3	11.2	10.7	9.5	9.8	9.6
15-19	10.8	11.8	11.3	9.3	10.1	9.7
20-24	11.5	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.4
25-29	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.1
30-34	8.0	7.9	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.9
35-39	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.0
40-44	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.5
45-49	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
50-54	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4
55-59	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
60-64	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
65-69	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
70-74	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
80-84	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
85-89	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
90-94	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
95+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total population	1,436,135	1,469,591	2,905,726	1,938,225	2,071,829	4,010,054

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population pyramid for Greater Accra in 2010 shown in Figure 3.1 throws more light on the age-sex structure of the Ghanaian population. First, it shows a typical scenario in developing countries with a broad base that denotes a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating proportionately fewer aged population. Secondly, the bulge at age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years may represent the high rate of in-migration into Greater Accra.

Figure 3.1: Population pyramid
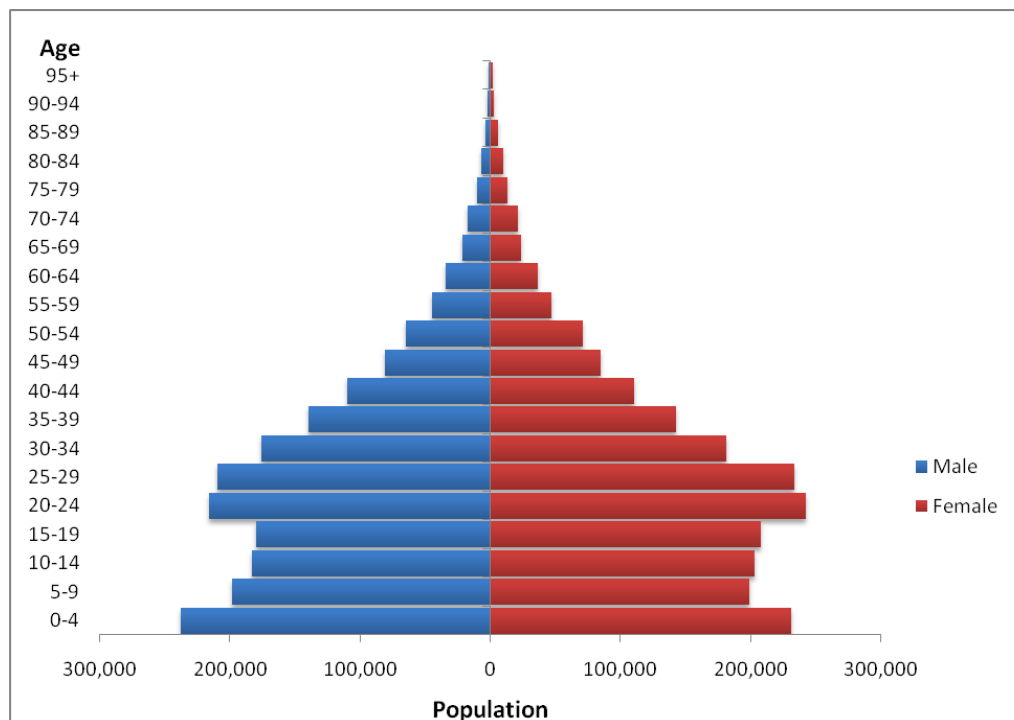
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents the dependent populations - 0-14 years (children) and 65 years and above (elderly) - and the working population - 15-64 years - by sex for the districts in Greater Accra. The highest proportion of the population of working age is in Accra (67.3%), and the lowest proportion (53.3%) in Dangme East. Furthermore, while the highest proportion of children (41.2%) and of the elderly (5.5%) are found in Dangme East, the lowest proportion of children (28.8%) is found in Accra and of the elderly (2.4%) in Ashaiman. All these may be linked to migration, since migration tends to be age-selective. The young and youthful tend to migrate while children, the aged and weak stay at the place of origin. Thus, Accra and Ashaiman, which are leading destinations for migrants in Greater Accra, have proportionately less children and elderly people while Dangme East, a leading migrant-sending area, has the highest proportion of children and the elderly (see Section 3.7 of this chapter on analysis of birthplace).

Table 3.4 further shows that the total dependency ratio (ratio of persons in the dependent ages to those in the economically productive ages in a population) in Greater Accra is 53.4, much lower than the national ratio of 76.0. The total dependency ratio is lowest in Accra (48.6) and highest in Dangme East (87.8). This further reflects the migrant-receiving status of Accra and the migrant-sending status of Dangme East, as noted earlier on. A low dependency ratio is positive since it means that there are fewer non-working people being looked after by the working population. The dependency ratio of Accra may be deceptive because a substantial proportion of migrants in Accra send remittances to relatives who live outside the metropolis (Anarfi et al., 2003), and caution should be taken in its interpretation.

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Table 3.4: Dependency and working population by sex and district

District	Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total dependency ratio
Ga South Municipal	<15	36.9	35.4	36.1	62.9
	15-64	60.8	61.9	61.4	
	65+	2.3	2.7	2.5	
Ga West Municipal	<15	33.5	32.4	33.0	55.6
	15-64	63.8	64.7	64.3	
	65+	2.7	2.8	2.7	
Ga East Municipal	<15	30.4	30.0	30.2	50.0
	15-64	66.7	66.6	66.7	
	65+	3.0	3.3	3.1	
Accra Metropolitan Area	<15	29.5	28.1	28.8	48.6
	15-64	66.9	67.6	67.3	
	65+	3.6	4.3	3.9	
Adenta Municipal	<15	31.0	31.9	31.4	51.1
	15-64	66.9	65.4	66.2	
	65+	2.1	2.6	2.4	
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	<15	32.5	30.4	31.4	53.2
	15-64	64.7	65.8	65.3	
	65+	2.8	3.8	3.4	
Ashaiman Municipal	<15	31.8	31.9	31.9	52.1
	15-64	65.7	65.8	65.7	
	65+	2.5	2.3	2.4	
Tema Municipal	<15	31.5	30.1	30.8	52.1
	15-64	65.2	66.2	65.8	
	65+	3.3	3.6	3.5	
Dangme West	<15	40.0	36.3	38.1	75.8
	15-64	55.9	57.8	56.9	
	65+	4.1	5.9	5.0	
Dangme East	<15	43.7	38.9	41.2	87.8
	15-64	52.0	54.4	53.3	
	65+	4.4	6.7	5.5	
Greater Accra	<15	32.0	30.6	31.3	53.4
	15-64	64.8	65.6	65.2	
	65+	3.2	3.8	3.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex Structure

Greater Accra had a sex ratio of 93.6 in 2010, which means there are about 94 males to every 100 females in the region (Table 3.5). This situation is consistent with the national sex ratio of 95.2, and could be attributed to male emigration and higher life expectancy at birth for females. With the exception of Adenta, all the districts in Greater Accra have more females than males. Adenta's high sex ratio could indicate that the municipality may be fast establishing itself as a migrant-receiving area of male adults (see section on migration below). Finally, the lowest sex ratios, found in in Dangme West and Dangme East, could be linked to male out-migration.

Table 3.5: Population by sex and sex ratio by district

District	Population			Sex* ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
Ga South Municipal	237,558	248,085	485,643	95.8
Ga West Municipal	128,727	134,015	262,742	96.1
Ga East Municipal	127,258	132,410	259,668	96.1
Accra Metropolitan Area	887,673	960,941	1,848,614	92.4
Adenta Municipal	39,366	38,849	78,215	101.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	109,185	118,747	227,932	91.9
Ashaiman Municipal	93,727	97,245	190,972	96.4
Tema Municipal	193,334	209,303	402,637	92.4
Dangme West	58,806	64,030	122,836	91.8
Dangme East	62,591	68,204	13,0795	91.8
Greater Accra	1,938,225	2,071,829	4,010,054	93.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Males to 100 females

3.5   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.6 shows that 93.1 percent of the population of Greater Accra in 2010 was Ghanaian by birth, 2.9 percent had dual nationality, and 1.0 percent was Ghanaian by naturalisation. The district with the highest proportion of non-Ghanaians (3.8%) was Accra. This is probably because of its metropolitan nature and the fact that it is the capital of Ghana and hosts most of the business and industrial establishments in the country, and a range of international organisations.

Table 3.6 further shows that the highest proportions of persons with dual nationality are found in Accra (3.5%), Ashaiman (3.4%) and Adenta (3.2%). Ghanaians with dual nationality are usually also nationals of countries in North America (USA and Canada) and Europe (UK, Germany, etc.). It is extremely rare to find Ghanaians with the dual nationality of another African country. This high presence of dual nationality holders could be explained by the growth in private housing in these districts (see chapter on housing conditions) below.

It is a well-known fact in Ghana that the target of most estate developers is the Ghanaian population living abroad in the so-called "burger" countries (Asiedu and Arku, 2009).

The proportion of Ghanaians by naturalisation is very low in the Greater Accra Region (1.0%). Accra (1.2%) and Ashaiman (1.0%) are the districts with the highest proportions of Ghanaians by naturalisation. In Ashaiman, it is possible that this category of persons may originally be Togolese nationals. This assertion is justified by the influx of migrants from Volta Region (which shares borders with Togo) to Ashaiman (as shown below in the analysis of the population by birthplace). Furthermore, the highest proportions of Nigerians are found in Accra (1.3%), Adenta and Ga East (1.0% each). Ga East has communities which are preferred destinations of Nigerian immigrants. The evidence of this phenomenon is the springing up of numerous Nigerian-operated restaurants and drinking bars in these communities.

3.6   Birth Place

Birth place of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of the person's birth. Table 3.7 shows the population by birthplace for 2010. Almost half (46.4%) of persons in Greater Accra were enumerated in the locality in which they were born, 11.6 percent were enumerated elsewhere in the same region, and the remaining 42.0 percent were born in other regions but enumerated in the Greater Accra region. Eastern (11.3%), Volta (8.6%) and Central (6.4%) regions had the highest proportions of the population born there but enumerated in Greater Accra. These are all regions that share boundaries with Greater Accra.

The districts with the highest proportions of their populations enumerated in the locality in which they were born are Dangme East (73.5%), Dangme West (60.3%) and Ledzokuku/Krowor (55.2%). Adenta (23.7%) is the district with the lowest proportion of its population enumerated in the locality in which they were born. About 20.0 percent were born in the Volta Region, 18.4 percent in a different locality in Greater Accra, 13.5 percent in the Eastern and 7.4 percent in the Ashanti regions. The rest were born in other regions of Ghana. This supports the indication that Adenta is a notable destination for migrants. The district with the highest proportion of its population enumerated in a different locality but in the same region is Ga South (22.2%), followed by Adenta (18.4%) and Ga West (16.6%).

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Table 3.6: Population by nationality and district

Nationality	Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	Ga West Municipal	Ga East Municipal	Accra Metropo-litan Area	Adenta Municipal	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman Municipal	Tema Munucipal	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	4,010,054	485,643	262,742	259,668	1,848,614	78,215	227,932	190,972	402,637	122,836	130,795
Ghanaian by birth	93.1	94.4	94.4	93.3	91.5	92.8	95.5	93.2	94.7	94.3	96.1
Dual nationality	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.5	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
Nigerian	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
Liberian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leonean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gambian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Togolese	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burkinabe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ivorian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ECOWAS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
African other than ECOWAS	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
European	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Americas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Oceanian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.7: Population by birthplace and district

District	Total	Born in place of enumeration	Different locality in this region	Western	Central	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Outside Ghana
Greater Accra	4,010,054	46.4	11.6	2.1	6.4	8.6	11.3	6.1	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.4	2.1
Ga South Municipal	485,643	30.3	22.2	2.5	11.7	8.6	11.7	7.2	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.7
Ga West Municipal	262,742	33.9	16.6	2.1	6.9	7.6	15.8	10.2	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.8
Ga East Municipal	259,668	30.9	14.3	2.1	4.8	12.6	17.0	9.3	2.4	2.5	1.3	0.5	2.3
Accra Metropolitan Area	1,848,614	53.9	6.8	1.9	5.4	6.7	10.9	5.9	1.4	2.9	1.2	0.5	2.5
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23.7	18.4	2.2	5.2	19.7	13.5	7.4	2.8	2.4	1.2	0.7	2.9
Ledzokuku/ Krowor Municipaal	227,932	55.2	8.8	2.0	5.6	7.3	10.3	5.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.6
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	38.3	12.4	2.1	6.2	17.2	11.2	4.4	1.2	3.9	1.5	0.3	1.6
Tema Municipal	402,637	39.4	14.4	3.3	8.9	11.5	10.2	5.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	2.2
Dangme West	122,836	60.3	14.9	1.0	2.1	7.7	8.4	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.4
Dangme East	130,795	73.5	13.5	0.4	0.9	5.1	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group a person belongs to. Data on ethnicity in the 2010 census were collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification is of major ethnic groups as officially established by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and has been in use since the 1960 census. Table 3.8 shows that Akan was the largest ethnic group in Greater Accra in 2010 with almost four out of ten persons (39.7%) stating they were Akan. This is followed by Ga-Dangme (27.4%), Ewe (20.1%), Mole-Dagbani (5.2%), Guan (1.9%), Gurma (1.6%), Grusi (1.3%) and Mande (0.7%).

The highest proportion of the population in Ga West (57.2%), Ga South (50.0%), Ga East (48.1%), Tema (42.7%), Accra (39.3%) and Adenta (39.1%) is Akan. In contrast, the highest proportion of the populations in Dangme East (84.5%), Dangme West (72.7%) and Ledzokuku/Krowor (43.5%) is Ga-Dangme and the highest proportion of the population in Ashaiman (35.0%) is Ewe.

Table 3.8: Ghanaians by ethnic group and district

District	Total	Akan	Ga-Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole-Dagbani	Grusi	Mande	Other
Greater Accra	3,849,837	39.7	27.4	20.1	1.9	1.6	5.2	1.3	0.7	2.0
Ga South Municipal	470,303	50.0	19.1	22.9	1.5	0.8	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.6
Ga West Municipal	254,442	57.2	13.3	19.4	2.3	1.2	3.6	1.1	0.6	1.2
Ga East Municipal	250,114	48.1	11.6	26.0	2.7	2.7	5.4	1.5	0.7	1.4
Accra Metropolis	1,756,029	39.3	26.8	17.5	2.0	2.2	6.7	1.6	1.1	2.8
Adenta Municipal	75,058	39.1	13.7	31.6	3.2	3.8	5.4	1.3	0.6	1.3
Ledzokuku/ Krowor Municipal	221,868	34.7	43.5	15.6	1.3	0.3	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.5
Ashaiman Municipal	184,538	27.2	20.1	35.0	2.7	1.8	9.1	1.1	0.8	2.2
Tema Metropolis	390,680	42.7	24.1	24.0	2.1	0.6	4.7	0.8	0.3	0.7
Dangme West	118,899	7.6	72.7	15.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.6
Dangme East	127,906	4.3	84.5	8.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.8 Religion

As shown in Table 3.9, the majority (83.3%) of the population in Greater Accra in 2010 reported an affiliation with Christianity (Pentecostal/Charismatic, 44.6%; Protestant, 22.3%; other Christian, 8.9%, and Catholic, 7.5%). The high proportion of Pentecostal/Charismatic (44.6%), in the region is probably due to the proliferation of these churches in Accra. Christians are followed by Muslims (11.8%) and traditionalists (0.5%). However, 3.4% of the population indicated they had no affiliation to any religion.

The highest proportion of Pentecostal/Charismatic (56.3%) is found in Dangme East, Protestants (25.2%) in Ledzokuku/Krowor, Muslims (16.6%) in Ashaiman, other Christians (11.8%) in Ledzokuku/Krowor, Catholics (9.4%) in Adenta and traditionalists (2.1%) in Dangme West. The highest proportion of the population with no religious affiliation (6.1%) is found in Dangme East.

Table 3.9: Population by religious affiliation and district

District	Total	No Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Pentecostal/ Charismatic	Other Christian	Islam	Tradi- tionalist	Other
Greater Accra	4,010,054	3.4	7.5	22.3	44.6	8.9	11.8	0.5	1.0
Ga South Muni.	485,643	3.9	5.4	18.7	50.0	10.8	9.0	1.3	0.9
Ga West Munic.	262,742	2.8	7.1	20.7	49.9	10.1	8.3	0.3	0.9
Ga East Munic.	259,668	2.3	8.8	24.5	44.2	8.4	10.6	0.2	0.9
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	3.0	8.0	23.5	40.8	7.5	15.8	0.3	1.0
Adenta Munic.	78,215	2.3	9.4	22.1	43.2	10.6	11.1	0.2	1.0
Ledzokuku/ Krowor Munic.	227,932	5.0	6.3	25.2	46.2	11.8	4.0	0.3	1.1
Ashaiman	190,972	3.1	8.3	18.2	41.6	11.2	16.6	0.4	0.6
Tema Metroplis	402,637	3.6	9.0	23.3	46.6	9.4	6.9	0.3	0.9
Dangme West	122,836	5.4	4.9	19.0	52.0	9.8	5.6	2.1	1.1
Dangme East	130,795	6.1	3.0	18.1	56.3	9.1	4.7	1.8	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.1   Introduction

In Ghana and most parts of Africa, the two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, and parents, siblings, and other relatives. The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration.

Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a region's population. The size of a region's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial resources, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of a region's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households.

Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, i.e., the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide opportunities to target beneficiaries and exempt them from payment of a premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (UN, 1973:335). Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical information for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population and for planning of housing needs. A study of households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

Modernization, as a process whereby a society becomes increasingly urban and literate, has been identified by family sociologists as a key factor inducing changes over time in the size and structure of households. It is known that large households are expensive to maintain. Declining household sizes, in most parts of the world, is viewed mostly as a result of the decline in fertility which reduces the number of very large units, the removal from the household of unrelated individuals such as lodgers and servants, and the fall in mortality, which determines the length of time couples survive after their children grow and leave their parental homes (Wogugu and Fayorsey, 1980).

4.2   Household Composition

Table 4.1 shows that about 27.0 percent of household members in Greater Accra are heads of households, with 35.7 percent of males being heads of household and 18.3 percent of females. Although there is a higher proportion of male heads of household than females, the proportion of female heads of households has increased from 12.7 percent in 2000 (GSS, 2005) to 18.3 percent in 2010. Female household headship is becoming common in Greater Accra and it has been attributed to low marriage registration, high divorce rates and widowhood (Ghana Statistical Service, 2002). This phenomenon, which is peculiar not only to Ghana but to all sub-Saharan Africa, is as a result of international migration of males to seek greener pastures, thus increasing women's responsibilities in managing households. Female headship also results from females becoming widowed, divorced, abandoned by husband or simply single women who cater for themselves. In contemporary times, war, sickness and death from HIV and AIDS have also reduced rural male populations, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, resulting in more female-headed households (Mtshali, 2002; Ghana Statistical Service, 2002; Deere, 2005; Codjoe, 2010).

Other household members include children of the head (36.9%), spouses/wives (11.4%), other relatives (8.8%) and non-relatives (3.2%). The extended family has insignificant representation in households in the region: parents-in-law (0.8%), son/daughter-in-law (0.4%), stepchild (0.7%) and adopted/foster child (0.3%).

Table 4.1: Household composition by sex of head

Household Composition	Total			Male- Headed			Female-Headed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total household pop.	**3,888,237**	**1,872,366**	**2,015,871**	**2,515,022**	**1,417,957**	**1,097,065**	**1,373,215**	**454,409**	**918,806**
Head	26.7	35.7	18.3	26.6	47.1	0	26.8	0	40.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	11.4	2.5	19.5	15.7	0.3	35.6	3.4	9.5	0.4
Child (son/daughter)	36.9	37.5	36.3	36.9	33.1	41.8	36.7	51	29.7
Parent/parent in-law	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Grandchild	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.1	2.8	3.6	11	15.7	8.7
Brother/sister	5	5.4	4.7	4.4	5	3.5	6.2	6.4	6
Stepchild	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5
Adopted/foster child	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other relative	8.8	8.1	9.4	8.1	6.8	9.6	10.1	12.1	9.1
Non-relative	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The urban household composition pattern is very similar to the regional pattern (Table 4.2). There are, however, higher proportions of children in rural localities (40.0%) than in urban localities (36.5%). A higher proportion of grandchildren are found in rural (8.7%) localities than in urban localities (5.6%). Slightly higher proportions of other relatives (8.8%) and non-relatives (3.3%) can be found in urban localities than in rural localities (8.3% and 2.3%, respectively). This may best be explained by people migrating from rural to urban localities and sharing a household with other extended family members or non-relatives.

Table 4.2: Household composition by locality and headship

Household Composition/Locality	Total			Male-headed			Female-headed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban	**3,518,654**	**1,691,395**	**1,827,259**	**2,276,522**	**1,285,097**	**991,425**	**1,242,132**	**406,298**	**835,834**
Head	27.0	36.2	18.5	26.9	47.7	0.0	27.2	0.0	40.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	11.4	2.6	19.6	15.8	0.3	35.8	3.4	9.6	0.4
Child (son/daughter)	36.5	37.1	36.0	36.5	32.7	41.6	36.5	51.1	29.4
Parent/parent in-law	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Grandchild	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.0	2.6	3.4	10.5	15.0	8.3
Brother/sister	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.1	3.5	6.3	6.5	6.1
Stepchild	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5
Adopted/foster child	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other relative	8.8	8.1	9.4	8.1	6.8	9.7	10.2	12.3	9.1
Non-relative	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4
Rural	**369,583**	**180,971**	**188,612**	**238,500**	**132,860**	**105,640**	**131,083**	**48,111**	**82,972**
Head	23.3	30.7	16.2	23.3	41.8	0.0	23.3	0.0	36.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	10.6	2.4	18.6	14.7	0.3	32.9	3.2	8.1	0.4
Child (son/daughter)	40.0	41.1	38.9	40.8	37.9	44.4	38.5	49.7	32.0
Parent/parent in-law	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Grandchild	8.7	8.9	8.5	4.8	4.4	5.2	15.8	21.1	12.8
Brother/sister	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.3	4.9
Stepchild	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.6
Adopted/foster child	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other relative	8.3	7.9	8.7	7.8	6.8	9.0	9.3	11.1	8.2
Non-relative	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most household heads (55.1%) in Greater Accra are aged 25-44 years (Table 4.3). However, there is a small proportion of teenage household heads (1.5%) and 5.6 percent of all household heads are aged 70 years and above. The proportion of households headed by females is higher for the early (before 25 years) and late ages (50 years and above).

Table 4.3: Household headship by sex, age and locality

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	1,036,426	668,304	368,122	950,391	612,822	337,569	86,035	55,482	30,553
15 – 19	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
20 - 24	7.0	6.5	7.8	7.0	6.5	7.9	6.6	6.3	7.2
25 - 29	13.6	13.7	13.4	3.7	13.8	13.6	12.6	12.9	12.2
30 - 34	15.5	16.7	13.3	15.5	16.7	13.4	15.0	16.3	12.6
35 - 39	14.0	15.1	12.1	14.0	15.1	12.2	13.8	15.2	11.4
40 - 44	12.0	12.6	10.9	12.0	12.6	10.9	11.6	12.5	10.0
45 - 49	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	8.9
50 - 54	8.2	7.8	8.8	8.1	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.7	9.2
55 - 59	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.8
60 - 64	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	5.8
65 - 69	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.8
70 - 74	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.4
75 - 79	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.7
80 – 84	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.2
85 - 89	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
90 - 94	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
95+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.4 shows that in all districts within Greater Accra, the majority of household heads are male, ranging from 55.3 percent in Dangme East to 71.5 percent in Adenta. Dangme East has the highest proportion of female household heads at 44.7 percent.

4.3   Household Size

The tradition of the extended family system that encourages other relatives and non-relatives to live with members of the nuclear family may be in decline. As shown in Table 4.5, average household size is 3.8 in Greater Accra. The biggest average size is in Dangme East (4.7) probably because of its rural characteristics and the lowest is in Accra (3.5) because it is fully urban. Furthermore, while 1.6 percent and 2.9 percent of households in Greater Accra have nine and ten members respectively, a fifth (20.0%) of all households in the region have only one member. Indeed, one-member households form the highest proportion of households in all districts,

Table 4.4: Household headship by sex, locality and district

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	1,036,426	668,304	368,122	950,391	612,822	337,569	86,035	55,482	30,553
Percent	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	64.5	35.5
Ga South	118,846	67.7	32.3	106,161	67.7	32.3	12,685	67.2	32.8
Ga West	66,706	68.4	31.6	46,301	67.8	32.2	20,405	69.8	30.2
Ga East	66,286	67.8	32.2	58,006	67.6	32.4	8,280	69.7	30.3
Accra	501,956	63.1	36.9	501,956	63.1	36.9	-	-	-
Adenta	20,478	71.5	28.5	12,978	70.7	29.3	7,500	72.9	27.1
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	60,859	63.8	36.2	60,859	63.8	36.2	-	-	-
Ashaiman	49,936	69.0	31.0	49,936	69.0	31.0	-	-	-
Tema	97,597	64.1	35.9	94,987	64.1	35.9	2,610	64.8	35.2
Dangme West	26,489	56.5	43.5	10,007	54.1	45.9	16,482	58.0	42.0
Dangme East	27,273	55.3	44.7	9,200	52.6	47.4	18,073	56.6	43.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- Districts with no rural population

Table 4.5: Household size by district

District	Total households	Household size										Average house-hold size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
All districts	1,036,426	207,022	173,518	166,581	155,988	124,664	83,257	49,165	29,108	16,742	30,381	
Percent	100.0	20.0	16.7	16.1	15.1	12.0	8.0	4.7	2.8	1.6	2.9	3.8
Ga South	118,846	16.4	15.2	15.7	15.7	13.3	9.4	5.9	3.3	1.9	3.2	4.0
Ga West	66,706	18.4	16.1	15.7	15.5	12.7	9.0	5.1	3.0	1.7	2.7	3.9
Ga East	66,286	19.3	16.4	16.0	14.9	12.2	8.6	5.1	3.1	1.8	2.8	3.8
Accra	501,956	22.0	17.8	16.4	14.9	11.5	7.3	4.1	2.4	1.3	2.4	3.5
Adenta	20,478	20.4	16.8	15.5	14.6	12.2	8.1	5.2	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.7
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	60,859	20.1	16.7	16.7	15.9	12.4	7.7	4.3	2.5	1.3	2.4	3.6
Ashaiman	49,936	19.3	17.6	17.0	15.1	11.8	7.7	4.6	2.6	1.6	2.8	3.7
Tema	97,597	17.0	15.8	15.8	15.3	12.8	8.8	5.4	3.4	2.0	3.7	4.0
Dangme West	26,489	18.2	13.1	13.9	13.4	11.8	8.8	6.3	4.2	3.2	7.2	4.5
Dangme East	27,273	17.2	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.8	9.5	7.1	5.2	3.6	8.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Household Structure

Household structure is determined by the people living together in one unit and their relationship to the head of household. Table 4.6 shows that nearly one quarter (23.2%) of households in the region comprise a head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only, and an additional one-fifth with a head only (20.0%). Households comprising a head, biological/adopted children, relatives and non-relatives of the head constitute less than 1 percent. This pattern is reflected in urban and rural localities across districts.

