



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GA SOUTH MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

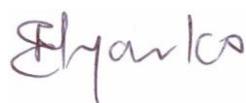
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age specific fertility rate
CBD	Central Business District
CBR	Crude birthrate
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
GES	Ghana Education service
GFR	General Fertility rate
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Legal Instrument
MED	Municipal Education Directorate
MHD	Municipal Health Directorate
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Persons with disability
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total fertility rate
ZC	Zonal Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ga South Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 411,377 representing about a tenth (10.3%) of the region's total population. Females constitute 51.1 percent and males represent 48.9 percent. Almost 9 out of ten persons live in the urban localities. The district has a sex ratio of 95.7. The population of the Municipality is youthful (36.1%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 63.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (64.6) than that of females (61.6).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 111.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 3.18 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.2 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.7 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority (66.0 %) of migrants living in the municipality were born in another region in Ghana while 31.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central constitute 24.9 percent, followed by Eastern with 24.6 percent and Volta, 19.5 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 404,130 with a total number of 100,701 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.8 percent. Spouses form about 12.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.3 percent of the total number of households in the municipality

Marital status

About forty five per cent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.1 percent have never married, 5.3 percent are in consensual unions, 2.8 percent are widowed, 3.0 percent are divorced and 1.9 percent are separated. By age 30 -34 years, more than half of males (58.3%) are married whereas 70.1percent of females. The same proportion of males and females are married (45.0% each) but a higher percentage of the males (46.2%) than the

females (38.3%) are never married. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 48.8 percent while widowed males account for only 9.5 percent. Among the married, 14.5 percent have no education while about 4.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three-quarters (79.7%) of the married population are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed and 16.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (58.3%) are economically not active with 6.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 4.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 87.9 percent are literate and 12.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (92.6%) than that of females (83.6%). A little more than half (53.8%) of the literate population indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above () in the municipality, 11.2 percent has never attended school, 38.5 percent are currently attending and 50.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About seventy percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 28.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.0 percent are employed while 8.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.8%), 24.9% perform household duties and 2.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 34.1 percent are engaged as service and sales, 23.1 percent in craft and related trade, 9.1 percent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and 8.3 percent are engaged as elementary occupation, and 7.8 percent engaged as professional technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 53.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.9 percent are self-employed with employees, 3.1 percent are contributing family workers, and 2.9 percent are apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 78.9 percent of the population, with females having relatively higher proportion (85.5%). The reverse is the case for private informal sector which engages 14.4 percent of working population; the proportion of male working population is higher relative to their female counterpart (19.0% against 9.7%).

Information, Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 69.0 percent have mobile phones. A proportion of male who own mobile phones relative to females is higher (74.4% against 64.1%). A total number of 40,884 persons 12 years and older, representing 14.2 percent use internet facilities in the municipality. About 14.0 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.0 percent of the municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. This proportion is the same for both male and female population with. The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 40.0 percent followed by physical disability (11.7%). About 1.9 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, hearing and intellectual challenges than males in the municipality. Among the population of PWD, those who are sight impaired has the highest proportion (57.5%) who are employed.

Agriculture

As low as 12.3 percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 46.2 percent of households are agricultural households while only 7.4 percent is the case for the urban localities. More than three-quarters (76.5%) of the agricultural households in the municipality are involved in crop farming; it is however more common among agricultural household in the rural (97.2%) communities than in the urban communities (57.8%). Similarly, poultry (chicken) which is the dominant animal reared in the municipality is commonly reared in the rural localities (23.2%) than urban localities (20.7%).

Housing

The housing stock of Ga south municipality is 76,536 representing 16.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (37.8%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 30.0 percent are separate houses and 9.4 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (44.6%) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 39.0 percent are owned by other private individuals; 11.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.3 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes. Less than one percent (0.6%) is owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 84.0 percent with mud bricks / earth constituting 7.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (78.2%) and mud/earth (7.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (48.8 %) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 9.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (75.5%), kerosene lamp (13.4%) and flashlight/torch (6.6%). The main source of fuel for

cooking for most households in the municipality is charcoal (48.6%). The proportion for rural (33.8%) is higher than that of urban (50.4%). The four main sources of water in the municipality are pipe borne water (65.5%) and satchel water (22.1%). About half of households (4.6%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the municipality is W.C. (26.6%), followed by pit latrine (24.0%), and then public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 22.0 percent. About 13.5 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Almost a third (32.0%) of households in the Municipality own bathrooms for their exclusive use, while about quarter (23.0%) share open cubicle and 21.6 percent having separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is through burning (37.8%). About one in ten households (4.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 21.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (43.0%) and onto the street (22.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Ga South Municipal was carved out from the Ga West District in November 2007 and was established by Legislative Instrument 2134 in July 2012 with Weija being the Municipal capital. It lies at the South Western part of Accra and shares boundaries with the Accra Metropolitan Area to the South-East, Ga Central to South-East, Akwapim South to the North-East, Ga West to the East, West Akim to the North, Awutu-Senya to the West, Awutu-Senya East to the South-East, Gomoa to the South-West and the Gulf of Guinea to the South. It occupies a total land area of about 341.838 square kilometers with about 95 settlements. This chapter covers the physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, the local economy, organization of the report and some concepts and definitions used in the 2010 PHC.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Geology and soil

The land area is underlain by shallow rocky soils and is extensively developed on the steep slopes of the Weija hills as well as basic gneiss inselbergs. The main type of soil in this area is the Coastal Savannah Ochrosols. The coastal sands are pale yellow in colour and without humus or organic matter. On the Akwapim range, the soils are mainly pale and sandy with brushy quartzite occurring to the surface in most places. These soils are rich in sandstone and limestone that are good source of material for the construction industry.

1.2.2 Climate

The Municipality lies in the dry equatorial climatic zone with two rainfall seasons. The mean annual rainfall vary between 790mm along the coast to about 1270mm in the extreme north. The Municipality experience a longer period of dry season in a year (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). The annual average temperatures range between 25.1°C in August and 28.4°C in February and March, the hottest months. It has a relative humidity of about 75% in February and March.

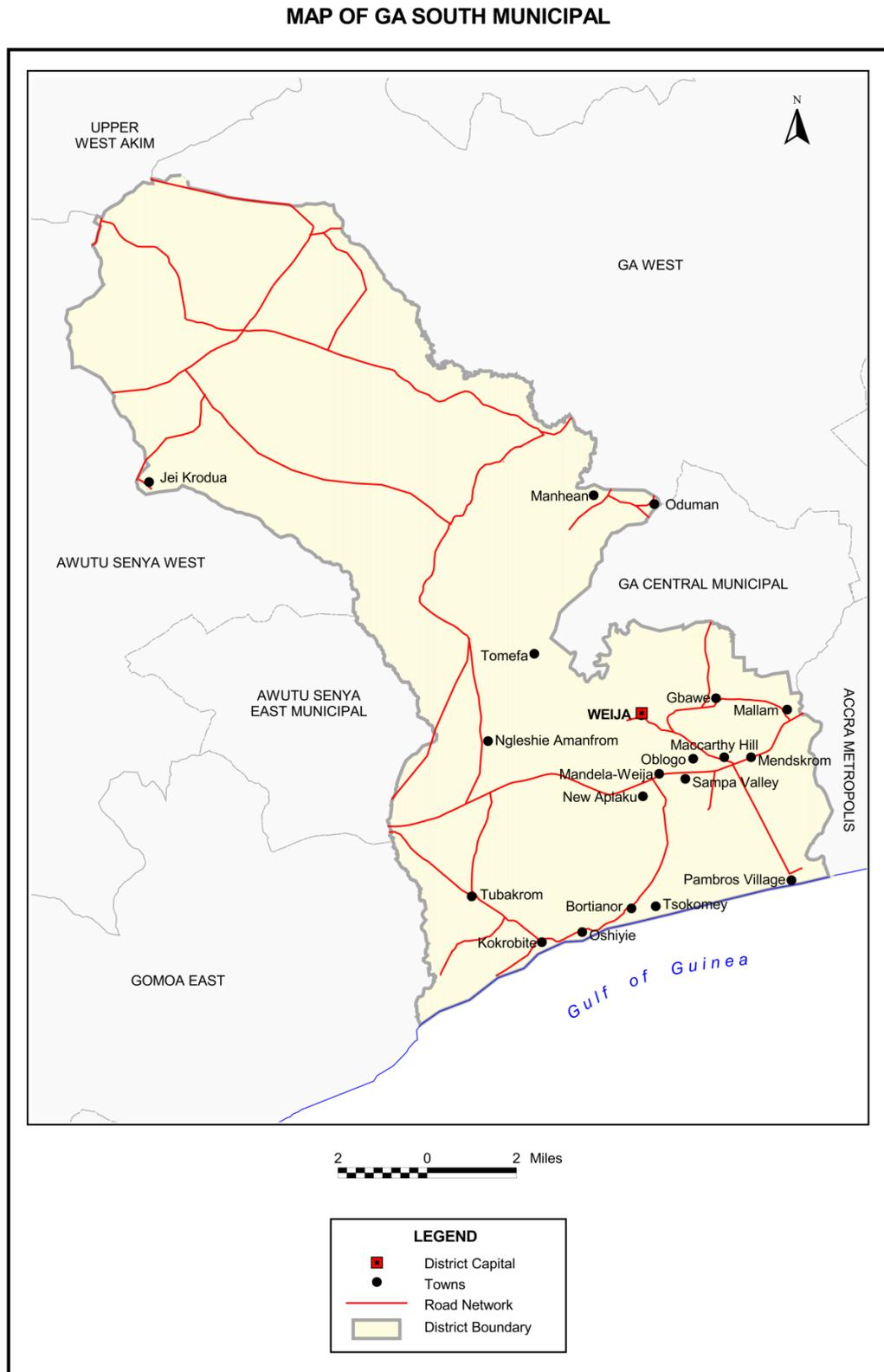
1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The land area consists of gentle slopes interspersed with plains in most parts and generally undulating at less than 76 metres above sea level. The slopes are mostly formed over the clay soils of the Dahomeyan gneiss with alluvial areas surrounding the low lying coastal lagoons. The Akwapim range and the Weija hills rise steeply above the western edge. The crest of the Akwapim range lies generally at 300m southwards. This line of hills continues through to the Weija hills with the highest point reaching 192m near Weija. There are two main rivers namely, the Densu and Ponpon River, which drain the Municipality. Densu is one of the main sources of water supply to more than half of the population of the Accra Metropolis.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Vegetation in the Municipality is mainly coastal grassland which lies wholly in the coastal savanna agro-ecological zone.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ga South Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The Ga South Municipal Assembly is the highest decision making body. It is headed by a Chief Executive who is appointed by the President. He is assisted by the Municipal Coordinating Director who is the administrative head. The Municipal Assembly has responsibility for the overall development of all areas under its jurisdiction. The Ga South Municipal has 26 electoral areas. The district has three Zonal Councils, namely, Weija, Domeabra and Obom and three constituencies.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The main ethnic group in the Municipality is Gas. The Ga people belong to the Ga-Dangbe group of Kwa people who inhabit the Greater Accra region of present day Ghana. Ga is the derivation of Gaga (soldier ants) which according to Reindorf (1895, p.24) is the names of the big black ants which bites severely and are dangerous to the white ants. However, he noted that the natives called themselves Loeiabii (children of Loei). Of course, Loei is a Ga name for another species of dark brown ants, which meanders about in great swarms; invading houses, killing and devouring everything in their way. These marauding ants known to the Akans as 'nkrang", and whose aggressive nature were attributed to the powerful wandering Ga emigrant tribes; easily subdued other tribes as well as the Guans who were the aborigines of the land. This was the name ascribed to the Ga-speaking tribes due to their prowess and bravery in warfare but the Portuguese due to their difficulty in pronunciation later corrupted it to Akra (Accra). Gs practice the patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal society by birth.

The traditional authority in the Municipality is headed by the Chiefs, with linguists who act as spokespersons for them. They also have the council of elders who are advisers to the chiefs regarding the day to day affairs of their community and Wulomei who act as spiritual heads

Some of the Traditional areas are Gbawe, Ablekuma, Weija, Krokrobite, Aplaku, Bortianor, Lamba, Oshiyie, and Tettegu. Like other parts of the Ga traditional areas, Homowo (Hooting at Hunger) is the main festival celebrated in the Ga South Municipality.

1.5 Economy

The economic activities in the Municipality include cassava production for industrial starch, fishing at the Weija Lake, large scale quarrying activities in the north-eastern part, shopping mall, constructional works, financial institutions and telecommunication services. These activities inject huge capital investments into the Municipality and serves as a foundation for local economic growth.

The structure of the local economy is predominantly agriculture, followed by the industrial and the services sectors. The Municipality is linked by all kinds of roads which facilitate varied economic activities within and outside the area. The main form of employment in the Municipality is the private informal sectors that are self-employed without employees.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

A number of census committees are also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are mainly from decentralized departments with

the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record

books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and fieldwork

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they are on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of

counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) are more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the

country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts are created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the Districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the

person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as "other".

