



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ACCRA METROPOLITAN



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright (c) 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

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.

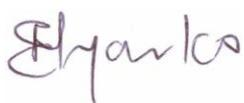
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Accra Metropolitan is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure.....	3
1.4 Cultural and Social Structure	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure.....	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
3.1 Introduction.....	22
3.2 Household size, Composition and Structure.....	22
3.3 Marital Status	24
3.4 Nationality.....	27
3.5 Religious Affiliation	28
3.6 Literacy and Education	28
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	33
4.1 Introduction.....	33
4.2 Economic Activity Status	33
4.3 Occupation	36
4.4 Industry	36
4.5 Employment Status	37
4.6 Employment Sector.....	39
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	40
5.3 Use of Internet.....	40
5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines	41
5.5 Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction.....	42
6.2 Population with Disability	42
6.3 Types of Disability.....	43

6.4	Disability and Economic Activity.....	43
6.5	Disability, Education and Literacy	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		46
7.1	Introduction.....	46
7.2	Households in Agriculture	46
7.3	Types of livestock and other animals reared.....	47
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS		48
8.1	Introduction.....	48
8.2	Housing Stock.....	48
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements.....	48
8.4	Construction Materials.....	50
8.5	Room Occupancy.....	51
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	52
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic use	54
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities.....	56
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	58
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND		
POLICY IMPLICATIONS		59
9.1	Introduction.....	59
9.2	Summary of Findings.....	59
9.3	Conclusions.....	60
9.4	Policy Implications	61
REFERENCES.....		63
APPENDICES		64
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	18
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child.....	19
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District	20
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence migrants	21
Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex	23
Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex.....	23
Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	24
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	27
Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex.....	28
Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex	28
Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	29
Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ..	31
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	34
Table 4.2: Economic Activity Status of Population 15 years and older by age and sex	35
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	36
Table 4.4: Employment Population 15years and older by Industry and Sex.....	37
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	38
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	39
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex.....	41
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head.....	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	42
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	46
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	47
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households	48
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	49
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ..	49
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality ...	50
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	50
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality	51
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	52
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	52
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households	
Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other	55
domestic purposes	55
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	57
Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	58
Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	64
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Accra Metropolitan Assembly	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for Accra Metropolis.....	17
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex.....	21
Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status.....	25
Figure 3.2: Population distribution of literacy status.....	32
Figure 4.1: Economic activity status for a population 15 years and older.....	34
Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex.....	38
Figure 4.3: Employment sector.....	39
Figure 6.1: Population Distribution of disability types and sex	43
Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities	47
Figure 8.1: Source of power or energy	53
Figure 8.2: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic use of households.....	56
Figure 8.3: Distribution of toilet facilities	57

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMA	:	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
CERSGIS	:	Centre for Remote Sensing & Geographic Information Services
EA	:	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
GSDP	:	Ghana Statistical Development Plan
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	:	Institute Statistical Social and Economic Research
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
NCPEC	:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
UMLIS	:	Urban Management Land Information System
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNDP	:	United Nation Development programme
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
WC	:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 1,665,086 representing 42 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.1 percent and females represent 51.9 percent. The Metropolis is entirely urban (100%). It has a sex ratio of 93 and youthful population (children under 15 years) (42.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60+ years) constituting 5.9 percent. The total age dependency ratio is 48.5 percent, the child dependency ratio is higher (42.6%) than that of old age dependency ratio (5.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

Accra Metropolis has a Total Fertility Rate of 2.2 which is lower than the Regional average of 2.6. The General Fertility Rate, 63.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years is lower than the regional average of 75.7. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 19.7 per 1000 population is also lower than the Regional average of 22.7. The crude death rate for the district is 4.4 per 1000 population. The death rate for males is higher for age 70 and above representing about 50 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the higher death rate of about 30 deaths per 1000 population also for ages 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.0 percent of deaths in the district. The district has a total of 778,267 migrants representing about 47.0 percent. It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but resident in the Metropolis were mostly from the Eastern Region (27.8%) (183,426) while those from the Upper West region were the least (1.2%) (8,068).

Household Size, composition and structure

The Metropolis has a household population of 1,599,914 with a total number of 450,748 households. The average household size is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition of 35.5 percent while grandchildren consist of 6 percent of household population. Spouses form about 11.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.9 percent of the total number of households.

Marital status

Three in ten (36.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 48.5 percent have never married, 5.6 percent are in consensual unions, 4 percent are widowed, 3 percent are

divorced and 2.6 percent are separated. Among the married, 13.1 percent have no education while 6.0 percent of the Never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (80%) are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 16.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (50.5%) are economically not active with 6.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Metropolis is 91.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population is 4.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 89 percent are literate and 11 percent are non-literate. The number of non-literate females (98,439) was more than twice that of males (39,567). Five out of ten people (52.0%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Out of the 533,291 persons enumerated as currently in school, 38.4 percent were at the primary level, 18.2 percent were at the JSS/JHS level while 12.8 percent were at the Senior High School level.

Economic Activity Status

About 70.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.9 percent are economically not active. The economically active population, 93 percent are employed while 7.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (52.0%), 19.4 percent perform household duties and 3.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About five out of ten (57.8%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, only 1.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 38.5 percent in service and sales, 20.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 17.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Employment with regards to the population 15 years and older 48 percent are self-employed without employees, 2.2 percent are contributing family workers, 2.0 percent are casual workers and 0.9 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Metropolis, employing 74.0 percent of the population followed by the private Formal sector with 16.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

The population 12 years and above (75.4%) have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 49.9 percent as compared to 50.1 percent of females. The population 12 years and older who use internet facilities in the district is 19.4 percent compared to 18.6 in the region. Only 72,203 households representing 16.0 percent of the total households in the Metropolis have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.8 percent of the total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (47.5%) than females (52.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.6 percent. Sight disability accounted for the highest percentage (44.6%) of all cases of which 56.6 percent were females while 43.4 percent were males. The least was hearing disability (9.3%).

Agriculture

As low as 3.2 percent of households in the Metropolis are engaged in agriculture. Majority of these farmers (77.7%) are involved in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (23.5%).

Housing

The housing stock of Accra Metropolis is 149,689. The total number of households in these houses was 450,794 with population per house estimated to be at (11.1%) and an average household size of 3.7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 6 in 10 (68.8%) of all dwelling units in the Metropolis are compound houses; 9.4 percent are separate houses and 6.6 percent are semi-detached houses. About (36.5%) of the dwelling units in the Metropolis are owned by members of the household; 42.1 percent are owned by private individuals; 13.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 4.1 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis is cement block and concrete accounting for 81.9 percent with wood constituting 11.3 percent. Cement (82.5%) and wood (4.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (47.0) and slate/Asbestos (45.2) are the two major roofing materials for dwelling units.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (65.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Metropolis. About 23.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Metropolis are electricity (93.8%) flashlight/torch (2.1%) and kerosene lamp (1.7). The main sources of fuel for cooking by most households are charcoal (46.5%) followed by Gas (41.4%). The four main sources of drinking water are pipe-borne inside dwelling (31.8), sachet water (28.3). Pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.1) and public tap (9.1)

The most commonly used toilet facility is public toilet accounting for 41.6 percent, followed by WC representing 31.9 percent and KVIP (14.9%). About 2.3 percent of the households

have no toilet facility. A third of households (36.8%) share separate bathrooms in the same house with 22.2 percent having their own bathroom for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used methods of solid waste disposal in the Metropolis is collected from home (57.4%) and by public dump (container) accounting for 32.9 percent. Liquid waste is mostly disposed into gutters (48.0 %), through a drainage system into a gutter (26.6%) and through a sewerage system (7.8 %).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Since its establishment in 1898, the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) has been the Regional capital for the Greater Accra Region. In addition, it serves as the national capital of Ghana. The City of Accra is bounded to the North by Ga West Municipal, the West by Ga South Municipal, the South by the Gulf of Guinea, and the East by La Dadekotopon Municipal. It covers a total land area of 139.674 Km². This chapter describes the physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural characteristics, the local economy, the organisation of the report and some concepts and definitions as adhered to during the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.2 Physical Features

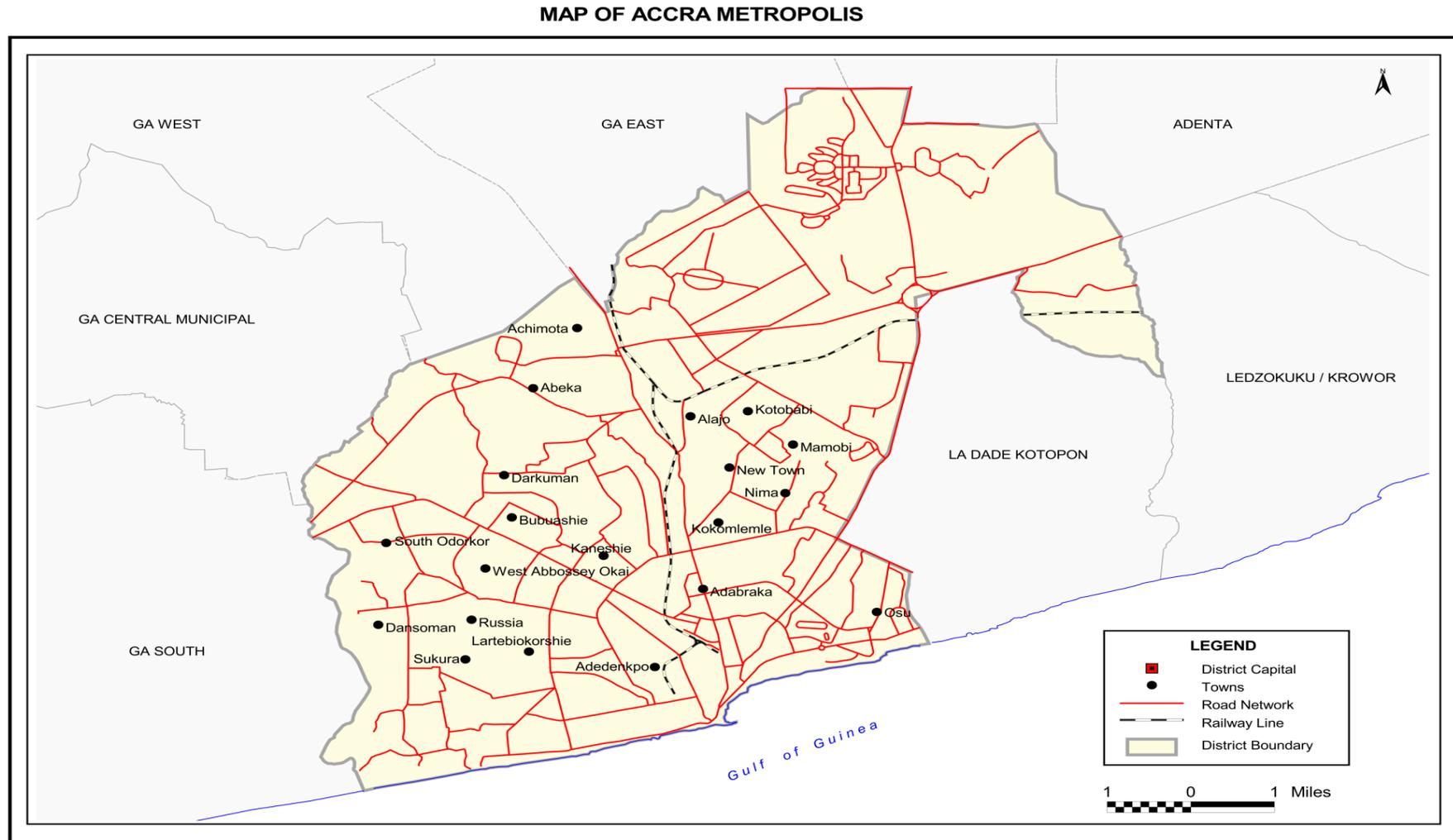
1.2.1 Geology and soils

The geology of the AMA consists of Precambrian Dahomeyan Schists, Granodiorites, Granites Gneiss and Amphibolites to late Precambrian Togo Series comprising mainly Quartzite, Phillites, Phylitones and Quartz Breccias. Other formations found are the Palaeozoic Accraian Sediments - Sandstone, Shales and Interbedded Sandstone-Shale with Gypsum Lenses. The coastline of the Metropolis has a series of resistant rock outcrops and platforms and sandy beaches near the mouth of the lagoons. The coastline is exposed and because of the close proximity of the continental shelf, a strong coastal and wind action, it is subject to severe erosion. The soils in the Metropolitan area can be divided into four main groups: drift materials resulting from deposits by windblown erosion; alluvial and marine mottled clays of comparatively recent origin derived from underlying shales; residual clays and gravels derived from weathered quartzites, gneiss and schist rocks, and lateritic sandy clay soils derived from weathered Accraian sandstone bedrock formations. In many low lying poorly drained areas, pockets of alluvial 'black cotton' soils are found.

1.2.2 Climate

The Accra Metropolitan Area lies in the dry equatorial climatic zone. It experiences two rainy seasons. The first begins in May and ends in mid-July while the second season begins in mid-August and ends in October. It has an average annual rainfall of about 730mm which is the lowest in the country. There is very little variation in temperature throughout the year. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 24.7°C in August (the coolest) to 33°C in March (the hottest) with annual average of 26.8°C (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). As the area is close to the equator, the daylight hours are practically uniform throughout the year. Relative humidity is generally high varying from 65% in the mid-afternoon to 95% at night.

Figure 1.1: Map of Accra Metropolitan Assembly



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Vegetation

There are three broad vegetation zones in Accra Metropolitan area, which comprise shrub land, grassland and coastal lands. Only the shrub land occurs more commonly in the western outskirts and in the north towards the Aburi Hills. It consists of dense clusters of small trees and shrubs, which grow, to an average height of about five metres. The grasses are mixture of species found in the undergrowth of forests. They are short and rarely grow beyond one metre. Ground herbs are found on the edge of the shrub. They include species, which normally flourish after fire. The coastal zone comprises of two vegetation types, wetland and dunes. Mangroves, comprising of two dominant species, are found in the tidal zone of all estuaries and lagoons. Salt tolerant grass species cover substantial low-lying areas surrounding the lagoons. There are a number of wetlands and water bodies which create micro climates in some parts of the Metropolitan Area. However, the original vegetation of the Metropolitan Area has been altered in the more recent past century by climatic and human factors.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) is one of the 216 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana, among the 16 MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region. It was established by the Local Government Act, 1993, (Act 462) and Legislative Instrument 1615 which also established the Six (6) Sub-Metropolitan District Councils in 1898. Having gone through a number of changes in terms of size and number of Sub Metros, the AMA as it exists now was established in 2012 with L.I. 2034 following the creation of the La Dadekotopon Municipal Area. The AMA consists of ten Sub Metropolitan District Councils made up of 72 communities and 76 Electoral Areas. The Metropolitan Chief Executive is the political head of the Metropolis while the Metropolitan Coordinating Director is the administrative head.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

Accra is derived from the Akan word “nkran” meaning “an army of ants”. It is apparent that the name “nkran” or “nkranfo” is attributed to the thousands of anthills dotted on the Accra plains. The origin of the indigenes is not clear, however, it is traditionally believed that the ancestors of the present inhabitants of James Town (Ngleshie) were believed to have migrated from Nigeria, probably in the beginning of the 15th century. The Ga Mashie people, meaning indigenous Gas, followed them. These people first settled in Accra Central – James Town. They were later followed by others who settled at Nungua, La, Osu (Christiansburg), Teshie and Tema. The main indigenous people of Accra are the Gas (Ga Mashie people) whose ancestors are believed to have migrated from Nigeria in the beginning of the 15th Century and first settled at Ngleshie (James Town). The main language spoken by this people is Ga. They also practice the patrilineal system of inheritance. The Ga Traditional Council is the highest traditional authority headed by the Ga Mantse (Chief of Ga). Its membership comprises of eight chiefs of various communities in the Metropolis including James Town, Osu, Abeka, Sakaman etc. The growth and development of Accra could be attributed to the building of three European forts as trading posts. The first of these was Fort Crevecoeur, built by the Dutch in 1650, which was later renamed Ussher Fort.