On average, 5 percent of households in both urban and rural areas have only the head and the spouse living together, and the extended family phenomenon is also not common. In urban and rural Greater Accra and in all districts apart from Accra, the most common household composition is of a head, spouse(s) and biological/ adopted children only. In Accra, head only is marginally more common (22.0% compared with 21.7%).

Table 4.6: Household structure by locality and district

Household structure	Total	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,036,426	950,391	86,035	118,846	66,706	66,286	501,956	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Household with head and a spouse only	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	4.9	3.5	2.5
Household with head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	23.2	23.0	25.3	28.7	26.5	23.0	21.7	22.8	24.5	25.5	22.1	22.5	18.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10.0	9.8	11.9	12.0	11.2	11.1	8.5	11.8	9.4	10.7	11.9	11.2	11.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and non-relatives of the head	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.4	3.1	4.8	3.2	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.5
Head only	20.0	20.2	17.3	16.4	18.4	19.3	22.0	20.4	20.1	19.3	17.0	18.2	17.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.6	10.5	12.7	8.9	13.3	12.1	10.9	12.9	14.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9.8	9.6	11.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.8	7.1	9.9	8.6	10.8	14.4	17.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and non-relatives of the head	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	14.5	14.7	12.4	11.5	12.8	15.7	15.5	16.0	12.7	14.0	15.3	12.8	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

MARITAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1   Introduction

This chapter focuses on marriage and marital characteristics in the Greater Accra Region. Marriage is socially defined as formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned. There are also informal cohabiting unions. Persons 12 years or older were asked during the census about their current marital status. Six categories of responses "Never married", "Informal/consensual union/living together", "Married", "Separated", "Divorced", and "Widowed", were provided and the answer given referred to the respondent's marital status on Census Night.

The chapter describes marital status by age, sex, education, religious affiliation, economic activity status, locality and district. An analysis of marital characteristics has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications. Marital status is one of the determinants of an individual's social status and is also seen by some as an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement.   Marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and related residential services.

5.2   Marital status

Table 5.1 shows that almost two-fifths (39.1%) of the population in Greater Accra are married and almost half (46.3%) have never been married. This is a characteristic of migrant receiving areas, since migrants are generally the young and unmarried. It also reflects the age structure of the region. While 5.6 percent are in an informal union, 3.7 percent, 2.9 percent and 2.3 percent are widowed, divorced or separated, respectively.

In Greater Accra, similar proportions of males and females are married. However, males are more likely than females to be never married (50.8% and 42.2% respectively). This compares to the national figure of 48.9 percent for never married males and 35.6 percent for never married females. This may confirm the region's status as a destination for migrants. Females are, however, more likely to be divorced and separated than males and also to be in informal unions. In addition, the proportion of widows is six times higher than widowers (6.1% compared with 1.1%).

The marital status pattern evident at the regional level is generally reflected at the district level. In all districts apart from Ga South and Dangme East, the most common marital status is never married. The proportion of married people is highest in Ga South and Dangme East while Accra has the lowest proportion (36.5%). Among all Greater Accra districts, Accra and Ashaiman have the highest proportion of never married (48.2% and 48.1% respectively). Dangme West has the highest proportion of persons in an informal union (9.0%). The highest proportion of persons divorced (3.1%) is found in Ashaiman and the highest proportion of widowed in Dangme East (6.7%).

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status, sex and district

Marital Status/Sex	Total	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku Krowor /	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	2,980,912	339,779	191,295	195,387	1,414,975	57,754	169,349	140,688	301,129	84,241	86,315
Never married	46.3	42.1	45.5	48.1	48.2	46.7	43.4	46.0	46.4	40.4	39.9
Inf./cons. union* Living together	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.6	6.8	6.5	5.5	6.1	9.0	3.5
Married	39.1	44.9	42.0	39.8	36.5	39.7	40.8	40.8	38.9	39.3	44.5
Separated	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.1
Divorced	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3
Widowed	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	5.7	6.7
Male											
Total	1,422,840	164,058	92,666	95,098	671,533	29,130	79,652	68,695	142,775	39,253	39,980
Never married	50.8	46.2	49.4	51.8	52.9	50.8	48.0	50.0	50.0	47.6	49.2
Inf./cons. union Living together	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.5	6.8	6.3	5.4	6.1	8.1	3.0
Married	39.2	44.6	42.0	39.9	36.9	39.1	41.3	40.7	39.5	39.2	41.7
Separated	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4
Divorced	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Widowed	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0
Female											
Total	1,558,072	175,721	98,629	100,289	743,442	28,624	89,697	71,993	158,354	44,988	46,335
Never married	42.2	38.3	41.9	44.7	44.0	42.6	39.4	42.1	43.1	34.1	31.9
Inf./cons. union* Living together	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.5	5.7	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.1	9.7	4.0
Married	39.0	45.1	42.0	39.6	36.3	40.4	40.3	40.8	38.3	39.5	46.9
Separated	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.6	3.6	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.7
Divorced	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.7
Widowed	6.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	6.6	4.1	6.1	5.1	5.8	9.4	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Informal/consensual union

Table 5.2 shows marital status by urban/rural location. The proportion of persons 12 years or older never married is higher in urban localities (46.8%) than in rural localities (41.3%); and the proportion married is higher in rural localities (47.4%) than in urban localities (44.6%). Finally, a higher proportion of those in rural areas are widowed (4.5%) than of those in urban localities (3.7%).

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by marital status, type of locality and district

Locality	Total	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Urban											
Total	2,720,199	303,599	134,052	171,332	1,414,975	36,885	169,349	140,688	293,582	28,926	26,811
Never married	46.8	42.7	46.8	48.4	48.2	47.3	43.4	46	46.5	39	41.2
Inf./cons./ living together	5.6	5.2	5	4.5	5.6	6.1	6.5	5.5	6.1	9	3.4
Married	38.7	44.6	40.6	39.6	36.5	39.8	40.8	40.8	38.8	38.8	43.8
Separated	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.2
Divorced	2.9	3	3	2.8	3	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.4
Widowed	3.7	2.7	2.8	3	4	2.4	3.8	3.1	3.6	6.8	6
Rural											
Total	260,713	36,180	57,243	24,055	-	20,869	-	-	7,547	55,315	59,504
Never married	41.3	37.2	42.4	46	-	45.7	-	-	43.2	41.1	39.3
Inf./cons./ living together	6	5.8	4.7	5.3	-	8.1	-	-	8.5	9	3.6
Married	43.3	47.4	45.3	41.1	-	39.6	-	-	40.8	39.6	44.7
Separated	2.4	2.4	1.8	2	-	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.8	3
Divorced	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.2
Widowed	4.5	4.3	2.9	3	-	2.2	-	-	3	5.2	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 5.3, the proportion of the Greater Accra population married increases with each age group from age 15-19 years to 40-44 years, after which it declines and is offset by an increase in the proportion widowed. More than seven in ten people aged 40-44 years are married. It should be noted that 6.1 percent of those aged 12-14 years and 5.5 percent of those aged 15-19 years are married, with an additional 0.8 percent and 1.6 percent respectively in informal/consensual unions. The law disallows persons below the marriage age of 18 years to marry since they are considered minors. These may be children who have been forced into marriage since some cultural practices in the country permit the betrothal and marriage of minors. In addition, some of these young girls are withdrawn from school to be married. Table 5.3 further shows that the proportion separated and widowed is higher among the older ages and also increases with age.

Education has been argued to be a major determinant of delayed marriages. As people, especially females spend more time in school; the chances are that they will postpone their marriages. The information in Table 5.3 supports this assertion as far as Greater Accra is concerned. The proportion married are lowest at the lower levels of education. Finally, as the level of education increases, the proportion of persons in informal unions decreases.

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Table 5.3: Population 12 years and older by marital status, age and educational level

Age Group/Education	Total	Never married	Inf./ cons. union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	2,980,912	**1,380,012**	**167,049**	**1,165,576**	**69,806**	**86,762**	**111,707**
Total	**100.0**	**46.3**	**5.6**	**39.1**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**3.7**
Age group							
12-14	224,490	93.1	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	388,403	92.5	1.6	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	458,075	79.1	6.0	13.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
25-29	443,383	55.4	9.2	32.6	1.4	1.1	0.3
30-34	357,070	29.8	9.0	55.7	2.4	2.4	0.8
35-39	282,420	15.9	7.9	67.3	3.4	4.1	1.5
40-44	220,520	9.1	6.2	71.2	4.5	5.8	3.0
45-49	165,522	6.6	5.2	70.2	5.4	7.3	5.2
50-54	136,577	4.8	4.0	68.3	5.8	8.4	8.8
55-59	91,902	3.7	3.3	65.7	5.8	8.8	12.7
60-64	70,440	3.8	2.8	59.8	5.3	8.5	19.7
65-69	45,004	4.0	2.4	55.0	5.0	8.2	25.5
70+	97,106	7.7	2.5	42.0	3.5	5.6	38.7
Level of Education							
Total	2,980,912	46.3	5.6	39.1	2.3	2.9	3.7
Basic	1,534,898	46.7	6.6	38.0	2.6	3.1	3.0
Secondary	582,194	59.2	4.5	31.8	1.5	1.7	1.4
Voc./tech./commercial	142,722	33.8	5.4	50.6	3.0	3.8	3.4
Post-middle/ secondary certificate	53,346	37.3	3.4	47.5	2.5	3.8	5.6
Post-secondary diploma	152,428	50.7	3.2	41.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
Tertiary	191,244	52.0	1.8	43.0	0.9	1.3	1.0
Never attended	324,080	22.6	6.7	47.8	3.8	5.0	14.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Those who define themselves as traditionalists are more likely to be married than other religious affiliations (Table 5.4). Those with no religious affiliation are more likely to be in informal unions (12.3%) and to be separated (4.0%), while traditionalists also have the highest proportion divorced (4.7%). The lowest proportion of persons in informal unions

Table 5.4: Population 12 years and older, by marital status, religious affiliation and economic activity status

Religion/Activity Status	Total	Never married	Informal/Con-sensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Religious Affiliation							
Total	2,980,912	46.3	5.6	39.1	2.3	2.9	3.7
No religion	111,562	38.2	12.3	36.4	4.0	4.4	4.7
Catholic	235,794	47.5	5.1	38.8	2.1	2.8	3.8
Protestants	684,247	45.5	4.8	38.5	2.7	3.3	5.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,288,687	47.4	6.0	38.5	2.3	2.8	2.9
Other christian	261,577	45.4	6.5	39.5	2.4	3.0	3.3
Islam	340,084	47.6	3.1	42.7	1.2	1.9	3.6
Ahmadi	12,569	45.0	4.6	42.3	2.2	2.5	3.4
Traditionalist	16,687	26.6	6.4	47.9	3.4	4.7	11.0
Other	29,705	43.4	5.3	42.1	2.4	3.5	3.5
Economic Activity Status							
Employed	1,812,545	31.5	7.4	51.4	2.9	3.6	3.1
Unemployed	152,614	57.2	6.8	29.1	2.3	2.7	1.9
Not active	1,015,753	71.1	2.2	18.7	1.3	1.7	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

(3.9%) is found among Muslims. Table 5.4 further shows that the majority of the population of Greater Accra aged 12 years and older who are employed are married (51.4%) with an additional 7.4 percent in informal/consensual unions. The majority of people who are unemployed or economically not active people are never married (57.2% and 71.1% respectively).

CHAPTER SIX

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

6.1   Introduction

Information communication technology (ICT) plays an important role in the global economy and is widely recognized as key enabler of the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. ICT is seen as vital for reducing poverty, enhancing economic growth and ensuring good governance.

In their efforts to move Ghana towards a knowledge-based information society and economy, successive governments of Ghana and other agencies have pursued several initiatives to accelerate the process of ICT development in the country. Key among these is the development of a national fibre optic network and a National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy (ICT4AD). These developments are aimed at promoting the rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure; strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector; promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy; implementing e-governance by deploying ICT infrastructure in all government institutions; building a National Data Centre to consolidate data needed for decision making by the government; building Regional Innovation Centres to promote ICT; and ensuring access to ICT at all levels of society. There has also been massive investment in ICT infrastructure by telecommunications operators and internet service providers.

The impact of these developments on Ghana has been positive; the contribution of ICT to gross domestic product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). The penetration rate of mobile phones and use of the internet have also improved considerably in recent years as a result of investment in ICT infrastructure and a favourable enabling environment. The mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011. The number of internet subscribers in turn increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

Notwithstanding the significant contribution of ICT to the economy, the industry continues to face some challenges, including high communications infrastructure prices, poor quality of connectivity, and uneven access to infrastructure and services.

The main source of data for this chapter is the 2010 Population and Housing Census, which, for the first time, collected data on access to ICT for individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older with mobile phones; persons using internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on a mobile phone or other devices; households with desktop/laptop computers; and households with fixed telephone lines. This chapter analyses access to these ICT facilities in relation to socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, locality of residence, district and economic activity status in the Greater Accra Region.

6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones (Individuals)

Table 6.1 shows that 73.5 percent of persons 12 years and older in Greater Accra own mobile phones. This compares to 47.7 percent nationally and shows how widespread the ownership of mobile phones is in Greater Accra. Dangme East is the only district where less than half of its population owns a mobile phone. This could be reflection of its more rural nature. Ownership of mobile phones in all the other eight districts is very high. The following districts have proportions of mobile phone ownership higher than the regional average: Adenta (79.0%), Ga East (78.5%), Ga West (76.5%), Accra (75.7%), Tema (75.6%) and Ledzokuku-Krowor (74.4%). A higher proportion of males (77.7%) than females (69.7%) owns mobile phones in the region and this is true for all districts.

Table 6.1: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by district and sex

District	Total			Male			Female		
	Population 12 years and older	Number population 12 years and older with mobile phones	Percent population 12 years and older with mobile phones	Population 12 years and older	Number population 12 years and older with mobile phones	Percent population 12 years and older with mobile phones	Population 12 years and older	Number population 12 years and older with mobile phones	Percent population 12 years and older with mobile phones
Total	2,980,912	2,191,910	73.5	1,422,840	1,106,032	77.7	1,558,072	1,085,878	69.7
Ga South	339,779	237,298	69.8	164,058	123,134	75.1	175,721	114,164	65
Ga West	191,295	146,401	76.5	92,666	74,491	80.4	98,629	71,910	72.9
Ga East	195,387	153,402	78.5	95,098	78,359	82.4	100,289	75,043	74.8
Accra Metropolis	1,414,975	1,070,631	75.7	671,533	532,517	79.3	743,442	538,114	72.4
Adenta	57,754	45,631	79	29,130	24,372	83.7	28,624	21,259	74.3
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	169,349	126,059	74.4	79,652	62,382	78.3	89,697	63,677	71
Ashaiman	140,688	101,806	72.4	68,695	53,365	77.7	71,993	48,441	67.3
Tema	301,129	227,734	75.6	142,775	113,280	79.3	158,354	114,454	72.3
Dangme West	84,241	44,498	52.8	39,253	23,613	60.2	44,988	20,885	46.4
Dangme East	86,315	38,450	44.5	39,980	20,519	51.3	46,335	17,931	38.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the population 12 years and older with mobile phones, 50.5% are males and 49.5% are females (Table 6.2). The highest proportion of men and women owning a mobile phone are aged 20-39 years.

Table 6.2: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by age and sex

Age Group	Total Number	Total Percent	Males Number	Males Percent	Females Number	Females Percent
Total	2,191,910	100.0	1,106,032	50.5	1,085,878	49.5
12-14	29,805	1.4	14,422	1.3	15,383	1.4
15-19	177,277	8.1	88,629	8.0	88,648	8.2
20-24	369,973	16.9	181,142	16.4	188,831	17.4
25-29	384,957	17.6	189,297	17.1	195,660	18.0
30-34	316,091	14.4	161,343	14.6	154,748	14.3
35-39	250,011	11.4	128,523	11.6	121,488	11.2
40-44	193,355	8.8	100,456	9.1	92,899	8.6
45-49	142,864	6.5	72,994	6.6	69,870	6.4
50-54	114,735	5.2	57,783	5.2	56,952	5.2
55-59	75,961	3.5	39,447	3.6	36,514	3.4
60-64	52,966	2.4	27,961	2.5	25,005	2.3
65-69	31,237	1.4	16,453	1.5	14,784	1.4
70+	52,678	2.4	27,582	2.5	25,096	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

While three quarters (75.0%) of persons 12 years and older in urban localities in Greater Accra own mobile phones, slightly less than three fifths (57.7%) of those in rural localities own mobile phones (Table 6.3). Adenta District has the highest proportion of population owning mobile phones for both urban (79.4%) and rural localities (78.4%). The highest differential in mobile phone ownership for urban and rural localities is in Ga South (29.2 percentage point difference).

Table 6.3: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by district and locality

District	Total urban population 12+	Urban population 12+ with mobile phones	Percentage 12+ urban with mobile phones	Total rural population 12+	Rural population 12+ with mobile phones	Percentage 12+ rural with mobile phones
Total	2,720,199	2,041,458	75.0	260,713	150,452	57.7
Ga South	303,599	221,474	72.9	36,180	15,824	43.7
Ga West	134,052	104,833	78.2	57,243	41,568	72.6
Ga East	171,332	134,966	78.8	24,055	18,436	76.6
Accra	1,414,975	1,070,631	75.7	-	-	-
Adenta	36,885	29,274	79.4	20,869	16,357	78.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor	169,349	126,059	74.4	-	-	-
Ashaiman	140,688	101,806	72.4	-	-	-
Tema	293,582	222,334	75.7	7,547	5,400	71.6
Dangme West	28,926	16,319	56.4	55,315	28,179	50.9
Dangme East	26,811	13,762	51.3	59,504	24,688	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ownership of mobile phones by persons 12 years and older increases from 13.3 percent among those aged 12-14 years to 88.5 percent of those aged 30-39 years before declining in each subsequent age group (Table 6.4). Over half of those aged 70 years and over in the Greater Accra Region own a mobile phone. A similar pattern is apparent for the sexes but for all age groups, higher proportions of males than females own mobile phones. In those aged 70 years and over, 66.7 percent of males own a mobile phone compared with 45.0 percent of females.

Table 6.4: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by age group and sex

Age group	Pop. 12+ by age group	Pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Percent 12+ with mobile phones	Male pop. 12+	Male pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Males 12+ percent with mobile phones	Female pop. 12+	Female pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Female pop. 12+ percent with mobile phones
Total	2,980,912	2,191,910	73.5	1,422,840	1,106,032	77.7	1,558,072	1,085,878	69.7
12-14	224,490	29,805	13.3	104,651	14,422	13.8	119,839	15,383	12.8
15-19	388,403	177,277	45.6	180,173	88,629	49.2	208,230	88,648	42.6
20-24	458,075	369,973	80.8	215,803	181,142	83.9	242,272	188,831	77.9
25-29	443,383	384,957	86.8	209,640	189,297	90.3	233,743	195,660	83.7
30-34	357,070	316,091	88.5	175,564	161,343	91.9	181,506	154,748	85.3
35-39	282,420	250,011	88.5	139,524	128,523	92.1	142,896	121,488	85.0
40-44	220,520	193,355	87.7	109,928	100,456	91.4	110,592	92,899	84.0
45-49	165,522	142,864	86.3	80,923	72,994	90.2	84,599	69,870	82.6
50-54	136,577	114,735	84.0	65,046	57,783	88.8	71,531	56,952	79.6
55-59	91,902	75,961	82.7	44,852	39,447	87.9	47,050	36,514	77.6
60-64	70,440	52,966	75.2	34,067	27,961	82.1	36,373	25,005	68.7
65-69	45,004	31,237	69.4	21,299	16,453	77.2	23,705	14,784	62.4
70+	97,106	52,678	54.2	41,370	27,582	66.7	55,736	25,096	45.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The mobile phone is considered a technological tool and therefore ownership could be expected to be higher among persons with education. Table 6.5 shows that while 52.4 percent of persons 12 years and older with no education own mobile phones, 47.0 percent with primary education own mobile phones in Greater Accra. Aside from the differences between no education and primary education, mobile phone ownership increases with educational level, to the extent that it is almost universal at the highest levels, with 97.6% of those with a higher education owning a mobile phone. Among the eight educational levels, mobile phone ownership is higher for males than females for those with no education, JHS/Middle, Secondary/SSS/SHS, and Vocational/technical/commercial and higher for females than males among those with primary, post-middle/secondary certificate, post-secondary diploma and higher education. Thus, at the three highest levels of education, mobile phone ownership is marginally higher for females. This may indicate that education bridges the inequality gap between males and females in some respects.

Table 6.5: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by educational level and sex

Level of education	Pop. 12+	Pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Percent 12+ with mobile phones	Male pop. 12+	Male pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Males 12+ percent with mobile phones	Female pop. 12+	Female pop. 12+ with mobile phones	Female 12+ percent with mobile phones
Total	2,980,912	2,191,910	73.5	1,422,840	1,106,032	77.7	1,558,072	1,085,878	69.7
No education	324,080	169,819	52.4	92,218	53,698	58.2	231,862	116,121	50.1
Primary	376,803	177,215	47.0	152,882	69,674	45.6	223,921	107,541	48.0
JHS/Mid.	1,158,095	835,858	72.2	556,638	417,208	75.0	601,457	418,650	69.6
Secondary/SSS/SHS	582,194	492,205	84.5	314,818	271,516	86.2	267,376	220,689	82.5
Voc/technical/comm.	142,722	132,814	93.1	73,212	68,453	93.5	69,510	64,361	92.6
Post-middle/secondary certificate	53,346	49,987	93.7	22,984	21,415	93.2	30,362	28,572	94.1
Post-secondary diploma	152,428	147,272	96.6	91,158	87,996	96.5	61,270	59,276	96.7
Higher	191,244	186,740	97.6	118,930	116,072	97.6	72,314	70,668	97.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.6 shows that while eight out of ten employed persons 12 years and older in Greater Accra have mobile phones (80.8%), half of those not economically active (50.9%), and 73.9 percent of the unemployed own mobile phones. Higher proportions of males than of females own mobile phones across all the economic activity status categories.

Table 6.6: Population 12 years and older with mobile phones by economic activity status and sex

Population group	Economic activity status			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
Population 12 years and above	2,980,912	1,812,545	152,614	1,015,753
Population 12 + with mobile phones	2,191,910	1,544,766	116,298	530,846
Percentage 12 + with mobile phones	73.5	85.2	76.2	52.3
Male population 12 +	1,422,840	896,208	71,411	455,221
Male population 12 + with mobile phones	1,106,032	804,242	56,254	245,536
Percentage male 12 + with mobile phones	77.7	89.7	78.8	53.9
Female population	1,558,072	916,337	81,203	560,532
Female population 12 + with mobile phones	1,085,878	740,524	60,044	285,310
Percentage female 12 + with mobile phones	69.7	80.8	73.9	50.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Use of Internet Facility (Individuals)

As shown in Table 6.7, almost one fifth (18.6%) of the population 12 years and older in Greater Accra use an internet facility. A higher proportion of males (23.9%) use an internet facility than of females (13.8%). Greater Accra is the region of Ghana with the highest proportion of its population using an internet facility, yet this is still less than 20 percent. This clearly shows that internet facility usage in the country is very low. The district with the highest proportion of people using an internet facility is Ga East (23.9%), almost six times that of Dangme East (4.1%). This could be attributed to the general lack of ICT facilities in rural communities.

Table 6.7: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by district and sex

District	Pop 12 years and older	Pop. 12+ using internet	Percent 12+ using internet	Male pop. 12+	Male pop. 12+ using internet	Males 12+ percent using internet	Female pop. 12+	Female pop. 12+ using internet	Female 12+ percent using internet
Total	2,980,912	555,847	18.6	1,422,840	340,275	23.9	1,558,072	215,572	13.8
Ga South	339,779	47,641	14.0	164,058	29,347	17.9	175,721	18,294	10.4
Ga West	191,295	33,423	17.5	92,666	20,680	22.3	98,629	12,743	12.9
Ga East	195,387	46,764	23.9	95,098	28,299	29.8	100,289	18,465	18.4
Accra	1,414,975	284,465	20.1	671,533	174,714	26.0	743,442	109,751	14.8
Adenta	57,754	12,947	22.4	29,130	7,727	26.5	28,624	5,220	18.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	169,349	31,846	18.8	79,652	19,682	24.7	89,697	12,164	13.6
Ashaiman	140,688	17,938	12.8	68,695	11,860	17.3	71,993	6,078	8.4
Tema	301,129	71,220	23.7	142,775	41,963	29.4	158,354	29,257	18.5
Dangme West	84,241	6,073	7.2	39,253	3,568	9.1	44,988	2,505	5.6
Dangme East	86,315	3,530	4.1	39,980	2,435	6.1	46,335	1,095	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the population that uses an internet facility, 61.2 percent are males and 38.8 percent are females (Table 6.8). More than half those using an internet facility in Greater Accra live in the district of Accra (51.2%), whereas only 0.6 percent are in Dangme East. Thus, for every person who uses internet facility in Dangme East there are about 80 persons in Accra. Among those using an internet facility, the distribution differs for males and females. There is a higher proportion of males than females in Ga South, Ga West, Accra, Ledzokuku/Krowor, Ashaiman and Dangme East using an internet facility and a higher proportion of females than males using an internet facility in Ga East, Adenta, Tema and Dangme West.