Employment Sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. 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 are 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 are 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 are collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and implementation of policies. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana requires that statistics are provided on the size, composition and distribution of the population at the Metropolitan, Municipal and district levels. This chapter presents results on population size, composition, age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and migration on the Ga South Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Ga South Municipal by age, sex and locality type. The total population of the Municipality is 411,377 with a higher proportion of females (51.1%) than males (48.9%). Persons aged between 0-4 years (13.7%) have the highest proportion among all the age groups followed by the 5-9 age group (11.6%) and 10-14 age group (10.8%). The Municipality has 86.7 percent of its population living in the urban areas. The sex ratio usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females is 95.7, which implies that there are about 96 males for every 100 females in the Municipality. The sex ratio is higher than that of the region (93.6).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0	95.7	356,514	100.0	54,863	100.0
0 – 4	56,197	13.7	28,626	14.2	27,571	13.1	103.8	47,612	13.4	8,585	15.6
5 – 9	47,898	11.6	24,005	11.9	23,893	11.4	100.5	40,575	11.4	7,323	13.3
10 – 14	44,438	10.8	21,558	10.7	22,880	10.9	94.2	37,978	10.7	6,460	11.8
15 – 19	38,592	9.3	17,954	8.9	20,638	9.8	87.0	33,080	9.3	5,512	10.0
20 – 24	40,793	10.0	18,676	9.3	22,117	10.5	84.4	35,848	10.1	4,945	9.0
25 – 29	41,573	10.1	19,029	9.5	22,544	10.7	84.4	36,901	10.4	4,672	8.5
30 – 34	36,044	8.7	17,544	8.7	18,500	8.8	94.8	32,070	9.0	3,974	7.2
35 – 39	30,007	7.2	15,066	7.5	14,941	7.1	100.8	26,699	7.5	3,308	6.0
40 – 44	22,893	5.5	12,189	6.1	10,704	5.1	113.9	20,307	5.7	2,586	4.7
45 – 49	16,315	4.0	8,382	4.2	7,933	3.8	105.7	14,326	4.0	1,989	3.6
50 – 54	12,464	3.0	6,442	3.2	6,022	2.9	107.0	10,808	3.0	1,656	3.0
55 – 59	7,807	2.0	4,088	2.0	3,719	1.8	109.9	6,811	1.9	996	1.8
60 – 64	5,815	1.4	2,863	1.4	2,952	1.4	97.0	4,901	1.4	914	1.7
65 – 69	3,353	0.8	1,739	0.9	1,614	0.8	107.7	2,782	0.8	571	1.0
70 – 74	2,814	0.7	1,225	0.6	1,589	0.8	77.1	2,285	0.6	529	1.0
75 – 79	1,566	0.4	710	0.4	856	0.4	82.9	1,289	0.4	277	0.5
80 – 84	1,331	0.3	515	0.3	816	0.4	63.1	1,037	0.3	294	0.5
85+	1,477	0.4	611	0.4	866	0.4	70.6	1,205	0.4	272	0.5

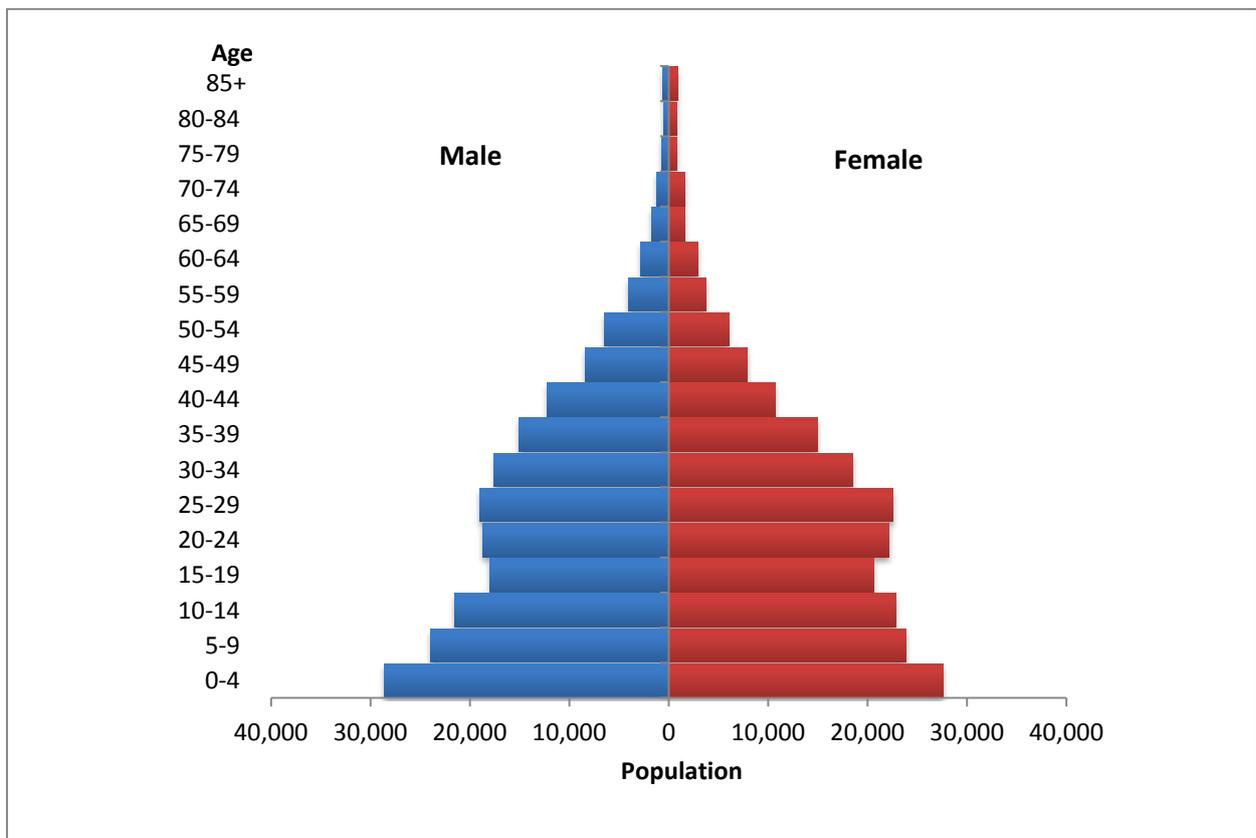
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

2.3.1 Population pyramid

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid which depicts the age-sex structure of the population. The pyramid has a broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that, at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. Particularly, for the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years there are more females than males. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the Municipality has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years with implications for economic development.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the working age population (15-64 years). The age dependency ratio is categorized into old-age dependency (the ratio of people aged 65 and older to those aged 15-64) and child dependency (the ratio of people under age 15 to those aged 15-64). Table 2.3 shows the total dependency ratio by sex in the Municipality. From the table, the total dependency ratio for the Municipality is 63.0, which infers that for every 100 persons in the working-age population, there are 63 dependents (comprising children and aged) to cater for. The table further indicates that about 59 children and 4 aged persons depend on every 100 working populations (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0
0-14	148,533	36.1	74,189	36.9	74,344	35.4
15-64	252,303	61.3	122,233	60.7	130,070	61.9
65+	10,541	2.6	4,800	2.4	5,741	2.7
Total dependency ratio	63.0					
Child dependency ratio	58.9					
Old age dependency ratio	4.2					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is essential in analyzing the growth of a country's population. Some definitions on fertility were proposed in the 2010 census. Lifetime fertility is defined as the total number of live births that females 12 years and older have ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years and old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged between 15-49 while, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births per 1,000 population during a specified period. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months. Data collected include that of females aged 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years usually used in computing adolescent fertility.

Table 2.3 below shows that the Ga South Municipality has the second highest TFR of 3.9 which is higher than the regional average of 2.6. Besides, both GFR and CBR of the Municipality are quite higher than the regional averages of 111.4 and 31.8 respectively. The high levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the Municipality could be due to low use of contraceptives among females or low mortality among males.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,010,054	1,203,838	91,077	2.6	75.7	22.7
Ga South Municipal	411,377	117,377	13,078	3.9	111.4	31.8
Ga West Municipal	219,788	64,817	5,783	2.9	89.2	26.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	44,036	3,703	2.8	84.1	25.1
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	514,523	32,770	2.2	63.7	19.7
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23,158	2,033	2.7	87.8	26
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3	92.1	23.5
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2	61	18.9
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	35,055	2,514	2.5	71.7	22.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	32,751	2,681	2.6	81.9	24.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4	115.3	27.8

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

In the 2010 PHC, mortality is defined as all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months”. Children ever born and Children surviving are presented in Table 2.4. From the table, out of a total number of 277,869 children ever born in the Municipality, only 89.8 percent survived while 10.2 percent died. There is an increasing pattern of the number of children ever born and children surviving from age groups 12-14 to 35-39. Among children surviving, the proportion is generally higher among the females than the males, confirming the fact that from birth females are more likely to survive than males.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age Group	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	149,012	277,869	138,857	139,012	249,552	122,997	126,555
12 - 14	13,201	81	42	39	55	22	33
15 - 19	20,638	1,583	777	806	1,438	684	754
20 - 24	22,117	11,465	5,835	5,630	10,265	5,130	5,135
25 - 29	22,544	29,062	14,577	14,485	26,603	13,056	13,547
30 - 34	18,500	39,433	20,109	19,324	36,685	18,473	18,212
35 - 39	14,941	43,363	21,651	21,712	40,029	19,749	20,280
40 - 44	10,704	36,924	18,401	18,523	33,958	16,776	17,182
45 - 49	7,933	29,862	14,997	14,865	26,928	13,301	13,627
50 - 54	6,022	25,375	12,572	12,803	22,760	11,163	11,597
55 - 59	3,719	16,757	8,202	8,555	14,744	7,119	7,625
60 +	8,693	43,964	21,694	22,270	36,087	17,524	18,563

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the number of deaths in the Ga South Municipality. According to the table, the Municipality recorded 1,739 deaths in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC. This is the second highest mortality cases in the region; constituting about one-tenth of the total deaths in households in the Greater Accra region. Table 2.6 further indicates that the Municipality has a crude death rate of 4.2 per 1000 population, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000 population.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	818	3.6
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	738	3.9
Tema Metropolis	292,773	1300	4.4
Shai Osudoku	51,913	318	6.1
Ada East	71,671	742	10.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	360	3.1
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	807	4.4
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	395	3.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	441	4.0
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5

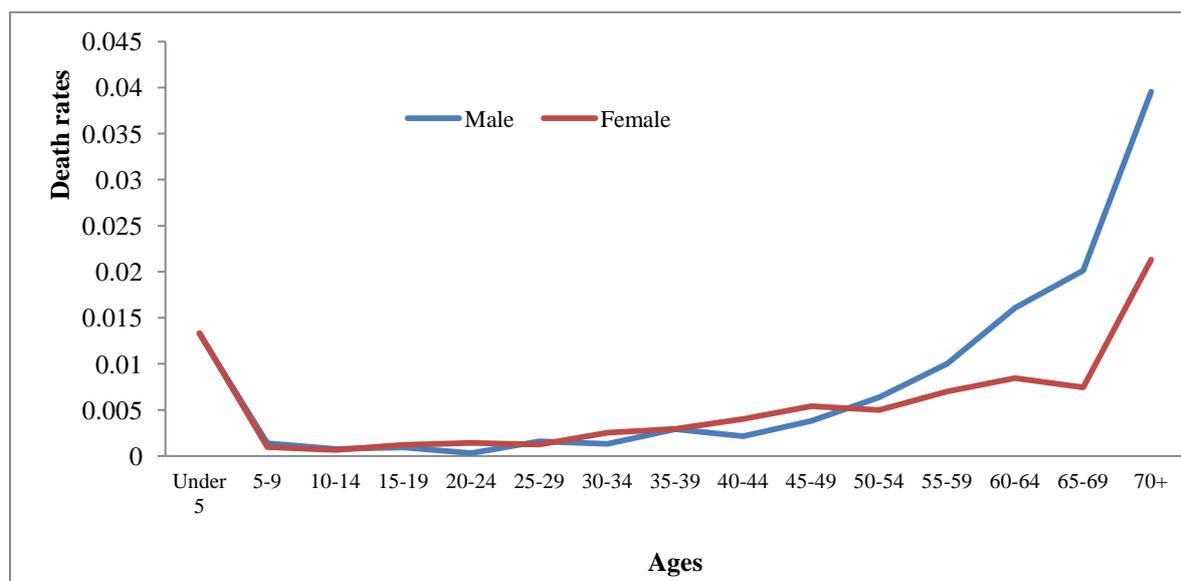
Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific death rate

Age specific death rate is the number of deaths of people within a specific age group per 1000 population of that age group. Figure 2.2 indicates that under 5 mortality is higher among the females, which is contrarily to the fact that below age 5 the male mortality rate is usually higher than that of the females. Death rates of both males and females aged between 5 to 19 years is generally quite low. The death rates of the females within the age group 15- 49 years are higher than that of their male counterparts. This may be due to high maternal mortality in the Municipality. Also, males aged 50 years and above had higher death rates compared to their female counterparts within the same age group.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district. Migration patterns are analysed in this report by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration to provide an indication of migratory movements.

Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Municipality. The table indicates a total of 281,290 migrants in the Municipality. Of this migrant population, 31.4 percent were born elsewhere in the same region and percent in other region of Ghana. The largest number of migrants is from Central Region (48,174). This is followed by Eastern Region (45,785), and Volta region (36,225). The region having the lowest representation of migrants in the Municipality is Upper West Region (998)

Majority of migrants born elsewhere in another region have lived in the Municipality between one to four years; with Volta region (37.3%) having least proportion. The highest proportion of intra-migrant population who have lived in the Municipality for twenty years or more are from the Volta region (11.7%). This is following closely is Central region (8.3%). Migrants from Brong Ahafo region (5.8%) constitute the least of migrant population who have lived in the district for 20 years or more.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20+ years
Total	281,290	16	40.5	20.7	15.8	7
Born elsewhere in the region	88,387	16.3	41.1	21.2	16.2	5.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	10,328	16.9	41.7	20.2	14.9	6.2
Central	48,174	16.1	41	20.9	15.2	6.8
Greater Accra	-	0	0	0	0	0
Volta	36,225	14.1	37.3	20.2	16.7	11.7
Eastern	45,785	15.4	40.1	20.9	16	7.6
Ashanti	28,946	16.4	41.1	20.4	15.7	6.4
Brong Ahafo	7,326	17.4	41.5	19.9	15.5	5.8
Northern	5,811	16.2	39.5	20.9	15.1	8.3
Upper East	2,196	16.5	40.8	22	14.4	6.2
Upper West	998	19.1	41.3	17.5	14.2	7.8
Outside Ghana	7,114	20.3	42.7	17	13.1	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Weeks 1999, Shyrock et al. 1976). A household in this context is a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement and recognize one person as the head. This chapter describes the social characteristics of the population of the Ga South Municipal in terms of household size and composition, headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners in allocating resources for social services such shelter, health and education. Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the Municipality (4.0) is slightly higher compared to that of the region (3.9). The average household size is higher for rural areas than urban areas (4.2 and 4.0 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the Municipality is 1.3 and this is higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household population and household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	404,130	350,360	53,770
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	88,016	12,685
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4	4	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

From Table 3.2, it is evident that population in households in the Municipality are composed of children (sons/daughters) (40.8%), heads (24.9%) and spouses (12.6%). However, only a few (0.3%) of the households consist of adopted or foster children. A total number of 80,418 persons accounting for 67.7 percent of the population of household heads in the Municipality are males while 32.3 percent constitute female heads (38,428). This is expected because within the Ghanaian cultural settings, males are heads of households not females. A female may become a head of household under the following circumstances: when she is not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or where her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	477,467	100.0	233,307	100.0	244,160	100.0
Head	118,846	24.9	80,418	34.5	38,428	15.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	60,150	12.6	6,803	2.9	53,347	21.9
Child (son/daughter)	194,899	40.8	96,682	41.4	98,217	40.2
Parent/Parent in-law	3,473	0.7	652	0.3	2,821	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	2,288	0.5	774	0.3	1,514	0.6
Grandchild	21,797	4.6	10,627	4.6	11,170	4.6
Brother/Sister	20,809	4.4	11,059	4.7	9,750	4.0
Step child	3,880	0.8	1,941	0.8	1,939	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	1,587	0.3	680	0.3	907	0.4
Other relative	37,561	7.9	17,084	7.3	20,477	8.4
Non-relative	12,177	2.6	6,587	2.8	5,590	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse and children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

The data show that the nuclear (head with spouse and children) constitute the highest proportion of households population (33.3%), followed by extended (composed of the head with spouse(s) and biological/adopted children and relatives) (20.6%), and single parent extended (12.1%). Single parent extended with non-relatives constitutes the lowest proportion of households (1.4%). A similar pattern of the distribution of household population by structure can be observed for the sexes (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	477,467	100.0	233,307	100.0	244,160	100.0
Head only	19,487	4.1	13,493	5.8	5,994	2.5
Head and a spouse only	12,470	2.6	6,299	2.7	6,171	2.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	159,070	33.3	80,401	34.5	78,669	32.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	98,271	20.6	47,400	20.3	50,871	20.8
Extended + non relatives	11,851	2.5	5,774	2.5	6,077	2.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	20,029	4.2	10,016	4.3	10,013	4.1
Single parent Nuclear	47,284	9.9	19,345	8.3	27,939	11.4
Single parent Extended	57,744	12.1	23,072	9.9	34,672	14.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	6,720	1.4	2,912	1.3	3,808	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	44,541	9.3	24,595	10.5	19,946	8.2

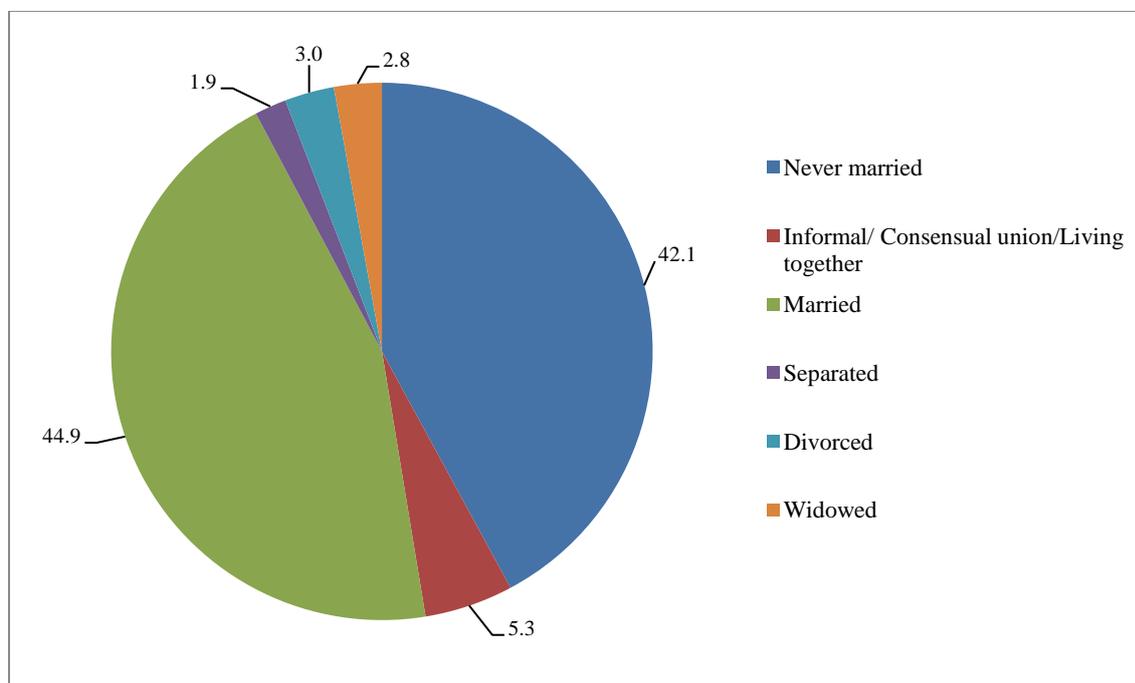
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

Marriage is defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (GSS, 2012). It serves as a means for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriages in Ghana are the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal obligations. In the 2010 PHC, data were collected on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into ‘never married’, ‘consensual union’, ‘married’, ‘separated’, ‘divorced’ and ‘widowed’.

Figure 3.1 presents information on population aged 12 years and older by marital status. The results show that 45.0 per cent of the said population are married, 42.1 per cent have never married, 5.3 per cent are in informal/consensus union/living together while the rest (7.7%) are separated, divorced or widowed. The high proportion of the never married might include people who are in full time education and/or who consider themselves too young to married.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons aged 12 years and older in 2010. The results show that the total population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality is 339,779, and about 45.0 per cent are married, 42.1 percent have never married while the rest (13.0%) are separated, divorced, widowed or in Informal/ Consensual union/Living together. The trend of never married population declines steadily with increase in age until 55-59 years while married population increases with age until 40-44 years where it turns to decrease possibly due to deaths, divorce or separation. Besides, divorce steadily increases with age until 55-59 years while widowhood increases steadily with advancing age throughout the age groups due to death of spouses. Also, widowhood is more prevalent among the females (4.7%) than the males (0.8%) in the Municipality. The same proportion of males and females are married (45.0% each) but a higher percentage of the males (46.2%) than the females (38.3%) are never married. A slightly higher proportion of the females (5.4%) than the males (5.2%) are

in informal/consensual union/living together, especially those aged between 25-29 years (10.1%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	339,779	100.0	42.10	5.30	44.90	1.90	3.00	2.80
10 - 14	29,557	100.0	92.90	0.70	6.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	45,497	100.0	91.70	1.40	6.50	0.20	0.10	0.10
20 - 24	47,749	100.0	73.60	6.50	18.60	0.70	0.50	0.10
25 - 29	49,054	100.0	45.10	9.80	42.10	1.50	1.30	0.20
30 - 34	42,781	100.0	21.60	8.50	64.40	2.20	2.70	0.60
35 - 39	35,608	100.0	10.40	6.70	74.60	2.80	4.30	1.20
40 - 44	27,228	100.0	5.50	5.00	78.00	3.50	5.40	2.50
45 - 49	19,282	100.0	3.70	3.90	76.90	4.00	6.90	4.60
50 - 54	14,781	100.0	2.50	3.10	74.70	4.10	8.20	7.40
55 - 59	9,278	100.0	2.10	2.20	71.40	3.70	9.20	11.40
60 - 64	6,810	100.0	3.00	2.10	62.90	4.10	8.90	19.10
65+	12,154	100.0	6.10	2.60	49.50	3.50	7.50	30.80
Male								
Total	164,058	100.0	46.20	5.20	44.60	1.30	1.80	0.80
10 - 14	14,049	100.0	92.30	0.70	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	21,209	100.0	94.20	0.50	5.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
20 - 24	21,829	100.0	87.20	3.40	8.70	0.40	0.20	0.10
25 - 29	22,340	100.0	60.20	9.40	28.90	0.80	0.60	0.10
30 - 34	20,883	100.0	28.90	9.70	58.30	1.50	1.40	0.20
35 - 39	17,881	100.0	12.80	8.00	74.50	1.80	2.60	0.30
40 - 44	14,479	100.0	6.00	6.00	81.30	2.50	3.30	0.90
45 - 49	9,980	100.0	4.10	4.60	83.10	2.80	4.30	1.20
50 - 54	7,624	100.0	2.40	3.80	84.50	2.70	4.50	2.20
55 - 59	4,831	100.0	1.90	2.90	84.30	2.20	5.70	3.00
60 - 64	3,396	100.0	2.60	2.80	81.30	3.30	5.70	4.40
65+	5,557	100.0	7.30	3.40	71.20	2.60	6.10	9.50
Female								
Total	175,721	100.0	38.30	5.40	45.10	2.50	4.00	4.70
10 - 14	15,508	100.0	93.50	0.70	5.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 19	24,288	100.0	89.60	2.20	7.60	0.30	0.20	0.10
20 - 24	25,920	100.0	62.10	9.00	26.80	1.00	0.80	0.20
25 - 29	26,714	100.0	32.40	10.10	53.10	2.10	1.90	0.40
30 - 34	21,898	100.0	14.70	7.30	70.10	3.00	3.90	1.00
35 - 39	17,727	100.0	7.90	5.50	74.70	3.70	6.10	2.00
40 - 44	12,749	100.0	4.90	4.00	74.30	4.60	7.80	4.40
45 - 49	9,302	100.0	3.30	3.10	70.20	5.20	9.80	8.30
50 - 54	7,157	100.0	2.70	2.40	64.20	5.60	12.00	13.10
55 - 59	4,447	100.0	2.30	1.50	57.50	5.30	12.90	20.40
60 - 64	3,414	100.0	3.40	1.50	44.60	4.80	12.00	33.70
65+	6,597	100.0	5.10	1.90	31.30	4.20	8.70	48.80

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status by sex and level of education

The educational status one attains prior to marriage is essential to the socio-economic status of the family. Table 3.5 indicates that 57.8 percent of the never married population aged 12 years and older have attained Basic School education (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) while 23.9 percent have attained secondary education and 4.7 have tertiary education.

Table 3.5 further indicates that 54.1 percent of the married have attained Basic School education (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) while 14.5 percent have no formal education or have attained secondary education and only 4.9 percent attained tertiary education. Among the married population, 7.0 percent of the males have attained tertiary education as compared with 2.9 percent of the females. For the population in informal/Consensual union/Living together have formal education, 18.8 percent are females while only 7.8 per cent are males. Six out of ten of both males and females who have had basic school are in Informal/Consensual union/Living together.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	339,779	100.0	11.7	55.8	18	4.1	6.1	4.3
Never married	143,111	100.0	4.8	57.8	23.9	2.8	6.1	4.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	18,009	100.0	13.6	64.1	13.8	3.6	3.2	1.7
Married	152,471	100.0	14.5	54.1	14.5	5.3	6.7	4.9
Separated	6,470	100.0	22.8	55.1	10.4	5.1	4.4	2.2
Divorced	10,049	100.0	22.7	55.6	9.7	4.6	5.5	1.9
Widowed	9,669	100.0	46.1	38.7	6.2	3.3	4.5	1.2
Male								
Total	164,058	100.0	7.1	55.1	20.3	4.4	7.2	5.9
Never married	75,784	100.0	4.0	56.4	24.8	2.8	6.6	5.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	8,554	100.0	7.8	63.9	17.1	4.4	4.1	2.7
Married	73,222	100.0	9.1	52.9	16.7	5.9	8.3	7.1
Separated	2,119	100.0	15.9	55.9	12.8	5.7	5.8	3.9
Divorced	3,002	100.0	13.3	57.3	13.7	5.0	7.0	3.7
Widowed	1,377	100.0	29.9	44.5	10.2	5.9	6.2	3.3
Female								
Total	175,721	100.0	16.0	56.5	15.7	3.7	5.1	3.0
Never married	67,327	100.0	5.6	59.5	22.8	2.7	5.5	3.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	9,455	100.0	18.8	64.2	10.8	2.9	2.4	0.9
Married	79,249	100.0	19.5	55.3	12.4	4.7	5.2	2.9
Separated	4,351	100.0	26.0	54.7	9.3	4.9	3.8	1.3
Divorced	7,047	100.0	26.7	54.8	8.1	4.4	4.8	1.2
Widowed	8,292	100.0	48.8	37.7	5.5	2.9	4.2	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows that, out of a total of 287,995 persons who are 12 years and older living in Ga South Municipality, the employed constitute 60.1 percent, with the proportion of males (63.4%) employed slightly higher than that of female (57.1%). The unemployed population in the Municipality though generally low (5.2%); is relatively higher among the female persons (5.6%) than male persons (4.9%).

Furthermore, among the various categories of marital status, with the exception of the widowed, the employed population constitute not less than 74.0 percent. Particularly, among the married persons 79.7 percent is employed. The table again reveals that unemployment rate is relatively higher among those in consensual union/living together; the rate the female is about twice that of males (10.1 % against 4.9%). The widowed population records the highest rate (44.6%) of persons who are not economically active and it is more pronounced among female widowed population than their male counterpart (45.4 % against 39.9%).