In 1661, the Danes built the second, Christianborg Castle at Osu, about three kilometres from the centre of Accra. Fort James built by the British followed this in 1673. For several years, the Christiansburg Castle was the official residence of the Governors of the Gold Coast.

After Independence, however, it was renovated in a manner befitting the Seat of the Ghana Government, and renamed THE CASTLE.

1.5 Economy

The Accra Metropolitan Area is the economic hub of the Greater Accra Region and the rest of the country. It hosts a number of manufacturing industries, oil companies, financial institutions, telecommunication, tourism, education, health institutions and other important establishments. These institutions provide employment opportunities to residents of the City. Their presence continues to attract people from all parts of the country and beyond to transact various businesses. Majority of residents in the city are engaged basically in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. They are engaged in occupations or employments such as trading, construction, fishing, farming, services, manufacturing among others. The indigenous people until recently were mostly engaged in fishing and farming.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate

smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region),

and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered

to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Effective development planning depends upon knowledge of the composition, growth and movement of the population. This therefore indicates that analysis of population characteristics is of utmost importance for development planning, policy formulation, programming and implementation.

Population characteristics however have a wide spectrum of consequences for various socio-economic implications such as the standard of living of the populace. This chapter describes the demographic characteristics of the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) which includes population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Accra Metropolis by age, sex and locality type. The total population of the Metropolis in 2010 was 1,665,086 with females constituting 51.9 percent while males formed 48.1 percent. The age distribution of the population shows that the population peaked at the age group 20-24, representing 12.4 percent followed by the 25-29 age group (11.5%). Females constitute the higher proportion in almost all the age groups of the population. With regards to sex ratio, for every 100 females, there were about 93 males within the Metropolis. The sex ratio of the Metropolis is lower than the national ratio of 95.2 (GSS, 2012). This could be attributed to male mortality being higher than that of females in the Metropolis or male out-migration from the Metropolis.

Table 2.1 further shows the age dependent populations, that is, age group 0-14 (Children) and 65 and above (Elderly) as well as the working-age population (15-64), and also the total dependency ratio (ratio of persons in the dependent ages to those in the economically productive ages in a population). From Table 2.1, the total dependency ratio of the Metropolis is 48.5 which is lower than the regional ratio (53.4), implying that there are fewer non-working people being cared for by the working-age population in the Metropolis than in the region. Child (0-14) dependency ratio was 42.6 and old age (65 years and above) dependency ratio was 5.9. The male total ratio (49.2) was higher than the female total ratio (47.8) in the Metropolis.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

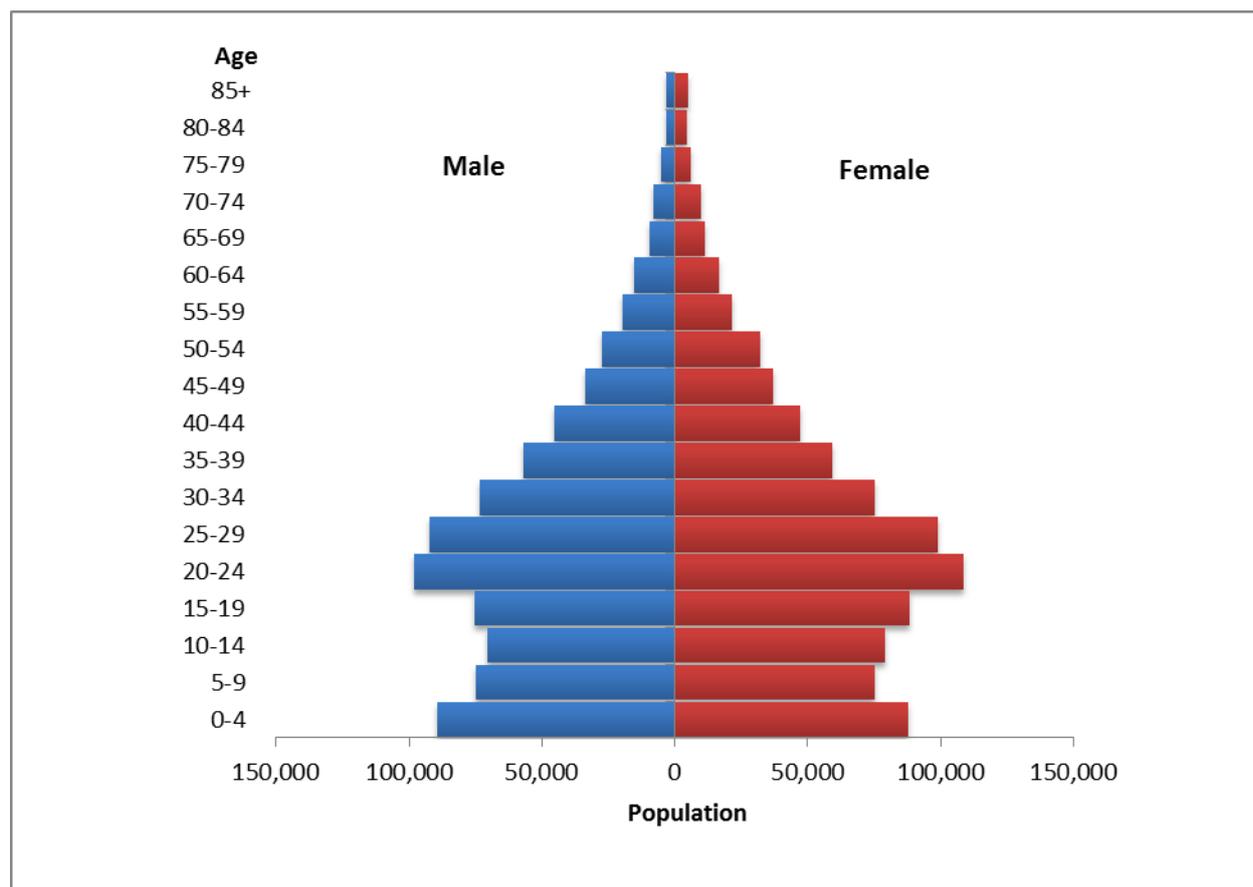
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Urban	Rural
All Ages	1,665,086	100.0	800,935	48.1	864,151	51.9	92.7	1,665,086	-
0 – 4	177,160	10.6	89,420	11.2	87,740	10.2	101.9	177,160	-
5 – 9	150,372	9.0	74,890	9.4	75,482	8.7	99.2	150,372	-
10 – 14	150,045	9.0	70,666	8.8	79,379	9.2	89.0	150,045	-
15 – 19	163,587	9.8	75,309	9.4	88,278	10.2	85.3	163,587	-
20 – 24	207,015	12.4	98,253	12.3	108,762	12.6	90.3	207,015	-
25 – 29	190,923	11.5	92,053	11.5	98,870	11.4	93.1	190,923	-
30 – 34	148,424	8.9	73,313	9.2	75,111	8.7	97.6	148,424	-
35 – 39	116,140	7.0	56,917	7.1	59,223	6.9	96.1	116,140	-
40 – 44	92,520	5.6	45,144	5.6	47,376	5.5	95.3	92,520	-
45 – 49	70,350	4.2	33,447	4.2	36,903	4.3	90.6	70,350	-
50 – 54	59,567	3.6	27,607	3.4	31,960	3.7	86.4	59,567	-
55 – 59	41,319	2.5	19,578	2.4	21,741	2.5	90.1	41,319	-
60 – 64	31,744	1.9	15,104	1.9	16,640	1.9	90.8	31,744	-
65 – 69	20,829	1.3	9,688	1.2	11,141	1.3	87.0	20,829	-
70 – 74	18,048	1.1	8,234	1.0	9,814	1.1	83.9	18,048	-
75 – 79	11,312	0.7	5,036	0.6	6,276	0.7	80.2	11,312	-
80 – 84	7,908	0.5	3,305	0.4	4,603	0.5	71.8	7,908	-
85 – 89	4,631	0.3	1,808	0.2	2,823	0.3	64.0	4,631	-
90 – 94	2,152	0.1	787	0.1	1,365	0.2	57.7	2,152	-
95 – 99	1,040	0.1	376	0.0	664	0.1	56.6	1,040	-
All Ages	1,665,086	100.0	800,935	48.1	864,151	51.9	92.7	1,665,086	-
0-14	477,577	28.7	234,976	29.3	242,601	28.1	96.9	477,577	-
15-64	1,121,589	67.4	536,725	67.0	584,864	67.7	91.8	1,121,589	-
65+	65,920	4.0	29,234	3.6	36,686	4.2	79.7	65,920	-
Age-dependency ratio	48.5		49.2		47.8			48.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The pyramid (Figure 2.1) shows the age-sex structure of the population of the Accra Metropolis in 2010. The age structure shows a youthful population which is a characteristic of most developing countries. The pyramid does not follow the expected pattern of reductions with advancing age. The people in the age group 20-24 years form the highest proportion and are followed by those in the age group 25-29 years. These are more than expected and could be attributed to the influx of migrants into the Metropolis, perhaps for employment purposes. In general, there are more females than males in almost all the age groups which conform to other districts in the region. This is consistent with the fact that females constitute more than half of the total population of Ghana (GSS, 2012).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The 2010 census collected data on fertility, mortality and migration which are the three components of population change. Data collected on fertility were total fertility, general fertility, crude birth rate, children ever-born, children surviving and sex of child. Mortality data collected were deaths in households and crude death rate while data on migration covered place of birth, duration of stay in residence, emigration and nationality. The levels and changes of the three components of population are important indicators for interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It is also important for planning and policy making in the decentralized system of governance in

Ghana. This section describes results on data collected on fertility, mortality and migration in the Accra Metropolis.

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is key in analyzing the growth of a country's population. Some definitions on fertility were proposed in the 2010 census. Lifetime fertility was defined as the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years and old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 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) was given as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged 15-49. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was also 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 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years usually used in computing adolescent fertility.

Table 2.2 shows that the Accra Metropolis has a TFR of 2.2, which is lower than the regional average of 2.6. Also, both the GFR and CBR of the Metropolis (GFR=63.7 and CBR=19.7) were lower than that of the regional average (GFR=75.7 and CBR=22.7). The low levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the Accra Metropolis might be due to the use of contraceptives among females to prevent pregnancy, out-migration of males or increase in male mortality.

Table 2.2: 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	26.0
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	21.0
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3.0	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	2.0	61.0	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	22.0
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4.0	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

Information on children ever born and children surviving are presented in Table 2.3. It is observed that, out of the total number (1,092,928) of children ever born of female population 12 years and older in the Metropolis, about 90.0 percent are surviving which means that 10.0 percent of the children had died. In general, the number of children surviving is less than children ever born. There is an increasing pattern of the number of children ever born and children surviving from age groups 12-14 to 35-39.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	668,681	1,092,928	546,053	546,875	983,472	484,959	498,513
12-14	47,131	201	95	106	144	73	71
15 - 19	88,278	5,293	2,634	2,659	4,642	2,287	2,355
20 - 24	108,762	37,768	19,025	18,743	33,558	16,426	17,132
25 - 29	98,870	89,393	45,223	44,170	80,917	39,975	40,942
30 - 34	75,111	126,390	63,225	63,165	116,273	57,355	58,918
35 - 39	59,223	139,163	70,075	69,088	129,254	64,447	64,807
40 - 44	47,376	135,022	67,397	67,625	124,834	61,798	63,036
45 - 49	36,903	117,155	58,199	58,956	107,438	52,886	54,552
50 - 54	31,960	114,788	57,043	57,745	103,824	51,083	52,741
55 - 59	21,741	84,041	41,825	42,216	75,637	37,324	38,313
60 +	53,326	243,714	121,312	122,402	206,951	101,305	105,646

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

In the 2010 PHC, mortality was 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”. The Metropolis recorded 7,276 deaths in the last 12 months which is the highest in the region (Table 2.4). The table further reveals that the Metropolis has a crude death rate of 4.4 per 1000 population which is slightly higher than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000 population.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Migration

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement involving a temporary or permanent change in one's usual place of residence from one geographical area to the other within a specified period of time (Tanle, 2010). In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in Table 2.5.

Out of the total population of 1,665,086 in the Metropolis, about 47.0 percent (778,267) were migrants (born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region or other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana). It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but resident in the Metropolis were mostly from the Eastern Region (27.8%) (183,426) while those from the Upper West region were the least (1.2%) (8,068).

Table 2.5 also indicates that 14.5 percent of migrants had resided in the Metropolis for less than one year, 26.1 percent had stayed between 1-4 years while 21.4 percent had stayed over 20 years. The highest proportion of migrants outside Ghana had stayed in the Metropolis between 1-4 years.

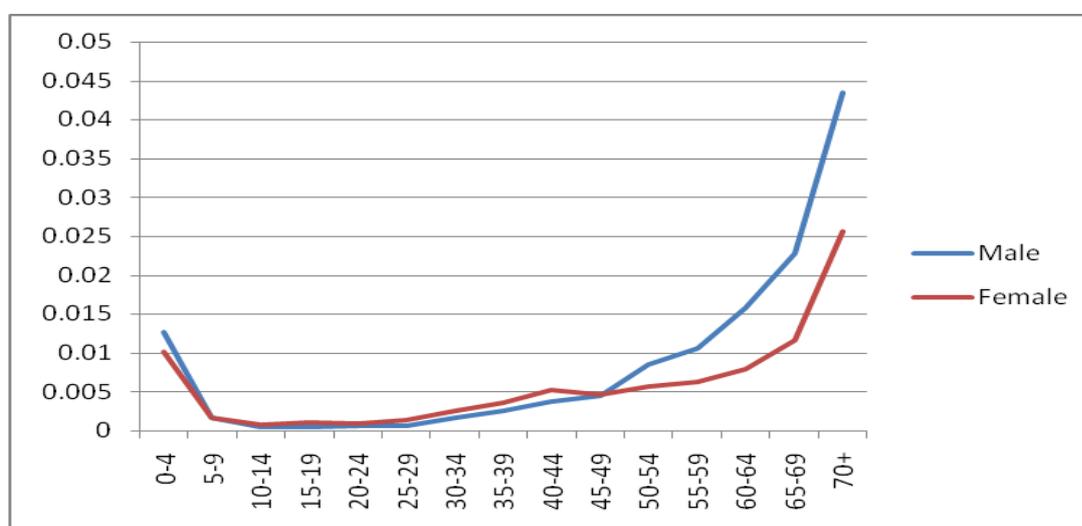
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	778,267	14.5	26.1	17.3	20.8	21.4
Born elsewhere in the region	117,297	14.1	27.7	17.7	19.7	20.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	30,655	15.4	25.7	16.7	20.1	22.0
Central	93,697	13.3	24.4	16.7	22.0	23.7
Greater Accra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	110,881	13.5	23.9	17.1	21.4	24.2
Eastern	183,426	12.3	22.4	17.2	23.2	24.9
Ashanti	99,983	15.0	26.0	18.2	21.6	19.3
Brong Ahafo	22,823	15.9	28.4	20.0	20.6	15.2
Northern	50,334	18.8	34.2	17.5	15.5	14.0
Upper East	20,463	16.8	27.0	16.8	19.8	19.6
Upper west	8,068	17.4	25.9	17.6	19.1	20.0
Outside Ghana	40,640	20.6	36.2	15.7	15.2	12.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rates by sex. Age-specific death rates were generally higher among males in most of the age groups in the Metropolis. It was higher among males than females below age 5 years. This confirms the fact that male children are more likely than their female counterparts to experience childhood mortality. Age-specific death rates were the same for both sexes between ages 5-24 years. More females than males died between ages 25-49 years. This might be due to maternal mortality since those ages fall within the reproductive period among females. However, higher proportions of deaths were recorded among males than females after age 49 years. This is expected because the nature of the work that males do usually expose them to the risk of dying earlier than females as age increases. The estimated mortality pattern exhibited in Figure 2.2 is similar to patterns observed in other districts in the region.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Social characteristics of a population include household size, composition, headship, marital status, literacy and education, religious affiliation and nationality. The government of Ghana has provided various social intervention programmes such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), District Disability Fund and Ghana Youth in Entrepreneurship and Employment Development Agency (GYEEDA) in the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA) aimed at improving upon the well-being of all Ghanaians, particularly the most vulnerable. For these programmes to be effective and achieve the desired goal there is the need for information on the social characteristics of the population. 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. The size of the population is largely an aggregation of individual household members and non-household population (i.e. individuals who at the time of the census in one way or the other were not enumerated as members of their households but enumerated as part of the institutional population). This chapter discusses the household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA).