Table 6.8: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by sex and district

District	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	555,847	100.0	340,275	61.2	215,572	38.8
Ga South	47,641	8.6	29,347	8.6	18,294	8.5
Ga West	33,423	6.0	20,680	6.1	12,743	5.9
Ga East	46,764	8.4	28,299	8.3	18,465	8.6
Accra	284,465	51.2	174,714	51.3	109,751	50.9
Adenta	12,947	2.3	7,727	2.3	5,220	2.4
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	31,846	5.7	19,682	5.8	12,164	5.6
Ashaiman	17,938	3.2	11,860	3.5	6,078	2.8
Tema	71,220	12.8	41,963	12.3	29,257	13.6
Dangme West	6,073	1.1	3,568	1.0	2,505	1.2
Dangme East	3,530	0.6	2,435	0.7	1,095	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.9 shows that a higher proportion of the population 12 years and older in urban (19.4%) than in rural (10.4%) localities in Greater Accra use the internet. The table further shows that Ga South and Tema have the highest differential in internet usage for urban and rural localities.

Table 6.9: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by district and locality

District	Total urban population 12+	Urban population 12+ using internet	12+ urban pop. percentage using internet	Total rural population 12+	Rural population 12+ using internet	12+ rural pop. percentage using internet
Total	2,720,199	528,729	19.4	260,713	27,118	10.4
Ga South	303,599	45,686	15.0	36,180	1,955	5.4
Ga West	134,052	25,386	18.9	57,243	8,037	14.0
Ga East	171,332	41,372	24.1	24,055	5,392	22.4
Accra	1,414,975	284,465	20.1	-	-	-
Adenta	36,885	8,317	22.5	20,869	4,630	22.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	169,349	31,846	18.8	-	-	-
Ashaiman	140,688	17,938	12.8	-	-	-
Tema	293,582	70,023	23.9	7,547	1,197	15.9
Dangme West	28,926	2,581	8.9	55,315	3,492	6.3
Dangme East	26,811	1,115	4.2	59,504	2,415	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among those aged 12 years and over, internet usage increases by age group up to 20-24 years and then declines with each age group from 25-29 years. This is consistent for males and females (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by age group and sex

Age group	Pop. 12+ by age group	Pop. 12+ using internet	Pop. 12+ using internet (%)	Male pop. 12+	Male pop. 12+ using internet	Male 12+ using internet	Female pop. 12+	Female pop. 12+ using internet	Female pop. 12+ using internet (%)
Total	2,980,912	555,847	18.6	1,422,840	340,275	23.9	1,558,072	215,572	13.8
12-14	224,490	25,137	11.2	104,651	14,056	13.4	119,839	11,081	9.2
15-19	388,403	86,561	22.3	180,173	49,229	27.3	208,230	37,332	17.9
20-24	458,075	131,985	28.8	215,803	75,843	35.1	242,272	56,142	23.2
25-29	443,383	109,032	24.6	209,640	65,781	31.4	233,743	43,251	18.5
30-34	357,070	68,660	19.2	175,564	44,607	25.4	181,506	24,053	13.3
35-39	282,420	41,839	14.8	139,524	28,215	20.2	142,896	13,624	9.5
40-44	220,520	28,947	13.1	109,928	19,455	17.7	110,592	9,492	8.6
45-49	165,522	21,319	12.9	80,923	14,181	17.5	84,599	7,138	8.4
50-54	136,577	17,018	12.5	65,046	11,381	17.5	71,531	5,637	7.9
55-59	91,902	11,308	12.3	44,852	7,765	17.3	47,050	3,543	7.5
60-64	70,440	6,053	8.6	34,067	4,286	12.6	36,373	1,767	4.9
65-69	45,004	2,875	6.4	21,299	2,066	9.7	23,705	809	3.4
70+	97,106	5,113	5.3	41,370	3,410	8.2	55,736	1,703	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Generally, the use of an internet facility among the population 12 years and older increases as the level of education increases, from 4.1 percent for primary school level to 28.2 percent for those at secondary/SSS/SHS level. Thereafter, the proportion drops to 20.3 percent at the vocational/technical/commercial level but continues to increase from 35.3 percent to 77.7 percent for the post-middle/secondary/certificate and higher levels, respectively. However, only one in ten persons (1.2%) with no education uses an internet facility.

The same pattern is seen for both males and females, although at each educational level the proportion of females using an internet facility is lower than that of males.

Table 6.11: Population 12 years and older using internet facility by level of education and sex

Level of education	Total pop. 12+	Pop. 12+ using internet	Pop. 12+ using internet (%)	Male pop. 12+	Male pop. 12+ using internet	Male pop. 12+ using internet (%)	Female pop. 12+	Female pop. 12+ using internet	Female pop. 12+ using internet (%)
Total	2,980,912	555,847	18.6	1,422,840	340,275	23.9	1,558,072	215,572	13.8
No education	324,080	3,737	1.2	92,218	1,563	1.7	231,862	2,174	0.9
Primary	376,803	15,331	4.1	152,882	9,121	6.0	223,921	6,210	2.8
JHS/middle	1,158,095	89,584	7.7	556,638	57,218	10.3	601,457	32,366	5.4
Secondary/ SSS/SHS	582,194	164,027	28.2	314,818	100,897	32.0	267,376	63,130	23.6
Vocational/ technical/ commercial	142,722	29,009	20.3	73,212	17,753	24.2	69,510	11,256	16.2
Post-middle/ secondary certificate	53,346	18,839	35.3	22,984	8,544	37.2	30,362	10,295	33.9
Post-secondary/ diploma	152,428	86,695	56.9	91,158	53,289	58.5	61,270	33,406	54.5
Higher	191,244	148,625	77.7	118,930	91,890	77.3	72,314	56,735	78.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Internet facility usage is higher among the not economically active (22.4%) and the unemployed (22.3%) than among the employed (16.2%). While this may seem contrary to expectation the not economically active group includes students who may have increased access to internet at colleges and universities. In addition, source of internet usage also includes internet café and not necessarily computers installed at home. Thus, it could be that the source of internet facility for most of the unemployed and not-economically-active population is the internet café, which is not necessarily too expensive. In addition, employed includes a lot of agricultural and informal sector workers who may have neither access nor the skills to use the internet. Furthermore, internet usage is higher for males than females in all economic activity categories (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Population 12 years and older using internet by economic activity status and sex

| Population group | Employment activity status | | | |
	Total	Employed	Not employed	Not active
Population 12 years and above	2,980,912	1,812,545	168,470	999,897
Population 12 + using internet	555,847	294,255	37,552	224,040
Population 12 + using internet (%)	18.6	16.2	22.3	22.4
Male population 12 +	1,422,840	896,208	79,026	447,606
Male population 12 + using internet	340,275	191,170	22,926	126,179
Male population 12 + using internet (%)	23.9	21.3	29.0	28.2
Female population 12 +	1,558,072	916,337	89,444	552,291
Female population 12 + using internet	215,572	103,085	14,626	97,861
Female population 12 + using internet (%)	13.8	11.2	16.4	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

As shown in Table 6.13, about 17 percent of all households in Greater Accra own a desktop/laptop computer. Although this figure may be relatively low, a substantial number of people will have computers at their workplace, thus boosting overall access. However, the majority of workers are engaged in agriculture and the informal sector and are, therefore, unlikely to have access at their workplace. Due to other issues such as affordability, this category of workers is also unlikely to have computers at home. As far as ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the districts is concerned, Tema has the highest proportion (23.5%) and Dangme East (4.5%) the lowest proportion.

Table 6.13: Percentage of households with desktop/laptop computers

District	Total number of households	Households with desktop/laptop	Households with desktop/laptop (%)
Total	1,036,426	174,285	16.8
Ga South	118,846	16,125	13.6
Ga West	66,706	11,657	17.5
Ga East	66,286	15,296	23.1
Accra Metropolis	501,956	84,559	16.8
Adenta Municipal	20,478	4,256	20.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor	60,859	10,880	17.9
Ashaiman Municipal	49,936	5,631	11.3
Tema Metropolis	97,597	22,893	23.5
Dangme West	26,489	1,756	6.6
Dangme East	27,273	1,232	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the households that own a desktop/laptop computer in Greater Accra, 72.8 percent are headed by males and 27.2 percent by females (Table 6.14). Of those households owning a computer, the majority had a household head aged between 25 and 49 years. The age distribution of the heads of household owning a computer is similar for males and females. However, more female than male heads of household own computers in the 15-19, 20-24, and all brackets from 45-49 to 70 and older.

Table 6.14: Distribution of households owning a desktop/ laptop computer by age and sex of household head

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	174,285	100.0	126,788	72.8	47,497	27.2
15-19	1,558	0.9	939	0.7	619	1.3
20-24	11,230	6.4	7,898	6.2	3,332	7.0
25-29	23,546	13.5	17,511	13.8	6,035	12.7
30-34	25,393	14.6	20,026	15.8	5,367	11.3
35-39	21,189	12.2	16,226	12.8	4,963	10.4
40-44	19,857	11.4	14,499	11.4	5,358	11.3
45-49	18,077	10.4	12,823	10.1	5,254	11.1
50-54	17,275	9.9	12,128	9.6	5,147	10.8
55-59	13,220	7.6	9,329	7.4	3,891	8.2
60-64	9,324	5.3	6,453	5.1	2,871	6.0
65-69	5,414	3.1	3,680	2.9	1,734	3.7
70+	8,202	4.7	5,276	4.2	2,926	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be seen in Table 6.15 that of those households that own a desktop/laptop computer, 29.4 percent have a household head with higher education. This is followed by those with JHS/Middle (18.8%), Secondary/SSS/SHS (18.7%) and Post-secondary diploma (15.8%) levels of education. Interestingly among female-headed households that own a desktop/laptop computer, 6.2 percent of the household heads had never attended school (compared with 1.0% for male-headed households).

Table 6.15: Distribution of households owning desktop/laptop computer by level of education and sex of household head

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	174,285	100.0	126,788	72.8	47,497	27.2
Never attended	4,174	2.4	1,245	1.0	2,929	6.2
Primary	5,260	3.0	2,797	2.2	2,463	5.2
JHS/middle	32,817	18.8	20,684	16.3	12,133	25.5
Secondary/SSS/SHS	32,594	18.7	24,267	19.1	8,327	17.5
Vocational/technical/ commercial	13,819	7.9	9,709	7.7	4,110	8.7
Post-middle/secondary certificate	6,799	3.9	3,998	3.2	2,801	5.9
Post-secondary diploma	27,575	15.8	21,781	17.2	5,794	12.2
Higher	51,247	29.4	42,307	33.4	8,940	18.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the households that own a desktop/laptop computer, Table 6.16 shows that almost half are in Accra (48.5%) whereas Dangme West accounts for only 1.0 percent and Dangme East 0.7 percent. This is again indicative of the disparity between urban and rural localities with respect to ICT facilities. Also notable is the fact that in Accra, proportionally more households with female heads (50.2%) own computers than those with male heads (47.9%). The same applies to Tema, where the balance is 14 percent of female-headed households owning computers compared with 12 percent of male-headed households.

Table 6.16: Distribution of households owning desktop/laptop computer by sex of household head and district

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	174,285	100.0	126,788	72.8	47,497	27.2
Ga South	16,125	9.3	11,938	9.4	4,187	8.8
Ga West	11,657	6.7	8,714	6.9	2,943	6.2
Ga East	15,296	8.8	11,275	8.9	4,021	8.5
Accra Metropolis	84,559	48.5	60,693	47.9	23,866	50.2
Adenta Municipal	4,256	2.4	3,213	2.5	1,043	2.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	10,880	6.2	8,093	6.4	2,787	5.9
Ashaiman Municipal	5,631	3.2	4,477	3.5	1,154	2.4
Tema Metropolis	22,893	13.1	16,251	12.8	6,642	14.0
Dangme West	1,756	1.0	1,239	1.0	517	1.1
Dangme East	1,232	0.7	895	0.7	337	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Greater Accra accounts for 43.3 percent of households with a fixed telephone line in Ghana, but this in local terms means only around one in every 20 households (5.3%) in the region has a fixed telephone line. This varies by locality, with 5.6 percent of urban households but only 2.2 percent of rural households having a fixed telephone line.

Table 6.17 shows that 67.0 percent of households that own a fixed telephone line have a male household head and 33.0 percent a female household head. A higher proportion of households with a fixed telephone line are headed by older age groups. For example, nearly three quarters of households with a fixed telephone line have a head aged over 40 years (73%). This could be explained by the fact that fixed telephone lines used to be the only kind of telephone line and therefore more likely to remain in use in households with older heads despite the rapid spread of mobile phones. This is illustrated by the fact that of the seven age categories from 40 years upwards, the highest proportion of households with fixed lines is headed by people aged 70 and over (13.1%) and by 16.3 percent of female-headed households against 11.5 percent of male-headed households.

Table 6.17: Distribution of households owning fixed telephone lines by age and sex of household head

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,276	100.0	37,016	67.0	18,260	33.0
15-19	359	0.6	188	0.5	171	0.9
20-24	1,488	2.7	937	2.5	551	3.0
25-29	3,092	5.6	2,031	5.5	1,061	5.8
30-34	4,759	8.6	3,322	9.0	1,437	7.9
35-39	5,256	9.5	3,719	10.0	1,537	8.4
40-44	6,143	11.1	4,419	11.9	1,724	9.4
45-49	6,403	11.6	4,468	12.1	1,935	10.6
50-54	6,574	11.9	4,538	12.3	2,036	11.2
55-59	5,692	10.3	3,923	10.6	1,769	9.7
60-64	4,671	8.5	2,977	8.0	1,694	9.3
65-69	3,603	6.5	2,229	6.0	1,374	7.5
70+	7,236	13.1	4,265	11.5	2,971	16.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Nearly half (48.3%) of households in Greater Accra with a fixed telephone line are found in Accra and a further one-fifth (19.1%) are in Tema (Table 6.18). The district distribution of fixed telephone line ownership follows a similar pattern for both male- and female-headed households. Two districts, Dangme West and Dangme East have as low as 0.3 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

Table 6.18: Distribution of households owning fixed telephone lines by sex of household head and district

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,276	100.0	37,016	67.0	18,260	33.0
Ga South	5,009	9.1	3,542	9.6	1,467	8.0
Ga West	2,574	4.7	1,838	5.0	736	4.0
Ga East	4,210	7.6	2,961	8.0	1,249	6.8
Accra Metropolis	26,696	48.3	17,366	46.9	9,330	51.1
Adenta Municipal	1,345	2.4	973	2.6	372	2.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor	3,600	6.5	2,521	6.8	1,079	5.9
Ashaiman Municipal	857	1.6	641	1.7	216	1.2
Tema Metropolis	10,532	19.1	6,883	18.6	3,649	20.0
Dangme West	147	0.3	89	0.2	58	0.3
Dangme East	306	0.6	202	0.5	104	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A third of households with a fixed telephone line have a head of household with a higher level of education (Table 6.19). An additional third have a JHS/middle (17.5%) or secondary/SSS/SHS (17.0%) education. From no education to post-middle/secondary level, proportionally more households have fixed lines where a female is the head.

Table 6.19: Households owning fixed telephone lines by level of education and sex of household head

Level of Education	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,276	100.0	37,016	67.0	18,260	33.0
Never attended	1,724	3.1	422	1.1	1,302	7.1
Primary	1,681	3.0	813	2.2	868	4.8
JHS/middle	9,684	17.5	5,244	14.2	4,440	24.3
Secondary/SSS/SHS	9,422	17.0	6,164	16.7	3,258	17.8
Vocational/technical/ commercial	4,228	7.6	2,458	6.6	1,770	9.7
Post-middle/secondary certificate	2,624	4.7	1,187	3.2	1,437	7.9
Post-secondary diploma	7,474	13.5	5,461	14.8	2,013	11.0
Higher	18,439	33.4	15,267	41.2	3,172	17.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

7.1   Introduction

Education means the acquisition of knowledge to enhance one's ability to reason and make sound judgments. Literacy means the ability to read and write. Investment in human resource development starts with education which, in addition to broadening one's perspective on global and national issues, opens up access to greater opportunities for improvement in one's living conditions. Since most information is transmitted in written form, the ability to read and write is essential.

Questions on education were asked of all persons 3 years or older about school attendance, i.e., highest level of school attended/attending and highest grade attained. It refers to full-time education in an educational institution (from nursery to tertiary) where a person spends or has spent at least four hours a day following a recognised syllabus (Table 7.2).

Questions in the 2010 PHC were asked of persons who are 11 years and older about the language in which they can read and write. A respondent is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple statement with understanding. The responses for literacy are: none (not literate), English only, Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French, English, French and any Ghanaian language, and other.

7.2   School Attendance (Past and Current)

Past school attendance is assessed for those aged 6 years and over. It is likely to be lower where there is a relatively young population by virtue of the fact that they are not yet of age to have attained higher levels of education (Table 7.1). Among this group, 59.0 percent were found to have had a basic level of education, followed by 21.0 percent secondary, 7.0 percent vocational/technical/commercial, 6.0 percent tertiary, (6.0%) post-secondary diploma and 2.0 percent post-middle certificate. The highest proportion at basic level (78.5%) is recorded in Dangme East, at secondary level (22.0%) in Accra and at tertiary level (10.0%) in Adenta.

Table 7.1: Past school attendance, by level attained for population 6 years and older and by district

Level of Education	Total	Ga South Municipal	Ga West Munucipal	Ga East Municipal	Accra Metropolis	Adenta Municipal	Ledzokuku / Krowor Municipal	Ashaiman Municipal	Tema Metropolis	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	2,019,883	226,108	135,282	137,071	969,509	41,684	119,639	96,855	212,612	42,466	38,657
Basic	59.0	63.0	58.0	54.0	57.0	56.0	56.0	65.8	55.4	73.9	78.5
Secondary	21.0	19.0	22.0	21.0	22.0	20.0	22. 0	20.6	19.8	13.5	10.7
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	5.4	7.1	4.2	3.5
Post middle/Secondary	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.1
Post-secondary diploma	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.3	6.8	3.6	3.0
Tertiary	6.0	5.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	2.6	8.6	2.7	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The information in Table 7.2 shows that of those aged three years and over in the Greater Accra region currently attending school at the time of the census, 50 percent are males and 50 percent are females. In Adenta, Ashaiman, and Tema more females were currently attending school than males. In Dangme West, 52.5 percent of those currently attending school were male and 47.5 percent female. In urban localities marginally more females than males were currently attending school (50.1% compared with 49.9%). The opposite was true in rural areas, with 51.4 percent of those currently attending school male and 48.6 percent female.

Table 7.2: Current school attendance for 3 years and older by sex, locality and district

Locality /Sex	Greater Accra	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme West
Total	1,323,069	171,455	90,818	87,142	593,995	24,740	76,184	59,985	129,042	41,797	47,911
Male	50	50.3	50.2	50	50	49.8	50	49.4	49	50.3	52.5
Female	50	49.7	49.8	50	50	50.2	50	50.6	51	49.7	47.5
Urban											
Total	1,191,944	152,437	62,158	75,901	593,995	16,118	76,184	59,985	125,277	14,185	15,704
Male	49.9	50	50.2	50	50	49.5	50	49.4	49.1	50	50.2
Female	50.1	50	49.8	50	50	50.5	50	50.6	50.9	50	49.8
Rural											
Total	131,125	19,018	28,660	11,241	-	8,622	-	-	3,765	27,612	32,207
Male	51.4	52.4	50.2	49.7	-	50.6	-	-	47.4	50.5	53.5
Female	48.6	47.6	49.8	50.3	-	49.4	-	-	52.6	49.5	46.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3 shows that one in every 10 people three years and older who lives in Greater Accra has never attended school. Although this may seem low, the goal should be to achieve universal education at least to the secondary level. Among those who have ever attended school, the highest proportions have basic (52.6%), secondary (15.7%) and tertiary (5.1%) education. A higher proportion of females has never attended school compared with males (13.4% and 6.5% respectively), whereas a higher proportion of males have higher levels of education than females. Table 7.3 further shows that the proportion of the population that has never attended school is higher in rural localities (19.5%) compared with urban localities (9.1%).

**Table 7.3: Highest level of school attended or attending for population
3 years and older by sex and locality**

Level of Education	Total	Sex		Locality	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	3,716,917	1,789,476	1,927,441	3,370,746	346,171
Never attended	10.1	6.5	13.4	9.1	19.5
Pre-primary	7.1	7.6	6.7	6.9	8.9
Basic	52.6	51.2	53.9	52.5	53.5
Secondary	15.7	17.6	13.9	16.3	9.6
Vocational/technical/ commercial	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.0	2.2
Post-middle/secondary Certificate	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0
Post-secondary diploma	4.1	5.1	3.2	4.3	2.4
Tertiary	5.1	6.6	3.8	5.4	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.4 shows that around one in every four persons aged 3 years or older in Dangme East (27.3%) and in Dangme West (25%) has never attended school. Finally, Ga East has the highest proportion of persons with tertiary education (8.3%).

**Table 7.4: Highest level of school attended or attending for population
3 years and older by district**

District	Total	Never attended	Pre-school	Basic	Secon-dary	Voc/Tech /Comm.	Post-middle/	Post-sec. diploma	Tertiary
All Districts	3,716,917	10.1	7.1	52.6	15.7	3.8	1.4	4.1	5.1
Ga South	444,910	10.6	9.0	55.5	13.7	3.1	1.3	3.4	3.4
Ga West	241,932	6.5	8.0	54.4	16.6	3.7	1.4	4.2	5.2
Ga East	240,842	6.9	6.9	50.8	16.6	3.6	1.9	4.9	8.3
Accra	1,724,701	9.3	6.3	51.6	17.0	4.3	1.5	4.4	5.6
Adenta	72,043	7.8	7.5	52.2	15.6	3.5	1.4	4.0	7.9
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	211,151	7.3	7.2	52.9	17.3	4.5	1.4	4.7	4.7
Ashaiman	176,402	11.1	7.4	57.1	15.2	3.3	0.9	3.0	2.1
Tema	373,550	8.5	6.9	52.0	15.6	4.3	1.6	4.6	6.5
Dangme West	112,329	25.0	8.3	52.4	7.7	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.9
Dangme East	119,057	27.3	9.4	52.6	6.1	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Literacy

Table 7.5 shows that one in every ten persons (10.7%) aged 11 years and older in the Greater Accra region is not literate in any language. The proportion of non-literate females (14.7%) is more than twice that of males (6.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of non-literate people in rural localities (20.4%) is almost double that of urban localities (9.8%). As far as the districts are concerned, Dangme East (29.1%) has the highest proportion of non-literates, and Ga West (7.1%) has the lowest proportion.

Table 7.5: Literacy and language of literacy (11 years and older) by sex, locality and district

Sex/Locality/District	Total	None (not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Total	3,052,327	10.7	34.9	4.4	47.4	0.8	1.8	0.0
Sex								
Male	1,457,344	6.4	35.7	3.2	51.8	1.0	1.9	0.0
Female	1,594,983	14.7	34.1	5.5	43.4	0.7	1.7	0.0
Locality								
Urban	2,784,084	9.8	35.2	4.4	47.9	0.9	1.8	0.0
Rural	268,243	20.4	31.7	4.6	41.5	0.5	1.3	0.0
District								
Ga South	349,671	11.4	32.9	5.9	47.6	0.6	1.5	0.0
Ga West	196,165	7.1	32.3	5.5	52.5	0.7	1.8	0.0
Ga East	199,745	7.3	30.5	5.5	53.4	0.9	2.4	0.0
Accra	1,445,882	10.1	35.2	4.2	47.5	1.0	1.8	0.0
Adenta	59,104	8.1	32.9	5.2	50.3	1.1	2.3	0.0
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	173,568	7.8	32.1	4.5	53.7	0.5	1.5	0.0
Ashaiman	143,999	12.2	45.1	3.1	37.8	0.6	1.2	0.0
Tema	308,141	9.0	40.3	3.1	44.6	0.8	2.2	0.0
Dangme West	86,781	26.2	34.5	3.0	34.6	0.4	1.3	0.0
Dangme East	89,271	29.1	24.6	3.3	42.1	0.3	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of language of literacy, Table 7.5 further shows that more than eight in every ten people aged over 11 years in Greater Accra is literate in English and Ghanaian language (47.4%) or in English only (34.9%). This is followed by those who are literate in Ghanaian language only (4.4%), English, French and Ghanaian language (1.8%), and English and French (0.8%). There are higher proportions of literate males than literate females in all the language combinations except Ghanaian language only. Literacy in Ghanaian language only is marginally higher in rural localities than in urban localities. Over half the population aged 11 years and older in Ledzokuku/Krowor (53.7%), Ga East (53.4%), Ga West (52.5%) and Adenta (50.3%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Literacy in English only is highest in Ashaiman (45.1%) followed by Tema (40.3%). This may probably be due to the presence of foreign nationals working in and around the harbour in Tema but residing in Ashaiman.

CHAPTER EIGHT

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

8.1   Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of the three components of population change, namely, fertility, mortality and migration in Greater Accra using data from the 2010 PHC. The section on fertility looks at age-specific fertility, general fertility, total fertility and crude birth rate by district, the section on mortality considers differentials in infant and under-5 mortality by district. The final section of this chapter presents the patterns of migration and urbanisation in Greater Accra.

8.2   Fertility

Fertility, a major component of population change, is still relatively high in Ghana at 3.28. This is in part due to the pronatalist attitude of Ghanaians (Gaisie, 1981) and the low contraceptive prevalence rates (CPRs) of 23.5 and 16.6 percent for any method and any modern method respectively (GSS, GHS and ICF Macro, 2009). The high fertility rate has contributed to a high intercensal growth rate of 2.5 percent per annum between 2000 and 2010 and this may be one of the factors making it difficult to achieve developmental goals, particularly in areas such as education, health, employment and provision of basic social amenities (water and sanitation, housing and electricity). The high fertility rate has also tended to expose women of childbearing ages to greater risk of morbidity and mortality. To provide more understanding of the fertility situation, this chapter examines fertility levels, patterns and trends as well as factors affecting fertility behaviour in Greater Accra.

Current fertility data (births in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years) have been used to estimate age specific fertility rates[1], total fertility rates[2], general fertility rates[3] and crude birth rates[4] for Greater Accra (Table 8.1). The total fertility rate for the region is 2.56, which is lower than the national figure of 3.28. The highest total fertility (3.39) is recorded in Dangme East and the lowest in Accra (1.80). General fertility and age-specific fertility rates follow the same trend as the total fertility rate, in that they are both highest in Dangme East and lowest in Accra. However, crude birth rate is highest in Ga South (31.83) and lowest in Accra (20.02).