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

Marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically active not	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	287,995	100.0	173,133	60.1	15,072	5.2	99,790	34.6
Never married	121,098	100.0	43,138	35.6	7,308	6.0	70,652	58.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	15,295	100.0	12,049	78.8	1,123	7.3	2,123	13.9
Married	129,093	100.0	102,917	79.7	5,581	4.3	20,595	16.0
Separated	5,538	100.0	4,269	77.1	311	5.6	958	17.3
Divorced	8,548	100.0	6,372	74.5	471	5.5	1,705	19.9
Widowed	8,423	100.0	4,388	52.1	278	3.3	3,757	44.6
Male								
Total	138,983	100.0	88,102	63.4	6,759	4.9	44,122	31.7
Never married	64,147	100.0	25,051	39.1	4,122	6.4	34,974	54.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,244	100.0	6,409	88.5	306	4.2	529	7.3
Married	61,965	100.0	52,490	84.7	2,061	3.3	7,414	12.0
Separated	1,841	100.0	1,503	81.6	100	5.4	238	12.9
Divorced	2,579	100.0	1,966	76.2	128	5.0	485	18.8
Widowed	1,207	100.0	683	56.6	42	3.5	482	39.9
Female								
Total	149,012	100.0	85,031	57.1	8,313	5.6	55,668	37.4
Never married	56,951	100.0	18,087	31.8	3,186	5.6	35,678	62.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	8,051	100.0	5,640	70.1	817	10.1	1,594	19.8
Married	67,128	100.0	50,427	75.1	3,520	5.2	13,181	19.6
Separated	3,697	100.0	2,766	74.8	211	5.7	720	19.5
Divorced	5,969	100.0	4,406	73.8	343	5.7	1,220	20.4
Widowed	7,216	100.0	3,705	51.3	236	3.3	3,275	45.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of the population by nationality and sex in the Ga South Municipality. The results in Table 3.6 show that 94.3 percent of the population in the Municipality is Ghanaians by birth, 2.5 percent have dual nationality, 0.9 percent are naturalized while 2.3 percent are foreigners with the proportion of the male foreigners (2.6%) higher than that of the female foreigners (2.0%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	387,907	94.3	189,289	94.1	198,618	94.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	10,331	2.5	4,925	2.4	5,406	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	3,582	0.9	1,756	0.9	1,826	0.9
ECOWAS	7,185	1.7	4,007	2.0	3,178	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	1,482	0.4	786	0.4	696	0.3
Other	890	0.2	459	0.2	431	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents results on religious affiliation of the population by sex in the Ga South Municipality. The Table indicates that 84.6 percent of the population profess Christianity (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians), followed by Islam (8.8%) while the least are other religions (1.0%).

The table also shows that the percentage of the females (86.4%) who are Christians is higher than that of their male counterparts (82.4%); however, the reverse is the case for Islam where the males constitute 9.3 percent while the females form 8.3 percent in the Municipality.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0
No religion	17,094	4.2	10,849	5.4	6,245	3.0
Catholic	22,323	5.4	11,365	5.6	10,958	5.2
Protestants (Angelican Lutheran etc.)	76,870	18.7	36,872	18.3	39,998	19.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	205,291	49.9	96,777	48.1	108,514	51.6
Other Christian	43,588	10.6	21,369	10.6	22,219	10.6
Islam	36,159	8.8	18,812	9.3	17,347	8.3
Traditionalist	6,111	1.5	3,131	1.6	2,980	1.4
Other	3,941	1.0	2,047	1.0	1,894	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

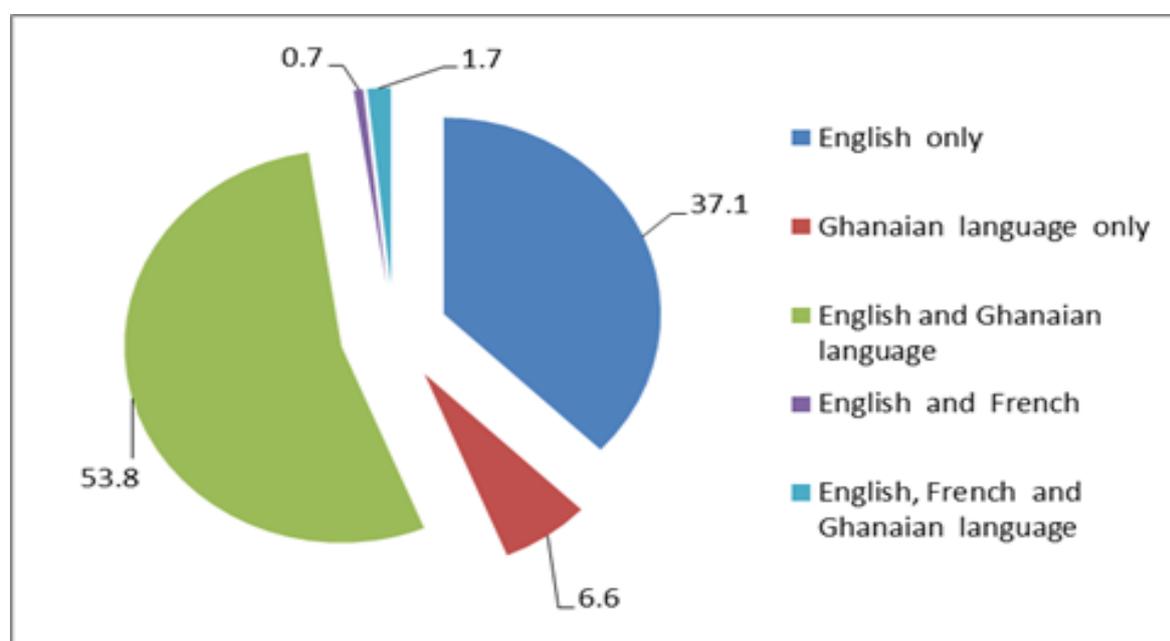
3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write. In the 2010 PHC, questions on literacy were posed to persons 11 years and older whereas questions on education were posed to persons aged 3 years and older. The questions on education were on school attendance (past and present), educational level attained and grade/form/class completed at that level of education.

Table 3.9 shows that 87.9 percent of the population aged 11 and older are literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French) while 12.1 percent are non-literates. More than half of the population (53.8%) can read and write in English and Ghanaian language while 37.1 percent can read and write in English only. Furthermore, 63.6 percent of the population aged 65 years and above can read and write in English and Ghanaian language (figure 3.2)

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by language of literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older who are literate in one language or another by sex and age. Majority of persons in the age categories are literate in English and Ghanaian languages only. Particularly, the population (60-64) years has the highest (66.7%). The data again shows a declining trend for those who are literate in English only; with 10 -14 years age group having the highest proportion (49.8%) and 50-54 years having the least proportion (7.2%). A similar characteristic of language literacy among different age groups can be observed for both sexes. However, the male literate population (50.8%) was slightly more than their female counterparts (49.2%) in the Municipality.

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

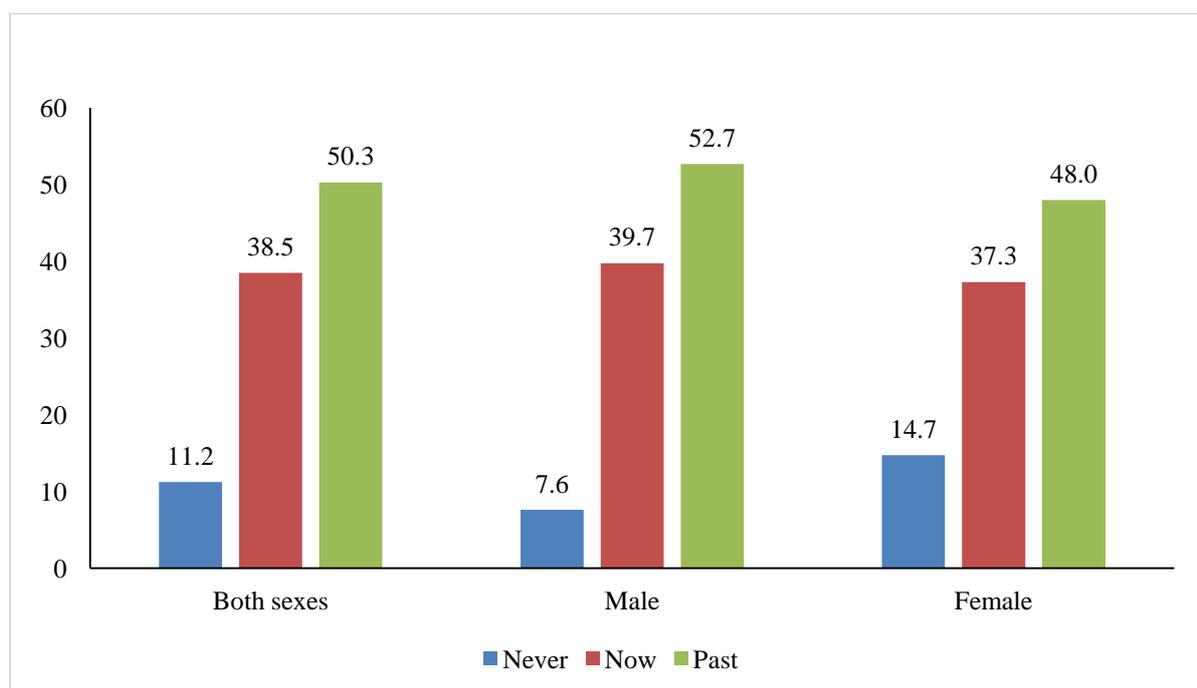
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	35,787	260,571	100.0	37.1	6.6	53.8	0.7	1.7
10-14	1141	32,373	100.0	49.8	3.1	44.3	0.5	2.2
15-19	1895	36,697	100.0	40.3	3.1	53.5	0.7	2.4
20-24	3186	37,607	100.0	38.1	5.0	54.2	0.8	1.9
25-29	4,349	37,224	100.0	36.6	7.5	53.7	0.8	1.5
30-34	4,598	31,446	100.0	35.5	9.0	53.5	0.8	1.2
35-39	4,450	25,557	100.0	35.1	9.9	53.1	0.7	1.2
40-44	3,573	19,320	100.0	32.7	9.5	55.5	0.7	1.7
45-49	2745	13,570	100.0	31.4	8.8	57.4	0.8	1.6
50-54	2223	10,241	100.0	29.3	7.2	61.3	0.7	1.6
55-59	1462	6,345	100.0	27.5	7.5	63.3	0.3	1.4
60-64	1668	4,147	100.0	23.6	8.0	66.7	0.4	1.4
65+	4,497	6,044	100.0	25.6	9.1	63.6	0.3	1.5
Male								
Total	10,629	132,486	100.0	35.8	4.8	56.8	0.8	1.8
10-14	502	15,580	100.0	48.7	3.0	45.6	0.6	2.1
15-19	624	17,330	100.0	40.3	2.6	54.1	0.7	2.3
20-24	967	17,709	100.0	36.6	3.5	57.0	1.0	1.9
25-29	1,289	17,740	100.0	34.5	5.5	57.6	1.0	1.5
30-34	1,315	16,229	100.0	34.7	6.6	56.4	0.9	1.3
35-39	1,343	13,723	100.0	33.9	6.7	57.1	0.9	1.4
40-44	1,032	11,157	100.0	31.4	6.7	59.3	0.8	1.9
45-49	782	7,600	100.0	30.5	5.5	60.8	0.9	2.2
50-54	659	5,783	100.0	28.2	5.2	64.0	0.8	1.8
55-59	413	3,675	100.0	28.1	4.1	65.6	0.5	1.8
60-64	435	2,428	100.0	24.1	4.2	69.5	0.5	1.8
65+	1,268	3,532	100.0	24.1	5.4	68.3	0.4	1.8
Female								
Total	25,158	128,085	100.0	38.6	8.5	50.7	0.6	1.7
10-14	639	16,793	100.0	50.8	3.2	43.2	0.5	2.3
15-19	1271	19,367	100.0	40.2	3.5	52.9	0.8	2.6
20-24	2219	19,898	100.0	39.4	6.3	51.7	0.7	1.9
25-29	3,060	19,484	100.0	38.4	9.3	50.1	0.6	1.5
30-34	3,283	15,217	100.0	36.3	11.7	50.4	0.6	1.0
35-39	3,107	11,834	100.0	36.4	13.6	48.5	0.4	1.0
40-44	2,541	8,163	100.0	34.4	13.3	50.4	0.5	1.4
45-49	1963	5,970	100.0	32.5	12.9	53.1	0.6	0.9
50-54	1564	4,458	100.0	30.7	9.8	57.7	0.4	1.3
55-59	1049	2,670	100.0	26.7	12.3	60.1	0.1	0.8
60-64	1233	1,719	100.0	23.0	13.3	62.7	0.3	0.8
65+	3,229	2,512	100.0	27.6	14.3	56.8	0.2	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 provides results on population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the Municipality. Out of the 145,075 persons currently attending school, 43.8 percent are in primary school, 17.3 percent are in JSS/JHS while 14.7 percent are in kindergarten. Concerning those who are attended school in the past (189,543), 27.8 percent completed JSS/JHS, 20.8 percent completed Middle school, 14.5 percent completed primary school while 13.4 percent completed SSS/SHS, and one-tenth (10.0%) completed tertiary education. The results further show that a higher proportion of the females (30.1%) than the males (25.6%) ended their education at the JHS/JSS level while a higher proportion of the males (12.8) than the females (7.1%) completed Tertiary education (Table 3.9). The implication is that more females are unable to continue their education to higher levels, perhaps due to marriage/child birth or other reasons.

Figure 3.3: Educational status by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	145,075	100.0	72,995	100.0	72,080	100.0	189,543	100.0	96,803	100.0	92,740	100.0
Nursery	12,682	8.7	6,542	9.0	6,140	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	21,314	14.7	10,919	15.0	10,395	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	63,564	43.8	31,432	43.1	32,132	44.6	27,404	14.5	10,305	10.6	17,099	18.4
JSS/JHS	25,042	17.3	12,293	16.8	12,749	17.7	52,695	27.8	24,774	25.6	27,921	30.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	39,352	20.8	21,488	22.2	17,864	19.3
SSS/SHS	14,416	9.9	7,491	10.3	6,925	9.6	25,365	13.4	13,623	14.1	11,742	12.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	10,971	5.8	6,655	6.9	4,316	4.7
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	759	0.5	380	0.5	379	0.5	10,654	5.6	5,603	5.8	5,051	5.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	738	0.5	275	0.4	463	0.6	4,139	2.2	1,998	2.1	2,141	2.3
Tertiary	6,560	4.5	3,663	5.0	2,897	4.0	18,963	10.0	12,357	12.8	6,606	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The production of goods and services are meant for human consumption, however, human resource forms part of the factors of production. Information on the characteristics of the population as well as proportion of the economically active and the economically not active persons in the total population can inform policies and programmes on economic activities, occupations, industries as well as employment. This chapter presents results on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status in the Ga South Municipal.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economically active are all persons who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census; or 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; or who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (the unemployed). On the other hand, the economically not active are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability (GSS, 2012).