3.2 Household size, Composition and Structure

Household structure and composition are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are a reflection of what pertains at the household level. Table 3.1 shows the household population by relationship to head. The total household population of the Accra Metropolis in 2010 was 1,599,914.

Most households in the Metropolis are composed of head (28.2%), spouse (11.1%) and child (35.5%). Other relative is the next dominant member of households (8.5 %) in the Metropolis. Adopted or foster children constitute the least proportion (0.3%) of household members in the Metropolis.

Male headship is common (37.5 percent) compared with female headship (19.6 percent) in the Metropolis (Table 3.1). 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 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,599,914	100.0	764,962	100.0	834,952	100.0
Head	450,801	28.2	287,225	37.5	163,576	19.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	176,896	11.1	17,414	2.3	159,482	19.1
Child (son/daughter)	567,890	35.5	274,554	35.9	293,336	35.1
Parent/Parent in-law	11,915	0.7	2,230	0.3	9,685	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	6,404	0.4	2,151	0.3	4,253	0.5
Grandchild	95,923	6.0	45,544	6.0	50,379	6.0
Brother/Sister	83,940	5.2	43,130	5.6	40,810	4.9
Step child	11,138	0.7	5,221	0.7	5,917	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	5,338	0.3	2,145	0.3	3,193	0.4
Other relative	136,139	8.5	59,752	7.8	76,387	9.1
Non-relative	53,530	3.3	25,596	3.3	27,934	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

Table 3.2 reveals that nuclear households (Head, spouse(s) and children) constituted the highest proportion (26.9%) while 15.7 percent were nuclear extended households (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives). Head only, i.e. single person households, constituted only 6.2 percent of the total number of households in the Metropolis.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,599,914	100.0	764,962	100.0	834,952	100.0
Head only	99,322	6.2	67,381	8.8	31,941	3.8
Head and a spouse only	46,250	2.9	23,196	3.0	23,054	2.8
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	429,821	26.9	216,005	28.2	213,816	25.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	251,706	15.7	119,444	15.6	132,262	15.8
Extended + non relatives	28,435	1.8	13,473	1.8	14,962	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	65,762	4.1	31,378	4.1	34,384	4.1
Single parent Nuclear	176,357	11.0	71,005	9.3	105,352	12.6
Single parent Extended	243,190	15.2	90,526	11.8	152,664	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	29,756	1.9	11,451	1.5	18,305	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	229,315	14.3	121,103	15.8	108,212	13.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (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. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data is classified into ‘never married’, ‘consensual union’, ‘married’, ‘separated’, ‘divorced’ and ‘widowed’.

Table 3.3 indicates marital status of the population 12 years and older in the Accra Metropolis. From the table, 1,275,440 of the population in 2010 were 12 years and older. About 49 percent were never married, 36.3 percent were formally married (customary, church or ordinance) while 2.6 percent were separated. The pattern of never married population declines steadily as age increases while married population increases with age until age group 40-44 years where it tends to decrease due to deaths, divorce or separation.

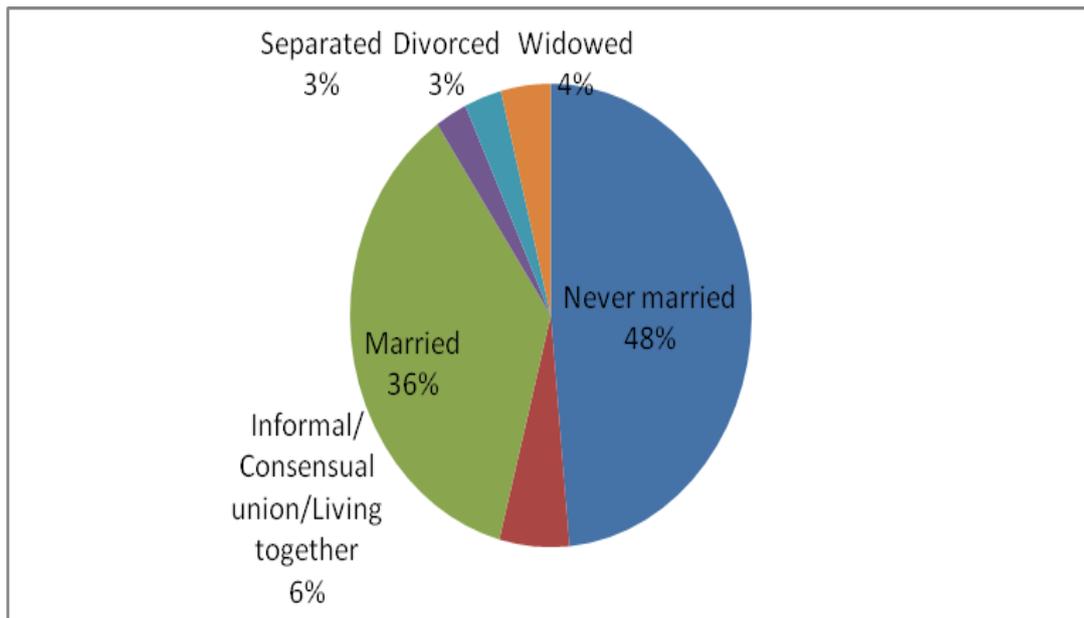
Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	1,275,440	100.0	48.5	5.6	36.3	2.6	3.0	4.0
12 – 14	87,931	100.0	93.7	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	163,587	100.0	93.1	1.5	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	207,015	100.0	81.8	5.5	11.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	190,923	100.0	60.0	8.6	28.7	1.3	1.0	0.3
30 - 34	148,424	100.0	34.0	8.9	51.5	2.5	2.3	0.8
35 - 39	116,140	100.0	18.9	8.2	63.7	3.7	4.0	1.5
40 - 44	92,520	100.0	11.2	6.9	67.4	5.1	6.2	3.2
45 - 49	70,350	100.0	8.2	6.0	66.3	6.1	7.8	5.5
50 - 54	59,567	100.0	6.1	4.6	64.6	6.7	8.8	9.2
55 - 59	41,319	100.0	4.7	3.8	62.2	7.0	9.2	13.2
60 - 64	31,744	100.0	4.6	3.2	57.2	5.9	8.8	20.3
65+	65,920	100.0	7.0	2.5	44.8	4.3	6.5	34.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 presents population distribution by marital status in the Metropolis. The highest percentage (49 %) were the never married, about 36 percent were married while 6.0 percent were informal/consensus union/living together. Some of those who were never married are likely to be in full time education.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

The level of education one attains before marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family. It is assumed that, when couples are educated they turn to have a well-planned family and leave together happily in the community. Table 3.4 shows that 49.7 percent of never married population 12 years and older had attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) while 8.1 percent had attained tertiary education.

Table 3.4 also shows that 17.3 percent of females 12 years and older who were married had never been to school as compared to 8.5 percent of their male counterparts. Again, it can be observed that 20.3 percent of divorced women had no formal education as compared to 9.6 percent of their male counterparts. Table 3.4 further reveals that among males who were married, 9.5 percent had attained tertiary education compared with 4.3 percent of females. For those in informal/Consensual union/Living together who had no formal education, 15.9 percent were females while 7.4 percent were males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	1,275,440	100.0	10.7	49.9	20.5	5.0	7.1	6.8
Never married	618,948	100.0	6.0	49.7	25.2	3.6	7.3	8.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	71,377	100.0	11.9	60.4	16.4	5.0	4.1	2.1
Married	463,097	100.0	13.1	48.5	17.3	6.5	7.8	6.8
Separated	32,646	100.0	14.7	57.2	13.6	7.0	5.2	2.4
Divorced	38,184	100.0	17.2	55.1	12.7	7.1	5.2	2.7
Widowed	51,188	100.0	37.5	42.6	8.2	5.0	5.1	1.7
Male								
Total	606,759	100.0	6.5	47.9	23.4	5.2	8.3	8.8
Never married	323,112	100.0	4.5	48.2	26.6	3.6	7.9	9.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	33,359	100.0	7.4	57.6	20.4	6.1	5.4	3.2
Married	221,934	100.0	8.5	45.3	20.1	7.0	9.5	9.5
Separated	9,886	100.0	8.4	55.3	17.8	7.7	7.1	3.7
Divorced	10,962	100.0	9.6	54.1	16.2	7.9	7.3	4.8
Widowed	7,506	100.0	19.8	45.8	15.3	6.9	7.2	5.0
Female								
Total	668,681	100.0	14.6	51.8	17.9	4.8	5.9	5.0
Never married	295,836	100.0	7.7	51.2	23.8	3.7	6.6	7.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	38,018	100.0	15.9	62.9	13.0	4.1	3.0	1.2
Married	241,163	100.0	17.3	51.5	14.7	6.0	6.2	4.3
Separated	22,760	100.0	17.4	58.0	11.8	6.7	4.4	1.8
Divorced	27,222	100.0	20.3	55.5	11.3	6.8	4.3	1.9
Widowed	43,682	100.0	40.6	42.1	6.9	4.6	4.7	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status. The results show that about 80.0 percent of the married population were employed, 3.4 percent were unemployed while 16.8 percent were economically not active. The table also reveals that out of 618,948 persons who were never married, 50.5 percent were economically not active perhaps they were in full time schooling. The proportion of males who were married but unemployed (2.6%) was less than their female counterparts (4.1%). Similarly, the married population of men who were economically not active (14.0%) were less than the female population who were married but economically not active (19.5%). This confirms the general expectation that married males are supposed to be gainfully employed to serve as bread winners of their families.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	1,275,440	100.0	776,429	60.9	60,367	4.7	438,644	34.4
Never married	618,948	100.0	269,441	43.5	36,859	6.0	312,648	50.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	71,377	100.0	58,230	81.6	3,757	5.3	9,390	13.2
Married	463,097	100.0	369,635	79.8	15,552	3.4	77,910	16.8
Separated	32,646	100.0	24,893	76.3	1,417	4.3	6,336	19.4
Divorced	38,184	100.0	28,866	75.6	1,619	4.2	7,699	20.2
Widowed	51,188	100.0	25,364	49.6	1,163	2.3	24,661	48.2
Male								
Total	606,759	100.0	379,643	62.6	28,921	4.8	198,195	32.7
Never married	323,112	100.0	146,297	45.3	20,883	6.5	155,932	48.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	33,359	100.0	29,096	87.2	1,161	3.5	3,102	9.3
Married	221,934	100.0	185,225	83.5	5,735	2.6	30,974	14.0
Separated	9,886	100.0	7,348	74.3	444	4.5	2,094	21.2
Divorced	10,962	100.0	7,949	72.5	514	4.7	2,499	22.8
Widowed	7,506	100.0	3,728	49.7	184	2.5	3,594	47.9
Female								
Total	668,681	100.0	396,786	59.3	31,446	4.7	240,449	36.0
Never married	295,836	100.0	123,144	41.6	15,976	5.4	156,716	53.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	38,018	100.0	29,134	76.6	2,596	6.8	6,288	16.5
Married	241,163	100.0	184,410	76.5	9,817	4.1	46,936	19.5
Separated	22,760	100.0	17,545	77.1	973	4.3	4,242	18.6
Divorced	27,222	100.0	20,917	76.8	1,105	4.1	5,200	19.1
Widowed	43,682	100.0	21,636	49.5	979	2.2	21,067	48.2

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 3.6 shows that 91.2 percent of the population in the Metropolis were Ghanaians by birth, 3.6 percent had dual nationality while 4.0 percent of the population was made up of foreigners. The population of foreigners comprised a higher percentage of ECOWAS nationals (2.9%). There were more male ECOWAS nationals (3.4%) than females (2.4%). The proportions of both male and female African other than ECOWAS nationals in the Metropolis were 0.5 % and 0.4% respectively.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,665,086	100.0	800,935	100.0	864,151	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	1,518,477	91.2	725,661	90.6	792,816	91.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	60,330	3.6	28,571	3.6	31,759	3.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	21,119	1.3	10,312	1.3	10,807	1.3
ECOWAS	48,082	2.9	27,325	3.4	20,757	2.4
African other than ECOWAS	9,498	0.6	4,923	0.6	4,575	0.5
Other	7,580	0.5	4,143	0.5	3,437	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the Accra Metropolis. The Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) was the dominant religion (78.7%) in the Metropolis followed by Islam (17.0%) while the least (0.3%) was Traditionalist. The table also indicates higher percentage of females who were Christians (80.4%) than their male counterparts (76.7%) but the opposite was the case with Islam (Males: 17.8% and Females: 16.3%) in the Metropolis.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,665,086	100.0	800,935	100.0	864,151	100.0
No religion	50,279	3.0	32,988	4.1	17,291	2.0
Catholic	130,149	7.8	66,286	8.3	63,863	7.4
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	377,233	22.7	176,036	22.0	201,197	23.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	679,081	40.8	312,284	39.0	366,797	42.4
Other Christian	122,776	7.4	59,296	7.4	63,480	7.3
Islam	283,793	17.0	142,810	17.8	140,983	16.3
Traditionalist	5,027	0.3	2,725	0.3	2,302	0.3
Other	16,748	1.0	8,510	1.1	8,238	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

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

Table 3.8 shows that 89 percent of the population aged 11 years and older were literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French) while 11 percent were not literates. Five out of every 10 persons (52.0%) can read and write in English and Ghanaian language.

Also, six out of every 10 persons who were 65+ can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. The proportion of the population who can read and write in English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language were 1.2 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

The results further show that the number of non-literate females (98,439) was more than twice that of males (39,567). Similarly, female literate population (584,637) in the Metropolis was slightly more than their male counterparts (580,506).