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[1] Fertility rates for specific age groups.

[2] The average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ends childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

[2] The average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ends childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

[3] The number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year.

[4] The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

Table 8.1: Age specific fertility, general fertility, total fertility and crude birth rate by district

Age (years)	Greater Accra	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra Metrpolis	Adenta Municipal	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema Metropolis	Dangme West	Dangme East
15-19	0.0361	0.0528	0.0411	0.0365	0.0296	0.0387	0.0357	0.0355	0.0349	0.0413	0.0561
20-24	0.1224	0.1703	0.1392	0.1239	0.1012	0.1313	0.1211	0.1206	0.1184	0.1401	0.1769
25-29	0.1520	0.2015	0.1715	0.1537	0.1340	0.1624	0.1505	0.1499	0.1474	0.1725	0.2058
30-34	0.0816	0.1288	0.0985	0.0831	0.0663	0.0906	0.0802	0.0798	0.0775	0.0944	0.1348
35-39	0.0309	0.0679	0.440	0.0321	0.0221	0.0378	0.0299	0.0295	0.0278	0.0466	0.0729
40-44	0.0090	0.0256	0.0154	0.0095	0.0054	0.0124	0.0084	0.0083	0.0074	0.0157	0.0271
45-49	0.0012	0.0032	0.0018	0.0012	0.0008	0.0015	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0019	0.0035
ASFR (15-49)	0.4332	0.6500	0.5115	2.2005	0.3593	0.4747	0.4269	0.4248	0.4145	0.5154	0.6772
TFR	2.5661	3.2500	2.5577	2.2005	1.7966	2.3737	2.1345	2.1241	2.0725	2.5769	3.3859
GFR	0.0757	0.1088	0.0894	0.0786	0.0634	0.0878	0.0723	0.0775	0.0719	0.0863	0.1087
CBR	23.20	31.83	27.17	24.55	20.02	26.34	22.46	23.74	22.46	22.97	26.70
Total females (15-49 years)	1,203,838	138,598	77,961	79,091	571,368	23,158	69,038	57,936	122,675	32,201	31,812
Total births	91,077	6,970	6,970	6,217	36,236	2,033	4,990	4,489	8,819	2,780	3,459

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CBR = Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)

TFR = Total fertility rate

GFR = General fertility rate

ASFR = Age-specific fertility rate

8.3   Mortality

Among the components of population change, mortality plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The health status of a population has an obvious bearing on mortality and, in consequence, population growth. Thus, the importance of mortality as a variable affecting the quality of the population cannot be overemphasized.

Mortality data are needed, among other uses, to analyse population growth; develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects; and formulate policies and action programmes of government agencies concerned with public health. The data are also used to construct population projections which are employed in preparing development plans for housing, health, educational and other facilities, managing social security programmes and for providing goods and services for various groups of the population. Mortality data are used by insurance companies in determining the probable life span of their clients and hence their insurance premiums. Results of mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes. Mortality analyses are, therefore, useful in identifying viable health and related programmes and increasing life expectancy.

Source of Data

The data utilized in measuring mortality rates were collected from the fertility and mortality sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) questionnaire. Data from the responses to questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months" (i.e. current data) and those obtained from responses relating to children ever born and children surviving (i.e. retrospective data) are used in estimating mortality rates as proxy measures for social and economic development or as specific indicators of the health status of the population.

Infant and Under-5 Mortality

The geographical location of mothers influences the mortality rate of their children in terms of environmental conditions and socio-cultural factors. These can, in combination, affect the survival chances of children, particularly those under 5 years and those under 1 year. As shown in Table 8.2, infant mortality in Greater Accra is 56 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality is 84 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Children in Ga West had the lowest mortality levels of infants (32 deaths per 1,000 live births) and under-5s (69 deaths per 1,000 live births), while those in Ashaiman had the highest levels (60 deaths and 92 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively). Thus, children in Ashaiman have a higher likelihood of dying in childhood than their counterparts in the other districts. This may be attributed, among other things, to lower access to improved water and sanitation, lower levels of education of females, and differential levels of social and economic development as shown in other chapters of this publication.

Table 8.2: Infant* and under-five mortality* by district

District	Infant mortality	Under-5 mortality	Reference period
All Districts	56	84	2003-2007
Ga South	52	79	2003-2007
Ga West	32	69	2003-2007
Ga East	57	87	2003-2007
Accra Metropolis	57	87	2003-2007
Adenta Municipal	48	71	2003-2007
Ledzokuku/Krowor	52	78	2003-2007
Ashaiman Municipal	60	92	2003-2007
Tema Metropolis	59	90	2003-2007
Dangme West	54	82	2003-2007
Dangme East	54	80	2003-2007

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Per 1,000 live births

8.4   Migration and Urbanisation

The process of distribution and redistribution of a population occurs through natural growth, urbanisation and migration. This movement is shaped by a variety of demographic, geographical and socio-economic factors. These include the utilization of natural resources and the infrastructural development which results from government policies and programmes.

Migration

Table 8.3 shows that Accra has 45.3 percent of Ghanaians by birth in Greater Accra, followed by Ga South (12.3%) and Tema (10.2%). Accra has the highest proportion of the population with dual nationality (54.3%), Ghanaians by naturalization (56.9%) and non-Ghanaians (58.1%).

Table 8.3: Ghanaians by birth, naturalization and non-Ghanaians by district and sex

District	Ghanaian by birth			Dual nationality (Ghanaian and other)			Ghanaian by naturalisation			Non-Ghanaians		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	3,732,120	1,795,380	1,936,740	117,717	56,121	61,596	38,786	18,891	19,895	121,431	67,833	53,598
Ga South	12.3	12.5	12.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.2	9.0	9.4
Ga West	6.6	6.8	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3
Ga East	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.9
Accra Metropolis	45.3	45.0	45.7	54.3	53.9	54.7	56.9	57.1	56.8	58.1	57.8	58.4
Adenta Municipal	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Ledzokuku/Krowor	5.8	5.8	5.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.7
Ashaiman Municipal	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Tema Metropolis	10.2	10.2	10.3	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6
Dangme West	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3
Dangme East	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.4 presents the population classified by birthplace, locality and sex. The table shows that a high proportion of the population of Greater Accra (46.4%) was enumerated in their place of birth, but that the majority (53.6%) was enumerated outside their places of birth and could, therefore, be classified as migrants. Around 39.9% of the people in Greater Accra migrated to the region from another region (inter-regional migration), while 11.6% migrated to the place of enumeration from elsewhere within Greater Accra (intra-regional migration). Only a small proportion of the population (2.1%) living in Greater Accra was born outside the country.

The table further shows that a higher proportion of females than males enumerated in Greater Accra had migrated there, both from other regions (40.6% compared with 39.0%) and within the region (11.9% compared with 11.4%). It is worth noting that a slightly higher proportion of males than females in Greater Accra were born outside of Ghana (2.5% compared with 1.8%).

The majority (52.3%) of the rural population in Greater Accra was born in the place of enumeration; whereas the majority (54.2%) of the urban population was born elsewhere. Inter-regional migration appears to be a more urban phenomenon than rural. Of the urban population of Greater Accra, 40.8 percent had migrated from another region compared with 30.9 percent of the rural population. The opposite is true for intra-regional migration, with a higher proportion of the rural than the urban population in Greater Accra having been born elsewhere in Greater Accra (15.3% compared with 11.3%).

Table 8.4: Population by birthplace, locality and sex

Place of birth	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,010,054	1,938,225	2,071,829	3,630,955	1,752,132	1,878,823	379,099	186,093	193,006
Born in place of enumeration	46.4	47.1	45.7	45.8	46.4	45.1	52.3	53.1	51.5
Born elsewhere in the region of enumeration	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	11.1	11.4	15.3	14.7	15.9
Elsewhere in other regions	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.8	39.9	41.6	30.9	30.5	31.2
Others (outside Ghana)	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows inter-regional in-migration, out-migration and net migration for Greater Accra in 2010. It can be seen from the table that the Eastern Region accounts for the highest proportion of in-migrants to Greater Accra (28.4%), followed by Volta (21.6%), Central (16.0%), and Ashanti (15.4%). The proportion from other regions is much lower (Northern

5.9%; Western 5.2%; Brong Ahafo 3.9%; Upper East 2.6%; Upper West 1.0%). The Central Region receives the highest proportion of out-migrants from Greater Accra, followed by Eastern (23.4%), Ashanti (16.6%), Volta (12.2%), Western (10.8%), Brong Ahafo (5.1%), Northern (2.3%), Upper East (1.8%) and Upper West (1.0%). The column for net migration represents the balance between incoming and outgoing flows of people in a particular region. Greater Accra show positive net migration, which means it gained population through migration during the 2000-2010 intercensal period. Greater Accra has consistently been gaining population through migration in almost all previous censuses. For example, it gained over one million people between 2000 and 2010, the highest of all regions. This could be attributed to the fact that it contains the nation's capital and all the ministries and major organisations, both governmental and non-governmental, have their headquarters in the region. Similarly, together with its twin city Tema, Accra hosts most of the industries in the country and continues to draw people from all over the country who come to the city for jobs and other economic opportunities.

Table 8.5: In-migration, out-migration and net migration by region of birth

Region of birth	In-Migration		Out-migration		Net migration	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Total	1,598,326	100.0	322,874	100.0	1,275,452	100.0
Western	82,855	5.2	34,977	10.8	47,878	3.8
Central	255,637	16.0	86,072	26.7	169,565	13.3
Volta	345,729	21.6	39,441	12.2	306,288	24.0
Eastern	454,571	28.4	75,631	23.4	378,940	29.7
Ashanti	246,564	15.4	53,690	16.6	192,874	15.1
Brong Ahafo	61,995	3.9	16,500	5.1	45,495	3.6
Northern	93,677	5.9	7,402	2.3	86,275	6.8
Upper East	40,809	2.6	5,825	1.8	34,984	2.7
Upper West	16,489	1.0	3,336	1.0	13,153	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 2010 census also collected data on duration of residence in the place of enumeration. This gives information on the timing of the last moves of lifetime migrants[5] and the recent migration history of the country (Table 8.6). For Greater Accra, 11.7 percent of lifetime migrants moved to their enumeration destinations during the 12 months prior to the census, whereas 20.6 percent moved between 10 and 19 years prior to the census and 27.7 percent moved 20 years ago or more. This shows that most migrants, inter- and intra-regional, to Greater Accra are long-term migrants. The only exception is migrants from outside Ghana who moved recently, i.e., 21.1 percent in less than a year and 37.7 percent in 1-4 years.

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[5] A lifetime migrant is a person whose area of residence at the census date differs from his area of birth

Table 8.6: Migration by place of birth and duration of residence

Place of birth	Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20 years and above
Total	4,010,054	11.7	23.3	16.7	20.6	27.7
Same locality	1,859,838	8.0	14.7	14.2	21.7	41.5
Different locality in this region	466,705	15.4	33.4	19.6	18.9	12.7
Other regions	1,598,326	14.5	29.7	18.8	20.0	17.1
Others (outside Ghana)	85,15	21.1	37.7	16.4	14.6	10.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.7 it is observed that 72.5 percent of the emigrants from Greater Accra reported to be living abroad are employed. Just about 4 percent are unemployed and 19.5 percent are students. The proportion employed increases from a low of 42.4 percent at age 15-19 years (where the majority, 51.5%, are students) to a peak of 80.5 percent at age 40-44 years, and declines again among the older ages.

Table 8.7: Emigrant Ghanaians 15 years and older by age and activity abroad

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Other
Total	63,136	72.5	3.9	19.5	4.1
15 – 19	2,739	42.4	2.3	51.1	4.2
20 – 24	5,037	51.5	3.8	40.2	4.5
25 – 29	8,352	64.9	3.9	27.5	3.7
30 – 34	10,151	75.3	3.2	17.8	3.8
35 – 39	9,769	77.8	3.8	15.0	3.4
40 – 44	8,453	80.5	3.8	12.5	3.2
45 – 49	6,940	79.9	3.7	13.0	3.5
50 – 54	5,188	79.7	3.6	12.2	4.4
55 – 59	2,786	79.6	4.6	11.7	4.1
60 – 64	1,726	76.5	5.6	10.4	7.5
65 – 69	832	68.5	7.3	10.6	13.6
70 – 74	550	60.5	11.3	12.2	16.0
75+	613	64.6	10.0	14.7	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Urbanisation

Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of the national population living in towns. It results from a combination of natural increase of the urban population and in-migration from rural areas. It is a feature of socio-economic development and is often regarded as a component of modernisation. In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban. This section looks at urbanisation in Greater Accra based on 2010 PHC data.

The proportion of urban population in Greater Accra was 90.5 percent in 2010. This figure compares with 72.6 percent, 85.3 percent, 83.0 percent and 87.7 percent in 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000 respectively. Compared to the other regions, Greater Accra recorded the highest proportion of population living in urban areas in all the census years. As shown in Table 8.8, Accra, Ledzokuku/Krowor and Ashaiman are fully urban, and the other districts are partially urban. For example, Tema has 2.3 percent of its population living in rural areas, and these are the fishing communities near the Tema metropolis including Tema New Town. Dangme East (69.2%) and Dangme West (66.1%), have the largest proportions of population living in rural areas.

Table 8.8: Urban and rural distribution of population by district

District	Urban	Rural
Ga South Municipal	88.7	11.3
Ga West Municipal	69.1	30.9
Ga East Municipal	87.5	12.5
Accra Metropolis	100.0	0.0
Adenta Metropolis	63.9	36.1
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	100.0	0.0
Ashaiman Munucipal	100.0	0.0
Tema Metropolis	97.4	2.6
Dangme West	33.9	66.1
Dangme East	30.8	69.2
Greater Accra	90.5	9.5
Population	3,630,955	379,099

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Regarding sex differentials, Table 8.9 shows that there is a higher proportion of females than males in both urban (51.7% versus 48.3%) and rural (50.9% versus 49.1%) localities of Greater Accra. This is reflected in all the districts, the only exception being Adenta, where the proportion of males (51.5%) living in rural localities is more than that of females (48.5%). Finally, while Adenta has the highest proportion of males living in both rural (51.5%) and urban (49.7%) localities, Tema (52.2%) and Dangme East (53.8%), respectively, have the highest proportion of females in rural and urban localities.

Table 8.9: Population distribution by locality, sex and district

District	Urban					Rural				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
All Districts	3,630,955	1,752,132	48.3	1,878,823	51.7	379,099	186,093	49.1	193,006	50.9
Ga South	430,780	210,376	48.8	220,404	51.2	54,863	27,182	49.5	27,681	50.5
Ga West	181,526	89,019	49.0	92,507	51.0	81,216	39,708	48.9	41,508	51.1
Ga East	227,172	111,046	48.9	116,126	51.1	32,496	16,212	49.9	16,284	50.1
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	887,673	48.0	960,941	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adenta Municipal	49,995	24,840	49.7	25,155	50.3	28,220	14,526	51.5	13,694	48.5
Ledzokuku/Krowor	227,932	109,185	47.9	118,747	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	93,727	49.1	97,245	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tema Metropolis	392,044	188,268	48.0	203,776	52.0	10,593	5,066	47.8	5,527	52.2
Dangme West	41,629	19,387	46.6	22,242	53.4	81,207	39,419	48.5	41,788	51.5
Dangme East	40,291	18,611	46.2	21,680	53.8	90,504	43,980	48.6	46,524	51.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

9.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human resource of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume these goods and services, only the section of the total population in employment produces these goods and services. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. In Greater Accra, there is evidence of imbalance between the employed and the unemployed that could lead to deepening poverty in the region.

Over the years, a number of jobs have been created in the public and private sectors of the economy in a wide range of economic activities. Despite these efforts, limited results have been achieved as job creation continues to lag behind the demand for jobs in the country.

Contributing to the issues concerning employment are key factors such as changes in the structure of the population in terms of the proportion of economically active persons and the state of the labour market. Without detailed study of the dynamics of the population and of the labour market, it is difficult to create effective employment opportunities and training programmes.

Fortunately, population census results have not only provided data on Greater Accra's labour market and its population characteristics, but have also been the major source of information for advocacy and human resource planning in the country. This chapter analyses changes in the structure of the population of Greater Accra based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population and the proportion of the employed and unemployed in relation to the economically active population and the economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics is related to age, sex, locality of residence (urban or rural), marital status, level of education, region, sector and status of employment as appropriate.

9.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 9.1 shows that 55.9 percent of the population in Greater Accra is economically active[6] and 44.1 percent is economically not active[7]. A higher proportion of males is economically active (73.1%) than of females (68.9%). Seven of every ten economically active persons are aged between 20-44 years, with much lower proportions found in very early and late ages. Most of the economically not active are aged 5-19 years, reflecting participation in education.

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[6] All persons: (i) who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census (ii) who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons (iii) who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed).

[7] Homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability.

Table 9.1 further shows that 1.3 percent of people aged less than 15 years (children) are economically active. This translates to 25,719 in absolute numbers. This has implications for schooling and the future development of the children concerned.

Table 9.1: Population 5 years and older by economic activity status, sex and age

Age group	Economically active			Not Economically active		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,978,402	973,525	1,004,877	1,561,801	726,487	835,314
Percent	55.9	57.3	54.6	44.1	42.7	45.4
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.9	26.8	23.3
10 – 14	0.9	0.7	1.0	23.7	24.3	23.1
15 – 19	4.2	3.6	4.8	19.6	20.0	19.2
20 – 24	14.2	13.4	15.0	11.4	11.8	11.0
25 – 29	18.7	18.3	19.1	4.8	4.4	5.1
30 – 34	16.2	16.7	15.7	2.4	1.8	2.9
35 – 39	13.1	13.6	12.6	1.5	1.0	1.9
40 – 44	10.2	10.7	9.8	1.1	0.8	1.4
45 – 49	7.6	7.8	7.4	1.0	0.7	1.2
50 – 54	6.0	6.1	5.9	1.1	0.8	1.4
55 – 59	3.8	4.0	3.6	1.1	0.8	1.4
60 – 64	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9
65 – 69	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
70 - 74	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
75 +	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	2.1	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the economically active population, 12.0 percent have never attended school (Table 9.2). Furthermore, 50.7 percent have basic level education, 18.0 percent have secondary education and 6.3 percent have tertiary education. A higher proportion of the economically active never attended school than the economically not active; whereas a higher proportion of the economically not active have basic level education.

Table 9.2: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status and level of education

Level of Education	Economically active			Economically not active		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,953,319	962,962	990,357	803,103	355,227	447,876
Never attended	12.0	7.4	16.5	10.4	5.2	14.5
Basic	50.7	48.6	52.7	41.4	39.8	42.6
Secondary	18.0	20.9	15.2	28.1	31.3	25.5
Vocational/technical/ commercial	5.8	6.2	5.4	3.6	3.7	3.5
Post- middle/secondary certificate	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.5
Post-secondary diploma	5.3	6.7	4.0	6.0	7.4	4.9
Tertiary	6.3	8.4	4.4	8.4	10.8	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.3   Employed and Unemployed Population

Table 9.3 shows that of the economically active population in Greater Accra, 92.2 percent are employed and 7.8 percent are unemployed. The proportion of employed males (92.6%) is slightly higher than employed females (91.8%). Among employed persons, the highest proportions are aged between 25 and 44 years. However, among unemployed persons, the highest proportions are aged between 15 and 34 years.

Table 9.3: Employed and unemployed population 15 years and older by age and sex

Age group	Employed			Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,801,279	891,823	909,456	152,040	71,139	80,901
Percent	92.2	92.6	91.8	7.8	7.4	8.2
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	3.8	3.3	4.4	9.0	8.2	9.7
20-24	13.1	12.2	13.9	29.8	29.7	29.8
25-29	18.4	17.9	18.8	25.3	25.4	25.2
30-34	16.7	17.2	16.2	12.5	12.3	12.6
35-39	13.8	14.2	13.3	7.3	7.1	7.4
40-44	10.8	11.3	10.4	4.9	5.0	4.8
45-49	8.1	8.2	7.9	3.5	3.8	3.3
50-54	6.4	6.4	6.3	2.8	3.1	2.6
55-59	4.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.2	1.8
60-64	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7
65-69	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
70-74	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
75+	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In all districts in Greater Accra, over 90 percent of the economically active population are employed. Dangme East is the district that has the highest proportion of employed persons (95.4%), and as a result the proportion unemployed (4.6%) is lowest in this district (Table 9.4). Tema has the lowest proportion employed (90.7%) and the highest unemployed (9.3%). The proportion of employed persons is higher in rural localities (93.9%) than in urban localities (92.1%).

Table 9.4: Employed and unemployed population 15 years and older by locality and district

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Total	Employed	Un-employed
All Districts	1,953,319	92.2	7.8	1,785,591	92.1	7.9	167,728	93.9	6.1
Ga South	220,761	92.0	8.0	197,046	91.6	8.4	23,715	95.0	5.0
Ga West	124,467	91.7	8.3	87,452	91.7	8.3	37,015	91.7	8.3
Ga East	126,045	92.2	7.8	111,219	92.0	8.0	14,826	93.6	6.4
Accra	923,976	92.6	7.4	923,976	92.6	7.4	-	-	-
Adenta	39,751	91.2	8.8	25,129	91.2	8.8	14,622	91.2	8.8
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	111,046	91.1	8.9	111,046	91.1	8.9	-	-	-
Ashaiman	97,752	91.6	8.4	97,752	91.6	8.4	-	-	-
Tema	203,061	90.7	9.3	197,959	90.6	9.4	5,102	92.9	7.1
Dangme West	51,600	93.8	6.2	17,623	92.6	7.4	33,977	94.4	5.6
Dangme East	54,860	95.4	4.6	16,389	93.9	6.1	38,471	96.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of all employed persons, 12.2 percent have never attended school (Table 9.5) while 51.2 percent have a basic education. Thus, more than three out of every five employed persons in Greater Accra have either never attended school or do not have secondary education. There is a wide disparity by sex, with 53.1 percent of employed females having basic education or less compared with 49.2 percent of males.

Among the unemployed, nearly one in ten has never attended school and 45.0 percent have a basic education. However, at higher levels of education there is very little difference between the proportions of the employed and unemployed. There is a similar pattern by sex among the unemployed and the employed except that nearly twice more females than males (12.4% and 6.4%) never attended school.

Table 9.5: Employed and unemployed population 15 years and older by sex and level of education

Level of Education	Employed			Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,801,279	891,823	909,456	152,040	71,139	80,901
Never attended	12.2	7.5	16.8	9.6	6.4	12.4
Basic	51.2	49.2	53.1	45.0	41.4	48.1
Secondary	17.5	20.5	14.6	23.7	26.5	21.3
Vocational/technical/ commercial	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.3
Post- middle/secondary certificate	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Post-secondary diploma	5.2	6.5	3.8	7.4	9.3	5.7
Tertiary	6.3	8.3	4.3	7.2	9.0	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.6 shows that the employment rate of non-Ghanaians (93.0%) in Greater Accra is slightly higher than that of Ghanaians by birth (92.2%), Ghanaians with dual nationality (92.6%), and Ghanaians by naturalization (92.0%). Higher proportions of males than females are employed in all the nationality categories except Ghanaians by naturalization but differences are very marginal. Higher proportions of people in rural localities are employed than their urban counterparts in all the nationality categories.

Table 9.6: Employed and unemployed population 15 years and older by nationality

Employment Status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Economically active	1,978,402	973,525	1,004,877	1,803,616	174,786
Employed	92.3	92.6	91.9	92.1	94.1
Unemployed	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.6	6.3
Ghanaian by birth	1,834,958	894,161	940,797	1,670,078	164,880
Employed	92.2	92.6	91.9	92.1	94.0
Unemployed	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.6	6.4
Dual nationality	61,240	30,114	31,126	56,860	4,380
Employed	92.6	93.2	92.0	92.4	94.2
Unemployed	8.0	7.3	8.7	8.2	6.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	18,071	9,012	9,059	16,742	1,329
Employed	92.0	92.1	91.9	91.8	94.6
Unemployed	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.0	5.7
Non-Ghanaian	64,133	40,238	23,895	59,936	4,197
Employed	93.0	94.0	91.3	92.9	94.9
Unemployed	7.5	6.4	9.5	7.7	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.4   Occupation

Table 9.7 shows that the highest proportion of employed persons in Greater Accra is services and sales workers (35.6%). They are followed by craft and related trade workers (21.0%), workers in elementary occupations (10.7%), professionals (8.1%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (7.0%), and managers (5.2%). Other occupational categories include skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (4.6%), technicians and associate professionals (3.9%) and clerical and support workers (3.3%). The two leading occupational categories require neither expertise nor high educational training. The occupations with high skill requirements such as professionals, managers, technicians and associate professionals account for relatively low proportions of employed persons. This is not peculiar to the Greater Accra Region only but to the entire country and does not augur well for the future development.

Among the employed there are higher proportions of males than of females in all the occupational categories apart from clerical support, service and sales and elementary

occupations. More than half (51.1%) of employed females in Greater Accra are service and sales workers. Higher proportions of those in urban localities are employed across nearly all occupational categories than those in rural localities. The clear exception is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery which accounts for 26.4 percent of employed people in rural areas compared with 2.5 percent in urban areas.

Ga West has the highest proportion of service and sales workers (38.3%); Dangme East, the highest proportion of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (37.1%); and Adenta, the highest proportions of craft and related trade workers (25.4%) and managers (6.7%). In addition, Ashaiman has the highest proportion of elementary occupation (14.2%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.5%), Ga East has the highest proportion of professionals (10.7%). Tema has the highest proportion of technicians and associate professionals (5.6%) and clerical support workers (3.9%). This may be linked to the fact that Tema is the leading industrial area in Ghana.