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

The distribution of the population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is shown in table 4.1. The data indicate that out of 262,844 persons who are 15 and older in the Municipality, 71.1 percent are economically active, while 28.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.0 percent are employed and 8.0 percent constitute the unemployed population. A slightly higher proportion of the males (92.9%) are employed than their female counterparts (91.1%) in the Municipality. Furthermore, Table 4.1 shows that about half (50.8%) of the economically not active population are in full time education, especially males (60.5%). About quarter (24.9%) of economically not active population perform home duties and only 2.7 percent are disabled or sick. The large number of economically not active population in full time education means that the Municipality has potential quality human capital for its socio-economic development in future.

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	262,844	100.0	127,033	100.0	135,811	100.0
Economically active	186,843	71.1	94,262	74.2	92,581	68.2
<i>Employed</i>	<i>171,835</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>87,532</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>84,303</i>	<i>91.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>161,186</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>82,788</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>78,398</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>10,036</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4,419</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5,617</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>15,008</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6,730</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8,278</i>	<i>8.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>7,298</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>2,988</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>4,310</i>	<i>52.1</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>7,710</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>3,742</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>3,968</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Economically not active	76,001	28.9	32,771	25.8	43,230	31.8
Did home duties (household chore)	18,910	24.9	4,467	13.6	14,443	33.4
Full time education	38,643	50.8	19,828	60.5	18,815	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	3,282	4.3	2,114	6.5	1,168	2.7
Disabled/Sick	2,033	2.7	883	2.7	1,150	2.7
Too old/young	5,292	7.0	1,646	5.0	3,646	8.4
Other	7,841	10.3	3,833	11.7	4,008	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by age group, sex and activity status in the Municipality. The data for both sexes reveal that, the employment levels among the various age groups exhibit a normal distribution. The proportion of persons employed among the various age groups is observed to increase from 15.9 percent (for 15-19 years) and peaks at 87.4 percent (for 40-44 year-olds) then decreases gradually to 39.2 percent (for persons 65 years and older).

The table again shows that, unemployment levels are generally low among the different age groups. However, the highest unemployment rate of 10.3 percent exists among the (20-24) year age-group. For the population economically not active, higher proportions are concentrated within the younger ages of 15-19 years (80.7%) and 20-24 years (38.9%) and also among the older ages of 65+ years (59.1%).

Similar patterns are observed for the sexes among the different age groups, with the male group having higher levels of the various activity statuses than their female counterpart.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	262,844	100.0	171,835	65.4	15,008	5.7	76,001	28.9
15-19	38,592	100.0	6,125	15.9	1,312	3.4	31,155	80.7
20-24	40,793	100.0	20,731	50.8	4,193	10.3	15,869	38.9
25-29	41,573	100.0	30,763	74.0	3,675	8.8	7,135	17.2
30-34	36,044	100.0	30,129	83.6	1,988	5.5	3,927	10.9
35-39	30,007	100.0	26,139	87.1	1,285	4.3	2,583	8.6
40-44	22,893	100.0	20,019	87.4	877	3.8	1,997	8.7
45-49	16,315	100.0	14,216	87.1	549	3.4	1,550	9.5
50-54	12,464	100.0	10,317	82.8	419	3.4	1,728	13.9
55-59	7,807	100.0	5,926	75.9	285	3.7	1,596	20.4
60-64	5,815	100.0	3,328	57.2	258	4.4	2,229	38.3
65+	10,541	100.0	4,142	39.3	167	1.6	6,232	59.1
Male								
Total	127,033	100.0	87,532	68.9	6,730	5.3	32,771	25.8
15-19	17,954	100.0	2,710	15.1	529	2.9	14,715	82.0
20-24	18,676	100.0	9,437	50.5	1,858	9.9	7,381	39.5
25-29	19,029	100.0	14,635	76.9	1,650	8.7	2,744	14.4
30-34	17,544	100.0	15,416	87.9	880	5.0	1,248	7.1
35-39	15,066	100.0	13,773	91.4	541	3.6	752	5.0
40-44	12,189	100.0	11,099	91.1	434	3.6	656	5.4
45-49	8,382	100.0	7,585	90.5	265	3.2	532	6.3
50-54	6,442	100.0	5,620	87.2	229	3.6	593	9.2
55-59	4,088	100.0	3,342	81.8	133	3.3	613	15.0
60-64	2,863	100.0	1,789	62.5	127	4.4	947	33.1
65+	4,800	100.0	2,126	44.3	84	1.8	2,590	54.0
Female								
Total	135,811	100.0	84,303	62.1	8,278	6.1	43,230	31.8
15-19	20,638	100.0	3,415	16.5	783	3.8	16,440	79.7
20-24	22,117	100.0	11,294	51.1	2,335	10.6	8,488	38.4
25-29	22,544	100.0	16,128	71.5	2,025	9.0	4,391	19.5
30-34	18,500	100.0	14,713	79.5	1,108	6.0	2,679	14.5
35-39	14,941	100.0	12,366	82.8	744	5.0	1,831	12.3
40-44	10,704	100.0	8,920	83.3	443	4.1	1,341	12.5
45-49	7,933	100.0	6,631	83.6	284	3.6	1,018	12.8
50-54	6,022	100.0	4,697	78.0	190	3.2	1,135	18.8
55-59	3,719	100.0	2,584	69.5	152	4.1	983	26.4
60-64	2,952	100.0	1,539	52.1	131	4.4	1,282	43.4
65+	5,741	100.0	2,016	35.1	83	1.4	3,642	63.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in or a person's principal or usual work or business especially as a means of earning a living. In the 2010 PHC, type of occupation was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period.

Table 4.3 presents results on the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation in the Municipality. As indicated in the Table, most of those employed in the Municipality are Service and sales workers (34.1%) followed by Craft and related trades workers (23.1%). A higher proportion of the females (51.7%) than the males (17.2%) are engaged in the Service and sales sector. This is expected because such occupations are traditionally associated with females.

The results further show that higher proportion of the males (30.1%) than the females (15.8%) are engaged in craft and related trades as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers (13.5% and 0.5% respectively). This is a manifestation of some level of gender stereotype in these occupations in the Municipality.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	171,835	100.0	87,532	100.0	84,303	100.0
Managers	8,405	4.9	4,670	5.3	3,735	4.4
Professionals	13,370	7.8	8,321	9.5	5,049	6.0
Technicians and associate professionals	5,121	3.0	4,092	4.7	1,029	1.2
Clerical support workers	4,204	2.4	2,170	2.5	2,034	2.4
Service and sales workers	58,645	34.1	15,024	17.2	43,621	51.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,673	9.1	9,649	11.0	6,024	7.1
Craft and related trades workers	39,668	23.1	26,385	30.1	13,283	15.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12,244	7.1	11,798	13.5	446	0.5
Elementary occupations	14,333	8.3	5,287	6.0	9,046	10.7
Other occupations	172	0.1	136	0.2	36	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

In the 2010 PHC, information on industry was collected on the main products or services produced during the seven days preceding the census night. Table 4.4 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by industry and sex. As indicated in the table, about a third (32.6%) are employed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, 13.2 percent are employed in the manufacturing sector while only 0.2 percent were employed in the Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply or real estate sector.

Also, the table indicates that majority of the working population employed in the wholesale and retail sector are females (43.0%) as compared with their male counterparts (22.5%), implying that most females preferred working in this industry. On the other hand, construction (Male: 16.5% and Female: 0.4%) and transportation and storage (Male: 11.9% and Female: 0.7%) are mostly dominated by the males, implying that industries in the Municipality are gender stereotyped.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	203,124	100.0	103,449	100.0	99,675	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,486	8.6	10,955	10.6	6,531	6.6
Mining and quarrying	2,077	1.0	1,153	1.1	924	0.9
Manufacturing	26,891	13.2	12,434	12.0	14,457	14.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	465	0.2	383	0.4	82	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	741	0.4	559	0.5	182	0.2
Construction	17,443	8.6	17,053	16.5	390	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	66,118	32.6	23,256	22.5	42,862	43.0
Transportation and storage	12,960	6.4	12,266	11.9	694	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	14,724	7.2	1,896	1.8	12,828	12.9
Information and communication	2,011	1.0	1,501	1.5	510	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	3,165	1.6	2,044	2.0	1,121	1.1
Real estate activities	341	0.2	307	0.3	34	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	3,422	1.7	2,559	2.5	863	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	1,883	0.9	1,461	1.4	422	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,271	1.6	2,248	2.2	1,023	1.0
Education	8,966	4.4	4,166	4.0	4,800	4.8
Human health and social work activities	2,650	1.3	1,135	1.1	1,515	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,919	0.9	1,653	1.6	266	0.3
Other service activities	14,713	7.2	5,555	5.4	9,158	9.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,761	0.9	783	0.8	978	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	117	0.1	82	0.1	35	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status is the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In the 2010 PHC, eight employment status categories were provided including employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

Table 4.5 indicates that 53.5 percent of the population who are 15 years and older in the Municipality are self-employed without employees, followed by employees constituting 28.0 percent while only 0.2 per cent are employed in other employment sector. For the sexes, the proportion male working population that belonging to the employee category is relatively higher than that of their female counterpart (37.6% against 18.1%). For the self-employed without employees, 65.5 percent are females while 41.8 percent are males, signifying that more females are engaged in petty trading where employees are not needed. On self-employed with employee (s), the proportion is higher among the r males (10.9%) than the females (7.0%). The results further show a higher percentage of the females (4.0%) than the males (2.2%) in the contributing family worker category. In the same way, a higher proportion of the females (0.8%) than the males (0.7%) are engaged as domestic employees (House helps). This is anticipated as females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	171,835	100.0	87,532	100.0	84,303	100.0
Employee	48,124	28.0	32,882	37.6	15,242	18.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	91,860	53.5	36,620	41.8	55,240	65.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	15,371	8.9	9,502	10.9	5,869	7.0
Casual worker	4,601	2.7	3,407	3.9	1,194	1.4
Contributing family worker	5,303	3.1	1,945	2.2	3,358	4.0
Apprentice	4,975	2.9	2,399	2.7	2,576	3.1
Domestic employee (House help)	1,279	0.7	572	0.7	707	0.8
Other	322	0.2	205	0.2	117	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows population distribution of employment status by sex. As indicated in the Figure, a larger proportion of males (37.6%) compared to females (18.1%) were employees. A higher proportion of females (65.5%) than males (41.8%) were self-employed without employee (s). Also, more females (4.0%) were engaged as contributing family workers than males (2.2%). Again, in the apprentice category, there were more females (3.1%) than males (2.7%). The results confirm the fact that females constitute the majority in the informal sector business where in most cases employees are not needed.

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 indicates that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality (78.9%), followed by the private formal sector (14.4%). The proportion of the females (85.5%) working in the private informal sector is quite higher than that of their male counterparts (78.9%). However, the proportion of the males (6.7%) employed in the public (Government) sector is higher than that of their female counterparts (4.1%). This may possibly be attributed to the fact that generally literacy level is lower among females than males in Ghana (GSS, 2012).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	171,835	100.0	87,532	100.0	84,303	100.0
Public (Government)	9,292	5.4	5,860	6.7	3,432	4.1
Private Formal	24,828	14.4	16,621	19	8,207	9.7
Private Informal	135,565	78.9	63,487	72.5	72,078	85.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	279	0.2	191	0.2	88	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	1,695	1.0	1,250	1.4	445	0.5
Other International Organisations	176	0.1	123	0.1	53	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information, Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT) but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication media.

In the past few decades, information and communication technologies have provided society with a vast array of new communication capacities. For instance, people can communicate in real-time with others in different countries using technologies such as instant messaging, voice over IP (VoIP), and video-conferencing. Social networking websites like facebook allows users from all over the world to remain in contact and communicate on a regular basis.

The significance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasized. This chapter focuses on ownership of mobile phones, the use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computer.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents information on population 12 years and older who owned mobile phones and those using internet facility in the Ga South Municipality. As indicated in the table, there are 287,995 users of ICT in the Municipality. Out of this number, 69.1 percent own mobile phones as compared with 73.5 per cent in the region. A relatively higher proportion of males (74.4%) own mobile phones than their females (64.1%) in the Municipality.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	287,995	100.0	198,884	69.1	40,884	14.2
Male	138,983	100.0	103,427	74.4	25,058	18.0
Female	149,012	100.0	95,457	64.1	15,826	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet Facility

Table 5.1 indicates that a total of 40,884 representing 14.2 per cent of persons who are 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality, which is lower compared with the regional average (18.6%). A higher percentage of the males (63.0%) than the females (37.0%) use internet facility in the Municipality (Figure 5.1). This is expected because males often have more free time and access to internet facilities than females most of whom are always engaged in domestic activities.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 indicates that 13.6 percent of households own a desktop/laptop computer in the Municipality as compared with the regional average (17.0%). Similarly, the male-headed households dominate in ownership of desktop/laptop computers with a proportion of 14.9 percent while the proportion of female-headed households stands at 10.9 percent.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	100,702	100.0	13,661	13.6
Male	67,569	100.0	10,055	14.9
Female	33,133	100.0	3,606	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to their full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

This section deals with information on population with disability, type of disability, distribution of disability by type of locality, disability and activity status and disability, education and literacy of persons with disability in the Ga South Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that 2.0 per cent (8,143) of the total population of 411, 377 in Ga South Municipality are disabled persons as compared with 2.6 per cent in the region. A higher proportion of the e females (51.6%) than the males (48.4%) are disabled. Furthermore, sight disability constitutes the highest percentage (40.0%) of all cases of disability of which more than half (52.6%) are females while 47.4 percent were males. Also, physical (22.3%) and intellectual (17.8%) disabilities are quite significant in the Municipality. In general, females constitute the highest proportion in almost all types of disabilities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0
No disability	403,234	98.0	197,278	98.0	205,956	98.0
With a disability	8,143	2.0	3,944	2.0	4,199	2.0
Sight	3,255	40.0	1,544	39.1	1,711	40.7
Hearing	956	11.7	456	11.6	500	11.9
Speech	1,106	13.6	607	15.4	499	11.9
Physical	1,814	22.3	903	22.9	911	21.7
Intellectual	1,448	17.8	690	17.5	758	18.1
Emotional	1,270	15.6	626	15.9	644	15.3
Other	966	11.9	475	12.0	491	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Table 6.1 further indicates that among the population with some types of disabilities (8,143), visual or sight disability (40.0%) is the most common, followed by physical disability (22.3%) and intellectual disability (17.8%). Visual or sight impairment is also the most common form of disability among both males (39.1%) and females (40.7%).