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

Age/ Sex	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	138,006	1,165,143	100.0	40.1	4.8	52.0	1.2	1.9
11-14	3,373	112,267	100.0	51.6	1.9	43.5	0.8	2.1
15-19	9,435	154,152	100.0	42.9	2.4	50.6	1.1	3.0
20-24	16,858	190,157	100.0	39.9	3.6	52.1	1.7	2.6
25-29	17,371	173,552	100.0	40.1	4.8	51.9	1.5	1.7
30-34	14,596	133,828	100.0	39.9	6.0	51.5	1.2	1.4
35-39	12,885	103,255	100.0	40.9	6.8	49.8	1.0	1.4
40-44	10,657	81,863	100.0	39.0	7.2	51.5	1.1	1.3
45-49	8,757	61,593	100.0	36.6	6.6	54.4	0.9	1.5
50-54	8,177	51,390	100.0	34.9	6.0	56.9	0.8	1.4
55-59	6,357	34,962	100.0	32.5	5.7	59.6	0.7	1.4
60-64	6,900	24,844	100.0	28.5	6.1	63.1	0.8	1.6
65+	22,640	43,280	100.0	26.7	7.3	63.9	0.7	1.4
Male								
Total	39,567	580,506	100.0	39.5	3.3	53.9	1.4	1.9
11-14	1,042	53,072	100.0	52.1	1.6	43.3	0.8	2.1
15-19	2,795	72,514	100.0	42.7	2.1	51.5	1.1	2.7
20-24	5,334	92,919	100.0	39.1	3.1	53.6	1.9	2.3
25-29	5,805	86,248	100.0	38.4	3.7	54.4	1.8	1.7
30-34	4,623	68,690	100.0	38.9	4.1	54.0	1.5	1.5
35-39	3,749	53,168	100.0	40.1	4.5	52.5	1.3	1.7
40-44	2,910	42,234	100.0	38.9	4.2	54.1	1.4	1.5
45-49	2,201	31,246	100.0	37.1	3.6	56.4	1.2	1.8
50-54	1,986	25,621	100.0	34.9	3.1	59.1	1.1	1.9
55-59	1,610	17,968	100.0	32.8	2.8	61.5	0.9	2.0
60-64	1,836	13,268	100.0	29.5	3.3	64.2	1.0	2.0
65+	5,676	23,558	100.0	27.0	3.8	66.5	1.0	1.7
Female								
Total	98,439	584,637	100.0	40.8	6.3	50.1	1.0	1.9
11-14	2,331	59,195	100.0	51.2	2.2	43.7	0.7	2.2
15-19	6,640	81,638	100.0	43.0	2.8	49.9	1.1	3.2
20-24	11,524	97,238	100.0	40.7	4.1	50.7	1.5	2.9
25-29	11,566	87,304	100.0	41.7	6.0	49.4	1.2	1.7
30-34	9,973	65,138	100.0	41.0	7.9	48.9	0.9	1.3
35-39	9,136	50,087	100.0	41.8	9.3	47.0	0.8	1.1
40-44	7,747	39,629	100.0	39.1	10.3	48.8	0.7	1.0
45-49	6,556	30,347	100.0	36.1	9.8	52.3	0.6	1.2
50-54	6,191	25,769	100.0	34.9	8.8	54.8	0.6	1.0
55-59	4,747	16,994	100.0	32.2	8.8	57.5	0.6	0.9
60-64	5,064	11,576	100.0	27.3	9.3	61.8	0.5	1.1
65+	16,964	19,722	100.0	26.4	11.4	60.8	0.5	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Level of Education

Table 3.9 provides information on population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of the 533,291 persons enumerated as currently in school, 38.4 percent were at the primary level, 18.2 percent were at the JSS/JHS level while 12.8 percent were at the Senior High School level. With regards to those who were in school in the past (869,041), the distribution were as follows: Middle school (20.9%), JSS/JHS (24.7%), SSS/SHS (14.8%) and Tertiary (11.2%). Also, the results show that more females (26.1%) than males (23.2%) ended their education at the JHS/JSS levels while more males (14.3%) than females (8.2%) completed Tertiary education in the Accra Metropolis. The low proportion of females in Tertiary education and the higher percentage who end their education at the JHS could be due to marriage reasons.

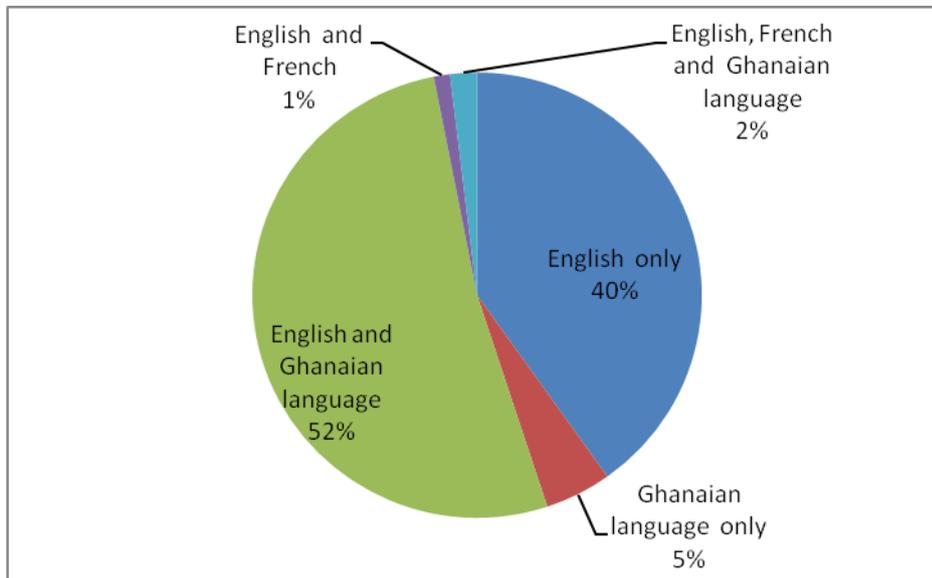
Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	533,291	100.0	266,657	100.0	266,634	100.0	869,041	100.0	432,129	100	436,912	100
Nursery	39,687	7.4	20,109	7.5	19,578	7.3	-	0.0	-	0	-	0
Kindergarten	58,515	11.0	29,785	11.2	28,730	10.8	-	0.0	-	0	-	0
Primary	204,767	38.4	99,811	37.4	104,956	39.4	105,118	12.1	38,162	8.8	66,956	15.3
JSS/JHS	96,861	18.2	46,925	17.6	49,936	18.7	214,253	24.7	100,275	23.2	113,978	26.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	181,355	20.9	86,646	20.1	94,709	21.7
SSS/SHS	68,089	12.8	34,129	12.8	33,960	12.7	128,734	14.8	70,189	16.2	58,545	13.4
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	64,806	7.5	37,812	8.8	26,994	6.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	5,223	1.0	2,602	1.0	2,621	1.0	58,634	6.7	28,886	6.7	29,748	6.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	4,363	0.8	1,669	0.6	2,694	1.0	18,676	2.1	8,436	2	10,240	2.3
Tertiary	55,786	10.5	31,627	11.9	24,159	9.1	97,465	11.2	61,723	14.3	35,742	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fig 3.2 shows that more than half of the population 11 years and above (52%) is literate in both English and Ghanaian language while 40.0 percent were literate in English only. The rest were as follows: Ghanaian language only (5.0%), English, French and Ghanaian language (2%) and English and French 1.0 percent. This means that English and Ghanaian Language are the main medium of communication in the Accra Metropolis.

Figure 3.2: Population distribution of literacy status



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 but human resource forms part of the factors of production. Information on the characteristics of the population as well as the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population can inform policies and programmes on economic activities, occupation, industry and employment. This chapter presents information 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 Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA).

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economically active are all persons (i) who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census or (ii) who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons or (iii) who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability (GSS, 2012).

This section presents results on persons 15 years and older who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. Table 4.1 shows that out of the population 15 years and older in the Metropolis in 2010, 70.1 percent were economically active while 29.9 percent were economically not active.

Ninety-three percent of the economically active population were employed while 7.0 percent were unemployed. There were slightly more males (92.9%) than females (92.6%) employed in the Metropolis. Table 4.1 further reveals that more than half of the economically not active population were in full time education (52.0%) and the disabled or sick constituted the least percentage (3.1%). The large number of economically not active population who are in full time education means that the Metropolis has potential quality human capital for its socio-economic development in future.

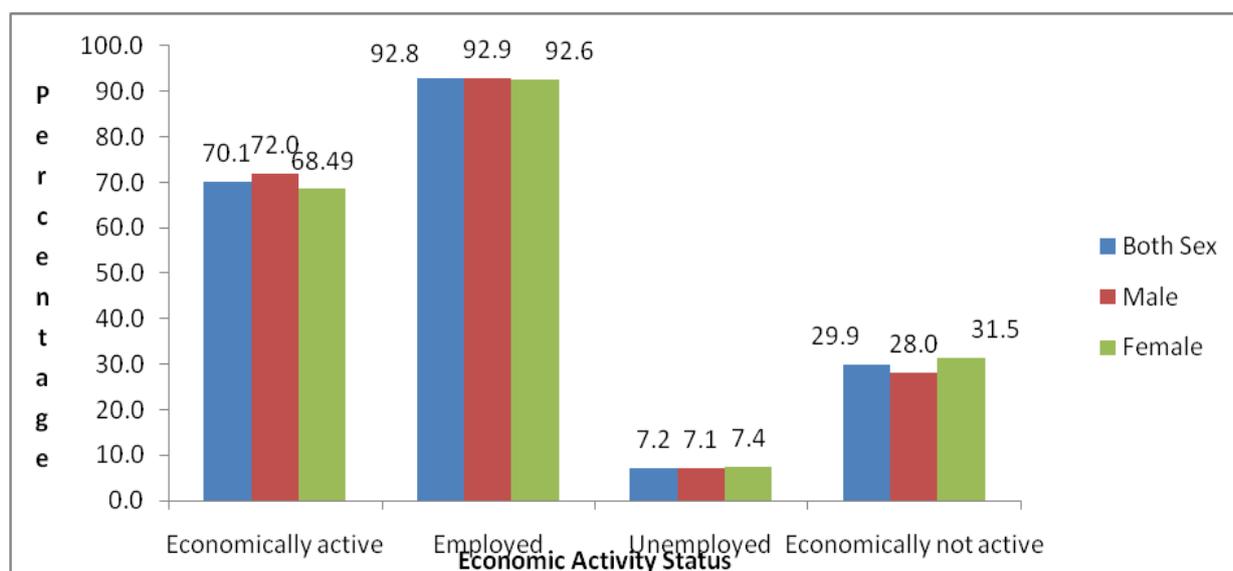
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,187,509	100.0	565,959	100.0	621,550	100.0
Economically active	833,019	70.1	407,304	72.0	425,715	68.5
<i>Employed</i>	<i>772,877</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>378,489</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>394,388</i>	<i>92.6</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>743,246</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>367,022</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>376,224</i>	<i>95.4</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>28,181</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>10,856</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>17,325</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>60,142</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>28,815</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>31,327</i>	<i>7.4</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>25,375</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>11,068</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>14,307</i>	<i>45.7</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>34,767</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>17,747</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>17,020</i>	<i>54.3</i>
Economically not active	354,490	29.9	158,655	28.0	195,835	31.5
Did home duties (household chore)	68,887	19.4	17,963	11.3	50,924	26.0
Full time education	184,244	52.0	94,382	59.5	89,862	45.9
Pensioner/Retired	24,203	6.8	14,146	8.9	10,057	5.1
Disabled/Sick	11,020	3.1	5,246	3.3	5,774	2.9
Too old/young	28,319	8.0	8,206	5.2	20,113	10.3
Other	37,817	10.7	18,712	11.8	19,105	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 displays population distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by economic status in the Metropolis. A little above 70 percent (70.1%) of the population 15 years and older were economically active and about 93.0 percent of that population was employed. In terms of sex, 69 percent of females aged 15 years and older were economically active and 93 percent of them were employed. About 72.0 percent of the males were economically active and 93 percent of them were employed. Also, the results show that about 30.0 percent were economically not active and 7.2 percent were unemployed. Unemployment is generally low in the Metropolis.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status for a population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Information on population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status is presented in Table 4.2. It reveals that employment status peaked (17.4%) for both sexes at age group 20-24, 65.1 percent of all age groups together were employed while 29.9 percent of all ages together were economically not active.

Higher proportions of both sexes aged between 20 and 29 years dominated the various employment statuses. More males (80.2%) aged between 15 and 19 years than their female counterparts (75.9%) were economically not active. This might be due to the fact that more males than females of that age group were in full time education in the Metropolis.

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

Age group/ Sex	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	1,187,509	100.0	772,877	65.1	60,142	5.1	354,490	29.9
15-19	163,587	13.8	30,694	18.8	5,435	3.3	127,458	77.9
20-24	207,015	17.4	106,766	51.6	18,388	8.9	81,861	39.5
25-29	190,923	16.1	142,381	74.6	15,065	7.9	33,477	17.5
30-34	148,424	12.5	124,905	84.2	7,242	4.9	16,277	11.0
35-39	116,140	9.8	102,090	87.9	4,114	3.5	9,936	8.6
40-44	92,520	7.8	81,958	88.6	2,784	3.0	7,778	8.4
45-49	70,350	5.9	61,745	87.8	2,107	3.0	6,498	9.2
50-54	59,567	5.0	49,927	83.8	1,743	2.9	7,897	13.3
55-59	41,319	3.5	32,242	78.0	1,259	3.0	7,818	18.9
60-64	31,744	2.7	17,947	56.5	1,181	3.7	12,616	39.7
65+	65,920	5.6	22,222	33.7	824	1.3	42,874	65.0
Male								
Total	565,959	100.0	378,489	66.9	28,815	5.1	158,655	28.0
15-19	75,309	13.3	12,457	16.5	2,434	3.2	60,418	80.2
20-24	98,253	17.4	49,119	50.0	8,837	9.0	40,297	41.0
25-29	92,053	16.3	69,410	75.4	7,309	7.9	15,334	16.7
30-34	73,313	13.0	63,626	86.8	3,396	4.6	6,291	8.6
35-39	56,917	10.1	51,559	90.6	1,962	3.4	3,396	6.0
40-44	45,144	8.0	41,066	91.0	1,326	2.9	2,752	6.1
45-49	33,447	5.9	30,255	90.5	1,023	3.1	2,169	6.5
50-54	27,607	4.9	24,185	87.6	884	3.2	2,538	9.2
55-59	19,578	3.5	16,352	83.5	654	3.3	2,572	13.1
60-64	15,104	2.7	9,360	62.0	582	3.9	5,162	34.2
65+	29,234	5.2	11,100	38.0	408	1.4	17,726	60.6
Female								
Total	621,550	100.0	394,388	63.5	31,327	5.0	195,835	31.5
15-19	88,278	14.2	18,237	20.7	3,001	3.4	67,040	75.9
20-24	108,762	17.5	57,647	53.0	9,551	8.8	41,564	38.2
25-29	98,870	15.9	72,971	73.8	7,756	7.8	18,143	18.4
30-34	75,111	12.1	61,279	81.6	3,846	5.1	9,986	13.3
35-39	59,223	9.5	50,531	85.3	2,152	3.6	6,540	11.0
40-44	47,376	7.6	40,892	86.3	1,458	3.1	5,026	10.6
45-49	36,903	5.9	31,490	85.3	1,084	2.9	4,329	11.7
50-54	31,960	5.1	25,742	80.5	859	2.7	5,359	16.8
55-59	21,741	3.5	15,890	73.1	605	2.8	5,246	24.1
60-64	16,640	2.7	8,587	51.6	599	3.6	7,454	44.8
65+	36,686	5.9	11,122	30.3	416	1.1	25,148	68.5

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, 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 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation in the Accra Metropolis. The results indicate that more than a third (38.5%) of the population of both sexes were engaged in service and sales work. Females constituted more than half (52.5%) of the population engaged in service and sales. This is expected because traditionally such occupations are associated with females. Higher proportions of males than females were engaged in craft and related trades (26.0%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (12.1%). This shows some level of gender stereotype in occupation in the Metropolis.