Table 9.7: Employed Persons 15 years and above by occupation, sex, locality and district (%)

Sex/Locality/District	Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agric., forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other
Total	1,801,279	5.2	8.1	3.9	3.3	35.6	4.6	21.0	7.0	10.7	0.6
Sex											
Male	891,823	5.8	10.0	6.2	3.2	19.8	5.9	26.7	13.6	7.8	1.0
Female	909,456	4.6	6.3	1.7	3.4	51.1	3.3	15.4	0.5	13.5	0.2
Locality											
Urban	1,643,860	5.3	8.3	4.1	3.5	36.5	2.5	21.1	7.0	11.0	0.6
Rural	157,419	3.5	6.0	2.3	1.6	25.9	26.4	19.9	6.9	7.1	0.5
District	1,801,279	5.2	8.1	3.9	3.3	35.6	4.6	21.0	7.0	10.7	0.6
Ga South	203,124	4.9	7.8	3.0	2.5	34.6	8.0	23.4	7.3	8.4	0.1
Ga West	114,114	5.2	9.3	3.4	3.1	38.3	2.0	22.4	8.0	8.2	0.2
Ga East	116,165	6.6	10.7	4.2	3.7	35.3	1.9	22.3	7.4	7.7	0.2
Accra Metropolis	856,033	5.3	8.0	4.0	3.7	38.1	1.7	19.9	6.2	12.3	0.8
Adenta Municipal	36,239	6.7	9.5	3.9	3.2	31.8	2.9	25.4	7.9	8.5	0.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	101,144	5.1	8.7	4.8	3.5	34.8	2.6	21.7	7.7	9.6	1.6
Ashaiman Municipal	89,589	3.4	5.6	3.5	2.4	36.5	1.8	22.0	10.5	14.2	0.1
Tema Metropolis	184,158	6.1	9.0	5.6	3.9	31.4	4.2	21.0	7.4	10.8	0.6
Dangme West	48,391	2.7	5.1	2.2	1.2	23.4	31.0	19.4	6.9	6.8	1.3
Dangme East	52,322	1.9	4.6	1.3	0.9	22.0	37.1	19.7	6.0	6.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.5   Industry

Table 9.8 shows that about a third of the employed population in Greater Accra aged 15 years and over works in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry. This is expected as the region is dominated by workers in the informal sector (see section on institutional sector of employment). The other major industries include manufacturing (14.7%), accommodation and food services (9.0%), construction (5.3%), agriculture, transportation and storage (6.3%) forestry and fishing (5.3%) and education (4.2%).

Higher proportions of employed males than females work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, and transportation and storage industries whereas the opposite is true for the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and accommodation and food service industries. There are almost equal proportions of males and females in manufacturing and in education.

The proportion of the employed population in rural areas that works in agriculture, forestry and fishing (27.1%) is higher than the proportion in urban areas (3.2%). This is obviously because of the virtual absence of these activities in urban localities. Similarly, the proportions that work in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and accommodation and food services are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 9.8: Employed persons 15 years and above by industry, sex and locality

Industry	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	1,801,279	891,823	909,456	1,643,860	157,419
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	6.9	3.7	3.2	27.1
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.8
Manufacturing	14.7	14.0	15.4	14.9	13.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Construction	5.7	11.1	0.3	5.6	6.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31.6	23.1	40.0	32.6	22.0
Transportation and storage	6.3	11.9	0.9	6.4	5.2
Accommodation and food service	9.0	2.7	15.1	9.2	6.7
Information and communication	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6
Finance and insurance	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.0
Real estate	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.0	1.2
Administrative and support	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.6	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.1	4.4	1.8	3.2	1.7
Education	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.4
Human health and social work	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.6
Other service	7.7	5.8	9.5	7.9	5.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organs.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the districts, Dangme East has the highest proportion of employed persons 15 years and above working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (31.9%) due to its rural characteristics (Table 9.9). Ga South, Ledzokuku/Krowor and Accra are the fishing districts. Thus, the proportions reported in the agriculture, forestry and fishing category in these districts are likely to be mainly fishers (5.3%, 3.5% and 2.6% respectively). The low proportions may be an indication that the fishing industry is on the decline in these districts. In Accra, for example, the proportion for this category in 2000 was 3.3 percent (GSS, 2005) compared with the 2010 figure of 2.3 percent. Results from a focus group discussion[8] among fishers in Ga Mashie, Accra showed that the reasons for the decline include high costs of pre-mix fuel and of fishing gear (including outboard motors and fishing nets) and the activities of pair trawlers. As a result, most of the fishermen are changing occupations to driving, and others are working as retailers in the fishing industry.

The relatively high proportions of employed people in Ashaiman reporting that they work in manufacturing and transportation and storage industries may indicate that a substantial proportion of them work in these industries located Tema. This category of workers may be unable to afford rent charges in Tema or there is a shortage of suitable accommodation. However, due to proximity, they reside in Ashaiman and commute daily to work in Tema. The fact that Adenta has the highest proportion of employed population in the construction industry (12.8%) buttresses the view that Adenta is establishing itself as the fastest growing estate development district in the region. Furthermore, Ga West (35.0%) and Accra (34.2%), respectively, have the highest proportions that work in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and accommodation and food service. Finally, Ledzokuku/Krowor has the highest proportion (4.1%) of workers in public administration, defence and compulsory social security, in part because of the presence of the Military Academy Training School and the other military barracks in Teshie.

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[8] Undertaken at the Ussher Town Gardens on 29 May 2010 as part of the Climate Change and Health Project of the Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana

Table 9.9: Employed persons 15 years and above by industry and district

Industry	Total	Weija (Ga South)	Ga West	Ga East	AMA	Adenta	Ledzokuku / Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangbe West	Dangbe East
Total	1,801,279	203,124	114,114	116,165	856,033	36,239	101,144	89,589	184,158	48,391	52,322
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	5.3	8.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.4	2.4	5.3	31.9	37.4
Mining and quarrying	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	3.4
Manufacturing	14.7	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.3	15.9	19.2	19.0	13.8	15.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Construction	5.7	8.6	8.1	8.5	4.2	12.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	2.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31.6	32.6	35.0	29.6	34.2	24.8	30.3	33.0	27.0	17.7	18.5
Transportation and storage	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.3	6.6	7.3	10.2	9.2	5.7	3.2
Accommodation and food service activities	9.0	7.2	8.1	8.0	10.1	7.5	8.9	9.7	8.0	7.3	6.7
Information and communication	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.4
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.1	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.6	4.1	1.3	2.9	2.6	1.0
Education	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
Human health and social work activities	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4
Other service activities	7.7	7.2	8.4	8.1	8.5	7.1	7.3	6.5	6.6	4.5	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.6   Employment Status

The majority of the employed population 15 years and older in Greater Accra are self-employed (48.4%) and a further 34.7 percent are employees (Table 9.10). However, of the 48.8 percent who are self-employed in Greater Accra the vast majority do not have any employees. The proportions of the other employed categories are apprentices (3.5%), contributing family workers (2.7%), casual workers (2.3%) and domestic employees (0.9%).

A much higher proportion of employed females are self-employed without employees (60.8%) than males (35.7%) whereas there is a higher proportion of male employees (46.8%) than female (22.9%) and of self-employed with employees (8.3% and 6.4%).

Almost three out of five employed persons in rural localities are self-employed without employees compared with less than half of employed persons in urban localities. While there are higher proportions of the employed who are employees, self-employed with employees, apprentice and domestic employees in urban compared with rural localities, there are higher proportions of casual and contributing family workers in rural than in urban areas.

Dangme East has the highest proportion of self-employed without employees (62.7%). Tema has the highest proportion of employees (40.9%), Ga East the highest proportion of self-employed with employees (9.3%), and Adenta has the highest proportions of casual workers (4.1%) and domestic employees (1.9%). Accra, Adenta and Ashaiman have the highest proportion of apprentices (3.8% each).

Table 9.10: Employment status 15 years and above by sex, locality and district

Sex/Locality/District	Total	Employee	Self-employed without employee(s)	Self-employed with employee(s)	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Appren-tice	Domestic employee (house help)	Other
Total	1,801,279	34.7	48.4	7.4	2.3	2.7	3.5	0.9	0.2
Sex
Male	891,823	46.8	35.7	8.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.7	0.2
Female	909,456	22.9	60.8	6.4	1.4	3.6	3.6	1.1	0.1
Locality
Urban	1,643,860	35.8	47.5	7.5	2.2	2.3	3.6	0.9	0.2
Rural	157,419	23.5	57.3	6.1	2.8	6.9	2.5	0.8	0.2
District
Ga South	203,124	28.2	53.4	9.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	0.7	0.2
Ga West	114,114	32.1	50.6	8.8	2.1	2.0	3.5	0.6	0.2
Ga East	116,165	37.8	43.4	9.3	2.4	2.3	3.7	1.0	0.2
Accra	856,033	36.3	47.3	7.3	2.0	2.2	3.8	1.0	0.2
Adenta	36,239	38.5	40.5	9.0	4.1	2.0	3.8	1.9	0.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	101,144	36.8	49.6	6.0	1.8	2.0	3.0	0.7	0.2
Ashaiman	89,589	34.4	50.0	5.5	3.0	2.6	3.8	0.5	0.2
Tema	184,158	40.9	42.2	7.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	0.9	0.2
Dangme West	48,391	22.6	61.2	4.1	2.3	6.7	2.3	0.6	0.2
Dangme East	52,322	16.0	62.7	4.6	3.1	11.2	1.8	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.7   Institutional Sector of Employment

Table 9.11 shows that the majority of the employed population in Greater Accra is in the private informal sector of employment (73.3%). This is evident in all the informal activities (mainly trading, retailing, etc.) that go on in Accra. This may be attributed to low levels of educational and professional training as well as the lack of employment opportunities in the formal sector. The private formal sector which is generally presented as the engine of growth of the Ghanaian economy employs 17.2 percent of the employed population in Greater Accra. The public sector employs a relatively small proportion (8.0%). Non-governmental organizations (1.0%), semi-public/parastatal (0.2%) and other international organizations (0.2%) account for very small proportions of the employed population.

There are higher proportions of employed females (82.6%) in the private informal sector than males (64.0%), and higher proportions of males in the public sector (10.1%) than females (5.9%) as well as in the private formal sector (23.9% versus 10.7%). Thus, higher proportions of males are in the formal and more secure employment sectors, while more females are in the informal and insecure sectors.

Table 9.11: Employed persons 15 years and above by institutional sector of employment, sex, locality and district

	Total	Public (govt.)	Private formal	Private informal	Semi-public/ parastatal	NGOs (local and int.)	Other int. orgs.
Total	1,801,279	8.0	17.2	73.4	0.2	1.0	0.2
Sex							
Male	891,823	10.1	23.9	64.0	0.2	1.5	0.2
Female	909,456	5.9	10.7	82.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Locality							
Urban	1,643,860	8.3	17.8	72.5	0.2	1.0	0.2
Rural	157,419	5.6	11.2	82.2	0.1	0.8	0.1
District							
Ga South	203,124	5.3	14.4	79.0	0.2	1.0	0.1
Ga West	114,114	6.1	16.5	75.9	0.1	1.2	0.1
Ga East	116,165	9.7	18.3	70.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
Accra	856,033	8.9	17.1	72.7	0.2	1.0	0.2
Adenta	36,239	7.5	21.0	69.8	0.2	1.3	0.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor	101,144	9.5	19.2	69.7	0.2	1.2	0.2
Ashaiman	89,589	5.3	20.5	73.1	0.1	0.8	0.0
Tema	184,158	8.8	22.8	66.8	0.3	1.1	0.2
Dangme West	48,391	6.6	9.5	83.1	0.1	0.7	0.0
Dangme East	52,322	5.4	5.3	88.7	0.1	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A higher proportion of employed persons (82.2%) is in the private informal sector in rural compared with urban areas (72.5%). Furthermore, 5.6 percent of the employed population in rural areas work in the public sector. This could be attributed to the creation of some new districts and the elevation of others to metropolitan and municipal status. This has resulted in the establishment of local offices of ministries, departments and agencies along with some schools and health clinics that are gradually becoming major employers in these districts.

Table 9.11 further shows that Dangme East has the highest proportion of employed persons in the private informal sector (88.7%). Some people in this category probably engages in the rural informal sector within the district and others commute mainly to Tema to engage in informal activities. Tema has the highest proportion of employed persons in the private formal sector (22.8%). This may be due to employment related to port and harbour services as well as the manufacturing industries located in the district. Ga East has the highest proportion of employed persons in the public sector (9.7%). This could be attributed to the presence of ministries, department and agencies in Abokobi, one of the old district capitals in Greater Accra.

CHAPTER TEN

DISABILITY

10.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges. They are defined as those who are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). In Ghana, PWDs are generally marginalized and suffer from discrimination. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to socio-economic development. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society, and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed by some as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they tend to have poorer health status, lower educational attainment, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but also on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs in relation to policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service for the first time collected detailed data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

10.2 Distribution of Population with Disability

Table 10.1 shows that 2.6 percent (103,939) of the population in Greater Accra has a form of disability. Dangme East has the highest proportion of persons with disability (3.3%) and Adenta has the lowest (1.3%). However, in terms of absolute numbers, Accra has the highest (53,565) and Adenta the lowest (985). Females are marginally more likely to have a disability than males (2.6% and 2.5% respectively).

Table 10.1: Population with disability by sex and district

District	Total			Male			Female		
	Total population	Disabled population	% Disabled	Total	Disabled population	% Disabled	Total	Disabled population	% Disabled
All Districts	**4,010,054**	**103,939**	**2.6**	**1,938,225**	**49,104**	**2.5**	**2,071,829**	**54,835**	**2.6**
Ga South	485,643	9,470	1.9	237,558	4,585	1.9	248,085	4,885	2.0
Ga West	262,742	7,014	2.7	128,727	3,293	2.6	134,015	3,721	2.8
Ga East	259,668	6,658	2.6	127,258	3,186	2.5	132,410	3,472	2.6
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	53,565	2.9	887,673	25,414	2.9	960,941	28,151	2.9
Adenta Municipal	78,215	985	1.3	39,366	493	1.3	38,849	492	1.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor	227,932	5,328	2.3	109,185	2,395	2.2	118,747	2,933	2.5
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	4,421	2.3	93,727	2,236	2.4	97,245	2,185	2.2
Tema Metropolis	402,637	9,289	2.3	193,334	4,405	2.3	209,303	4,884	2.3
Dangme West	122,836	2,834	2.3	58,806	1,219	2.1	64,030	1,615	2.5
Dangme East	130,795	4,375	3.3	62,591	1,878	3.0	68,204	2,497	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of Disability

Table 10.2 shows that sight is by far the most common disability type (42.2%) in Greater Accra. The other types of disability include emotional (21.3%), physical (23.3%), intellectual (16.8%), speech (13.2%) and hearing (10.3%). Ledzokuku/Krowor has the highest proportion of all disability types, the only exception being emotional (31.2%) where Ashaiman (36.1%) and Dangme East (32.3%) have a higher proportion.

Table 10.2: Type of disability by district

District	Total	Disability type						
		Sight	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Other
All Districts	**103,939**	**42.2**	**10.3**	**13.2**	**23.3**	**16.8**	**21.3**	**11.2**
Ga South	9,470	40.3	11.5	14.4	23.1	17.7	15.8	12.2
Ga West	7,014	47.8	8.7	10.4	18.1	18.6	15.0	8.1
Ga East	6,658	46.7	12.6	13.3	22.4	17.3	16.5	10.9
Accra Metropolis	53,565	43.2	9.1	11.9	22.3	16.7	21.1	11.4
Adenta Municipal	985	35.0	9.1	15.2	29.1	18.2	13.8	10.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor	5,328	50.8	22.4	26.0	37.2	26.3	31.2	9.4
Ashaiman	4,421	28.3	7.6	10.4	17.4	17.3	36.2	8.1
Tema Metropolis	9,289	37.4	9.0	15.9	27.2	12.7	21.8	16.3
Dangme West	2,834	46.2	12.4	15.1	30.7	12.7	11.3	9.4
Dangme East	4,375	30.9	10.8	10.9	20.9	12.3	32.3	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.3 shows that 16.8 percent of the population with a disability in Greater Accra is aged 65 years and above. This is followed by those aged 25-34 years (16.0%) and those less than 15 years (15.3%). There are several causes of disability in children. In recent times, reports from hospitals indicate that tampering of fetus is one of the causes of disability in infants. Regarding the districts, the proportion of the population living with disability varies. In Ga South, Ga West and Tema, the highest proportion of disabled persons is less than 15 years old. In Ga East, Adenta and Ashaiman, the highest proportions are aged 25-34 years. In Accra, Ledzokuku/Krowor, Dangme West and Dangme East, the highest proportions are aged 65 years and above.

Table 10.3: Population with disability by age group and district

District	Total Population	Population with disability Number	Population with disability Per-cent	Age group (years) 0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
All Districts	4,010,054	103,939	2.6	15.3	14.8	16.0	13.4	13.3	10.5	16.8
Ga South	485,643	9,470	1.9	19.5	13.7	16.9	13.3	12.7	10.3	13.7
Ga West	262,742	7,014	2.7	16.8	16.3	17.0	14.0	13.3	10.5	12.0
Ga East	259,668	6,658	2.6	13.6	15.8	17.3	14.8	13.9	10.3	14.4
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	53,565	2.9	13.8	14.6	15.6	13.4	13.9	10.9	17.8
Adenta Municipal	78,215	985	1.3	15.8	16.1	17.7	12.7	12.0	8.3	17.4
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	227,932	5,328	2.3	16.0	15.0	15.6	13.6	13.3	9.9	16.5
Ashaiman	190,972	4,421	2.3	17.7	18.5	20.6	14.0	11.2	8.7	9.3
Tema Metropolis	402,637	9,289	2.3	17.0	14.7	15.8	13.2	12.1	10.3	16.9
Dangme West	122,836	2,834	2.3	15.3	12.2	13.1	11.9	11.6	9.9	26.0
Dangme East	130,795	4,375	3.3	18.2	14.5	12.5	10.9	11.0	9.7	23.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Disability shows few differences by locality. The proportion disabled in urban and rural localities (2.6%) is the same as for Greater Accra as a whole (Table 10.4), although the absolute number in urban localities is 94,181 and that of rural localities is 9,758. Among districts, Dangme East has the highest proportion of PWDs in both urban and rural localities while Adenta has the lowest.

Table 10.4: Population with disability by type of locality and district

District	Urban Total	Urban Disabled population	Urban % Disabled	Rural Total	Rural Disabled population	Rural % Disabled
All Districts	3,630,955	94,181	2.6	379,099	9,758	2.6
Ga South	430,780	7,956	1.8	54,863	1,514	2.8
Ga West	181,526	5,041	2.8	81,216	1,973	2.4
Ga East	227,172	5,665	2.5	32,496	993	3.1
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	53,565	2.9	-	-	-
Adenta Municipal	49,995	662	1.3	28,220	323	1.1
Ledzokuku/Krowor	227,932	5,328	2.3	-	-	-
Ashaiman	190,972	4,421	2.3	-	-	-
Tema Metropolis	392,044	9,170	2.3	10,593	119	1.1
Dangme West	41,629	948	2.3	81,207	1,886	2.3
Dangme East	40,291	1,425	3.5	90,504	2,950	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Almost half of persons with disability (48.2%) in Greater Accra have attended basic school (Table 10.5) compared with 52.6 percent for all persons in Greater Accra This may be an indication of a high school drop-out rate among disabled persons. In addition, a substantial proportion (19.9%) of PWDs has never attended school compared with 10.1 percent of the total population of Greater Accra. This could be caused by the inadequate number of special schools for the disabled. It could also be caused by parents who discontinue paying for their disabled children to go to school. Other levels of education attained by disabled persons are secondary (13.5%), post-secondary (6.0%), vocational/technical/commercial (4.9%), tertiary (4.5%) and pre-primary (2.9%). It is encouraging to note that 4.5 percent of disabled persons have tertiary education despite the numerous challenges (including physical access to buildings).

Around nine in every ten people with a disability in Dangme East (91.5%) and Dangme West (89.0%) have either never attended school or only have pre-school or basic level education. In all districts, the disabled population in Ga East has the highest level of educational attainment, as 35.9 percent of them have secondary school education or higher.

Table 10.5: Population 3 years and older with disability by level of education and district

District	Total	Never attended	Pre-primary	Basic school	Sec./ SSS/SHS	Voc./ tech./ comm.	Post-sec.	Tertiary
Total	100,726	19.9	2.9	48.2	13.5	4.9	6.0	4.5
Ga South	9,040	24.4	4.5	48.5	11.4	3.7	4.7	2.8
Ga West	6,803	13.3	3.6	51.0	14.8	5.2	6.7	5.4
Ga East	6,481	15.1	2.4	46.6	14.5	4.3	8.2	8.8
Accra Metropolis	52,091	17.8	2.5	49.1	14.8	5.5	6.1	4.2
Adenta Municipal	940	22.2	2.9	43.4	13.5	4.8	6.4	6.8
Ledzokuku/Krowor	5,162	19.3	3.0	50.6	12.9	5.5	5.3	3.4
Ashaiman Municipal	4,271	16.9	3.3	51.7	15.9	3.8	5.5	2.7
Tema Metropolis	8,948	16.4	3.3	45.5	13.1	5.9	7.9	7.8
Dangme West	2,756	46.7	2.3	40.0	4.9	1.8	3.0	1.2
Dangme East	4,234	47.9	3.0	40.6	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among persons with disability in Greater Accra, 43.3 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language, 29.0 percent in English only, 5.0 percent in a Ghanaian language only, 1.6 percent in English, French and a Ghanaian language, and 0.7 percent in English and French (Table 10.6). However, 20.4 percent of persons with a disability are not literate – almost twice as high as the average for Greater Accra as a whole. As far as the districts are concerned, PWDs in Ga West have the highest proportion literate in English and a Ghanaian language (51.1%), while 41.1 percent of PWDs in Ashaiman are literate in English only and English and French (1.0%). In Ledzokuku/Krowor, 7.7 percent of PWDs are literate in a Ghanaian language only, and for PWDs in Tema, 2.7% are literate in English, French and a Ghanaian language. Dangme East has the highest proportion of illiterate persons with disability (49.3%).

Table 10.6: Population with disability by literacy and district

District	Total	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian Language
All Districts	92,483	20.4	29.0	5.0	43.3	0.7	1.6
Ga South	8,040	25.3	27.8	5.4	39.1	0.7	1.5
Ga West	6,180	13.7	26.1	6.4	51.1	0.7	1.9
Ga East	6,005	15.1	26.9	6.0	49.1	0.7	2.1
Accra Metropolis	48,303	18.3	29.9	5.0	44.4	0.8	1.6
Adenta Municipal	876	22.6	22.5	5.3	46.8	0.8	2.1
Ledzokuku/Krowor	4,732	20.2	23.0	7.7	47.9	0.3	0.9
Ashaiman Munucipal	3,896	17.4	41.1	3.5	35.6	1.0	1.4
Tema Metropolis	8,122	16.7	33.4	3.2	43.1	0.8	2.7
Dangme West	2,526	48.1	23.6	2.1	25.3	0.2	0.8
Dangme East	3,803	49.3	17.9	3.2	29.3	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.7 shows that while 38.2 percent of persons with disability in Greater Accra are married, and a further 5.2% are in informal/consensual unions or living together, 32.9 percent are never married. Other PWDs are widowed (13.3%), divorced (6.1%) or separated (4.4%). Compared with Greater Accra as a whole it appears that PWDs are less likely to be never married but more likely to be widowed/ divorced / separated. Ga South and Ga West have the highest proportion of married PWDs (44.4% each). Ledzokuku/Krowor has the highest proportion of PWDs in informal/consensual unions or living together (7.8%), and Dangme West has the highest proportion of widows (21.4%). While Ga South has the highest proportion of PWDs divorced (6.9%), Dangme East and Ashaiman have the highest proportions of PWDs separated (6.4%) and never married (39.2%), respectively.

Table 10.7: Population with disability by marital status and district

District	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/ living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All Districts	91,422	32.9	5.2	38.2	4.4	6.1	13.3
Ga South	7,939	29.6	4.6	44.4	2.9	6.9	11.6
Ga West	6,100	32.8	4.6	44.4	2.8	6.4	9.0
Ga East	5,946	35.0	3.9	40.8	3.2	5.8	11.3
Accra Metropolis	47,763	33.8	5.5	35.5	5.1	6.3	13.9
Adenta Municipal	864	35.9	6.3	36.9	3.0	6.0	11.9
Ledzokuku/Krowor	4,666	29.4	7.8	37.2	5.4	6.1	14.1
Ashaiman	3,851	39.2	4.8	41.0	2.3	5.5	7.2
Tema Metropolis	8,034	34.1	5.1	39.7	3.4	5.4	12.3
Dangme West	2,499	24.6	6.5	37.5	4.9	5.0	21.4
Dangme East	3,760	24.3	2.2	41.9	6.4	4.1	21.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.8 shows that 43.9 percent of persons with disability are not economically active, 51.4 percent are employed and only 4.7 percent are unemployed. This scenario is consistent with what pertains in all the districts. Dangme West has the highest proportion of economically not active persons with disability, and Ashaiman has the highest proportion of employed (59.8%) and unemployed (6.3%) disabled persons.

Table 10.8: Population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and district

District	Economic Activity Status			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not active
All Districts	87,997	51.4	4.7	43.9
Ga South	7,624	53.0	5.4	41.5
Ga West	5,837	55.9	5.6	38.5
Ga East	5,750	51.4	4.6	44.1
Accra Metropolis	46,151	50.2	4.4	45.4
Adenta Municipal	829	51.0	4.7	44.3
Ledzokuku/Krowor	4,475	51.6	4.4	44.0
Ashaiman Munucipal	3,640	59.8	6.3	33.9
Tema Metropolis	7,711	51.6	5.3	43.1
Dangme West	2,401	46.7	2.7	50.6
Dangme East	3,579	50.2	3.6	46.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER ELEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

11.1 Introduction

Ghana is regarded as an agricultural country, largely due to the high proportion of land and labour used in agricultural activities and the contribution made by this sector to Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP). The agricultural sector is also an important contributor to the country's foreign exchange earnings. However, over the years, the variables that make agriculture important in the economy have been declining gradually, although in a fluctuating fashion. The contribution to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The objectives of this chapter are to analyze demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households, and to analyze the types of farming activities.

11.2 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural activity is not very common in Greater Accra due to its predominantly urban characteristics. As shown in Table 11.1, only 6.6 percent of households are agricultural households. In urban localities, only 4.4 percent of households are agricultural households compared with 31.4 percent in rural localities. The rural districts of Dangme West and Dangme East have the highest proportions of agricultural households in the region (49.8% and 37.3% respectively) and this is true for both urban and rural communities. Among rural communities, 59.3 percent of Dangme West households are agricultural households, followed by 46.2 percent in Ga South and 46.0 percent in Dangme East. Agricultural households found in the urban areas and the more urban districts are likely to contain individuals who work in the fishing industry and those engaged in urban agriculture, growing mainly vegetables along the major drains in Accra for the hospitality industry.