6.4 Distribution of Persons with Disability by type of locality

Table 6.2 shows that 81.4 percent of the persons with disability live in urban areas while 18.6 percent reside in rural areas. Also, Table 6.2 indicates that, among the urban population, a higher proportion of females (51.7%) than males (48.3%) had some form of disabilities; this is similar to that of the rural population where a higher proportion of females (51.8%) than males (48.8%) had some form of disabilities. The proportion of persons with sight disability was higher among the rural population (42.6%) than the urban population (39.4%). Speech (54.7%) and intellectual (54.0%) disabilities were the highest form of disabilities in urban areas among males and females respectively while in rural areas intellectual (58.3%) and physical (54.9%) disabilities had the highest proportion of disabilities among males and females respectively.

Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	411,377	100.0	201,222	100.0	210,155	100.0
Urban						
Total	356,514	100.0	174,040	100.0	182,474	100.0
No disability	349,885	98.1	170,835	98.2	179,050	98.1
With a disability	6,629	1.9	3,205	1.8	3,424	1.9
Sight	2,610	39.4	1,222	38.1	1,388	40.5
Hearing	743	11.2	348	10.9	395	11.5
Speech	943	14.2	516	16.1	427	12.5
Physical	1,426	21.5	728	22.7	698	20.4
Intellectual	1,249	18.8	574	17.9	675	19.7
Emotional	1,039	15.7	507	15.8	532	15.5
Other	795	12.0	396	12.4	399	11.7
Rural						
Total	54,863	100.0	27,182	100.0	27,681	100.0
No disability	53,349	97.2	26,443	97.3	26,906	97.2
With a disability	1,514	2.8	739	2.7	775	2.8
Sight	645	42.6	322	43.6	323	41.7
Hearing	213	14.1	108	14.6	105	13.5
Speech	163	10.8	91	12.3	72	9.3
Physical	388	25.6	175	23.7	213	27.5
Intellectual	199	13.1	116	15.7	83	10.7
Emotional	231	15.3	119	16.1	112	14.5
Other	171	11.3	79	10.7	92	11.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.3 indicates persons aged 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. As shown in the Table, more than half (53.0%) of the persons aged 15 years and older with disability are employed, 5.4 percent are unemployed while 41.6 percent are economically not active. From the table, higher proportions of the visually impaired persons are employed (57.5%) as compared with persons living with other forms of disabilities in the Municipality.

The Table further indicates that though physical disability is the highest form of disability among both sexes who are economically not active, the proportion is higher among the females (60.7%) than the males (56.3%). The highest proportion of the unemployment is among those with emotional disability (7.5%), particularly the females (8.2%). Females who are economically not active have higher proportions of all forms of disabilities as compared with that of their male counterparts.

Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	262,844	100.0	171,835	65.4	15,008	5.7	76,001	28.9
No disability	256,273	100.0	168,352	65.7	14,653	5.7	73,268	28.6
With a disability	6,571	100.0	3,483	53.0	355	5.4	2,733	41.6
Sight	2,801	100.0	1,610	57.5	133	4.7	1,058	37.8
Hearing	712	100.0	368	51.7	41	5.8	303	42.6
Speech	774	100.0	366	47.3	45	5.8	363	46.9
Physical	1,572	100.0	574	36.5	78	5.0	920	58.5
Intellectual	971	100.0	414	42.6	60	6.2	497	51.2
Emotional	1,038	100.0	537	51.7	78	7.5	423	40.8
Other	784	100.0	404	51.5	44	5.6	336	42.9
Male								
Total	127,033	100.0	87,532	68.9	6,730	5.3	32,771	25.8
No disability	123,894	100.0	85,736	69.2	6,560	5.3	31,598	25.5
With a disability	3,139	100.0	1,796	57.2	170	5.4	1,173	37.4
Sight	1,302	100.0	814	62.5	54	4.1	434	33.3
Hearing	346	100.0	192	55.5	27	7.8	127	36.7
Speech	430	100.0	219	50.9	25	5.8	186	43.3
Physical	771	100.0	303	39.3	34	4.4	434	56.3
Intellectual	447	100.0	192	43.0	31	6.9	224	50.1
Emotional	500	100.0	290	58.0	34	6.8	176	35.2
Other	384	100.0	221	57.6	20	5.2	143	37.2
Female								
Total	135,811	100.0	84,303	62.1	8,278	6.1	43,230	31.8
No disability	132,379	100.0	82,616	62.4	8,093	6.1	41,670	31.5
With a disability	3,432	100.0	1,687	49.2	185	5.4	1,560	45.5
Sight	1,499	100.0	796	53.1	79	5.3	624	41.6
Hearing	366	100.0	176	48.1	14	3.8	176	48.1
Speech	344	100.0	147	42.7	20	5.8	177	51.5
Physical	801	100.0	271	33.8	44	5.5	486	60.7
Intellectual	524	100.0	222	42.4	29	5.5	273	52.1
Emotional	538	100.0	247	45.9	44	8.2	247	45.9
Other	400	100.0	183	45.8	24	6.0	193	48.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education Level

Table 6.4 presents results on disability in the Municipality by educational status. From the Table, one-quarter (25.9%) of the population living with disability have never had formal education, while 47.7 percent have basic education and 21.9 percent have secondary or higher education. Speech impairment (36.4%) is the main form of disability among those who have

never attended school. A higher proportion of the e females (33.2%) living with disability than their male (18.3%) counterparts have no formal education in the Municipality.

Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never Attended	Pre-Prim	Basic level	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never Attended	Pre-Prim	Basic level	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	377,011	42,393	33,996	208,057	92,565	100.0	11.2	9.0	55.2	24.6
No disability	369,234	40,376	33,654	204,345	90,859	100.0	10.9	9.1	55.3	24.6
With a disability	7,777	2,017	342	3,712	1,706	100.0	25.9	4.4	47.7	21.9
Sight	3,164	724	99	1,477	864	100.0	22.9	3.1	46.7	27.3
Hearing	902	300	45	399	158	100.0	33.3	5.0	44.2	17.5
Speech	1,019	371	61	421	166	100.0	36.4	6.0	41.3	16.3
Physical	1,770	616	48	797	309	100.0	34.8	2.7	45.0	17.5
Intellectual	1,291	463	110	570	148	100.0	35.9	8.5	44.2	11.5
Emotional	1,214	299	57	576	282	100.0	24.6	4.7	47.4	23.2
Other	921	239	37	464	181	100.0	26.0	4.0	50.4	19.7
Male										
Total	183,746	13,948	17,461	100,292	52,045	100.0	7.6	9.5	54.6	28.3
No disability	179,978	13,260	17,290	98,381	51,047	100.0	7.4	9.6	54.7	28.4
With a disability	3,768	688	171	1,911	998	100.0	18.3	4.5	50.7	26.5
Sight	1,496	243	50	726	477	100.0	16.2	3.3	48.5	31.9
Hearing	432	115	16	210	91	100.0	26.6	3.7	48.6	21.1
Speech	564	169	35	250	110	100.0	30.0	6.2	44.3	19.5
Physical	875	199	25	427	224	100.0	22.7	2.9	48.8	25.6
Intellectual	609	176	55	282	96	100.0	28.9	9.0	46.3	15.8
Emotional	589	118	31	267	173	100.0	20.0	5.3	45.3	29.4
Other	450	84	20	237	109	100.0	18.7	4.4	52.7	24.2
Female										
Total	193,265	28,445	16,535	107,765	40,520	100.0	14.7	8.6	55.8	21.0
No disability	189,256	27,116	16,364	105,964	39,812	100.0	14.3	8.6	56.0	21.0
With a disability	4,009	1,329	171	1,801	708	100.0	33.2	4.3	44.9	17.7
Sight	1,668	481	49	751	387	100.0	28.8	2.9	45.0	23.2
Hearing	470	185	29	189	67	100.0	39.4	6.2	40.2	14.3
Speech	455	202	26	171	56	100.0	44.4	5.7	37.6	12.3
Physical	895	417	23	370	85	100.0	46.6	2.6	41.3	9.5
Intellectual	682	287	55	288	52	100.0	42.1	8.1	42.2	7.6
Emotional	625	181	26	309	109	100.0	29.0	4.2	49.4	17.4
Other	471	155	17	227	72	100.0	32.9	3.6	48.2	15.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana is regarded as an agricultural country because of the contributions made by the agricultural sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment and food required by the ever-growing population (GSS, 2012). Yet, agricultural activities are not very common in the Greater Accra Region because it is predominantly urban of which the Ga South Municipality is no exception.

This chapter analyses demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households in the Ga South Municipality. An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or at least one of its members engages in agricultural activities, even if it is not for earning purposes. In the 2010 PHC, questions were asked on agricultural activities including crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming engaged in by any member of a household.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the Ga South Municipality. The results show that 12.3 percent of households are engaged in agriculture in the Municipality, which is considerably higher than the regional figure of 4.4 percent (GSS, 2012).

Table 7.1 also shows that more households are engaged in crop farming (76.5%), followed by livestock rearing (21.9%), tree planting (1.2%) with fish farming being the least (0.4%).

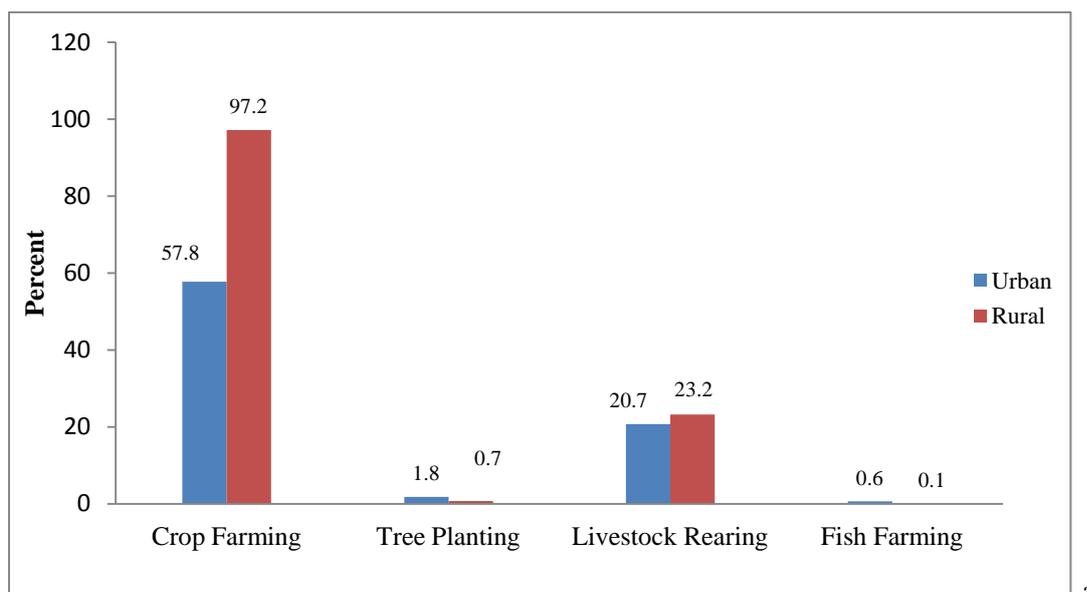
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	100,702	100.0	88,017	100.0	12,685	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	12,366	12.3	6,509	7.4	5,857	46.2
Crop Farming	9,457	76.5	3,765	57.8	5,692	97.2
Tree Planting	155	1.2	116	1.8	39	0.7
Livestock Rearing	2,708	21.9	1,348	20.7	1,360	23.2
Fish Farming	46	0.4	39	0.6	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 7.1, it is evident that of the rural households are more agricultural driven than the urban households; almost half (46.2%) of rural households are agriculture households, whereas only 7.4 percent is the case for urban households. Figure 7.1 shows that, most of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, but it more common in rural communities than the urban areas (97.2% against 57.8%). Livestock rearing is the second main agricultural activities among the agricultural households in the Municipality and it is more dominant rural (23.2%) than urban households (20.7%). Fish farming is relatively the least agricultural activity engaging both the rural (0.1%) and urban households (0.6%).

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Ga South Municipality. As indicated in the table, chicken (57.6%) is the main livestock in the Municipality, followed by goats (12.5%). The highest proportion of keepers are chicken keepers (42.7%), followed by goat keepers (28.0%) while the highest average animal per keeper is among the inland fishing keepers (234) followed by turkey keepers (114). Non-traditional livestock such as snail is not kept in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and Other Animals

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	137,752	100.0	3,977	100.0	35
Beehives	333	0.2	17	0.4	20
Cattle	12,858	9.3	196	4.9	66
Chicken	79,297	57.6	1,699	42.7	47
Dove	1,190	0.9	40	1.0	30
Duck	1,560	1.1	74	1.9	21
Goat	17,198	12.5	1,112	28.0	15
Grass-cutter	2,760	2.0	50	1.3	55
Guinea fowl	1,256	0.9	53	1.3	24
Ostrich	104	0.1	3	0.1	35
Pig	2,074	1.5	68	1.7	31
Rabbit	1,191	0.9	44	1.1	27
Sheep	7,897	5.7	522	13.1	15
Silk worm	1,101	0.8	12	0.3	92
Turkey	2,398	1.7	21	0.5	114
Other	1,069	0.8	20	0.5	53
Fish farming	3,813	2.8	38	1.0	100
Inland fishing	1,635	1.2	7	0.2	234
Marine fishing	18	0.0	1	0.0	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs (GSS, 2012).

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that there are 76,536 houses in the Ga South Municipality. The total number of households in these houses is 100,701 with population per house of 5.4 and an average household size of 4.0, which is equal to the regional (3.9) average, but slightly lower than the national (4.5) average.