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	772,877	100.0	378,489	100.0	394,388	100.0
Managers	40,725	5.3	23,033	6.1	17,692	4.5
Professionals	61,042	7.9	38,038	10.0	23,004	5.8
Technicians and associate professionals	30,713	4.0	24,269	6.4	6,444	1.6
Clerical support workers	28,303	3.7	13,654	3.6	14,649	3.7
Service and sales workers	297,509	38.5	90,415	23.9	207,094	52.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	13,086	1.7	8,711	2.3	4,375	1.1
Craft and related trades workers	154,972	20.1	98,582	26.0	56,390	14.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	47,364	6.1	45,980	12.1	1,384	0.4
Elementary occupations	97,547	12.6	34,591	9.1	62,956	16.0
Other occupations	1,616	0.2	1,216	0.3	400	0.1

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 before the census night. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. More than a third (35.2%) which is the highest percentage of the total population who worked were in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles category. Of this number, females constituted the highest proportion (41.2%), indicating that females prefer working in those industries. More males (8.3%) worked in the construction industry compared to females (0.3%). In general, informal sector employment is predominant in the Metropolis. This means that the informal sector has the potential to reduce unemployment in the Metropolis.

Table 4.4: Employment Population 15years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	772,877	100.0	378,489	100.0	394,388	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,187	2.4	11,923	3.2	6,264	1.6
Mining and quarrying	1,345	0.2	1,109	0.3	236	0.1
Manufacturing	108,899	14.1	53,103	14.0	55,796	14.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1,939	0.3	1,514	0.4	425	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	3,428	0.4	2,023	0.5	1,405	0.4
Construction	32,569	4.2	31,400	8.3	1,169	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	271,780	35.2	109,322	28.9	162,458	41.2
Transportation and storage	40,581	5.3	37,727	10.0	2,854	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	77,560	10.0	11,852	3.1	65,708	16.7
Information and communication	11,401	1.5	8,377	2.2	3,024	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	14,770	1.9	9,059	2.4	5,711	1.4
Real estate activities	1,315	0.2	1,135	0.3	180	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	16,260	2.1	11,235	3.0	5,025	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	13,634	1.8	10,907	2.9	2,727	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,051	3.0	15,567	4.1	7,484	1.9
Education	30,593	4.0	14,699	3.9	15,894	4.0
Human health and social work activities	15,752	2.0	7,310	1.9	8,442	2.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	11,863	1.5	10,215	2.7	1,648	0.4
Other service activities	66,355	8.6	24,980	6.6	41,375	10.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	10,467	1.4	4,241	1.1	6,226	1.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,128	0.1	791	0.2	337	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status referred to 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: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

From Table 4.5, employees constituted 35.2 percent while about 48 percent were self-employed without employees. Male employees were about twice (47.2%) that of their female counterparts (23.7%). Among the self-employed without employees, 59.8 percent were females while 36.1 percent were males, indicating that more females are self-employed without employees. On self-employed with employee(s), males (8.2%) were slightly above females (6.6%). Females were more than twice (3.0%) the number of males (1.4%) who

were engaged in contributing to family work. Similarly, more females (1.1%) than males (0.7%) were engaged as domestic employee (House help). This is expected because females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

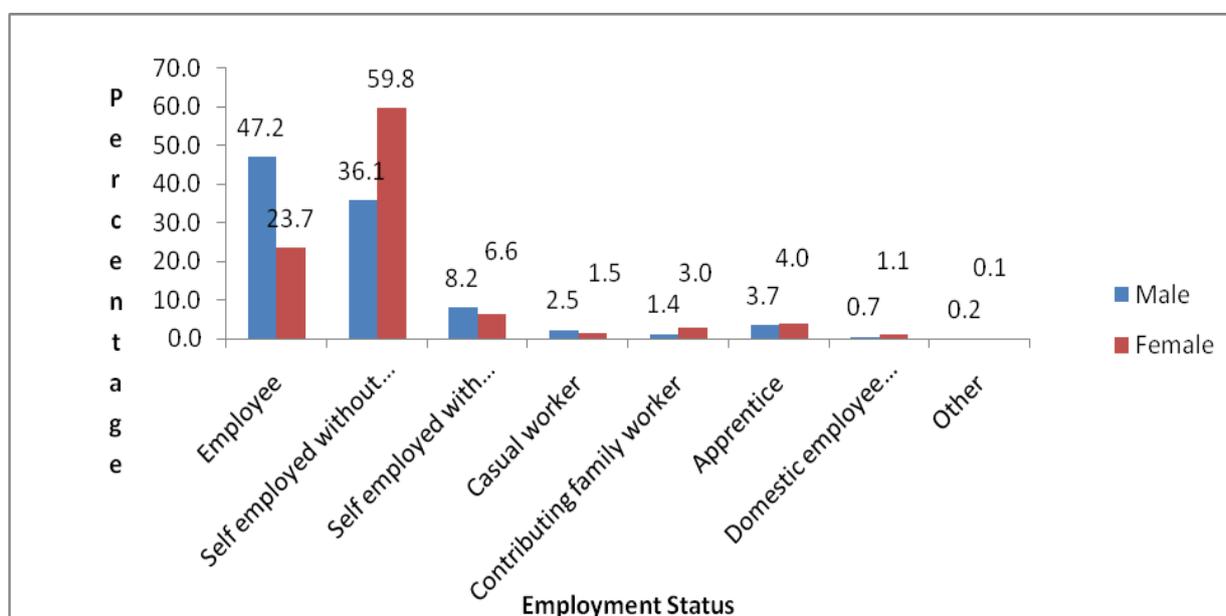
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	772,877	100.0	378,489	100.0	394,388	100.0
Employee	271,925	35.2	178,562	47.2	93,363	23.7
Self employed without employee(s)	372,708	48.2	136,675	36.1	236,033	59.8
Self employed with employee(s)	57,157	7.4	31,060	8.2	26,097	6.6
Casual worker	15,404	2.0	9,444	2.5	5,960	1.5
Contributing family worker	17,181	2.2	5,201	1.4	11,980	3.0
Apprentice	29,864	3.9	13,997	3.7	15,867	4.0
Domestic employee (House help)	7,194	0.9	2,684	0.7	4,510	1.1
Other	1,444	0.2	866	0.2	578	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows population distribution of employment status by sex. More males (47.2%) compared to females (23.7%) were employed in the Metropolis in 2010. On the other hand, a higher percentage of females (59.8%) than males (36.1%) were engaged in self-employed without employee. Also, females constituted the majority in both contributing to family work (3.0%) and domestic employees (House helps) (1.1%). It can be concluded that females are mostly engaged in employments which do not require employees.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

From Table 4.6, the private informal sector is the main avenue for employment (74.0%) in the Metropolis followed by the private formal sector (16.9%), indicating that the private informal and formal sectors (90.9%) were the major employers in the Metropolis. Higher proportion of females (82.9%) than males (64.7%) were employed in the private informal sector. The high proportion of the working population in the informal sector could be due to inadequate employment opportunities in the formal sector couple with the fact that some people have low educational and professional training which do not meet the requisite qualifications for employment in the formal sector, particularly females (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007). The proportion of males (9.8%) employed in the public sector was higher than that of females (5.9%). This could be attributed to the fact that generally illiteracy level is higher among females than males in Ghana (GSS, 2012).

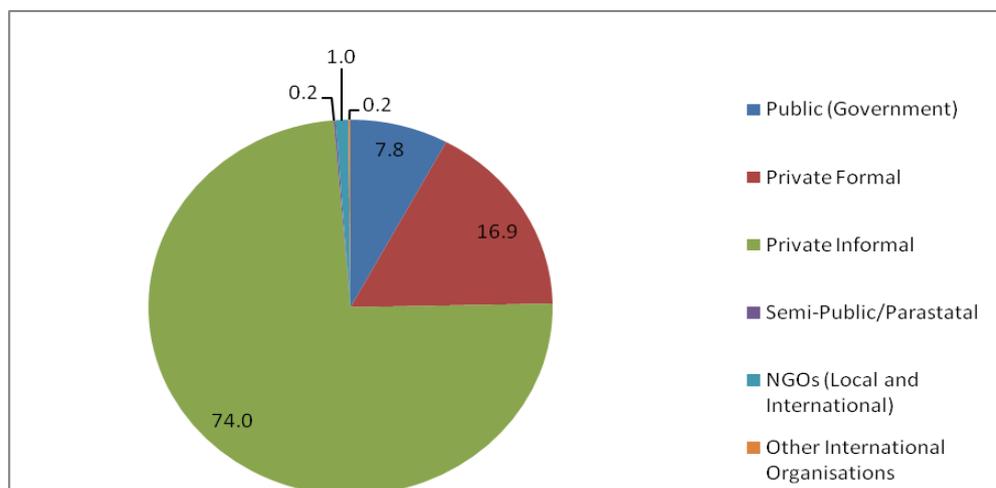
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	772,877	100.0	378,489	100.0	394,388	100.0
Public (Government)	60,483	7.8	37,157	9.8	23,326	5.9
Private Formal	130,302	16.9	89,380	23.6	40,922	10.4
Private Informal	571,793	74	244,726	64.7	327,067	82.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	1,231	0.2	834	0.2	397	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	7,749	1.0	5,473	1.4	2,276	0.6
Other International Organisations	1,319	0.2	919	0.2	400	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. It is clear from the results that the private informal sector absorbed majority of the workforce in the Metropolis (74.0%). This is followed by the private formal sector with 16.9 percent and then the public sector with 7.8 percent. This implies that the private sector is the main avenue for employment in the Metropolis.

Figure 4.3: Employment sector



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 the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication media. Ghana is said to be the first West African country to have full connectivity to the Internet.

In the past few decades, information and communication technologies have provided society with a vast array of new communication capacities. For example, 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 face book allows users from all over the world to remain in contact and communicate on a regular basis.

The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, educational institutions, 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 in the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA).

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of mobile phones were assessed by collecting data on both individuals aged 12 years and older and households. A total of 1,275,440 persons in the Metropolis use ICT (Table 5.1). Out of the total, 47.6 percent were males while 52.4 percent were females.

The Table also shows that, out of the population of 1,275,440 who are ICT users, 75.4 percent owned mobile phones compared to 73.5 percent in the region. More females (50.1 percent) than males (49.9 percent) owned mobile phones in the Metropolis. This is expected because males are more likely to buy phones for females than the other way round.

5.3 Use of Internet

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed not to be only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions.

From Table 5.1, 19.4 percent of the total population aged 12 years used internet in the Metropolis compared to 18.6 percent in the region. More males (25.2%) than females (14.2 percent) use internet facility in the Metropolis.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,275,440	100.0	961,999	75.4	247,967	19.4
Male	606,759	100.0	480,235	49.9	153,197	25.2
Female	668,681	100.0	481,764	50.1	94,770	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed telephone lines remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. Table 5.2 shows that 5.2 percent of total number of households own fixed telephone lines in the Metropolis compared to 43.3 percent in the region. A higher proportion of male headed households (5.3%) than their female counterparts (4.9%) had fixed telephone lines in the Metropolis.

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the Metropolis have access to internet and other forms of social media. These have become indispensable resources for daily living. From Table 5.2, 16.0 percent of households owned a desktop/laptop computer in the Accra Metropolis compared to 17.0 percent in the region. A higher proportion of male headed households (18.2%) than female headed households (4.4%) owned a desktop/laptop in the Metropolis.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	450,801	100.0	72,203	16.0	23,236	5.2
Male	287,225	100.0	52,380	18.2	15,166	5.3
Female	163,576	100.0	19,823	4.4	8,070	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of population with disability, type of disability, disability by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy. People with disability are faced with wide range of challenges which include physical, psychological and emotional. The effects of these on the individual are poor health conditions, lower educational attainment, higher poverty levels and low economic participation.

Disability according to the World Health Organisation is a problem in body function or structure; thus limitation or difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action. Disability is thus not just a health problem but also societal issue. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers (www.who.int, 2014).

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that out of total population of 1,665,086 in the Accra Metropolis in 2010, persons with disability stood at 47,281, representing 2.8 percent of the total population. Of the disabled persons, females (52.5%) were more than their male counterparts (47.5%).

Sight disability accounted for the highest percentage (44.6%) of all cases of which 56.6 percent were females while 43.4 percent were males. The least was hearing disability (9.3%).

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

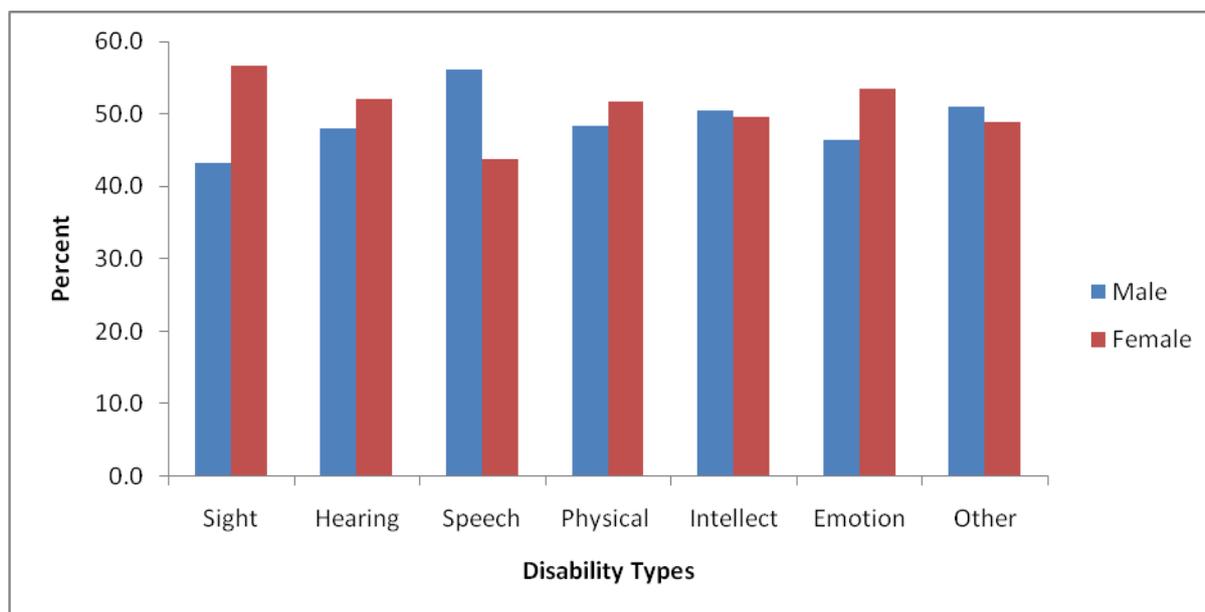
Disability type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,665,086	100.0	800,935	100.0	864,151	100.0
No disability	1,617,805	97.2	778,464	97.2	839,341	97.1
With a disability	47,281	2.8	22,471	2.8	24,810	2.9
Sight	21,101	44.6	9,165	40.8	11,936	48.1
Hearing	4,435	9.4	2,144	9.5	2,291	9.2
Speech	5,700	12.1	3,192	14.2	2,508	10.1
Physical	10,641	22.5	5,148	22.9	5,493	22.1
Intellectual	7,649	16.2	3,917	17.4	3,732	15.0
Emotional	9,115	19.3	4,205	18.7	4,910	19.8
Other	5,663	12.0	2,905	12.9	2,758	11.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows that sight (43.2%) is the most common disability type in the Accra Metropolis, especially among females (56.7%). This is followed by physical disability (22.3%). It is also clear that more females had all forms of disabilities with the exception of speech and intellect disabilities.