The average size of agricultural households is 5.0 persons. This is higher than the general average household size in Greater Accra (3.8 persons). This is expected because agricultural household sizes are generally higher than general household sizes due to the labour requirements of agricultural activities. It could also be due to high fertility and the lack of access to clinics for contraceptive and related issues. Dangme East has the highest agricultural household size (5.7) and Ledzokuku/Krowor the lowest (4.3).

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by household size, locality and district

District	All Households	Agric hhs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Av. Hh size	% Hhs in agric
Total	**1,036,370**	**68,715**	**12.7**	**11.3**	**12.5**	**13.8**	**13.2**	**10.9**	**7.8**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**8.5**	**5.0**	**6.6**
Ga South	118,845	11,420	12.5	11.3	12.2	14.0	14.0	11.3	8.2	5.6	3.4	7.4	4.9	9.6
Ga West	66,705	4,439	14.2	13.1	12.8	15.2	13.0	11.0	7.0	4.7	2.9	6.1	4.6	6.7
Ga East	66,285	3,454	13.4	11.6	12.9	14.5	13.7	11.7	7.9	5.0	3.2	6.0	4.7	5.2
Accra Metropolis	501,903	15,817	16.4	14.0	14.2	15.0	12.6	9.7	6.2	3.8	2.2	5.9	4.4	3.2
Adenta Municipal	20,478	1,453	14.1	12.0	13.0	14.6	13.4	12.1	8.3	4.5	2.8	5.2	4.5	7.1
Ledzokuku/Krowor	60,859	1,987	14.1	13.1	14.3	16.0	16.0	9.1	6.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	4.3	3.3
Ashaiman Municipal	49,936	1,912	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.1	13.2	10.0	6.9	4.6	2.5	7.2	4.7	3.8
Tema Metropolis	97,597	4,777	10.2	10.6	13.4	14.2	13.9	11.7	7.8	5.7	3.8	8.8	5.1	4.9
Dangme East	26,489	9,879	9.9	8.7	11.4	12.1	12.9	10.9	9.0	6.6	5.2	13.1	5.7	37.3
Dangme West	27,273	13,577	10.3	8.9	10.7	12.2	12.8	11.8	9.2	7.3	5.2	11.6	5.6	49.8
Urban	**950,336**	**41,734**	**13.9**	**12.5**	**13.3**	**14.4**	**13.2**	**10.6**	**7.1**	**4.8**	**2.9**	**7.3**	**4.7**	**4.4**
Ga South	106,160	5,563	12.1	11.2	12.1	13.9	14.1	11.4	8.3	5.6	3.3	8.2	5.0	5.2
Ga West	46,301	3,002	14.6	13.8	12.8	15.1	12.8	10.6	6.5	4.9	2.6	6.4	4.5	6.5
Ga East	58,005	2,859	13.5	11.6	13.2	14.7	13.6	11.3	7.6	5.2	3.4	5.9	4.7	4.9
Accra Metropolis	501,903	15,817	16.4	14.0	14.2	15.0	12.6	9.7	6.2	3.8	2.2	5.9	4.4	3.2
Adenta Municipal	12,978	938	14.0	11.7	13.3	13.8	13.6	12.5	8.8	4.5	3.0	4.8	4.6	7.2
Ledzokuku/Krowor	60,859	1,987	14.1	13.1	14.3	16.0	16.0	9.1	6.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	4.3	3.3
Ashaiman Municipal	49,936	1,912	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.1	13.2	10.0	6.9	4.6	2.5	7.2	4.7	3.8
Tema Metropolis	94,987	4,500	10.2	10.6	13.4	14.2	13.8	11.8	7.7	5.8	3.7	8.8	5.1	4.7
Dangme East	10,007	2,294	11.5	10.3	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.0	8.1	5.0	3.7	11.6	5.3	22.9
Dangme West	9,200	2,862	11.2	9.4	11.0	12.1	12.5	11.8	8.8	7.4	4.1	11.9	5.5	31.1

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture, by household size, locality and district (cont'd)

District	All Households	Agric hhs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Av. Hh size	% Hhs in agric
Rural	**86,034**	**26,981**	**10.8**	**9.5**	**11.3**	**12.9**	**13.2**	**11.4**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**10.5**	**5.4**	**31.4**
Ga South	12,685	5,857	12.9	11.3	12.3	14.2	13.8	11.3	8.1	5.6	3.6	6.7	4.8	46.2
Ga West	20,404	1,437	13.3	11.8	12.9	15.6	13.3	11.8	8.1	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.6	7.0
Ga East	8,280	595	13.1	11.8	11.1	13.8	13.9	13.8	9.2	4.2	2.5	6.6	4.7	7.2
Accra Metropolis	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Adenta Municipal	7,500	515	14.4	12.6	12.4	16.1	12.8	11.5	7.4	4.5	2.3	6.0	4.5	6.9
Ledzokuku/Krowor	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Ashaiman Municipal	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tema Metropolis	2,610	277	9.7	9.0	14.8	13.0	15.9	9.7	8.3	4.3	5.4	9.7	5.4	10.6
Dangme East	16,482	7,585	9.5	8.3	11.0	12.1	13.0	10.6	9.3	7.1	5.6	13.6	5.8	46.0
Dangme West	18,073	10,715	10.1	8.8	10.6	12.3	12.9	11.8	9.3	7.3	5.5	11.5	5.6	59.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.2 shows that agricultural households are more likely to be headed by a male (69.2%) than by a female (30.8 %). This situation is the same in urban and rural localities. While Adenta has the highest proportion of male heads of agricultural households (80.7%), Dangme West has the highest proportion of female heads of agricultural households (41.5%).

Table 11.2: Households in agriculture by sex of household head, locality and district

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	68,715	69.2	30.8	41,734	72.4	27.6	26,981	64.3	35.7
Ga South	11,420	74.5	25.5	5,563	77.8	22.2	5,857	71.4	28.6
Ga West	4,439	77.1	22.9	3,002	76.4	23.6	1,437	78.4	21.6
Ga East	3,454	80.5	19.5	2,859	80.1	19.9	595	82.5	17.5
Accra Metropolis	15,817	72.2	27.8	15,817	72.2	27.8	0	-	-
Adenta Municipal	1,453	80.7	19.3	938	81.8	18.2	515	78.6	21.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor	1,987	71.0	29.0	1,987	71.0	29.0	0	-	-
Ashaiman Municipal	1,912	79.0	21.0	1,912	79.0	21.0	0	-	-
Tema Metropolis	4,777	70.1	29.9	4,500	70.9	29.1	277	57.0	43.0
Dangme East	9,879	61.2	38.8	2,294	58.5	41.5	7,585	62.0	38.0
Dangme West	13,577	58.5	41.5	2,862	57.8	42.2	10,715	58.7	41.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of heads of agricultural households in Greater Accra is aged 35-44 years, followed by 22.1 percent aged 45-54 years (Table 11.3). The highest concentration of agricultural household heads aged 65 years and over is found in Dangme East (18.0%). The age of heads of agricultural households can be used as a proxy to assess the involvement of young people in agriculture. The results above confirm the perception that the youth may no longer be attracted to agricultural activities, and most of them are more interested in ICT and related sectors. A lower proportion of agricultural household heads in urban areas than in rural areas are in the younger or oldest age groups.

Table 11.3: Households in agriculture by age group of household head, locality and district

District	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
All Districts	**68,715**	**5.0**	**19.9**	**24.4**	**22.1**	**14.6**	**13.9**
Ga South	11,420	5.6	21.5	26.8	22.2	13.4	10.5
Ga West	4,439	5.4	22.0	25.2	22.6	14.5	10.2
Ga East	3,454	4.1	20.3	24.9	23.2	15.9	11.6
Accra Metropolis	15,817	5.5	20.6	23.9	22.0	15.1	12.9
Adenta Municipal	1,453	5.4	23.7	26.7	21.9	12.8	9.5
Ledzokuku/Krowor	1,987	4.2	21.1	24.8	23.7	14.7	11.4
Ashaiman Municipal	1,912	5.2	24.1	24.2	20.6	15.4	10.5
Tema Metropolis	4,777	4.2	17.7	24.4	25.2	16.1	12.4
Dangme East	9,879	5.1	18.2	23.0	21.3	14.4	18.0
Dangme West	13,577	4.3	18.0	23.3	21.3	14.6	18.5
Urban	**41,734**	**4.8**	**20.3**	**24.8**	**22.7**	**15.1**	**12.3**
Ga South	5,563	4.2	21.1	27.9	23.9	14.1	8.8
Ga West	3,002	6.0	24.0	23.9	22.1	14.3	9.8
Ga East	2,859	4.1	20.4	24.6	23.1	16.1	11.8
Accra Metropolis	15,817	5.5	20.6	23.9	22.0	15.1	12.9
Adenta Municipal	938	5.0	23.7	28.5	21.2	12.7	9.0
Ledzokuku/Krowor	1,987	4.2	21.1	24.8	23.7	14.7	11.4
Ashaiman Municipal	1,912	5.2	24.1	24.2	20.6	15.4	10.5
Tema Metropolis	4,500	4.2	17.6	24.1	25.2	16.3	12.5
Dangme East	2,294	3.9	16.7	24.0	22.1	15.3	18.0
Dangme West	2,862	4.1	16.8	25.4	22.3	15.3	16.1
Rural	**26,981**	**5.3**	**19.3**	**23.8**	**21.2**	**13.9**	**16.4**
Ga South	5,857	7.0	21.8	25.7	20.6	12.7	12.1
Ga West	1,437	4.2	18.0	28.0	23.8	15.0	11.0
Ga East	595	4.2	19.7	26.6	23.5	15.3	10.8
Accra Metropolis	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adenta Municipal	515	6.2	23.7	23.5	23.1	13.0	10.5
Ledzokuku/Krowor	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashaiman Municipal	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tema Metropolis	277	3.2	19.9	30.0	23.8	11.9	11.2
Dangme East	7,585	5.4	18.7	22.7	21.1	14.1	18.0
Dangme West	10,715	4.4	18.4	22.7	21.1	14.3	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.3   Type of Agriculture

Table 11.4 shows that 80.2 percent of the households in agriculture in Greater Accra engage in crop farming, 35.8 percent livestock rearing, 4.5 percent tree growing and 0.5 percent fish farming. Adenta, Ga West, Dangme East and Ga East, respectively, have the highest proportion of crop farming households (88.9%), tree growing households (11.7%), livestock rearing households (61.4%) and fish farming households (0.9%).

Table 11.4: Households in agriculture by type of agriculture

District	Households in agriculture Total	Crop farming Total	%	Tree growing Total	%	Livestock rearing Total	%	Fish farming Total	%
All districts	68,715	55,127	80.2	3,126	4.5	24,578	35.8	357	0.5
Ga South	11,420	10,052	88.0	180	1.6	2,903	25.4	48	0.4
Ga West	4,439	3,452	77.8	521	11.7	1,004	22.6	34	0.8
Ga East	3,454	2,696	78.1	122	3.5	920	26.6	31	0.9
Accra Metropolis	15,817	12,166	76.9	1,676	10.6	3,892	24.6	119	0.8
Adenta Municipal	1,453	1,292	88.9	35	2.4	325	22.4	8	0.6
Ledzokuku/Krowor	1,987	1,321	66.5	155	7.8	715	36.0	10	0.5
Ashaiman Municipal	1,912	1,422	74.4	96	5.0	540	28.2	15	0.8
Tema Metropolis	4,777	3,296	69.0	150	3.1	1,700	35.6	26	0.5
Dangme West	9,879	8,522	86.3	137	1.4	4,238	42.9	16	0.2
Dangme East	13,577	10,908	80.3	54	0.4	8,341	61.4	50	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.5 shows that there are 121,070 farms in Greater Accra growing about 64 different crops. Based on the number of farms growing particular crops the most common crops grown are cassava, pepper, maize, tomatoes and carrots. Farming in Greater Accra is mainly by mono- cropping (49.6%), although substantial proportions of farmers also practice mixed cropping (26.2%) and inter-cropping (24.2%).

Table 11.5: Crops and number of farms by type of cropping

Type of Crop	*Total farms	Mixed cropping	Inter-cropping	Mono-cropping	Type of crop	*Total farms	Mixed cropping	Inter-cropping	Mono-cropping
Total	121,070	31,765	29,308	59,997	Lettuce	299	44.1	18.1	37.8
All districts	100	26.2	24.2	49.6	Maize	15,951	26.0	39.1	34.9
Agro-forestry	5,221	4.1	27.0	68.9	Mango	707	18.2	13.4	68.3
Alligator pepper	259	29.0	26.3	44.8	Melon	123	42.3	22.8	35.0
Apples	94	22.3	22.3	55.3	Millet	319	30.1	20.1	49.8
Asian vegetables	86	37.2	23.3	39.5	Mushroom	22	4.5	31.8	63.6
Avocado	161	16.1	21.1	62.7	Nutmeg	34	17.6	17.6	64.7
Banana	242	21.1	25.6	53.3	Oil palm	3,644	10.2	13.5	76.3
Beans	1,145	37.6	14.7	47.7	Okro	6,540	42.4	15.1	42.5
Black pepper	140	27.1	20.7	52.1	Onion	1,852	29.7	14.2	56.1
Black berries	16	31.3	31.3	37.5	Pawpaw	139	28.8	15.8	55.4
Cabbage	471	31.8	16.6	51.6	Peas	164	65.9	12.2	22.0
Carrot	8,869	4.4	17.9	77.7	Pepper	16,056	33.6	22.1	44.3
Cashew	308	16.6	21.4	62.0	Pineapple	696	20.4	12.2	67.4
Cassava	22,256	28.4	33.0	38.6	Plantain	3,493	39.0	22.2	38.8
Citronella	128	19.5	18.8	61.7	Potatoes	117	45.3	18.8	35.9
Citrus	750	15.9	12.8	71.3	Rice	762	13.0	8.3	78.7
Cloves	29	27.6	3.4	69.0	Rubber	59	5.1	10.2	84.7
Cocoa	7,975	8.9	9.2	81.9	Shallots	44	36.4	22.7	40.9
Coconut	480	17.9	18.3	63.8	Shea tree	15	53.3	26.7	20.0

Table 11.5: Crops and number of farms by type of cropping (cont'd)

Type of Crop	*Total farms	Mixed cropping	Inter-cropping	Mono-cropping	Type of crop	*Total farms	Mixed cropping	Inter-cropping	Mono-cropping
Cocoyam	673	50.1	14.7	35.2	Sorghum	117	30.8	8.5	60.7
Cocoyam	124	37.1	11.3	51.6	Soya beans	50	14.0	20.0	66.0
Coffee	66	19.7	30.3	50.0	Spinach	51	25.5	31.4	43.1
Cola	97	32.0	24.7	43.3	Sugarcane	553	11.8	11.4	76.9
Cotton	30	33.3	50.0	16.7	Sunflower	26	11.5	7.7	80.8
Cucumber	141	37.6	31.2	31.2	Sweet pepper	71	40.8	14.1	45.1
Egg plant	37	29.7	32.4	37.8	Sweet potatoes	72	22.2	22.2	55.6
Garlic	12	0.0	75.0	25.0	Tiger nuts	32	9.4	46.9	43.8
Garden eggs	581	39.6	19.6	40.8	Tobacco	107	28.0	27.1	44.9
Ginger	62	19.4	11.3	69.4	Tomatoes	13,164	37.5	24.6	38.0
Groundnuts	821	34.0	17.3	48.7	Watermelon	1,833	33.6	19.7	46.7
Guava	98	16.3	20.4	63.3	Yam	1,421	39.3	17.2	43.5
Kenaf	64	43.8	15.6	40.6	Other	1,075	13.5	12.3	74.2
Lemon grass	26	38.5	26.9	34.6					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6 shows that chickens, goats, cattle and sheep are the four most common livestock reared in Greater Accra both by number of holdings and by total livestock.

Table 11.6: Number of holdings and total livestock by locality

Livestock	No. of holdings					Total livestock				
	Total	Urban	Rural	% Urban	% Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	% Urban	% Rural
Greater Accra	37,601	18,017	19,584	47.9	52.1	1,225,299	816,603	408,696	66.6	33.4
Beehives	92	66	26	71.7	28.3	3,870	3,219	651	83.2	16.8
Cattle	2,805	1,468	1,337	52.3	47.7	142,892	77,682	65,210	54.4	45.6
Chicken	14,808	6,885	7,923	46.5	53.5	612,526	412,644	199,882	67.4	32.6
Dove	172	130	42	75.6	24.4	8,585	7,284	1,301	84.8	15.2
Duck	1,135	493	642	43.4	56.6	19,770	11,800	7,970	59.7	40.3
Goat	10,060	4,623	5,437	46.0	54.0	168,164	112,073	56,091	66.6	33.4
Grass-cutter	325	256	69	78.8	21.2	15,002	12,095	2,907	80.6	19.4
Guinea fowl	1,008	292	716	29.0	71.0	27,550	10,766	16,784	39.1	60.9
Ostrich	81	38	43	46.9	53.1	1,989	1,158	831	58.2	41.8
Pig	1,971	852	1,119	43.2	56.8	53,677	39,225	14,452	73.1	26.9
Rabbit	398	323	75	81.2	18.8	18,501	16,162	2,339	87.4	12.6
Sheep	3,338	1,834	1,504	54.9	45.1	73,350	50,548	22,802	68.9	31.1
Silkworm	54	27	27	50.0	50.0	2,583	2,057	526	79.6	20.4
Snail	34	28	6	82.4	17.6	8,154	7,652	502	93.8	6.2
Turkey	458	114	344	24.9	75.1	9,281	4,867	4,414	52.4	47.6
Other	466	252	214	54.1	45.9	10,756	7,554	3,202	70.2	29.8
Fish farming	282	241	41	85.5	14.5	34,864	27,729	7,135	79.5	20.5
Inland fishing	72	60	12	83.3	16.7	9,660	8,882	778	91.9	8.1
Marine fishing	42	35	7	83.3	16.7	4,125	3,206	919	77.7	22.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWELVE

HOUSING CONDITIONS

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Stock

The 2010 Population and Housing Census counted 474,621 houses in Greater Accra, constituting 14 percent of all houses in Ghana (Table 12.1). This is the second highest number of houses following those in the Ashanti Region (574,066). The number of households per house in Greater Accra (2.2) is, however, the highest in the country, with the national average at 1.6. The number of people per house in Greater Accra, 8.4, is the third highest in the country after the Northern (9.6) and Upper East (9.2) regions, whereas the national average is 7.3. The average household size is 3.8 while the national average is 4.4. These figures show that Greater Accra has a substantial urban population with high numbers of people per house and different households sharing a house.

Within Greater Accra, Accra has by far the highest total household population (1,778,897), number of houses (168,863), number of households (501,956) and households per house (3.0). Accra has more than a third (35.6%) of the houses in Greater Accra. This is evidence of Accra's urban status. However, Ashaiman has the highest population per house (11.2), and Dangme East has the highest average household size (4.7). Dangme West and Dangme East have the highest rural share of housing stock (73.4% and 72.0% respectively) in Greater Accra.

Table 12.1: Number of houses, households and household characteristics by district

District	Total Pop.	Total Household Population	Number of houses	Number of hholds	Percent of houses	Rural share of housing stock	Hholds per house	Pop. per house	Average hhold size
All Districts	4,010,054	3,888,237	474,621	1,036,426	100.0	13.0	2.2	8.4	3.8
Ga South	485,643	477,466	89,148	118,846	18.8	12.5	1.3	5.5	4.0
Ga West	262,742	256,507	35,784	66,706	7.5	37.2	1.9	7.3	3.9
Ga East	259,668	252,910	37,071	66,286	7.8	13.4	1.8	7.0	3.8
Accra Metropolis	1,848,614	1,778,897	168,863	501,956	35.6	-	3.0	11.0	3.5
Adenta Municipal	78,215	76,601	13,669	20,478	2.9	40.1	1.5	5.7	3.7
Ledzokuku/ Krowor	227,932	221,757	21,366	60,859	4.5	-	2.9	10.7	3.6
Ashaiman	190,972	185,804	17,021	49,936	3.6	-	2.9	11.2	3.7
Tema Metropolis	402,637	391,537	56,757	97,597	12.0	2.2	1.7	7.1	4.0
Dangme West	122,836	118,542	17,587	26,489	3.7	73.4	1.5	7.0	4.5
Dangme East	130,795	128,216	17,355	27,273	3.7	72.0	1.6	7.5	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3 Type of Dwelling and Construction Materials

The majority of the population (55.6%) in Greater Accra lives in compound houses (Table 12.2), followed by those who live in separate houses (18.1%), semi-detached houses (8.1%), flat or apartment (6.4%), improvised home (6.1%) and uncompleted buildings (3.0%). While the highest proportions of the population in urban (57.2%) and rural (38.4%) areas in Greater Accra live in compound houses, quite a substantial proportion of the population in rural areas (36.5%) live in separate houses and a higher proportion of people in rural areas (4.8%) live in uncompleted buildings than in urban areas.

Generally at district level, the more urban the district the higher the occupancy of compound houses. With the exception of Adenta, the highest proportion of the population in all districts lives in compound houses: Ashaiman has the highest proportion at 76.9%. In Adenta, the highest proportion of the population lives in separate houses (32.7%), and a substantial proportion lives in improvised homes (13.3%) and uncompleted buildings (11.1%). These uncompleted buildings generally attract new migrants to the city who have nowhere to live, and may be an indication of the growth in estate housing in Adenta.

Tema has the highest proportion residing in semi-detached houses (20.7%) and flat/apartments (7.6%). Due to Tema's particular layout, these types of estate houses are common. Dangme East has the highest occupancy of huts/buildings either on the same or different compounds, reflecting its rural characteristics.

Table 12.2 also shows that the material of the wall for eight out of ten buildings in Greater Accra is cement block/concrete. One out of ten buildings has wooden walls and 3.6 percent have walls made of mud or earth. This is also true of urban areas in Greater Accra: 83.4

percent of walls made of cement block/concrete, and 10.6 percent made of wood. However, in rural areas, 69.3 percent of buildings have cement block/concrete, and 21.4 percent are made of mud or earth which is very common in rural communities. Most houses in urban areas have cement block/concrete walls, and Ledzokuku/Krowor (91.1%) has the highest proportion. Rural districts have substantial proportions of houses with walls made of mud or earth, and Dangme East (26.6%) has the highest proportion.

The two main materials for roofing in Greater Accra are metal sheet (49.3%) and slate/asbestos (41.7%). A few houses (3.8%) have cement/concrete roofing. Some of these are probably structures that were originally designed as storey buildings, and only the first level has been completed. In such situations, the deck for the other storey acts as a roof. This situation is not conducive for human habitation, since the rooms are normally very hot. Such habitation is often found in commercial areas, where the ground floor is used for commercial purposes and the subsequent storey is used for residential purposes.

Roofing materials in urban and rural areas are similar to that for Greater Accra as a whole. However, the use of thatch, palm leaves or raffia is quite common (13.0%) in rural localities. Ashaiman has the highest use of metal sheets for roofing (76.2%), Ledzokuku/Krowor the highest use of slate/asbestos roofs (79.7%) and Tema the highest use of cement/concrete roof. The use of roofing tiles is gradually increasing and is reflected in the finding that Adenta, where a lot of estate houses are springing up, has the highest use (9.7%). Finally, Dangme East, the most rural district in Greater Accra, has the highest proportion of houses (19.8%) with roofs made of thatch, palm leaves or raffia.

Table 12.3 shows that the majority (80.2%) of households in Greater Accra in 2010 had cement/concrete floors. The other construction materials include earth/mud brick (5.2%), wood and ceramic tiles/marble (3.8% each), terrazzo (3.3%) and vinyl tiles (2.6%). This is consistent in both urban and rural localities as well as across districts. However, there is greater use of earth/mud brick for floors in rural districts. In addition, use of ceramic tiles/marble for floors is also quite high (10.1%) in Adenta.

Room occupancy

Table 12.3 also shows that 47.6 percent of households in Greater Accra occupy a single room, with a further 30.0 percent occupying two rooms. In urban areas, higher proportions occupy either one or two rooms (78.4%) than in rural areas (68.5%) and lower proportions three rooms or more. In terms of sleeping rooms, three-fifths of the Greater Accra population sleep in only one room with an additional one quarter sleeping in two rooms. This is very similar in urban areas across the region, but proportions are lower in rural areas with 53.8 percent sleeping in only one room and 25.4 percent in two rooms. A cross-tabulation of number of people in house/ household by number of sleeping rooms indicated that the average number of people per sleeping room is 3.8 in Greater Accra, and Dangme East recorded the highest figure of 4.7. This gives an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases and respiratory infections. The proportion occupying one or two rooms and sleeping in one or two rooms is highest in Ashaiman (86.7% and 90.8%) and Accra (83.4% and 90.1% respectively) and lowest in Dangme East (60.9% and 75.4%).