The table also shows a total of 65,366 houses representing 85.4 percent of houses in the Ga south Municipality are located in the urban areas. However, the average household size in the rural localities (4.2) is larger than that of the urban (4.0) areas.

Table 8.1: Stock of Houses and Households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	411,377	356,514	54,863
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	404,130	350,360	53,770
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	76,536	65,366	11,170
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	88,016	12,685
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Population per house	7.3	8.4	5.4	5.5	4.9
Average household size	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents results on dwelling types by sex and type of locality in the Municipality. As shown in the table, more than a third (37.8%) of the households in the Ga South Municipality dwells in compound houses. This is relatively higher for female headed household population than their male counterpart (40.8% against 36.3%). The reverse is the case for Separate houses (30.0%) which is the second most patronized dwelling in the municipality male headed households (30.5%) higher compared to female headed households (28.8%). A similar pattern is observed for semi-detached houses (9.4%) having proportion of male headed household slightly higher than female headed households (9.5% against 9.2%).

Table 8.2 also reveals that Compound houses are predominant (39.1%) in the urban areas while separate houses constitute the majority (42.0%) in the rural areas. However, 0.4 percent

and 0.3 percent of the huts / buildings (different compound) and tents are headed by males and females respectively in the Municipality.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	30,182	30.0	30.5	28.8	28.2	42.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	9,456	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.8	6.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	7,367	7.3	7.7	6.6	8.1	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	38,052	37.8	36.3	40.8	39.1	28.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	2,556	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	14.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	384	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.9
Tent	10,343	2,284	194	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	59,977	2,583	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	0.7
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	624	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	9,024	9.0	9.4	8.1	9.9	2.5
Other	9,846	3,331	279	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangements

Table 8.3 indicates that out of the total households of 100,701 in the Municipality, majority (83.6%) of households are living in dwellings that are either owned by a household member (44.6%) or by other private individuals (39.0%), while only a few (0.5%) are owned by other private agencies.

At the locality level, while majority (42.0%) of households in urban areas live in dwellings owned by other private individuals, in the rural areas however, most (64.8%) households live in dwellings owned by household member. The proportion of households having males as head that live in their own dwellings is slightly higher compared to that of their female counterpart (44.8% against 44.3%). Male headship is therefore dominant in advantage across all the household ownership types. This is expected because in the Ghanaian cultural setting the males are usually household heads not the females. A female may become a household head under the following circumstance: when she is single or not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or when her spouse has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

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

Type of Ownership	Total Country	Region	District					Urban	Rural
			Total		Male headed	Female headed			
			Number	Percent					
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	44,962	44.6	44.8	44.3	41.7	64.8	
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	1,274	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	11,685	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.3	13.4	
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	39,283	39.0	38.6	39.8	42.0	18.3	
Private employer	83,610	20,667	1,859	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	491	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	642	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	
Other	24,000	7,072	505	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section discusses the responses to questions on the main construction material used for the outer wall, the roof and the floor of houses in the municipality. The type of construction material used, the general condition of the dwelling, its location, and durability are indicators of the socio-economic status of the households.

8.4.1 Construction materials

Table 8.4 shows that Cement blocks/Concrete constitutes the main constructional material (84.0%) for outer walls of dwelling units, followed by mud brick/earth (7.8%) and bamboo (0.1%). Also, Cement blocks/Concrete constitutes the main constructional material (83.4%) of dwelling units in the region.

About nine out of ten (89.1%) dwelling units use Cement blocks/Concrete as the main construction material for outer walls in the urban areas whereas in rural localities, only five out of ten (49.9%) of dwelling units is the case. The differences might be due to affordability since income levels are generally lower in the rural than in the urban areas.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	112,741	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	8,836	7.8	2.6	43.0
Wood	200,594	110,736	4,219	3.7	3.9	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	1,175	1.0	1.1	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,692	241	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	597	0.5	0.6	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	94,657	84.0	89.1	49.9
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	431	0.4	0.2	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	157	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	299	0.3	0.1	1.1
Other	39,206	16,238	2,129	1.9	2.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 indicates that majority (78.2%) of households use cement or concrete for the floor of dwelling units, which is reflected in the urban (77.4%) and the rural (83.7%) areas as well. However, smaller proportions of houses use earth/mud (7.6%), ceramic/marble tiles (4.2%), vinyl tiles (4.1%) and terrazzo tiles (3.3%) as the main construction material for the floor. Also, cement/concrete constitutes the main material for floor (80.2%) of dwelling units in the region. The use of cement/concrete for floor is due to the fact that it is more durable than other materials.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor

Material for floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	7,669	7.6	7.2	10.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	78,721	78.2	77.4	83.7
Stone	32,817	4,928	532	0.5	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	327	0.3	0.3	0.2
Wood	52,856	38,877	1,342	1.3	1.5	0.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	4,083	4.1	4.6	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	4,277	4.2	4.6	1.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	3,353	3.3	3.7	1.1
Other	15,567	3,838	397	0.4	0.3	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for the roofing

Table 8.6 presents results on the main construction materials for roofing in the Ga South Municipality. From the Table, it is evident that metal sheets (48.8%) and Slate/Asbestos (38.1%) were the materials commonly used for roofing dwelling units. These materials are quite resistant to the corrosive effects of the sea. However, bamboo (0.2%) is the least used among the list of roofing material for housing units in the Municipality. Also, metal sheets and slate/asbestos are mostly used in the urban than in the rural areas in the Municipality.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for the roofing

Material for roofing	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	112,741	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	434	0.4	0.3	0.7
Wood	45,547	8,895	641	0.6	0.6	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	54,982	48.8	49.2	46.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	42,940	38.1	40.5	22.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	5,120	4.5	5.0	1.2
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	2,924	2.6	2.8	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	183	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	4,869	4.2	0.8	28.1
Other	35,935	7,744	648	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between a household size and the number of rooms available for sleeping provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep, infectious diseases and respiratory infections (GSS, 2012). Table 8.7 presents results on household size with sleeping rooms occupied in each household. As indicated in the Table, more than half (57.7%) of the households in the Municipality occupy only one sleeping room while about a quarter (23.5%) have two sleeping rooms, which is a clear indication of overcrowding in sleeping rooms in the Municipality. As household size increases the proportions occupying one sleeping room decreases implying that one sleeping room becomes inadequate.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Total		Sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	100,701	100.0	57.7	23.5	9.0	5.6	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	16,726	100.0	89.4	6.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	15,400	100.0	74.9	18.6	3.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	15,829	100.0	65.6	22.9	6.7	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	15,610	100.0	56.4	28.1	8.4	4.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	13,336	100.0	46.1	32.2	12.0	6.3	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
6	9,337	100.0	35.7	34.0	15.6	9.1	3.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
7	5,904	100.0	28.3	34.5	18.1	11.2	4.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
8	3,368	100.0	21.9	30.2	22.1	14.3	6.4	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
9	1,946	100.0	13.4	28.7	22.7	18.5	9.8	4.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
10+	3,245	100.0	9.1	18.1	19.0	23.0	12.8	8.6	3.1	3.0	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting by locality

Table 8.8 presents results on household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the Municipality. From the table, out of a total of 100,701 households in the Municipality, 75.5 percent are connected to the national electricity grid, 13.4 percent use kerosene lamp, while the use of crop residue as the main source of lighting in the Municipality is almost negligible.

A higher proportion of the urban dwellers (78.5%) than the rural (54.7%) dwellers use electricity from the national grid. Kerosene lamp is the main source of lighting in the rural (36.1%) than in the urban (10.2%) areas.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	76,072	75.5	78.5	54.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	837	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	13,517	13.4	10.2	36.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	288	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	178	0.2	0.2	0.3
Candle	41,214	19,251	2,740	2.7	2.9	1.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	6,599	6.6	6.6	6.2
Firewood	13,241	1,036	165	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	443	49	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	256	0.3	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by locality

Table 8.9 presents information on the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the Municipality. The main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality is charcoal (48.6%), followed by gas (37.5%). However, 4.1 percent of the households do not cook, hence do not use any form of cooking fuel. However, charcoal (45.4%) is the main fuel for cooking in the region. A higher proportion of the urban (50.4%) than the rural areas (33.8%) use charcoal as the main source of cooking.

With regard to cooking space, Table 8.9 further indicates that the most commonly used cooking space in the Municipality is veranda (32.6%), followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (32.0%) and open space in compound (20.4%). However, a smaller proportion of households use structure with roof but without walls (2.7%), bedroom/hall/living room (2.2%), separate room shared with other households (2.0%), enclosure without roof (1.8%), and others (0.4%). The veranda (34.6%) is the main cooking space in the urban areas while open space in compound (29.5%) constitutes the main cooking space in the rural areas. But 5.9 percent of households in the Municipality have no cooking space because they do not cook.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	118,845	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	4,835	4.1	4.0	4.7
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	9,514	8.0	3.1	49.0
Gas	996,518	429,464	44,565	37.5	40.6	11.5
Electricity	29,794	9,645	330	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	1,112	0.9	1.0	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	57,768	48.6	50.4	33.8
Crop residue	45,292	724	95	0.1	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	275	0.2	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	919	89	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	2,644	262	0.2	0.2	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	118,845	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	6,999	5.9	5.8	6.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	37,972	32.0	32.5	27.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	2,356	2.0	1.8	3.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	2,086	1.8	1.7	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	3,258	2.7	1.4	13.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	2,650	2.2	2.3	1.6
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	38,717	32.6	34.6	15.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	24,294	20.4	19.4	29.5
Other	21,007	5,543	513	0.4	0.4	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking

Table 8.10 presents results on the main sources of drinking water in the Municipality. About four out of ten households (38.3%) use pipe-borne outside the dwelling unit as the main source of drinking water; 22.1 percent use sachet water while 19.7 percent use pipe-borne water inside the dwelling unit in the Municipality. But pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit is the main source of drinking water in the region (28.1%). The main source of drinking water in the urban areas is pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (41.2%) while that of the rural areas is bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (24.6%).

Table 8.10 further indicates other sources of drinking water across the Municipality which include public tap/standpipe (7.5%), borehole/pump/tube well (3.6%), tanker supply/vendor provided (3.6%) and river/stream (1.4%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	19,824	19.7	22.1	2.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	38,540	38.3	41.2	18.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	7,535	7.5	8.2	2.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	3,669	3.6	0.6	24.6
Protected well	321,091	7,167	947	0.9	0.3	5.0
Rain water	39,438	1,833	456	0.5	0.3	1.2
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	304	0.3	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	577	0.6	0.6	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	22,261	22.1	22.3	20.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	3,599	3.6	3.5	4.4
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	641	0.6	0.2	4.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	162	0.2	0.0	0.9
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	1,384	1.4	0.3	8.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	745	0.7	0.0	5.5
Other	3,972	1,014	57	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 presents results on the main sources of water for other domestic purposes in the Municipality. It is evident that pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (46.5%) is the most used source for other domestic purposes in the Municipality, followed by pipe-borne water inside the dwelling unit (26.1%). Thus, pipe-borne water (inside and outside the dwelling) unit (72.6%) is the major source of water for other domestic purposes in the Municipality.

Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well is the most used water for other domestic purposes in the rural communities (25.4%) while pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (50.1%) is the most common source of water used for other domestic purposes in the urban areas.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	26,252	26.1	28.9	6.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	46,869	46.5	50.1	22.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	9,038	9.0	9.8	3.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	4,609	4.6	1.6	25.4
Protected well	465,775	24,489	1,441	1.4	0.6	7.0
Rain water	39,916	3,538	739	0.7	0.6	1.4
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	278	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	5,515	5.5	5.4	5.8
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	751	0.7	0.2	4.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	500	0.5	0.4	1.3
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	3,467	3.4	1.6	15.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	1,176	1.2	0.4	6.6
Other	10,302	1,301	66	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

According to GSS (2012), an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.12 presents results on the type of bathing and toilet facility used in the Municipality. From the table, about a third (32.0%) of households in the Ga South Municipal have their own bathroom for exclusive use, followed by households with shared open cubicle (23.0%) and then shared separate bathroom in the same house (21.6%). Own bathroom for exclusive use is the main bathing facility in both the urban and the rural areas but the percentage is higher in the urban (33.1%) than in the rural (24.3%) areas.

In terms of toilet facilities, Table 8.12 further indicates that water closet (W.C) (26.6%) is commonly used in the Municipality, followed by pit latrine (24.0%) and public toilet (22.0%). A significant proportion of households have no toilet facility (13.5%) and therefore use bushes/beaches or fields as toilet facilities. KVIP (13.2%), bucket/pan (0.2%), and other facilities (0.6%) are among the toilet facilities used in the Municipality. While W.C. (29.0%) is the main toilet facility in the urban areas, pit latrine (35.9%) is the most common toilet facility in the rural areas.

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

Bathing facility / Toilet facilities	Total country	District			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	32,223	32.0	33.1	24.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	21,753	21.6	22.3	16.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	9,274	9.2	8.5	14.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	23,182	23.0	23.0	23.4
Public bath house	140,501	1,075	1.1	1.2	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,544	2.5	2.1	5.2
Open space around house	372,556	9,838	9.8	9.2	13.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	197	0.2	0.1	0.6
Other	16,276	615	0.6	0.4	2.1
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	13,586	13.5	11.0	33.4
W.C.	839,611	26,752	26.6	29.0	7.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	24,131	24.0	22.0	35.9
KVIP	572,824	13,273	13.2	14.0	10.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	181	0.2	0.0	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	22,175	22.0	23.0	12.8
Other	23,385	603	0.6	1.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents results on the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households in the Municipality. As indicated in the Table, most of the households burn their solid wastes (37.8 %), followed by those who get their solid wastes collected (21.3%) and then those who use public dump (open space) (17.2%). Also, a significant proportion of the households use public dump (container) (14.8%) while only a few dump indiscriminately (4.3%) in the Municipality. Urban households mostly burn (39.4%) their solid wastes while the use of public dump (open space) (47.3%) is the most common means of solid waste disposal in the rural areas.