Figure 6.1: Population Distribution of disability types and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. The results indicate that 50.2 percent of the total population of disabled persons in the Metropolis were employed, 4.4 percent were unemployed while 45.4 percent were economically not active. The highest proportion employed was persons with emotional impairment (55.4%).

The table further shows that sight impairment was the highest among both females (1.7%) and males (1.4%). Physical disability is the highest form of disability among those who were economically not active (61.6%), especially among females (64.1%) than males (58.8%). Unemployment is highest among those with intellectual disability (5.5), and the proportion was slightly higher among males (5.6%) than females (5.4%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	1,316,895	100.0	856,033	65.0	67,943	5.2	392,919	29.8
Without disability	1,270,744	96.5	832,879	65.5	65,890	5.2	371,975	29.3
With disability	46,151	3.5	23,154	50.2	2,053	4.4	20,944	45.4
Sight	20,710	1.6	11,096	53.6	879	4.2	8,735	42.2
Hearing	3,976	0.3	1,883	47.4	163	4.1	1,930	48.5
Speech	4,963	0.4	2,345	47.2	238	4.8	2,380	48.0
Physical	10,765	0.8	3,719	34.5	417	3.9	6,629	61.6
Intellect	7,234	0.5	2,841	39.3	398	5.5	3,995	55.2
Emotion	9,285	0.7	5,143	55.4	478	5.1	3,664	39.5
Other	4,983	0.4	2,523	50.6	234	4.7	2,226	44.7
Male								
Total	626,107	100.0	418,773	66.9	32,259	5.2	175,075	28.0
Without disability	604,574	96.6	407,936	67.5	31,301	5.2	165,337	27.3
With disability	21,533	3.4	10,837	50.3	958	4.4	9,738	45.2
Sight	8,791	1.4	4,824	54.9	373	4.2	3,594	40.9
Hearing	1,885	0.3	919	48.8	74	3.9	892	47.3
Speech	2,798	0.4	1,371	49.0	121	4.3	1,306	46.7
Physical	5,154	0.8	1,913	37.1	209	4.1	3,032	58.8
Intellect	3,640	0.6	1,299	35.7	203	5.6	2,138	58.7
Emotion	4,248	0.7	2,347	55.2	212	5.0	1,689	39.8
Other	2,525	0.4	1,186	47.0	114	4.5	1,225	48.5
Female								
Total	690,788	100.0	437,260	63.3	35,684	5.2	217,844	31.5
Without disability	666,170	96.4	424,943	63.8	34,589	5.2	206,638	31.0
With disability	24,618	3.6	12,317	50.0	1,095	4.4	11,206	45.5
Sight	11,919	1.7	6,272	52.6	506	4.2	5,141	43.1
Hearing	2,091	0.3	964	46.1	89	4.3	1,038	49.6
Speech	2,165	0.3	974	45.0	117	5.4	1,074	49.6
Physical	5,611	0.8	1,806	32.2	208	3.7	3,597	64.1
Intellect	3,594	0.5	1,542	42.9	195	5.4	1,857	51.7
Emotion	5,037	0.7	2,796	55.5	266	5.3	1,975	39.2
Other	2,458	0.4	1,337	54.4	120	4.9	1,001	40.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability in the region (GSS, 2012), but the case is different in the Accra Metropolis. Table 6.3 shows that persons with disability who had never attended school were 18.4 percent of the total disabled persons in the Metropolis. It is evident also from the table that 1.0 percent of disabled population in the Metropolis had attained post graduate certificate, diploma, masters, PhD, etc of which males (1.6%) were more than females (0.4%). Table 6.3 further shows that more females (23.8%) than their male counterparts (12.3%) had never attended school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	1,553,567	151,235	98,202	802,354	501,776	100.0	9.7	6.3	51.6	32.3
No disability	1,507,550	142,774	97,096	779,891	487,789	100.0	9.5	6.4	51.7	32.4
With a disability	46,017	8,461	1,106	22,463	13,987	100.0	18.4	2.4	48.8	30.4
Sight	20,701	3,329	396	9,677	7,299	100.0	16.1	1.9	46.7	35.3
Hearing	4,255	954	118	2,125	1,058	100.0	22.4	2.8	49.9	24.9
Speech	5,406	1,265	198	2,622	1,321	100.0	23.4	3.7	48.5	24.4
Physical	10,421	2,889	139	4,768	2,625	100.0	27.7	1.3	45.8	25.2
Intellectual	7,340	1,661	243	3,645	1,791	100.0	22.6	3.3	49.7	24.4
Emotional	8,829	1,475	253	4,637	2,464	100.0	16.7	2.9	52.5	27.9
Other	5,418	957	176	2,766	1,519	100.0	17.7	3.2	51.1	28.0
Male										
Total	744,522	45,736	49,894	371,819	277,073	100.0	6.1	6.7	49.9	37.2
No disability	722,727	43,045	49,281	361,222	269,179	100.0	6.0	6.8	50.0	37.2
With a disability	21,795	2,691	613	10,597	7,894	100.0	12.3	2.8	48.6	36.2
Sight	8,961	933	211	4,086	3,731	100.0	10.4	2.4	45.6	41.6
Hearing	2,041	310	70	1,031	630	100.0	15.2	3.4	50.5	30.9
Speech	3,034	548	110	1,457	919	100.0	18.1	3.6	48.0	30.3
Physical	5,040	886	78	2,367	1,709	100.0	17.6	1.5	47.0	33.9
Intellectual	3,748	613	119	1,909	1,107	100.0	16.4	3.2	50.9	29.5
Emotional	4,060	475	146	2,076	1,363	100.0	11.7	3.6	51.1	33.6
Other	2,760	363	103	1,414	880	100.0	13.2	3.7	51.2	31.9
Female										
Total	809,045	105,499	48,308	430,535	224,703	100.0	13.0	6.0	53.2	27.8
No disability	784,823	99,729	47,815	418,669	218,610	100.0	12.7	6.1	53.3	27.9
With a disability	24,222	5,770	493	11,866	6,093	100.0	23.8	2.0	49.0	25.2
Sight	11,740	2,396	185	5,591	3,568	100.0	20.4	1.6	47.6	30.4
Hearing	2,214	644	48	1,094	428	100.0	29.1	2.2	49.4	19.3
Speech	2,372	717	88	1,165	402	100.0	30.2	3.7	49.1	16.9
Physical	5,381	2,003	61	2,401	916	100.0	37.2	1.1	44.6	17.0
Intellectual	3,592	1,048	124	1,736	684	100.0	29.2	3.5	48.3	19.0
Emotional	4,769	1,000	107	2,561	1,101	100.0	21.0	2.2	53.7	23.1
Other	2,658	594	73	1,352	639	100.0	22.3	2.7	50.9	24.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana as a nation is rich in agriculture and the bulk of the nation's wealth has always been linked to the agriculture sector. Cocoa and Timber until recently have been the main foreign exchange earner. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). However, agricultural activities are not very common in the Greater Accra Region because it is predominantly urban.

This chapter analyzes demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households and the types of farming activities that are undertaken in the Accra Metropolitan Area. An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or if at least one of its members engages in agricultural activities, even if not earning from it. The 2010 PHC asked questions on the following agricultural activities; 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 shows that 3.2 percent of the total households were engaged in agriculture in the Metropolis which is lower than the region (4.4%). Table 7.1 further indicates that more households were engaged in crop farming (77.7%) followed by livestock rearing (23.5%), tree planting (11.4%) and fish farming (0.7%).

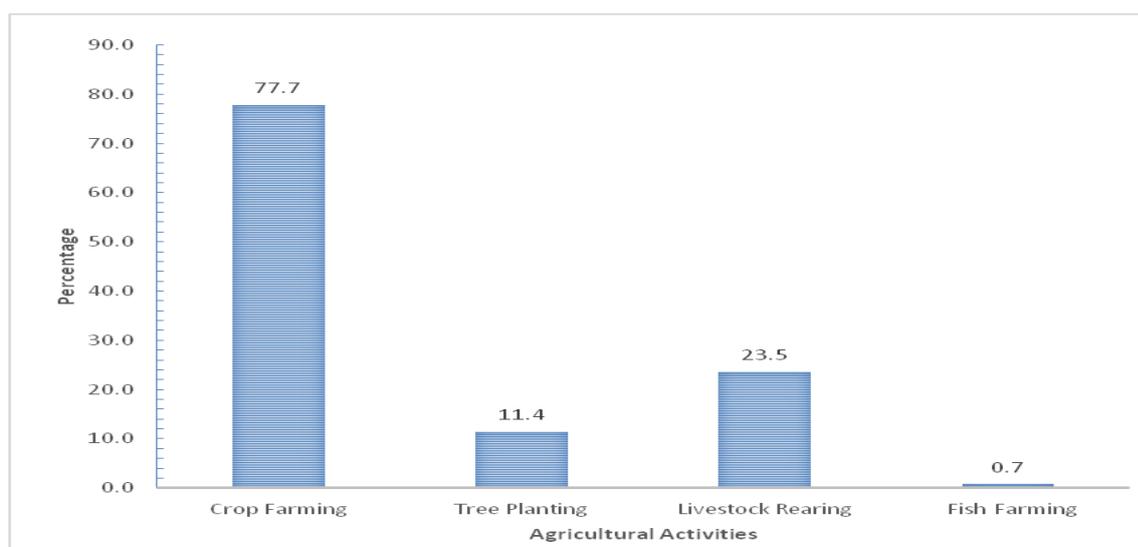
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	450,801	100.0	450,801	100.0	0	0.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	14,208	3.2	14,208	3.2	0	0.0
Crop Farming	11,037	77.7	11,037	77.7	0	0.0
Tree Planting	1,614	11.4	1,614	11.4	0	0.0
Livestock Rearing	3,344	23.5	3,344	23.5	0	0.0
Fish Farming	95	0.7	95	0.7	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows that crop farming and livestock rearing were the dominant household agriculture activities in the Metropolis constituting 77.7 percent and 23.5 percent respectively. The least agricultural activity was fish farming (0.7%).

Figure 7.1: Households by agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Accra Metropolis. The results show that chicken (49.1%) was the main livestock in the Metropolis followed by goats (16.0%). Thirty percent were chicken keepers with an average of 88 per keeper but the highest average per keeper was among snail keepers (326). Silk worm, inland fishing and marine fishing are not kept in the Metropolis.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Livestock, birds, fishes & others		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	296,918	100.0	5,580	100.0	53
Beehives	2,269	0.8	27	0.5	84
Cattle	28,424	9.6	597	10.7	48
Chicken	145,772	49.1	1,659	29.7	88
Dove	5,230	1.8	61	1.1	86
Duck	4,353	1.5	139	2.5	31
Goat	47,403	16.0	1,445	25.9	33
Grass-cutter	4,364	1.5	93	1.7	47
Guinea fowl	4,021	1.4	75	1.3	54
Ostrich	202	0.1	17	0.3	12
Pig	15,826	5.3	369	6.6	43
Rabbit	4,643	1.6	144	2.6	32
Sheep	23,660	8.0	790	14.2	30
Silk worm	35	0.0	3	0.1	12
Snail	4,883	1.6	15	0.3	326
Turkey	378	0.1	29	0.5	13
Other	3,382	1.1	100	1.8	34
Fish farming	1,944	0.7	12	0.2	162
Inland fishing	84	0.0	2	0.0	42
Marine fishing	45	0.0	3	0.1	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the most important elements in our lives. Its importance to individual lives, community living and society can therefore not be overemphasised. The 2010 Population and Housing Census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the Accra Metropolis and the nation as a whole. This chapter provides information on the number of dwelling units both occupied and unoccupied (i.e. the housing stock), the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, holding and tenancy arrangements, occupancy status, waste disposal, source of water, access to utilities and household facilities in the Accra Metropolitan Area.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there were 149, 689 houses in the Accra Metropolis. The total number of households in these houses was 450,794 with population per house estimated to be eleven (11.1) and an average household size of 3.7 which is lower than both the regional (3.9) and national (4.5) averages.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total		Accra Metropolis		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	1,665,086	1,665,086	0
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	1,599,914	1,599,914	0
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	149,689	149,689	0
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	450,749	450,749	0
Average households	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	
Population per house	7.3	8.4	11.1	11.1	
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 shows that majority of the houses in the Metropolis are owned by other private individuals (211,424) followed by houses owned by a household member (183,378). The least form of ownership of houses in the Accra Metropolis is by other private agency (0.5%). Houses owned by other private individual are mostly headed by males (43.3%) while houses owned by a household member are mostly headed by females (38.4%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Accra Metropolis					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Owned by household member	2,883,236	412,943	183,378	36.5	35.5	38.4	36.5	-
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	9,780	4,135	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-
Relative not a household member	851,630	127,697	65,544	13.1	12.1	14.6	13.1	-
Other private individual	1,439,021	423,234	211,424	42.1	43.3	40.0	42.1	-
Private employer	83,610	20,667	10,826	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	-
Other private agency	21,123	4,956	2,551	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	-
Public/Government ownership	118,804	30,021	20,337	4.1	4.5	3.3	4.1	-
Other	24,000	7,072	3,708	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The total households in the Accra Metropolis were 501,903 in 2010 as shown in Table 8.3. Compound houses were the majority (67.7%) followed by those living in separate houses (9.7%). Tent and Huts/ buildings (different compound) were the least (0.2%).

Table 8.3 further reveals that household headship is generally dominated by males with the exception of compound houses (66.8%), semi-detached houses (6.6%) and Huts/buildings (same compound) (0.7%) where female headships were more than male headship. However, equal proportion of males (0.2%) and females (0.2%) headed huts / buildings (different compound) and Tent in the Metropolis.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Accra Metropolis					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	48,632	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.7	0.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	33,551	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	0.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	34,727	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.9	0.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	339,956	67.7	66.8	69.3	67.7	0.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	3,442	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	889	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Tent	10,343	2,284	1,144	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	59,977	30,906	6.2	6.5	5.6	6.2	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	4,666	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	2,241	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Other	9,846	3,331	1,749	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Cement block and concrete were the main construction material used for the construction of outer walls (82.1%) in the Accra Metropolis compared to 83.4 percent in the region. This was followed by wood (11.3%) as shown in Table 8.4. Those constructed from Palm leaf/Thatch/Raffia (0.1%) and bamboo (0.1%) constituted the least materials used for outer walls.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Accra Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	524,516	100.0	100.0	-
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	11,839	2.3	2.3	-
Wood	200,594	110,736	59,325	11.3	11.3	-
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	8,277	1.6	1.6	-
Stone	11,330	2,692	1,519	0.3	0.3	-
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	2,031	0.4	0.4	-
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	430,439	82.1	82.1	-
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	1,608	0.3	0.3	-
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	652	0.1	0.1	-
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	614	0.1	0.1	-
Other	39,206	16,238	8,212	1.6	1.6	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that 82.5 percent of houses in the Metropolis have cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floor compared to 80.6 percent in the region. The Table also indicates that small proportions of houses had vinyl tiles (1.9%), stone (0.5%) burnt brick (0.2%) as the main construction material for the floor. This could be due to the inability of majority of the people to afford them.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Accra Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	20,137	4.0	4.0	-
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	414,482	82.6	82.6	-
Stone	32,817	4,928	2,703	0.5	0.5	-
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	804	0.2	0.2	-
Wood	52,856	38,877	21,584	4.3	4.3	-
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	9,510	1.9	1.9	-
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	14,557	2.9	2.9	-
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	16,115	3.2	3.2	-
Other	15,567	3,838	2,011	0.4	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material for roofing in the Accra Metropolis. It is clear from the Table that most houses in the Metropolis had been roofed with slate/Asbestos (47.2%) compared to 49.3 percent in the region. This is followed by Metal sheet (45.1%). The rationale for using these materials for roofing might be due to the fact that they are quite resistant to the corrosive effects of the sea as well as being affordable. The Table also shows that a significant number of houses in the Metropolis had been roofed with concrete (4.0%) and roofing tiles (1.0%)

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	524,516	100.0	100.0	-
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	1,328	0.3	0.3	-
Wood	45,547	8,895	5,240	1.0	1.0	-
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	236,520	45.1	45.1	-
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	247,469	47.2	47.2	-
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	21,061	4.0	4.0	-
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	5,475	1.0	1.0	-
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	1,139	0.2	0.2	-
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	1,823	0.3	0.3	-
Other	35,935	7,744	4,461	0.9	0.9	-

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 the household size and sleeping rooms occupied in each household. The Table shows that about two-thirds (65.0%) of households in the Metropolis occupy only one sleeping room while a quarter have two sleeping rooms. There is clear evidence of overcrowdings in sleeping rooms in the Metropolis.