Table 12.2: Type of dwelling, main construction material for wall and roof by type of locality and district

Type of dwelling	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra Metropolis	Adenta Municipal	Ledzokuku /Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema Metropolis	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,090,397	995,728	94,669	132,497	69,863	68,792	524,516	22,138	62,456	50,425	101,477	29,154	29,079
Separate house	18.1	16.3	36.5	31.6	29.7	26.2	10.3	32.7	14.5	9.3	22.6	36	27
Semi-detached house	8.1	8.2	6.5	8.9	7.4	8.2	6.7	8.7	5.8	3.2	20.7	4	4.7
Flat/Apartment	6.4	6.7	3.6	7.2	6.4	6.2	7	3.7	5.4	2.4	7.6	3.5	3
Compound house (rooms)	55.6	57.2	38.4	34.4	45.1	39.8	66.4	28.5	67.5	76.9	34.6	48.8	57.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	1.1	0.8	4.7	2.2	0.6	1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	3	5.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Tent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	6.1	6.4	3.6	3.1	4.8	9.9	6.7	13.2	3.8	5.8	8.5	1.6	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3
Uncompleted building	3	2.9	4.8	10.9	4.9	6.9	0.5	11.1	1.3	0.7	3.5	1.4	1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2

Table 12.2: Type of dwelling, main construction material for wall and roof by type of locality and district (cont'd)

Type of dwelling	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra Metropolis	Adenta Municipal	Ledzokuku /Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema Metropolis	Dangme West	Dangme East
Wall													
Mud / Mud brick / Earth	3.6	1.9	21.4	6.7	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	24.3	26.6
Wood	10.2	10.6	5.1	3.6	5.2	10.4	11.3	13.9	4.8	20.3	17.7	3.9	1.6
Metal sheet / Slate	1.3	1.3	0.8	1	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	1	1.2	1	1	0.4
Stone	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt Bricks	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Cement blocks / Concrete	82.2	83.4	69.3	85.5	89.6	83.4	82.1	82.8	91.1	76.7	78.2	68.5	67.9
Sandcrete / Landcrete	0.3	0.3	1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	0.6
Packing cases / Bamboo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf / Thatch	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	2
Other	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	0
Roof													
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Wood	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1	0.6	0.5	0.7	1	0.4	0.2
Metal sheet	49.3	48.8	54.7	48.8	59.6	66.6	45.1	63.6	15.4	76.2	62.3	53.7	27.3
Slate/Asbestos	41.7	43.2	25.9	39	32.7	23.6	47.2	20	79.7	19.9	27.6	32.1	49.7
Cement/Concrete	3.8	4	2.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	4	3.8	2.1	1.6	5.4	1.3	1.7
Roofing tiles	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	3.4	1	9.7	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.7	0.2
Bamboo	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf/Raffia	1.5	0.5	13	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	9.6	19.8
Other	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.3: Main Construction material for floor, rooms and sleeping rooms occupied by locality and district

Floor	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,090,397	995,728	94,669	132,497	69,863	68,792	524,516	22,138	62,456	50,425	101,477	29,154	29,079
Earth/Mud brick	5.2	4.8	10.1	7.5	6.1	6.3	4.0	8.5	5.4	6.6	2.2	11.4	11.8
Cement/Concrete	80.2	80.3	78.5	78.7	76.2	69.3	82.6	61.6	83.4	85.6	76.4	83.4	85.9
Stone	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
Burnt brick	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Wood	3.8	3.9	2.5	1.3	3.3	6.6	4.3	9.7	2.1	3.6	4.1	0.6	0.2
Vinyl tiles	2.6	2.7	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	1.9	5.0	2.2	0.7	5.2	1.2	0.5
Ceramic tiles/marble	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.7	6.9	2.9	10.1	3.2	1.8	7.1	1.9	0.7
Terrazzo	3.3	3.5	2.2	3.3	5.4	5.7	3.2	4.1	3.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Rooms household occupy													
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
One room	47.6	48.2	41.2	43.9	44.8	42.7	50.5	44.8	48.7	58.7	43.2	44.8	27.2
Two rooms	30.0	30.2	27.3	26.2	28.1	26.4	32.9	23.4	31.8	28.0	24.3	26.4	33.7
Three rooms	8.3	7.9	11.8	8.9	8.2	8.9	7.0	8.1	7.5	5.0	12.3	12.1	17.0
Four rooms	5.5	5.3	7.6	7.8	6.6	7.5	3.9	6.8	5.3	3.3	8.2	6.9	9.2
Five rooms	3.5	3.4	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.7	2.2	6.5	3.0	2.0	5.3	3.5	4.3
Six rooms	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	1.3	4.2	1.6	1.2	3.1	2.7	3.6
Seven rooms	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
Eight rooms	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1
Nine rooms or more	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9
Sleeping rooms													
One room	61.2	61.9	53.8	57.8	57.2	56.2	65.0	58.4	62.0	69.3	54.6	55.1	44.4
Two rooms	24.7	24.6	25.4	23.6	24.6	23.0	25.1	20.9	25.5	21.5	25.4	24.6	31.0
Three rooms	6.9	6.7	10.0	8.9	7.9	9.1	5.3	9.0	6.4	4.2	10.1	9.8	12.4
Four rooms	3.9	3.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.5	2.5	6.2	3.6	2.7	5.6	5.2	6.2
Five rooms	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.6
Six rooms	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.6
Seven rooms	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Eight rooms	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Nine rooms or more	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Tenure, Holding Arrangement and Ownership of Dwelling

Table 12.4 shows the tenancy arrangement for dwelling units in the region. Almost half the households in Greater Accra are renting (47.0%), with another third owning the dwelling they live in. This is a reversal from 2000 when 40.5 percent owned their own house and 37.5 percent rented. Fewer than one fifth of households do not pay rent (18.7%) and there are very few perchers (0.8%) and squatters (0.8%). Owning the house in which they live is more prevalent in rural localities (49.5%) than in urban localities (30.9%). Dangme East has the highest proportion of owner-occupied houses (53.8%) perhaps due to its rural characteristics, and Ashaiman has the highest proportion of households renting (65%) maybe due to its status as a destination for migrants.

Two-fifths of houses (40.8%) in Greater Accra are owned by private individuals, and a further two-fifths (39.8%) are owned by a household member. For Ga South, Tema, Dangme East and Dangme West ownership by a household member is the most common form of ownership, for all other districts it is ownership by a private individual. Quite a substantial proportion of houses (12.3%) are owned by relatives who do not live in the household. These may be relatives who have migrated outside the region or country but have put up houses, and have other relatives as caretakers. Tema has the highest proportion of houses owned by the government (4.8%) reflecting the state housing projects undertaken in the 1960s.

Dwelling Facilities

Table 12.5 shows that electricity through the main national grid is the major source of lighting (87.1%) for households in Greater Accra. However, a few households use kerosene lamps (5.9%), and flashlight/torch (3.9%) and generators (0.6%). The use of generators is a recent phenomenon and has been necessitated by the frequent power outages experienced in the region. Urban areas reflect the regional profile, however in rural areas, the use of kerosene lamp is much higher (23.8%) than in urban areas (4.3%). Accra is the district most connected to the national grid in the region, with 93.8 percent using mains electricity as major source of lighting, followed by Ledzokuku/Krowor (92.9%). The least connected is Dangme West (59.4%) and this is probably due to its rural characteristics. Although there are efforts to introduce non-conventional energy sources in the country, only a small proportion of households (0.1%) use solar energy.

Charcoal is the main fuel used for cooking in Greater Accra (45.4%), followed by gas (41.4%), wood (3.5%), kerosene (1.1%) and the other energy sources. For a predominantly urban region, it is not expected to have such high proportions of households using charcoal and wood for cooking. The sources of the charcoal and fuel wood are outside the region (mainly from the Afram Plains in the Eastern Region; Codjoe and Owusu 2011), and the tendency is for wood collection and charcoal making to cause deforestation and general environmental degradation in the charcoal-producing areas. In addition, fumes from charcoal burning can have serious health implications. Almost 7 percent of households in Accra do not cook. These may be households without cooking space, which is prevalent in urban localities. The use of charcoal is predominant in both urban and rural localities and is followed by gas, but to a lesser extent in rural areas where only one quarter of the population use gas and a further one quarter use wood. Differences by district in the fuels used for cooking primarily reflect these urban-rural differences.

Table 12.4: Holding/Tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling by type of locality and district

Present holding/tenancy arrangement	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Owner occupied	32.4	30.9	49.5	38.8	33	33.4	27	35.1	33.2	22.3	44.2	51.4	53.8
Renting	47	48.8	26.6	36.6	46.2	43.7	52.6	34.6	48.8	65	38.8	25.5	20.7
Rent-free	18.7	18.4	21.5	21.8	18.9	19.7	18.8	25	17.1	11.8	14.3	21.5	24.2
Perching	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Squatting	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by household member	39.8	38.5	54.3	44	40.4	38.7	36.5	38.9	38.9	32	47.4	56.6	57.9
Being purchased	0.9	1	0.6	1.2	0.9	1	0.8	0.7	1	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.4
Relative not household member	12.3	12.2	14	11.6	11.8	9.9	13.1	9.6	14.7	9.6	8.1	16.2	22
Other private individual	40.8	42.1	26.5	39.9	43.2	44.4	42.1	44.9	40.8	54.4	35.2	23.1	16.4
Private employer	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9
Other private agency	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Public/Government	2.9	3	1.8	0.6	0.6	2	4.1	1.1	1.9	0.6	4.8	1.5	1.7
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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Table 12.5: Main source of lighting, fuel for cooking and cooking space in household by locality and district

Source of Lighting	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledz./ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Main source of lighting													
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Electricity (Mains)	87.1	89.1	65.3	76.3	86.0	81.6	93.8	71.7	92.9	88.5	83.4	59.4	62.9
Electricity (Pr. generator)	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7
Kerosene lamp	5.9	4.3	23.8	12.7	5.6	6.2	1.7	9.3	2.6	5.1	7.5	29.8	31.4
Gas lamp	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Candle	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	4.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	3.9	3.5	7.3	6.6	5.0	7.1	2.0	12.1	2.2	3.5	5.3	7.9	4.0
Firewood	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Main fuel for cooking													
None/ no cooking	6.9	7.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.1	9.0	6.0	4.9	7.9	4.8	4.3	4.8
Wood	3.5	1.6	25.0	8.0	2.5	2.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	27.6	28.9
Gas	41.4	42.9	25.8	37.5	47.7	53.9	40.8	47.2	47.6	35.4	49.8	17.5	10.7
Electricity	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Charcoal	45.4	45.6	43.2	48.6	43.4	36.3	45.6	40.1	43.5	54.6	41.8	49.3	54.0
Crop residue	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sawdust	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.5: Main source of lighting, fuel for cooking and cooking space in household by locality and district (cont'd)

Cooking space	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledz./ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
No cooking space	8.3	8.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	7.5	10.2	7.4	6.6	9.2	6.2	5.5	6.3
Separate room (exclusive)	30.9	30.6	33.7	32.0	33.9	38.9	27.4	37.0	29.1	22.0	44.3	28.2	33.9
Separate room (shared)	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.6	3.7	6.5
Enclosure without roof	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9
Structure with roof no wall	1.5	1.2	4.7	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	4.8	4.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	4.0	2.8	3.5	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	3.8
Veranda	29.2	29.7	24.4	32.6	34.9	25.8	28.1	23.2	39.1	35.3	23.5	32.7	18.0
Open space in compound	22.3	22.2	22.8	20.4	16.8	18.2	24.9	23.5	18.1	25.9	17.6	21.1	25.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.5 further shows that the 30.9 percent of households in Greater Accra use a separate room exclusively for cooking. The other spaces for cooking include veranda (29.2%), open space in compound (22.3%), separate shared room (2.9%) and bedroom/hall/living room (2.7%). However, 8.3 percent of households have no cooking space.

A very similar pattern is seen for both urban and rural localities. Households in Tema are the most likely to have a separate room exclusively for cooking (44.3%) and those in Ashaiman the least (22.0%). One in ten households in Accra, and a similar proportion in Ashaiman, have no space for cooking.

Sanitation Facilities

Table 12.6 presents the percentage distribution of bathing facilities by district. For the region as a whole, three bathing facilities are most widely used: shared separate bathroom in the same house (31.7%); own bathroom for exclusive use (27.1%); and shared open cubicle (24.2%). The prevalence of these three facilities holds for both urban and rural localities and across all districts. Access to own bathroom for exclusive use is highest in Tema (38.3%) and lowest in Ashaiman (14.8%) whereas the proportion using shared open cubicle was lowest in Tema (14.6%) and highest in Dangme East (31.6%). Ashaiman and Accra have the highest proportions with a shared separate bathroom in the same house. Although the use of river/pond/lake/dam is very minimal (0.1%) in Greater Accra, it has ramifications in that water-borne diseases such as guinea worm and bilharzia have been reported in some communities in the region.

One third of households in the region use public toilet facilities (33.8%), followed by close to one third that use a water closet (31.0%). The use of KVIP (14.4%), pit latrine (9.9%) and bucket/pan (2.3%) is less common. However, 8.2 percent of households in the region do not have a toilet facility and use the bush, beaches and open fields. There are evident differences between urban and rural areas in access to toilet facilities within Greater Accra. Nearly one third of households in rural areas (31.9%) have no toilet facility and have to use the bush, beach or open fields, compared with 6.0 percent in urban areas where 35.4 percent use public toilets. Access to toilet facilities by district reflects these disparities. In Dangme East and Dangme West, around 45 percent have no toilet facilities, compared with only 2.5 percent in Accra and 4.0 percent in Ashaiman. Tema has the highest use of water closets (45.7%) probably because of the central sewerage system in the metropolis. The use of bucket/pan as a toilet facility has been banned by legislation, yet 2.3 percent (or 23,836 houses) in Greater Accra still use this facility.

Table 12.6: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household by locality and district

Bathing facility	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledz./ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Own bathroom for exclusive use	27.1	26.9	29.2	31.8	31.8	36.4	23.2	36.3	26.0	14.8	38.3	26.6	23.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	31.7	32.7	20.7	21.3	30.5	27.1	36.7	18.6	31.7	38.5	26.2	20.9	25.2
Private open cubicle	4.2	3.7	10.2	9.5	5.2	5.4	2.2	9.0	3.0	3.2	4.4	8.7	9.3
Shared open cubicle	24.2	24.0	25.7	23.6	24.2	21.1	24.6	23.7	31.8	28.3	14.6	28.8	31.6
Public bath house	7.0	7.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	9.9	1.1	2.7	11.2	11.1	2.4	0.8
Bathroom in another house	1.6	1.4	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.4	3.1
Open space around house	3.9	3.4	9.0	9.8	5.5	6.1	1.9	9.0	3.0	2.3	3.1	8.1	5.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
Other	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6
Toilet facility													
No facilities (bush/beach/field	8.2	6.0	31.9	12.3	5.7	7.5	2.5	23.5	7.8	4.0	13.4	44.4	45.1
Water closet	31.0	32.3	16.8	25.9	30.6	41.1	33.0	32.2	25.7	11.7	45.7	9.7	6.0
Pit latrine	9.9	8.8	22.4	27.4	29.2	18.5	4.3	12.7	5.1	2.7	3.6	11.8	11.4
KVIP	14.4	14.5	12.4	13.9	23.1	16.9	13.8	14.7	19.1	17.5	6.5	8.2	16.6
Bucket/Pan	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan)	33.8	35.4	15.5	19.7	10.7	15.1	41.9	16.4	38.0	63.5	29.8	25.2	18.9
Other	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Disposal of solid and liquid waste

Table 12.7 shows that rubbish is collected for 48.5 percent of households in Greater Accra. This can be attributed to the emergence of private sanitation firms in the major cities of the country that often have contractual arrangements with metropolitan and municipal authorities. The rest of households use public container dump (25.7%) and public open space dump (8.4%). Other households burn (13.0%), dump indiscriminately (2.1%) and bury (1.4%) rubbish. While rubbish collection (51.1%) is predominant in urban localities, in rural areas rubbish burning (33.1%) is most common. In Ashaiman, 62.6 percent of households have their rubbish collected compared with only 4.9 percent in Dangme West and 7.0 percent in Dangme East. Whereas in Dangme East 36.3 percent, and in Dangme West 33.4 percent burn their rubbish, less than 3 percent do so in Accra and Ashaiman. Burning of rubbish can cause respiratory infections while burying rubbish could discharge toxic materials into underground water aquifers, and dumping rubbish indiscriminately could cause outbreak of diseases.

Liquid waste is produced as a result of cooking, bathing and washing, among others. If it is not properly disposed of, it leads to health hazards such as malaria and cholera. As shown in Table 12.7, disposing of liquid waste into gutters is the most widely used method (33.9%) in the region, followed by throwing into the compound (20.1%). In urban areas, liquid waste is mainly thrown into gutters (36.3%) while in rural areas, it is mainly thrown into compounds (56.1%). Ashaiman and Dangme West have the highest proportions of households that throw liquid waste into gutters (61.2%) and into compounds (60.5%) respectively.

Source of water for drinking and other domestic use

Table 12.8 indicates that the main sources of drinking water in Greater Accra for 54.4 percent of households is pipe-borne water, either inside (26.3%) or outside (28.1%) the house. This is a decline since 2000 where 80.9 percent had this as their main source. An additional 28.0 percent use sachet water as their main source of drinking water. One out of every ten households (10.0%) uses a public tap/standpipe, and a few use tanker supply/vendor (2.9%), borehole/pump/tube well (1.5%) and bottled water (1.1%). The use of sachet water has become widespread in the region, rivaling pipe-borne water. However, there are concerns about the sometimes unhygienic conditions under which some sachet water is produced. The proliferation of companies producing sachet water poses serious challenges to the monitoring ability of the Ghana Standards Board. The industry also poses a challenge in terms of the disposal of the empty plastic sachets. These have gradually become an environmental nuisance in the region.

The analysis further shows that there is not much disparity between urban and rural localities as far as source of drinking water is concerned. The collective use of protected water sources (pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, borehole/pump/tube well and protected well) in urban areas is 67.3 percent and 58.0 percent in rural areas. Sachet water use in urban (27.9%) and rural (28.9%) areas is virtually the same. However, the use of unprotected sources of water (unprotected well, unprotected spring, river/stream, and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal) for drinking is more prevalent in rural areas (7.2%) than in urban areas (0.3%). The use of unprotected water sources puts the population at risk of infection from water-borne diseases.

Table 12.7: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal in household by locality and district

Rubbish disposal	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledz./ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Collected	48.5	51.1	19.7	21.8	47.7	58.3	59.4	45.8	27.4	62.6	48.8	4.9	7.0
Burned by household	13.0	11.2	33.1	4.4	26.0	19.4	2.7	27.1	12.0	2.9	10.2	33.4	36.3
Public dump (container)	25.7	27.2	9.3	13.5	12.2	11.4	31.2	11.3	49.8	28.5	24.6	14.9	12.2
Public dump (open space)	8.4	7.0	24.5	15.4	8.5	6.6	4.7	10.0	7.5	2.8	11.1	30.8	31.2
Dumped indiscriminately	2.1	1.6	8.1	4.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	4.0	1.1	0.6	2.9	11.3	8.5
Buried by household	1.4	1.0	4.7	4.5	3.5	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.4	4.2
Other	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.6
Liquid disposal													
Through sewerage system	9.2	9.6	4.6	4.4	5.5	10.8	8.2	8.0	6.3	2.8	30.9	2.2	1.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	18.5	19.6	5.7	6.7	10.2	10.4	26.9	8.4	16.5	16.8	12.0	4.8	4.1
Through drainage system into a pit (soak away)	5.4	5.4	5.2	8.3	8.4	12.5	4.0	10.5	4.1	2.5	5.1	2.0	2.2
Thrown onto street/outside	12.3	11.6	20.3	21.4	21.5	17.2	6.6	15.4	16.3	8.9	11.9	24.8	28.7
Thrown into gutter	33.9	36.3	7.1	11.3	16.9	19.8	47.1	8.3	33.6	61.2	22.0	5.2	5.5
Thrown onto compound	20.1	16.9	56.1	47.3	37.2	28.6	6.7	48.4	22.0	7.6	17.5	60.5	55.9
Other	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.8: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic use by locality and district

Source of drinking water	Greater Accra	Urban	Rural	Ga South	Ga West	Ga East	Accra	Adenta	Ledzokuku/ Krowor	Ashaiman	Tema	Dangme West	Dangme East
Total	1,036,370	950,336	86,034	118,845	66,705	66,285	501,903	20,478	60,859	49,936	97,597	26,489	27,273
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	26.3	27.8	9.5	18.6	11.4	10.1	31.8	8.0	25.9	23.3	42.7	15.8	6.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	28.1	28.6	21.9	35.1	12.2	12.5	28.4	15.4	32.0	51.1	28.6	34.4	20.3
Public tap/Standpipe	10.0	9.4	16.8	6.9	2.7	4.2	9.1	3.5	6.4	17.5	15.2	23.0	38.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1.5	1.0	7.4	4.1	6.6	4.6	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.9	1.0
Protected well	0.7	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	6.8
Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Protected spring	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3
Sachet water	28.0	27.9	28.9	25.8	59.2	57.8	27.9	53.6	23.6	6.4	7.4	7.6	15.0
Tanker supply/Vendor	2.9	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.3	6.8	0.5	13.4	9.2	0.8	4.4	8.3	0.1
Unprotected well	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.3
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
River/Stream	0.4	0.1	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Water (other domestic use)													
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	35.0	37.0	13.4	24.5	20.1	16.0	44.5	13.8	32.7	24.1	46.4	17.1	8.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	37.1	38.1	26.5	43.3	23.1	22.3	39.9	22.3	42.6	53.7	30.8	35.5	21.7
Public tap/Standpipe	12.3	11.9	17.4	8.4	4.6	7.0	12.6	5.6	7.7	18.2	15.9	22.7	38.6
Borehole/Pump/Tube well	4.0	3.2	12.6	6.8	23.2	18.6	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.5
Protected well	2.4	2.0	6.6	2.6	10.0	9.8	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	13.1
Rain water	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2
Protected spring	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor	6.2	5.9	9.7	7.2	11.0	22.8	1.1	52.0	14.0	2.7	5.5	8.6	0.4
Unprotected well	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.8
Unprotected spring	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
River/Stream	1.1	0.6	6.1	3.2	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	6.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.4	0.1	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	1.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Tema, Ashaiman, Dangme East and Ga West, respectively, have the highest use of pipe-borne water inside dwelling (42.7%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (51.1%), public tap/standpipe (38.6%), and sachet water (59.2%). Over half the households in Ga West, Ga East and Adenta use sachet water as their source of drinking water. This compares to around 7 percent in Dangme West, Ashaiman and Tema.

Water for other domestic uses is also primarily pipe-borne, either outside (37.1%) or inside (35.0%) the dwelling. This scenario is almost the same for urban areas but rural areas show more variety. For three quarters of households in urban areas, the source of water for other domestic uses is pipe-borne, whereas this is the case for only two fifths of households in rural areas. In rural areas, households are more likely to use public tap/standpipes and boreholes. In Accra, 84.4 percent of households use pipe-borne water for domestic use, as do the vast majority in Ga South, Ledzokuku/Krowor, Ashaiman, Tema and Dangme West. This compares with only 30.5 percent in Dangme East, 36.1 percent in Adenta, 38.2 percent in Ga East and 43.2 percent in Ga West.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

13.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications of the previous 12 chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Greater Accra.

13.2 Census Methodology

13.2.1 Summary

The methodologies for the 2010 census were derived from the recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census as well as experience from previous censuses in Ghana. The chapter considered pre-enumeration, census enumeration and post-enumeration activities. Regarding census mapping, both manual and digital mapping techniques were used. Furthermore, a trial census was undertaken in six districts, purposely selected across the country. The trial census data was captured manually while the main census data was captured using scanners. Publicity of the census was undertaken by the Ministry of Information, Information Service Department, National Commission for Civic Education, MMDAs and the private media. Training of district level trainers was done at the national level while field personnel were trained at the district level. The chapter concludes that some major challenges were encountered in the areas of census mapping, field data collection and data processing. However, staff of GSS and members of the various census committees were able to find solutions to these challenges.

13.2.2 Policy Implications

Some recommendations that flow from the analysis of Chapter two are highlighted. Firstly, the organizers of future censuses should consider appointing a census coordinator who is not at the same time the Government Statistician as was the case in the 1960, 1970 and 1984 censuses. A Census Coordinator is usually responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the census and is the main decision taker of all major issues relating to the census. The situation where every decision on the census is taken by the chief executive of the national statistical office who may be involved in other activities is not the best. Secondly, although the setting up of census advisory and implementation committees is in line with international best practices, it is important that such committees are given the opportunity to contribute their maximum to the national effort. Thirdly, the institutions responsible for the creation of districts, constituencies and electoral areas and enumeration areas should build consensus with GSS in the creation of these units to avoid conflicts in the conduct of national exercises such as elections and censuses. Fourthly, every effort should be made in the future to

maintain the ten-year periodicity as well as conduct the census in March as has been the practice. This calls for timely release of funds for the conduct of the census exercise.

Fifthly, the field operations group should collaborate with the cartography section in the creation of EAs. This would help in minimizing cases where some EAs are exceptionally large. Field officers should also be requested to report cases of large EAs at the end of house listing to avoid the situation where some portions of EAs are left un-attended to. Sixthly, the field operations unit should request the Census Coordinator to provide the census materials, especially the census questionnaires, in good time and in sufficient quantities for distribution to avoid delays in census activities and shortages of census materials. In addition, management should recognize the importance of supervision and monitoring and budget adequately for them in future censuses. Furthermore, the technology to be used for census data processing should be selected early and the necessary arrangements made for procurement to avoid the situation where the preferred technology is not tested in the trial census. Finally, sufficient office space with adequate storage facilities and a good layout should be acquired for census data processing activities. This is necessary because of the large numbers of personnel and the huge volume of questionnaires involved. It is also important because of the need for smooth flow of questionnaires through the different stages of data processing.

13.3 Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

13.3.1 Summary

The chapter analysed the size, composition, age and sex structure, and changes in Greater Accra's population based on the 2010 census. Greater Accra recorded a population of 4,010,054 in 2010. This is an increase from 491,817 in 1960, 851,614 in 1970, 1,431,099 in 1984, and 2,905,726 in 2000. Furthermore, Greater Accra recorded a 3.1 percent annual population growth rate between 2000 and 2010, a decline from previous intercensal annual growth rates, but higher than the national rate of 2.5 percent. Of the 10 districts in the Greater Accra Region, Accra has the largest share of the regional population and Adenta the lowest share. The population density of Greater Accra was 1,235.8 persons per square kilometre in 2010, an increase from 167.0 in 1960, 278.4 in 1970, 441.0 in 1984 and 895.5 in 2000.

The highest proportion of the population is in the 0-4 year age group and declines with age such that the oldest age group (90-94 years) is the smallest proportion of the population. Greater Accra's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and an apex of a small number of elderly persons. In line with the national profile, all the districts in Greater Accra, apart from Adenta, have more females than males.

About nine out of every ten persons in Greater Accra are Ghanaian by birth, 2.9 percent have dual nationality, and 1.0 percent is Ghanaian by naturalisation. Almost half the persons in Greater Accra were enumerated in the locality in which they were born, 11.6 percent were born elsewhere in the same region, and the remaining 42.0 percent were people from other regions who were enumerated in the Greater Accra Region. Migrants to Greater Accra are mainly from the Eastern, Volta and Central regions.