With regard to liquid wastes, Table 8.12 indicates that 46.2 percent of households in the Municipality throw their liquid wastes on compound; more than one-fifth (21.7%) throw onto the street/outside while about 12.0 per cent throw them into gutters. About seven out of ten rural households (67.8%) throw their liquid wastes onto compounds compared with 43.0 per cent of their urban counterparts. This obviously indicates that liquid waste is improperly disposed in the Ga South Municipality.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	502,642	21,402	21.3	23.3	7.0
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	38,077	37.8	39.4	26.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	14,945	14.8	16.9	0.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	17,288	17.2	12.8	47.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	4,302	4.3	3.2	11.7
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	4,210	4.2	3.9	6.1
Other	53,805	9,282	477	0.5	0.5	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	100,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	4,577	4.5	4.8	2.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	7,217	7.2	7.4	5.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	8,402	8.3	9.1	3.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	21,857	21.7	22.4	16.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	11,608	11.5	12.8	3.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	46,476	46.2	43.0	67.8
Other	38,294	6,195	564	0.6	0.5	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings, conclusions and policy implications of data collected on selected topics on the population of the Ga South Municipal in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the fifth in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses.

The summary of main findings in this chapter covers demographic, social and economic characteristics, information, communication and technology, disability status, agricultural activities and housing conditions.

9.2 Summary of main findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The Ga South Municipality has a youthful population of which the highest proportion of the population falls within the age group of 0-4 years (13.7%) and a total dependency ratio of 63.0 per cent which is higher than that of the region (53.4%). Both total fertility rate and crude death rate are quite high as compared with other Municipalities in the region. It has a household size of 4.0 which is virtually the same as that of the region (3.9). It has 86.7 percent of its population living in the urban areas while its sex ratio of 95.7 is higher than that of the region (93.6). About seven out of ten (68.4%) of the population are migrants, mostly inter-regional migrants.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

In the Ga South Municipality, household members are mostly heads, children and spouse. Household heads are mostly males. The dominant household structure is nuclear made up of head, spouse and children constitutes 33.3 percent followed by nuclear extended (head, spouse, children and other relatives). On marital status, 45.0 per cent are married while 42.1 percent have never married. Majority (84.6%) of the population are Christians, particularly females (86.4%). About 88.0 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French). A significant proportion (43.8%) of the population aged 3 years and older is currently attending school. A higher proportion of the females (44.6%) than the males (43.1%) are currently in primary school. This confirms the view that female enrolment in school at the lower levels of education outstrips that of the males but falls below that of the males as they climb the educational ladder.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Seventy-one percent of the total population aged 15 years and older in the Municipality is economically active while 28.9 percent are economically not active. The highest proportion of economically active persons is aged between 25-29 years. Nine out of ten of economically active population is employed while 8.0 percent are unemployed. A slightly higher proportion

of the male population (92.9%) is employed than their female counterparts (91.1%) in the Municipality. However, 50.8 percent of the economically not active population is in full time education while 2.7 percent constitutes the disabled/sick in the Municipality.

Most of those employed in the Municipality are service and sales workers (34.1%), followed by craft and related trades workers (23.1%). A higher proportion of the females (51.7%) than the males (17.2%) are engaged in the service and sales sector. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitutes the largest industry employing 32.6 percent of the workforce, particularly the females (43.0%). While the males dominate (16.5%) the construction sector, the females constitute the majority in the private informal sector (85.5%). The proportion of the males employed in the public sector (6.7%) is higher than that of the females (4.1%). This might be due to low level of formal education among females in the Municipality.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Of the total population aged 12 years and older in the Ga South Municipality, 69.1 percent own mobile phones, especially males (74.4%). Access to the internet is 14.2 per cent among households but a higher proportion of male-headed households (18.0%) have access to the internet. About 14.0 percent of households own a desktop/laptop computer in the Municipality with a higher proportion (73.6%) being the male-headed households.

Nearly five per cent (4.4%) of the total households in the Municipality have access to fixed telephone lines, especially the male-headed households (70.9%).

9.2.5 Disability status

Two per cent of the population of the Ga South Municipality are disabled; comprising 52.0 per cent females and 48.4 per cent males. Among the population with some form of disability visual or sight impairment (40.0%) is the most common disability, followed by physical challenges (22.3%). Also, visual or sight impairment is the most common form of disability among both females (40.7%) and males (39.1%).

The results further show that 1.9 percent of the urban population and 2.8 percent of the rural population have some form of disabilities. Speech (54.7%) and intellectual (54.0%) disabilities are the highest form of disabilities in the urban areas among the males and females respectively while in the rural areas intellectual (58.3%) and physical (54.9%) disabilities are the highest form of disabilities among the males and females respectively.

A significant proportion (65.4%) of persons aged fifteen years and older with disability are employed while 28.9 percent are economically not active. About one out of every five persons with disability (24.4%) has never attended school but less than one per cent (0.6%) of persons with disability have obtained Post graduate (Certificate, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.) education.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Twelve per cent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. As expected, more rural households (55.0%) than urban households (45.0%) are engaged in an agriculture activity. Nearly 77.0 percent of all households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming, especially in the rural areas. A significantly higher proportion of the households in the urban areas (84.8%) than the in the rural areas (15.2%) are engaged in fish farming. The highest

proportion of keepers are chicken keepers (42.7%) while the highest average animal per keeper is among inland fishing (234) farmers.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Out of the total households of 100,701 in the Municipality, 87.4 percent (88,016) are in the urban areas while 12.6 per cent are located in the rural areas. About 45.0 per cent of houses are owned by a member of the household while 39.0 percent are owned by other private individuals. The proportion of the male headed households (67.1%) is higher than that of the female headed (32.9%) households in the Municipality. Most households (37.8%) dwell in compound houses, especially in the urban areas (39.1%).

Cement blocks/Concrete constitute the main constructional material for outer walls and floors of dwellings in the Municipality. Also, cement block/concrete is the main construction material used for the outer walls and floors of the dwelling units in both the urban and the rural areas of the Municipality. Metal sheets (48.8%) and Slate/Asbestos (38.1%) are the materials commonly used for roofing dwelling units. Nearly 58 percent of the households in the Municipality sleep in one room.

Three out of every four households in the Municipality (75.5%) use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting followed by Kerosene lamp (13.4%). Nearly 49 percent of all the households use charcoal for cooking in the Ga South Municipality, particularly households in the urban areas (50.4%). The most commonly used cooking space is the veranda (32.6%). The veranda (34.6%) is also the main cooking space in the urban areas while open space in compound (29.5%) is the main cooking space in the rural areas.

Third-eight percent of the households use pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit as main source of drinking water while a significant proportion of the households in the Municipality rely on sachet water as their main source of drinking water. The main source of drinking water in the urban areas is pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (41.2%) while that in the rural areas is bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (24.6%). Pipe-borne water, both inside and outside the dwelling unit (72.6%) is the most used water for other domestic purposes in the Municipality.

Water closet (W.C.) (26.6%) is the most used toilet facility in the Municipality, followed by pit latrine (24.0%) and public toilet (22.0%) but a significant proportion (13.5%) of the households have no toilet facility and therefore use bushes/beaches or fields as toilet facilities. W.C. (29.0%) is the main toilet facility in the urban areas while pit latrine (35.9%) is the most common toilet facility in the rural areas. About three out of ten households in the Municipality (32.0%) own bathroom for exclusive use. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is "burned by household" (37.8%). Liquid waste is mostly thrown onto compound (46.4%).

9.3 Conclusions

The population of the Ga South Municipality can be described as youthful population since more than a third (36.1%) of the population are below 15 years. Both fertility and mortality levels are quite high in the Municipality. A significant proportion of the population of the Municipality are migrants (68.4%). Majority of the population in the Municipality are literates in English, Ghanaian language or French. In general, more females than males have no formal education or have low level of formal education. Most houses in the Municipality are owned by a member of the household. Males are mostly heads of households and household structures are mainly nuclear households. There is some evident of overcrowding

in sleeping rooms as most people have only one sleeping room. The private sector is the main employer in the Municipality, and the main occupation or industry is service and sales work which is dominated by the females. A small proportion of the population (2.0%) have some forms of disabilities, especially visual or sight impairment mostly among females. Electricity (main) is the main source of lighting while charcoal is the main source of energy for cooking. W.C., pit latrine and public toilet are the main toilet facilities in the Municipality. Pit latrine and public toilets have some health implications because of the multiple uses and improper maintenance. Although solid wastes are mostly collected, liquid wastes are disposed onto compound. The use of ICT in the Municipality is generally low.

9.4 Policy Implications

The Ga South Municipality has a youthful population, a high total dependency ratio and also attracts a significant proportion of migrants. There is the need to provide basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, healthcare centres, water and sanitation facilities and recreational grounds for the growing population. Also, government needs to intensify the decentralization process in the country to ensure that the provision of requisite infrastructure and development projects are evenly distributed across the country. This could reduce both intra and inter-regional migration into the Ga South Municipality.

Both fertility and mortality levels are high in the Municipality. There is the need to intensify contraceptive use among both sexes to reduce pregnancies. Child birth needs to be reduced in the Municipality to sustain developmental achievements. The Municipal Assembly needs to examine the causes of mortality and implement policies and programmes to reduce mortality levels in the Municipality.

Although the literacy level in the Municipality is quite high, more males than females have access to formal education resulting in a small proportion of female employees in public sector employment. There is the need to encourage female education beyond the basic school education to enable them contribute their quota to the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the country as a whole. It has been noted that the level of education that a female attains before or after marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family and for that matter the community. Also, there is the need to increase the level of literacy in French to deepen the relationship between Ghana and its neighbouring countries. The teaching of French as a compulsory subject at the basic school level is a step in the right direction.

It is observed that the private sector is the main employer in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with relevant stakeholders should provide modern technical and vocational education to enable the youth to acquire employable skills. Also, efforts should be focused on assisting the private formal sector to expand employment opportunities through the Public Private Partnership (PPP). To make this more effective, the Assembly in collaboration with financial institutions could assist the youth at the end of their training with seed capital to establish their own businesses.

Given the low level of ICT in the Municipality, there is the need for Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and other interventions to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the Municipality. It is recommended that the Assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services in schools and selected public places. This would not only increase knowledge and application of ICT among the youth in particular but also it will link the population of the Municipality to the rest of the region, nation and the world at large. Knowledge in ICT could make the youth more competitive in the labour market.

Although the proportion of the population with all forms of disability is low (2.0%) in the Municipality, there is the need to address their plight and incorporate them into the development agenda of the Municipality. The causes of the main forms of disability such as speech, intellectual and physical may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children at the right ages. The Assembly should intensify its educational campaigns on immunization and sanitation to reduce some preventable forms of disability in the Municipality. Efforts should 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 such as the provision of hearing aids, braille and wheelchairs which could encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school.

The use of pit latrines, public toilet, KVIPs and the disposal of liquid waste onto compound are associated with the spread of diseases. Attention should be paid to the provision of modern housing with toilet facilities. Laws requiring landlords to provide toilet facilities in houses should be enforced. The Assembly should educate the people on the consequences of disposing liquid waste onto compound but in the long-run it should provide an alternative means for disposing liquid waste.

The use of charcoal as the major source of cooking fuel has negative implications on the natural environment. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed. The use of gas should be encouraged by subsidizing the unit cost of gas. Government should ban the use of gas as fuel by vehicles so as to ensure regular supply of gas in the country.

The use of sachet water as the main source of drinking 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 market since some of them are prepared under unhygienic conditions. Also, the Municipal Assembly should seek for support from NGOs involved in the supply of potable water to increase the coverage of potable water supply in the Municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Ngleshie Amanfro	118,727	16,645	14,421	13,381	11,566	11,180	11,492	10,389	8,988	6,721	4,730	3,352	1,974	1,466	828	688	906
2	Gbawe	68,366	8,212	7,057	6,913	6,277	7,057	7,172	6,230	4,943	4,052	2,882	2,415	1,782	1,280	693	548	853
3	Mandela-Weija	45,579	5,768	5,021	4,691	4,121	4,805	5,107	4,252	3,478	2,648	1,902	1,448	899	539	303	253	344
4	Bortianor	32,485	4,905	4,060	3,472	2,881	3,148	3,339	2,734	2,465	1,737	1,158	872	523	391	196	194	410
5	Mallam	18,668	2,275	1,780	1,882	1,774	2,249	2,223	1,776	1,474	985	691	496	337	242	144	127	213
6	New Aplaku	16,816	2,245	1,822	1,804	1,389	1,753	1,917	1,619	1,227	993	683	531	293	202	106	85	147
7	Weija	15,892	2,243	1,903	1,746	1,477	1,490	1,479	1,393	1,171	880	708	457	285	214	129	121	196
8	Sampa Valley	14,844	1,968	1,594	1,510	1,349	1,573	1,559	1,352	1,110	872	612	466	297	205	140	105	132
9	Maccarthy Hill	10,104	1,265	1,022	932	895	1,159	1,126	969	691	614	409	353	211	167	106	63	122
10	Kokrobite	8,865	1,228	1,138	1,034	802	848	866	774	621	453	336	254	116	140	79	65	111
11	Oblogo	6,168	858	757	613	549	586	621	582	531	352	215	164	94	55	58	36	97
12	Mendskrom	3,432	351	313	273	296	456	455	336	234	188	128	121	92	72	42	22	53
13	Jei Krodua	2,917	423	349	334	319	277	255	212	155	119	106	96	62	73	36	50	51
14	Tubakrom	2,892	422	361	340	338	314	280	228	175	117	96	62	51	37	29	15	27
15	Oshiyie	2,634	486	395	327	200	235	190	218	162	102	90	84	41	34	27	24	19
16	Tsokomey	1,968	255	239	240	196	213	204	160	116	99	85	52	33	19	15	25	17
17	Manhean	1,929	307	250	229	195	133	164	177	138	100	81	59	30	21	16	15	14
18	Pambros Village	1,688	333	214	164	131	128	194	158	128	94	57	25	24	10	1	5	22
19	Tomefa	1,580	272	157	204	210	182	140	121	102	54	39	43	22	17	9	7	1
20	Oduman	1,499	236	201	165	119	110	158	147	147	79	40	37	24	13	12	6	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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