Table 8.7 further shows that as household sizes increase the proportion occupying one sleeping room decreases implying that one room becomes inadequate for household members. On the other hand, the proportion occupying two or more rooms increases as household sizes increase.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	501,903	100.0	50.5	32.9	7.0	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
1	110,314	100.0	72.7	21.5	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
2	89,091	100.0	60.3	30.0	4.7	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
3	82,525	100.0	51.8	34.5	6.5	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4
4	74,997	100.0	43.4	38.9	8.3	4.1	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5
5	57,484	100.0	36.2	42.1	9.8	5.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.7
6	36,736	100.0	31.3	41.7	11.2	6.7	3.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
7	20,593	100.0	26.2	39.9	12.9	8.4	5.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.4
8	11,874	100.0	24.3	36.0	13.4	10.0	6.2	3.9	2.3	1.4	2.3
9	6,490	100.0	20.6	31.8	14.5	11.3	7.6	5.5	3.5	1.9	3.1
10+	11,799	100.0	18.6	25.5	12.7	12.3	8.4	7.3	4.6	3.6	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation in dwelling units in the Accra Metropolis. Out of 501,903 households in the Metropolis, 93.8 percent of households were connected to the national grid compared to 87.1 percent in the region (Table 8.8). Flashlight/torch (2.0%) and Kerosene lamp (1.7%) were the other means of lighting in the Metropolis.

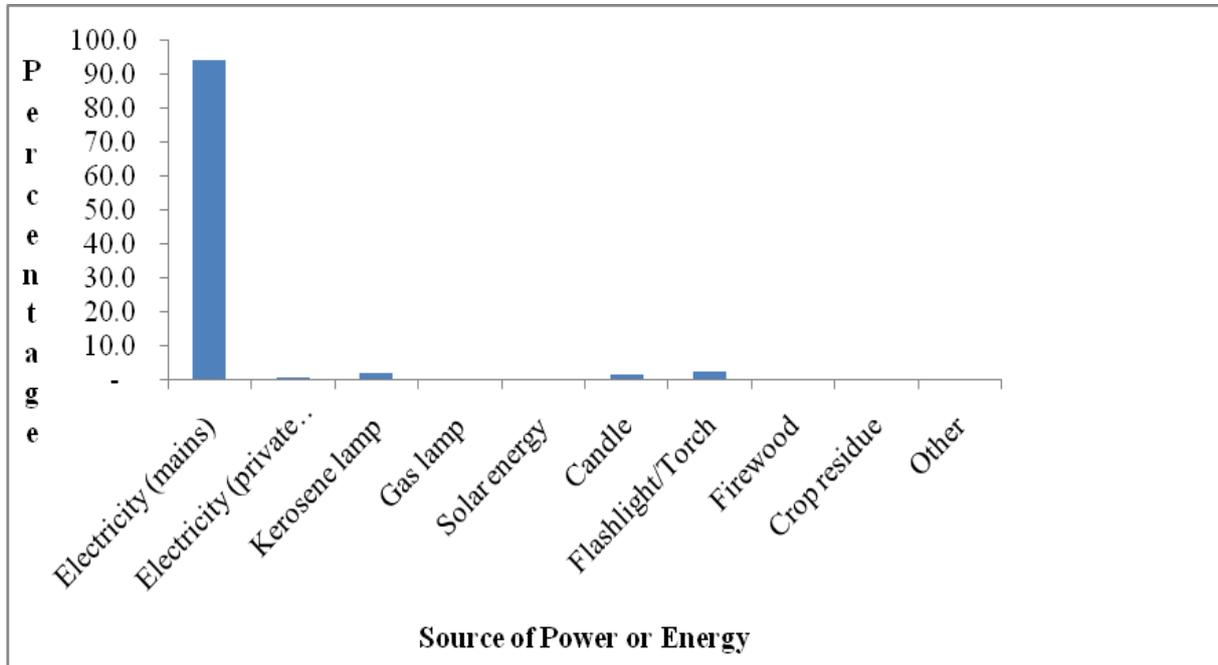
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	470,915	93.8	93.8	-
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	2,654	0.5	0.5	-
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	8,716	1.7	1.7	-
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	368	0.1	0.1	-
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	282	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	41,214	19,251	7,550	1.5	1.5	-
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	10,127	2.0	2.0	-
Firewood	13,241	1,036	341	0.1	0.1	-
Crop residue	4,623	443	173	0.0	0.0	-
Other	11,739	2,228	777	0.2	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 displays the population distribution of main source of lighting in the Metropolis. The main source of lighting is electricity from the national grid (93.8%). A significant number of the population use kerosene lamp (1.7 %) as source of lighting in the Metropolis.

Figure 8.1: Source of power or energy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space

Main source of cooking fuel

The most dominant cooking fuel used in the Accra Metropolis is charcoal (45.6%) followed by gas (40.8%) (Table 8.9). Charcoal is also the main source of cooking fuel (45.6%) in the region. A significant proportion of households (9.0%) do not cook, hence they do not use any form of cooking fuel. The Table also shows that 0.1 percent of households used crop residue as source of cooking fuel in the Metropolis.

In terms of cooking space, the most common space used in the Metropolis is veranda (28.1%) followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (27.4%) and open space in compound (24.9%). Quite a number of households (2.8%) cook in their rooms i.e. bedroom/hall / living room. Also, the veranda (28.1%) is the most common space for cooking in the region. The use of veranda as cooking space in both the Metropolis and the region is unsuitable as it poses both health hazard and the risk of fire outbreak if care is not taken.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	45,225	9.0	9.0	-
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	4,845	1.0	1.0	-
Gas	996,518	429,464	204,918	40.8	40.8	-
Electricity	29,794	9,645	7,108	1.4	1.4	-
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	7,140	1.4	1.4	-
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	229,013	45.6	45.6	-
Crop residue	45,292	724	334	0.1	0.1	-
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	1,391	0.3	0.3	-
Animal waste	2,332	919	472	0.1	0.1	-
Other	7,759	2,644	1,457	0.3	0.3	-
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	50,961	10.2	10.2	-
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	137,371	27.4	27.4	-
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	15,907	3.2	3.2	-
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	9,331	1.9	1.9	-
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	15,465	5,957	1.2	1.2	-
Verandah	74,525	27,948	14,158	2.8	2.8	-
Open space in compound	1,173,946	302,863	141,031	28.1	28.1	-
Other	1,115,464	230,843	124,882	24.9	24.9	-
Other	21,007	5,543	2,305	0.5	0.5	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic use

Table 8.10 presents the sources of drinking water and main source of water for other domestic purposes. The most widespread source of drinking water in the Metropolis is pipe-borne inside dwelling (31.8%) compared with sachet water (27.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.0%) as the main sources of drinking water in the region. This is followed by sachet water (27.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.4%). The results also show that rain water, unprotected spring, unprotected well and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal are other sources of drinking water across the country and region but these sources are not use in the Metropolis.

Table 8.10 further shows the sources of water for other domestic purposes. The most common source of water for other domestic uses in the Metropolis is pipe-borne inside dwelling (44.5%) followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (39.9%). Public tap/stand pipe (12.6%) is another significant source of water for other domestic uses in the Metropolis. These three main sources are also use for domestic purposes in the region.

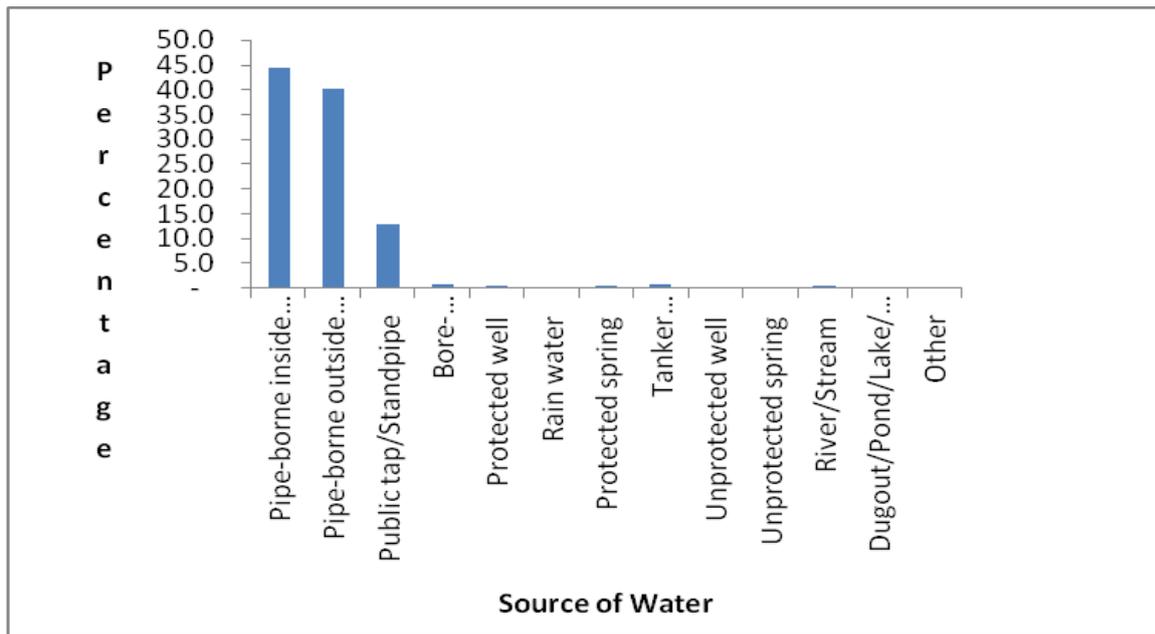
Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	159,701	31.8	31.8	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	142,303	28.4	28.4	-
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	45,832	9.1	9.1	-
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	1,444	0.3	0.3	-
Protected well	321,091	7,167	839	0.2	0.2	-
Rain water	39,438	1,833	164	0.0	0.0	-
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	1,885	0.4	0.4	-
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	6,241	1.2	1.2	-
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	140,020	27.9	27.9	-
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	2,584	0.5	0.5	-
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	145	0.0	0.0	-
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	14	0.0	0.0	-
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	262	0.1	0.1	-
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	23	0.0	0.0	-
Other	3,972	1,014	446	0.1	0.1	-
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	223,098	44.5	44.5	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	200,330	39.9	39.9	-
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	63,399	12.6	12.6	-
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	2,999	0.6	0.6	-
Protected well	465,775	24,489	2,413	0.5	0.5	-
Rain water	39,916	3,538	120	0.0	0.0	-
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	1,349	0.3	0.3	-
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	5,345	1.1	1.1	-
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	793	0.2	0.2	-
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	101	0.0	0.0	-
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	1,442	0.3	0.3	-
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	68	0.0	0.0	-
Other	10,302	1,301	446	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 presents population distribution of source of drinking water in the Metropolis. The major sources of drinking water are pipe-borne inside dwelling, sachet water and pipe-borne water outside dwelling. They constitute 31.8 percent, 28.3 percent and 28.1 percent respectively.

Figure 8.2: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic use of households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household (GSS 2012). Bathing facility type in the Metropolis is described in Table 8.11. Majority of the people in the Accra Metropolis use shared separate bathroom in same house (36.7%) followed by shared open cubicles (24.6%). A significant number of households use own bathroom for exclusive use (23.2%) while public bathroom (9.9%) and private open cubicles (2.2%) are other bathing facilities in the Metropolis. Like the Metropolis, shared separate bathroom in same house (36.7%), shared open cubicles (24.6%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (23.2%) are the three main bathing facilities in the region.

Table 8.11 also presents the distribution of toilet facility type in the Metropolis. Public toilet (41.9%) is the main toilet facility in the Metropolis followed by Water Closet (W.C.) (33.0%). But Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) (13.8%) and Pit laterine (4.5%) are common toilet facilities in the region. Public toilet and KVIP are generally regarded as unhygienic toilet facilities because they are used by many people and are not always properly maintained (Tanle and Kendie, 2013).

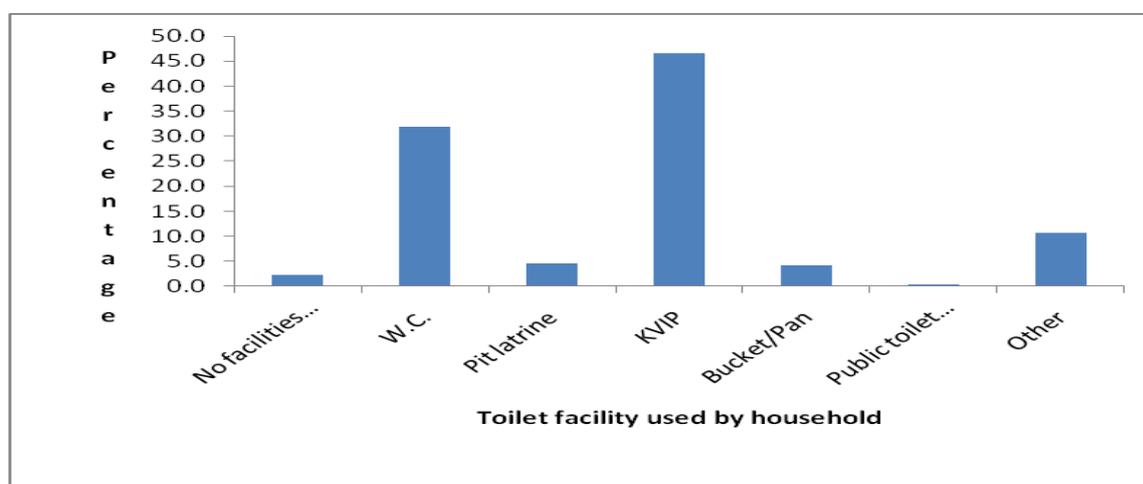
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	84,813	12,647	2.5	2.5	-
W.C.	839,611	321,116	165,716	33.0	33.0	-
Pit latrine	1,040,883	102,419	21,409	4.3	4.3	-
KVIP	572,824	148,794	69,258	13.8	13.8	-
Bucket/Pan	40,678	23,617	20,220	4.0	4.0	-
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc.)	1,893,291	349,860	210,174	41.9	41.9	-
Other	23,385	5,751	2,479	0.5	0.5	-
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	281,090	116,351	23.2	23.2	-
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	328,195	184,261	36.7	36.7	-
Private open cubicle	381,979	43,932	11,196	2.2	2.2	-
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	250,321	123,357	24.6	24.6	-
Public bath house	140,501	72,056	49,815	9.9	9.9	-
Bathroom in another house	187,337	16,455	5,978	1.2	1.2	-
Open space around house	372,556	40,231	9,547	1.9	1.9	-
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,060	288	0.1	0.1	-
Other	16,276	3,030	1,110	0.2	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 presents the distribution of toilet facility type in the Metropolis. Public toilet featured the highest in the Metropolis (41.6%) while W.C and KVIP recorded (31.9%) and (14.9%) respectively. A significant number of households (2.3%) in the Metropolis have no facility and therefore use the bush or beaches as places of convenience.