Akan is the largest ethnic group in Greater Accra in 2010 with almost four out of every ten persons stating they were Akan. This is followed by Ga-Dangme, Ewe, Mole-Dagbani, Guan, Gurma, Grusi, and Mande. Eight out of ten persons in Greater Accra described themselves as Christian, with Muslims and then traditionalists next in proportion. However, 3.4 percent of the population indicated they did not subscribe to any religion.

13.3.2 Policy Implications

Although the annual population growth rate declined from 4.4 percent to 3.1 percent during the periods 1984-2000 and 2000-2010, serious efforts should be made to further slow the population growth rate in the region in order to sustain the developmental achievements. It could be argued that in-migration to the region may be a major factor accounting for the high growth in population in the region. This is specifically because annual population growth is higher in Greater Accra (3.1%) than nationally (2.5%), but the total fertility rate for the region is 2.56, which is lower than the national figure of 3.28. The government should consider revisiting the growth pole strategy adopted in the 1970s to curb the constant flow of migrants to the major cities. An increased focus on and support for decentralisation may be the solution. However, it is necessary not only to create district administrative centres, but also to provide the requisite infrastructure to attract people and subsequently development projects to those areas.

The region should develop opportunities that will take advantage of the demographic window of opportunity resulting from the declining total dependency ratio. This period brings with it the possibility of increased personal savings and more investment, even if for only a limited period of time. However, it also brings risks of instability if there are large numbers of educated youth that cannot find employment. The proportion of the population considered aged has been increasing. This is a good development and indicative of progress in health care and overall development in Ghana. The experience of this group should be tapped for national development. However, with an increasingly aged population, infrastructure, facilities and programmes need to be put in place to provide appropriate support. For example, care facilities for the aged in the communities should be provided and their pension packages should be enhanced.

13.4 Household Size, Structure and Composition

13.4.1 Summary

Chapter Four shows that about 27.0 percent of household members in Greater Accra are heads of households; with 35.7 percent of males being heads of household and 18.3 percent of females. Extended family members such as parents-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, and other relations have very minimal representation in households in the region. The average household size is 3.8 in Greater Accra.

Nearly one quarter of households in the region comprise household head, spouse and biological/adopted children and a further one fifth household head only.

13.4.2 Policy Implications

Chapter Four showed that although there is a higher proportion of male heads of household than female, the proportion of female heads of households has increased significantly. It is

recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded for females in order for them to enhance their already important role in all households.

13.5 Marital Characteristics

13.5.1 Summary

Chapter Five focused on marital status by age, sex, education, religious affiliation, economic activity status, type of locality and district in Greater Accra. While almost two fifths of the population in Greater Accra is married, almost half are never married. In addition, 5.6 percent are in an informal union, 3.7 percent, 2.9 percent and 2.3 percent are widowed, divorced or separated, respectively. A higher proportion of males than females is never married. The proportion of persons 12 years or older that is married is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

13.5.2 Policy Implications

Chapter Five concluded that the era of social change and economic development have had an impact on marital status and the attitude of persons to marriage. However, marriage still remains an important institution for procreation. The changes observed in the marital status need to be studied further for programmes and policies that may be useful for the country's developmental goals.

13.6 Information Communication Technology

13.6.1 Summary

Chapter Six analysed access to ICT and facilities relative to various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, locality of residence, district and economic activity status in Greater Accra. Seven out of every ten persons aged 12 years and older in Greater Accra own a mobile phone. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males than females.   Three quarters of males in urban areas own a mobile phone, while slightly less than three fifths of females in rural areas own a mobile phone. Adenta is the district with the highest proportion of mobile phone ownership and Dangme East has the lowest, with less than half owning a mobile phone.

While slightly more than half the persons with no education own a mobile phone, slightly less than half with primary education own a mobile phone. In addition, mobile phone ownership increases with educational level, to the extent that it is almost universal at the highest levels of education. While almost nine out of ten employed persons own a mobile phone, about half of those not economically active, and seven out of ten of the unemployed own a mobile phone.

Slightly less than one fifth of the population of Greater Accra, with a higher proportion of males than females, uses an internet facility. Accra has the highest proportion and Dangme East the lowest proportion of internet users. A higher proportion of the population in urban than in rural areas uses the internet. Internet facility usage is highest among the not economically active compared with the unemployed and employed populations, perhaps reflecting the fact that a number of the not economically active will be students

Slightly less than two fifths of all households in Greater Accra own a desktop/laptop computer. Tema has the highest proportion and Dangme East the lowest proportion of households that own desktop/laptop computers. Among the households that own a desktop/laptop computer, 72.8 percent are headed by males and 27.2 percent by females.

Greater Accra accounts for 43.3 percent of households with a fixed telephone line in Ghana, but still only around one in every twenty households (5.3%) in the region has a fixed telephone line. This varies by locality with 5.6 percent of urban households but only 2.2 percent of rural households having a fixed telephone line. Two thirds of households with a fixed telephone line have a male head of household and one third a female head. About half of households with a fixed telephone line in the region are in the Accra District and a further one fifth in Tema. Ownership of fixed telephone lines is highest among households with heads who have higher education.

13.6.2 Policy Implications

The analysis shows that ICT usage is very low in rural areas. There are likely to be a number of reasons for this, including access and availability of required infrastructure, e.g. mobile phone coverage and connectivity. It is recommended that the District Assembly in rural districts should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. In order to increase the use of internet, the government, especially the District Assemblies may need to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries, mosques and churches in collaboration with community organizations. This will make it possible for rural populations to be linked with the rest of the region, Ghana and beyond, and tap into the enormous developmental opportunities that internet usage brings.

Chapter Six showed that seven out of ten persons aged 12 years and older in Greater Accra own mobile phones. This affords government agencies, private companies and community organizations the opportunity to disseminate important public information to users and the general public through mobile phones. This may include weather information produced by Ghana Meteorological Agency, public health information and advice from the Ghana Health Service, and information on market prices for those selling goods.

13.7 Education and Literacy

13.7.1 Summary

One in every ten people 6 years and older in Greater Accra has never attended school, and the proportion of females that has never attended school is higher than that of males. There is also a higher proportion of males than of females in all the educational categories, the only exception being at the basic level.

One in every ten persons (10.7%) aged 11 years and older in the Greater Accra Region is not literate in any language. However, more than eight in every ten people aged over 11 years in the region is literate in English and a Ghanaian language (47.4%) or in English only (34.9%). The proportion of non-literate females (14.7%) is more than twice that of males (6.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of non-literate people in rural localities (20.4%) is double that of urban localities (9.8%). As far as the districts are concerned, Dangme East (29.1%) has the highest proportion of non-literates, and Ga West (7.1%) has the lowest proportion of non-literates.

13.7.2 Policy Implications

The 2010 PHC data show that about 60 percent of all those with some education in Greater Accra have pre-primary and basic education only. With Ghana now a lower middle-income country, there is the need to have in place people with the relevant skills to be able to manage affairs. Therefore, there has to be growth in the numbers of people who attain secondary and tertiary level education. In so doing, conscious effort must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education.

The fact that one in every ten persons (10.7%) aged 11 years and older in the Greater Accra Region is not literate in any language is an indication of the relevance of paying more attention to functional literacy and its importance for development. This is due to the fact that it facilitates easy dissemination of information based on the assurance that people can receive simple instructions in a written form. Efforts must therefore be continued to increase the level of literacy, and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language.

With all the countries surrounding Ghana being francophone, the levels of literacy in French in combination with either English only (0.8%) or English and a Ghanaian language (1.8%) are very low. There is the need to increase the level of literacy in French to deepen the relationship between Ghana and its neighbours. The compulsory teaching of French at the basic level of education is a step in the right direction. However, it does not seem to have made any meaningful impact yet. A lot depends upon how the language is taught in schools. It is not common to see well qualified teachers handling the language in many schools. There is the need to revive the defunct French Specialist Colleges of Education to bring out more trained teachers to handle the language in basic schools.

13.8   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

13.8.1 Summary

Chapter eight analysed the three components of population change, namely, fertility, mortality and migration in Greater Accra using data from the 2010 PHC.

The total fertility rate for the region is 2.56, lower than the national figure of 3.28. The highest total fertility rate (3.39) is recorded in Dangme East and the lowest in Accra (1.80). Infant mortality in Greater Accra is 56 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality is 84 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Children in Ga West experienced the lowest levels of infant mortality (32 deaths per 1,000 live births) and under-5 mortality (69 deaths per 1,000 live births), while those in Ashaiman had the highest (60 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; 92 under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Almost half of the population of Greater Accra was enumerated in their place of birth; slightly more than half were enumerated outside their place of birth and could therefore be classified as migrants. Inter-regional migration accounts for a higher proportion of migrants than intra-regional migration. Only a small proportion of Ghanaians (2.1%) living in Greater Accra was born outside the country. Females slightly outnumbered males in intra-regional migration as well as inter-regional migration. It is worth noting that for migration from outside the country, there is a higher proportion of males than females.

Most migrants to Greater Accra are long-term migrants, with only 11.7 percent moving in the 12 months prior to the census. The only exception is migrants from outside Ghana who tend to have moved more recently.

13.8.2 Policy Implications

It is recommended that the births and deaths registration system should be strengthened to supplement information from censuses. This will greatly help with data on infant, child and maternal mortality and would be available annually rather than every 10 years.

The chapter acknowledges that the data on children ever born, child survival and deaths in households in the last 12 months and other relevant information collected in the 2010 census have provided a valuable base for estimating mortality indices. An appraisal of the data indicates that despite likely underreporting of deaths and children ever born and surviving, the information appears to be satisfactory for constructing reliable estimates for the various mortality indicators, including age patterns of mortality.

A range of socio-economic variables including locality and region of residence, marital status, education, occupation and employment status of mothers influences the survival chances of children under age 5 years. Estimates derived from 2010 census data indicate that both infant and under-5 mortality are higher in rural than in urban areas. Inequities in the distribution of medical and health facilities between rural and urban areas may be an influential factor. To bridge the gap in childhood mortality between the rural and urban areas and even further reduce the incidence of childhood mortality, the provision of more health facilities like the Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in rural districts should be vigorously pursued while at the same time improving the stock and quality of health infrastructure and accessibility in all parts of the region and ensuring public health information is available at the community level.

It was further shown in Chapter Eight that the country's urban population exceeded its rural population for the first time in 2010. That has implications for the country's development and demographic dynamics and must be factored into any future development strategies.

The ECOWAS protocol seeks to ensure among other things, the free movement of citizens in the sub-region as one of the steps towards eventual economic integration. Ghana has been, and continues to be a preferred destination for many nationals within ECOWAS and beyond. Indeed, the majority of the non-Ghanaian population in Greater Accra region is from the sub-region. But the government of Ghana, together with governments of other member states, should have the necessary political will to work to remove all impediments to the realisation of the ECOWAS dream and to position itself to be able to take full advantage of the wider community.

The districts where movement of people into or out of them has become almost one-directional must be a cause for concern. The situation requires a comprehensive approach which will address the high influx of people into Accra while at the same time attempting to halt the drain in the Dangme West and Dangme East with policies designed to both retain population in, and attract population to, these districts.

It was observed that the majority of lifetime migrants moved into their current destinations in the last decade. This development could be linked to the improvement in the country's

economic development in recent times since historically, some relationship has been found between economic development and migration in the country. When the economy is healthy and the country's development is improving, both international and internal migration intensifies. Given the current economic climate in the country, we should expect the migration trend to continue. All effort must be made to create more jobs to prevent the situation where tension would rise as migrants and local people compete for the few jobs available.

Urban development and management in Ghana has met a number of challenges. Key among them is the absence of well-coordinated and properly integrated polices and plans on urbanisation. In the last few years, there has been some effort to draft policies to enhance the provision of services for the urban population. These include the drafting of a National Urban Policy, a National Housing Policy, a National Urban Transport Policy, a National Water and Sanitation Policy, as well as a National Migration Policy. It is important for these policies to be strengthened with available data. They must also consider the multifaceted nature of migration and urbanisation and address the key issues of their inter-linkages with population dynamics. Furthermore, structures must be put in place at all levels to support the implementation of the various policies and plans to achieve the desired goal.

Finally, defining an urban settlement only by the numbers of residents in that area poses serious challenges in addressing the issue of urbanisation. Indeed, in a number of developed countries more robust measurements have been employed. Instead of relying solely on legal boundaries and population size, other factors like density and self-identification of a place are taken into consideration (Siegel, 2004). It is imperative for Ghana to consider the re-classification of an urban settlement in the face of rapid urbanisation for effective urban planning and reduction in overlaps in metropolitan and peri-urban areas.

13.9 Economic Characteristics

13.9.1 Summary

Chapter Nine analysed economic characteristics of the population of Greater Accra. It showed that 57.0 percent of the population in Greater Accra is economically active and a higher proportion of males than females are economically active. The highest proportion of economically active persons is in the 25-29 year age category, and the lowest proportions are in the very early and late ages. Of the economically active population in Greater Accra, nine out of ten are employed and one out of ten unemployed. The proportion of economically active that is employed is slightly higher for males than for females. Among employed persons, the highest proportion is aged between 25 and 44 years; among unemployed persons, the highest proportion is aged between 15 and 34 years.

Dangme East District has the highest proportion of employed persons, and Tema has the lowest, but even there, over 90 percent of the economically active are employed. The proportion of economically active employed is higher in rural than urban localities. Of all employed persons, 12.4 percent have never attended school. The highest proportion of unemployed persons has JSS/JHS education.

Services and sales workers account for one third of all employed persons aged 15 years and over in Greater Accra. One third of the employed population work in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry. While males dominate the agriculture,

forestry and fishing, construction and transportation and storage industries, females dominate the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service industries. The proportion of the employed population in rural localities that works in agriculture, forestry and fishing is higher than the proportion in urban areas. Dangme East has the highest proportion of employed persons 15 years and above working in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Almost half of the employed population 15 years and older in Greater Accra is self-employed without employees, and almost three out of five persons in rural areas are self-employed without employees compared with almost half of persons in urban areas.

The majority of the employed population in Greater Accra is in the private informal sector. Higher proportions of employed males than of employed females are in the formal and more secure employment sectors, and higher proportions of employed females than employed males are in the informal and less secure sectors, with eight out of every ten employed females working in the private informal sector. There is a higher proportion of employed persons in the private informal sector in rural compared to urban areas. Dangme East has the highest proportion of employed persons in the private informal sector.

13.9.2 Policy Implications

The analysis in Chapter Nine shows that a very high proportion of employed persons has a low level of education. This situation does not promote the proposed transformation of the agricultural workforce and structure of the economy as a whole. A new outlook towards the education of the workforce is required. Furthermore, a very low proportion of the total employed persons aged 15 years and above has commercial, technical and vocational qualifications. This finding underpins a fundamental issue in the employment situation in the country. This problem is related to relatively low numbers of skilled people engaged in the middle-level sector of the economy such as artisans, carpenters, drivers, masons and plumbers who have acquired formal educational skills that combine adequate levels of theory with practice and are conversant with modern forms of electronic and technical components embedded in modern machinery.

The government needs to increase its efforts to expand modern technical and vocational education linked with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of employment skills in the country. These efforts can lead to a reduction in the numbers of unemployed persons and expansion of opportunities for many under-employed persons. This can be done by expanding the number of modern technical and vocational schools such as the Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (OIC) based in Accra which link theoretical training with practical-based work associated with apprenticeship involving both private and public sector employers.

There are currently just a few OIC-type schools in Ghana. These schools could be established in every district capital as a means of absorbing the large number of junior high school graduates not entering senior high schools thus giving them an alternative route to acquire relevant skills to enter the workforce. It is well known that about half of junior high school graduates are not admitted to senior high schools. Various political parties have come out with proposals to expand the number of senior high schools to absorb junior high school graduates. However, expanding the number of senior high schools will not necessarily address the unemployment and under-employment problem of the country unless a large

proportion of the new senior high schools are established as OIC-type technical and vocational schools.

The unemployment rates, especially for the 15-24 age group and in the rural districts are relatively high. Pragmatic, value-adding employment policy initiatives and actions are needed to address this situation. In this regard, the government's actions on the Local Enterprises and Skills Development Programme (LESDEP) are in the right direction.

The low proportion of total employed persons 15 years and over working in the formal private sector suggests that the often–touted government policy of using the private sector to grow the economy and employ a greater share of workers is not fully working. Efforts need to be directed at assisting the private formal sector to expand employment opportunities including through public-private partnerships (PPP). The PPP concept needs to acknowledge that some projects are difficult to start by the private sector due to their high costs, high risks and uncertain future demand for project products. Hence the government may start some of these difficult or costly projects and then invite private sector partners to join later after the initial phase.

Finally, the domestic employee phenomenon is on the increase in the region, and efforts should be made to formalise it. This will allow for better conditions of service including social security for domestic employees. Currently, there are a few private agencies that are operating domestic employee services in the region.

13.10 Disability

13.10.1 Summary

Chapter Ten explores national and regional level data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census with primary focus on persons with disability (PWDs). The analysis in the chapter shows that 2.6 percent (103,939) of the population in Greater Accra has a form of disability. Dangme East has the highest proportion of persons with disability (3.3%) and Adenta has the lowest (1.3%). Similar proportions of females and males have a disability.

Sight (42.2%) is by far the most common disability type in Greater Accra. The other types of disability include emotional (21.3%), physical (23.3%), mental (16.8%), speech (13.2%) and hearing (10.3%). Disability is highest among the population aged 65 years and above, and there are equal proportions of disabled persons in both urban and rural localities. The highest proportion of persons with disability in Greater Accra has basic level of education. One fifth of those with a disability in the region are not literate; 43.3 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language and 29.0 percent in English only. Finally, while 43.6 percent of persons with disability are not economically active, 51.4 percent are employed and only 5.0 percent are unemployed.

13.10.2 Policy Implications

Due to the increasing numbers of disabled persons, the various District Assemblies should provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for disabled persons. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aids, braille and wheelchairs to

PWDs, which will in turn encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities.

Also, skills development training centres should be built and equipped by the government in the regions to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live higher quality lives. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) could be funding sources for such support services for PWDs.

13.11 Agricultural Activity

13.11.1 Summary

Agricultural activity is not very common in Greater Accra due to its primarily urban characteristics: only 6.6 percent of households are agricultural households. The rural districts of Dangme West (49.8%) and Dangme East (37.3%) have the highest proportions of agricultural households in the region. In urban areas, only 4.4 percent of households are agricultural households.

A higher proportion of agricultural households is headed by males than by females and this is true in both urban and rural areas. Adenta has the highest proportion of male heads of agricultural households. Dangme West has the highest proportion of female heads of agricultural households.

Four fifths of households in agriculture in Greater Accra are engaged in crop farming, 35.8 percent livestock rearing, 4.5 percent tree growing and 0.5 percent fish farming. Adenta, Ga West, Dangme East and Ga East, respectively, have the highest proportion of crop-farming households, tree-growing households, livestock-rearing households and fish-farming households. There are 121,070 farms in Greater Accra growing about 64 different crops. The most common crops grown are cassava, pepper, maize, tomatoes and carrots. Farming in Greater Accra is mainly by mono-cropping (49.6%), mixed cropping (26.2%) and inter-cropping (24.2%). Chicken, goat, cattle and sheep are the four most popular livestock reared in the region.

13.11.2 Policy Implications

The major findings of Chapter Eleven are that significant proportions of the youth are not interested in agriculture. This is due to high interests in ICT and related occupations and the use of very rudimentary equipment for farming. To encourage the youth to stay in agriculture and not migrate from rural districts, there is the need to introduce technologies (mechanization) that would remove or reduce the drudgery in farming. The educated youth in particular, must be assured of marketing outlets for farm produce and profitability in taking up farming as a business.

The proportion of the agricultural households engaged in crop farming is sufficiently high but relatively low in livestock rearing, and extremely low in tree growing and fish farming. Large quantities of meat, chicken and fish are imported annually, using the scarce foreign exchange that could be used to import appropriate technologies to speed up economic development. The deforestation and its negative effect on climate change require that tree growing be encouraged. Livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming in the region require effective

promotion beyond what currently exists in order to encourage many agricultural households to go into those farming activities.

13.12 Housing Conditions

13.12.1 Summary

Chapter Twelve analysed housing conditions and showed that there are 474,621 houses in Greater Accra, constituting 14 percent of all houses in Ghana in 2010. The average household size is 3.8, lower than the national average of 4.4. Accra has, by far, the highest total household population (1,778,897), number of houses (168,863), number of households (501,956) and households per house (3.0). Ashaiman has the highest population per house (11.2), Dangme East has the highest average household size (4.7), and Dangme West has the highest rural share of housing stock (73.4%).

The majority of the population in Greater Accra lives in compound houses and this is true in both rural and urban areas, although quite a substantial proportion of the population in rural areas (36.5%) lives in separate houses. A higher proportion of people in rural areas live in uncompleted buildings than in urban areas.

The construction material of the walls for eight out of ten buildings in Greater Accra is cement block/concrete. One out of ten buildings has wooden walls and 3.6 percent have walls made of mud or earth. The two main materials for roofing in Greater Accra are metal sheet and slate/asbestos and this is true of both urban and rural areas, although the use of thatch, palm leaf or raffia is relatively common (13.0%) in rural areas. Ashaiman has the highest use of metal sheets for roofing, Ledzokuku/Krowor the highest use of slate/asbestos roofs and Tema the highest use of cement/concrete roof.

Eight out of ten households in Greater Accra uses cement/concrete for their floors. Over three quarters of households occupy either a single room (47.6%) or two rooms (30 percent). Almost half of houses in Greater Accra are rented and 18.7 percent of the houses are rent-free. Only a few houses have perchers (0.8%) and squatters (0.8%). Owning your own house is more prevalent in rural localities (49.5%) compared with urban localities (30.9%). Dangme East has the highest proportion of owner occupiers and Ashaiman has the highest proportion of households renting. Two-fifths of houses in Greater Accra are owned by private individuals, and almost two-fifths are owned by a household member. Quite a substantial proportion of houses (12.3%) are owned by relatives who do not live in the household. Tema has the highest proportion of houses owned by the government (4.8%)

Electricity through the national grid is the major source of lighting in households in Greater Accra. However, a few households use kerosene lamps (5.9%) and flashlight/torch (3.9%) and generators (0.6%). In rural areas, the use of kerosene lamps is higher (23.8%) than in urban areas (4.3%). Charcoal is the main energy for cooking (45.4%) in the region, followed by gas (41.4%), wood (3.5%), kerosene (1.1%) and other energy sources. Three out of ten households in Greater Accra use a separate room exclusively for cooking. However, 8.3 percent of households have no cooking space.

The main facilities for bathing within the region are: shared separate bathroom in the same house (31.7%); own bathroom for exclusive use (27.1%); and shared open cubicle (24.2%). The use of river/pond/lake/dam is very minimal (0.1%) in Greater Accra, but water-borne

diseases have been reported in some communities in the region. Public toilet (33.8%) is the most commonly used facility in Greater Accra, followed by water closet (31.0%). Only 2.3 percent use a bucket/pan. However, 8.2 percent of households do not have a toilet facility at all and use bushes, beaches and open fields.

For almost half the households in the region their solid waste is collected. The rest of households use public container dump (25.7%) and public open space dump (8.4%). While rubbish collection (51.1%) is predominant in urban areas, in rural areas rubbish burning (33.1%) is most common. The main forms of disposing of liquid waste are by throwing directly into a gutter (33.9%), throwing into compound (20.1%) or through drainage system into a gutter (18.5%). In urban areas, liquid waste is mainly thrown into gutters (36.3%) while in rural areas, liquid waste is mainly thrown unto compounds (56.1%).

The three main sources of drinking water for households in Greater Accra are pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.1%), sachet water (28.0%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (26.3%). One out of every ten households uses a public tap/standpipe, and a few use tanker supply/vendor (2.9%), bore hole/pump/tube well (1.5%) and bottled water (1.1%).

Tema, Ashaiman, Dangme East and Ga West, respectively, have the highest use of pipe-borne inside dwelling (42.7%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (51.1%), public tap/standpipe (38.6%), and sachet water (59.2%).

Table 12.8 further shows that water for other domestic uses in Greater Accra is mainly from three sources. These are pipe-borne outside dwelling (37.1%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (35.0%) and public tap/standpipe (12.3%). This scenario is basically the same for urban and rural localities.

13.12.2 Policy Implications

Chapter Twelve provides some recommendations as follows. Given the commonality of compound houses the government should enact policies and programmes to assist in converting compound houses into more hygienic entities. These include increasing the connection to pipe borne water supply system and use of gas and increased availability of modern toilet facilities.

There is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid households by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to the masses through solar and other means. There is potential to expand solar energy to accelerate economic growth and the government needs to invest more time and money to make solar energy more available.

The chapter demonstrates that sanitation – disposal of both liquid and solid household waste, toilet and bathing facilities – is very poor in the region. It appears that expenditure on solid waste disposal and drainage is rarely seen as forming part of a portfolio of investments in public health. Rather, it is generally perceived by decision makers as comparable with other investments in municipal infrastructure and services, such as roads or public transportation, which are not considered to be public health interventions. Sewage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. Its linkage to financial sustainability of the National

Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) needs to be explored given that several diseases are linked to poor sanitation.

The proportion using public toilets is also quite high. Many District Assemblies construct them as revenue-generating units and this might explain the pervasive use of public toilets in spite of the unhygienic conditions of most facilities. District Assemblies have a big role to play in the providing adequate public toilet facilities and maintaining their hygiene. Almost one in ten dwelling units does not have access to any toilet facilities and household members use the bush/beach and open fields. Laws requiring landlords to provide toilet facilities in houses should be enforced. This should also apply to owner-occupier households. Furthermore, some households still use bucket/pan toilet facilities, even though its use has been declared illegal. It is important that local authorities enforce the ban on the use of pan toilets, particularly in Accra, but they should also provide alternative and improved toilet facilities otherwise people will continue resorting to the use of bush/beach and open fields.

The dramatic increase in the use of bottled and sachet water should be of concern to public health officials. There is the need to monitor the quality of the different brands of sachet water available in the country. There may also be concerns about the quantity of sachet or bottled water a household can procure in terms of cost. Thus, bottled and sachet water is considered an unimproved source of drinking water because of concerns about the quantity of water supplied, not necessarily because of concerns over the water quality (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Another issue regarding water is the drilling of boreholes in houses by private companies which has become popular mostly in the peri-urban areas of Greater Accra in recent times. This phenomenon could result in considerable lowering of the water table in the short term, and perhaps depletion of underground water resources in the long term if not regulated.

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