Figure 8.3: Distribution of toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents the various methods by which solid and liquid waste are disposed of by households in the Metropolis. The results show that majority of households (59.4%) collect their solid waste while about 33.0 percent disposed theirs through public dumping (container). Only 1.1 percent of households dump indiscriminately while 0.3 percent disposed their waste by burying. The methods of solid waste disposal in the Metropolis are the same as in the region.

Table 8.12 also shows that these same methods are used for disposing liquid waste in the region.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Collected	785,889	502,642	298,178	59.4	59.4	-
Burned by household	584,820	134,654	13,402	2.7	2.7	-
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	266,287	156,481	31.2	31.2	-
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	87,379	23,647	4.7	4.7	-
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	22,123	5,408	1.1	1.1	-
Buried by household	182,615	14,003	1,412	0.3	0.3	-
Other	53,805	9,282	3,375	0.7	0.7	-
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	501,903	100.0	100.0	-
Through the sewerage system	183,169	95,188	41,000	8.2	8.2	-
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	191,228	135,248	26.9	26.9	-
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	55,807	20,012	4.0	4.0	-
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	127,782	33,064	6.6	6.6	-
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	351,349	236,463	47.1	47.1	-
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	208,821	33,436	6.7	6.7	-
Other	38,294	6,195	2,680	0.5	0.5	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of the country. In addition, the 2010 census for the first time, collected data on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), disability, mortality and agriculture. This chapter presents a summary of the main findings and policy implications of the preceding eight chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Accra Metropolitan Area.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The Accra Metropolis is the most populated district in the Greater Accra Region with a population of 1,665,086 according to the 2010 PHC. It has a sex ratio of 92.7. The Metropolis is mainly urban with no rural characteristics and has a total dependency ratio of 48.5. The total fertility rate is 2.2 which is lower than that of the region (2.6). Within the region, the Accra Metropolis recorded the highest deaths of 7,276 among households 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC. About five (47.0%) out of every ten persons in the Metropolis are migrants mostly from the Eastern Region.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The total household population of the Accra Metropolis in 2010 was 1,599,914. Most households in the Metropolis are composed of head, spouse and child. Male headship is common in the Metropolis. Nuclear households (Head, spouse(s) and children) constituted the highest proportion. About 49.0 percent were never married while 36.3 percent were formally married (customary, church or ordinance). About half of the never married population 12 years and older have attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS)

The results show that about 80.0 percent of the married population are employed. Nine out of ten of the population in the Metropolis are Ghanaians by birth while 4.0 percent are made up of foreigners. The Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) is the dominant religion (78.7%) in the Metropolis. About 90.0 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French).

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Seventy percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active. About 93.0 percent of that population are employed. Service and sales workers is the most common occupation, and it is dominated by females. The most common industry is wholesale and retail: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and it is also dominated by females. Self-employed without employee(s) is the main employment which is again dominated by females. The private sector (both formal and informal) is the main employer in the Metropolis.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Three-quarters (75.4%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Metropolis of which females constitute the majority. About one-fifth of the total population use internet. Sixteen percent of households own desktop/laptop computers. Five percent of the total number of households own fixed telephone lines, particularly male headed households. In general, the use of ICT is low in the Metropolis.

9.2.5 Disability

The proportion of the population 15 years and older in the Accra Metropolis with disability stands at 2.9 percent. Sight disability is the main form of disability (43.2%), especially among females. Also, females have more than fifty percent of all kinds of disabilities in the Metropolis. Of the population with disability, 45.4 percent are not economically active but 50.2 percent of those who are economically active are employed. About one-fifth (18.4%) of persons with all forms of disabilities have never attended school, the highest proportion (23.8%) being females. This means that illiteracy level is likely to be higher among female disabled persons than males.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activities

Agricultural activity is not very common in the Metropolis due to its urban nature. Only 3.2 percent of households are engaged in agriculture, especially crop farming. About half of the livestock kept are chicken. The highest average per keeper is among snail keepers (326). Silk worm, inland fishing and marine fishing are not kept in the Metropolis.

9.2.7 Housing Characteristics

There are 149, 689 houses in the Accra Metropolis with 450, 794 households in these houses and an average household size of 3.7. Majority of the houses in the Metropolis (211,424) are owned by other private individuals. Houses owned by other private individual are mostly headed by males (43.3%) while houses owned by a household member are mostly headed by females (36.5%). Compound houses are the majority (68.8%) and household headship is generally dominated by males. Cement block and concrete are the main construction material used for the construction of outer walls and floor while metal sheet is the main material for roofing in the Accra Metropolis. Most households are connected to the national grid.

The dominant cooking fuel used is charcoal and the most common space use for cooking in the Metropolis is veranda. The most widespread source of drinking water in the Metropolis is pipe-borne inside dwelling while the most common source of water for other domestic purposes is pipe-borne inside dwelling.

Majority of the people in the Accra Metropolis use shared separate bathroom in same house. Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) (46.5%) is the main toilet facility in the Metropolis. On waste disposal, majority of households (57.4%) collect their solid waste while 1.2 percent of households dump indiscriminately. Liquid waste is mostly disposed into gutters (48.0 %).

9.3 Conclusions

The Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) has a youthful population with a high total dependency ratio. While fertility level is generally low, mortality is the highest in the region. About half of the population of the Metropolis are internal migrants. Most houses in the Metropolis are owned by other private individuals. There is some evident of overcrowding in sleeping rooms as most people have only one sleeping room. Majority of the population in the Metropolis are

literate in English, Ghanaian language or French. About half of the never married population have attained Basic School Education (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS), particularly the females (51.2%).

The private sector is the main employer in the Metropolis and females constitute the majority in the private informal sector. Sight is the main form of disability in the Metropolis, especially among females. The use of ICT in the Metropolis is generally low. Agriculture is the least occupation in the Metropolis due to its urban nature. KVIP is the main toilet facility which is generally unhygienic due to improper maintenance. Although much solid wastes are properly disposed (collected or dumped into a container), liquid wastes are disposed into gutters which have some health implications

9.4 Policy Implications

The Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) has a youthful population with high dependency ratio and also attracts a significant proportion of migrants. Although fertility level is low, there is still the need to reduce the rate of child births to a considerably lower numbers to sustain developmental achievements in the Metropolis. There is the need for consistent effort to provide basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, healthcare centres, water and sanitation facilities and recreational grounds for the growing population. The Metropolitan Assembly needs to conduct some studies into the causes of mortality and implement programmes to reduce mortality levels in the Metropolis. There is the need for government 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 Metropolis.

Although a little more than half of the population are literates, 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 Metropolis 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.

Although there is low unemployment in the Metropolis, opportunities for skills training and/or practical apprenticeship programmes should be developed by the Metropolitan Assembly to provide job opportunities for the teeming youth. Since the private sector is the main employer in the Metropolis, public-private partnership programmes should be encouraged to create more job opportunities for the youth. Given the high proportion of females who are mostly in self-employed businesses without employees, the Metropolitan Assembly can organize them into associations to enable them access loans from the banks to expand their businesses.

Given the low level of ICT in the district, there is the need for Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and other interventions to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district. It is recommended that the Metropolitan 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 district to the rest of the region, nation and the world at large. This could open up employment opportunities for the youth in the district.

Though the proportion of the population with all forms of disabilities is about three percent in the Metropolis, about one-fifth have (18.4%) never attended school, particularly among the females. This makes them more vulnerable and economically dependent. There is the need for the Metropolitan Assembly to institute a programme to ensure that PWDs are enrol in school and also educational facilities and school curriculum should be suitable to PWDs in the Metropolis. Considering the high incidence of sight disability in the population, there is the need to intensify educational campaigns on child immunization to reduce preventable forms of disabilities in the Metropolis

The private sector is instrumental in the provision of housing in the Metropolis but it appears housing units are inadequate or unaffordable or both since most households live in one room. The Metropolitan Assembly should lobby government for the affordable housing project to be implemented in the Metropolis to increase housing units and also make it more affordable to the average person. In addition, public-private partnership should be encouraged to increase housing units in the Metropolis. The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that attention should be paid to the provision of modern housing with bathing and toilet facilities. The Assembly should educate the people on the consequences of disposing liquid waste into the gutters but in the long-run it should provide alternative means for disposing liquid waste.

The use of charcoal as the main 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.

REFERENCES

- Accra Metropolitan Assembly (2101), Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013
- Dickson, K. B. Benneh, G. (2001). A new geography of Ghana, Revised edition. Longman Group Ltd, England.
- www.who.int (2014)
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012), Greater Accra Regional Report, 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Ghana Statistical Service, Accra.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012). 2010 Population and Housing Census. Summary Report of Final Results, Ghana Statistical Service, Accra.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012), *2010 Population and Housing Census. National Analytical Report*. Ghana Statistical Service, Accra.
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (2000). *The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 1999*. Legon: University of Ghana.
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (2011). *The State of the Ghanaian Economy in 2010*. Legon: University of Ghana.
- Tanle, A. & Awusabo-Asare, K. (2007): The kaya yei phenomenon in Ghana: Female Migration from the Upper-West region to Kumasi and Accra. *The Oguaa Journal of Social Science*. 4 (2): 139-164.
- Tanle, A. (2010). Livelihood status of migrants from the northern savannah zone resident in the Obuasi and Techiman Municipalities. A Ph.D. Thesis submitted to the Department of Population and Health, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana.
- Tanle, A. and Kendie, S. B. (2013). Sanitation: A drawback to achieving the Millennium Development Goals? The situation in Ghana. *Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 1(2):125-147

APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Abeka	85,692	41,091	44,601	24,734	7,137
2	Nima	80,843	38,755	42,088	19,196	4,272
3	Mamobi	61,724	29,524	32,200	14,477	3,349
4	Darkuman	61,562	29,639	31,923	16,727	5,473
5	Osu	59,460	28,113	31,347	17,953	4,653
6	New Town	58,488	28,289	30,199	15,385	3,555
7	Achimota	57,635	27,944	29,691	16,165	5,778
8	Dansoman	56,609	26,465	30,144	14,436	7,074
9	Russia	46,912	22,588	24,324	12,274	2,917
10	Alajo	44,044	21,548	22,496	12,222	4,129
11	West Abbossey Okai	43,642	20,767	22,875	11,733	4,012
12	Bubuashie	43,374	20,601	22,773	12,182	3,353
13	South Odorkor	41,079	19,607	21,472	10,748	4,159
14	Adedenkpo	38,999	18,759	20,240	13,142	7,385
15	Adabraka	36,510	17,582	18,928	10,736	3,030
16	Kokomlemle	35,320	16,588	18,732	9,477	2,726
17	Lartebiokorshie	35,183	16,704	18,479	9,393	3,504
18	Sukura	34,473	16,653	17,820	8,992	2,439
19	Kotobabi	33,628	16,134	17,494	9,309	2,534
20	Kaneshie	31,141	14,684	16,457	9,269	4,178

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			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	Abeka	85,692	9,349	8,119	7,979	8,146	9,985	10,034	8,140	6,396	4,988	3,591	2,857	1,870	1,298	875	830	1,235
2	Nima	80,843	8,944	7,249	7,287	8,215	9,824	9,112	6,644	5,179	4,148	3,315	3,006	2,164	1,766	1,070	1,251	1,669
3	Mamobi	61,724	6,683	5,525	5,600	6,343	7,756	6,959	5,351	4,209	3,221	2,614	2,138	1,598	1,167	790	710	1,060
4	Darkuman	61,562	6,675	5,906	5,825	6,010	7,128	7,221	5,675	4,538	3,517	2,564	2,023	1,233	1,057	675	630	885
5	Osu	59,460	5,755	4,891	4,910	5,551	6,716	6,221	5,112	3,861	3,603	3,076	2,801	2,073	1,569	1,131	868	1,322
6	New Town	58,488	5,833	5,165	5,050	5,860	6,973	6,597	5,257	4,076	3,297	2,507	2,383	1,625	1,323	838	715	989
7	Achimota	57,635	6,520	5,463	5,757	5,489	6,743	6,913	5,425	4,125	3,254	2,322	1,760	1,209	866	561	529	699
8	Dansoman	56,609	5,553	4,774	5,291	5,571	5,897	6,364	5,210	4,043	3,303	2,469	2,104	1,555	1,460	1,083	833	1,099
9	Russia	46,912	5,449	4,740	4,681	4,748	5,150	5,146	4,084	3,322	2,699	1,924	1,639	1,051	779	476	394	630
10	Alajo	44,044	4,660	3,889	3,940	4,258	5,768	5,573	4,043	3,046	2,309	1,778	1,521	1,009	784	479	411	576
11	West Abbossey Okai	43,642	4,553	4,112	4,213	4,323	5,202	4,794	3,959	3,022	2,563	1,799	1,576	1,007	836	572	449	662
12	Bubuashie	43,374	4,559	4,239	4,416	4,283	4,925	4,577	3,693	3,022	2,541	1,936	1,673	1,097	875	514	416	608
13	South Odorkor	41,079	4,379	3,659	3,724	3,945	5,031	4,715	3,902	3,072	2,329	1,719	1,469	909	672	507	410	637
14	Adedenkpo	38,999	4,344	2,404	2,198	4,893	8,537	6,733	3,535	1,958	1,297	882	646	436	308	227	238	363
15	Adabraka	36,510	3,300	2,904	2,943	3,524	4,976	4,204	3,056	2,409	1,958	1,700	1,512	1,157	936	638	503	790
16	Kokomlemle	35,320	3,140	2,672	2,991	3,582	4,309	4,199	3,145	2,427	1,943	1,706	1,412	1,149	859	562	480	744
17	Lartebiokorshie	35,183	3,669	3,224	3,207	3,306	3,697	3,750	3,141	2,593	2,191	1,603	1,449	973	794	459	421	706
18	Sukura	34,473	4,039	3,542	3,548	3,274	3,681	3,706	3,050	2,394	2,005	1,504	1,158	770	587	390	332	493
19	Kotobabi	33,628	3,636	3,039	3,099	3,126	4,066	3,821	3,014	2,420	1,944	1,406	1,276	924	661	380	335	481
20	Kaneshie	31,141	2,965	2,440	2,583	2,868	3,773	3,616	2,707	2,083	1,880	1,550	1,374	945	706	479	402	770

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Christian Assem, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna Frempong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Ms. Justina Yeboah, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Marian Tagoe, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Wisdom Kwame Nyamadi
Mr. Michael Aryeequaye Adamah

Consultant

Dr. A. Tanle

Editor/ Reviewers

Dr. Victor K. Nyanteng
Mr. Amatus Nobabumah
Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery