



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GA WEST MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 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.

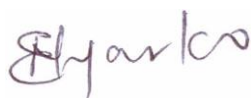
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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



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	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration.....	3
1.4 Cultural and Social Structure	3
1.5 Economy	3
1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	4
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	16
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	21
3.1 Introduction.....	21
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure	21
3.3 Marital Status.....	22
3.4 Nationality.....	25
3.5 Religious Affiliation	26
3.6 Literacy and Education	26
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	30
4.1 Introduction.....	30
4.2 Economic Activity Status	30
4.3 Occupation	32
4.4 Industry	32
4.5 Employment Status	33
4.6 Employment Sector.....	34
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	35
5.3 Use of Internet.....	35
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer	36

CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	37
6.1 Introduction.....	37
6.2 Population with Disability	37
6.3 Type of Disability	37
6.4 Distribution of Disability by type of Locality.....	38
6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status	39
6.6 Persons with disability by level of education and Literacy	40
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....	42
7.1 Introduction.....	42
7.2 Households in Agriculture	42
7.3 Types of Farming Activities	42
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....	44
8.1 Introduction.....	44
8.2 Housing Stock.....	44
8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	44
8.4 Construction Materials.....	45
8.5 Room Occupancy.....	47
8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	48
8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Uses	49
8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities.....	50
8.9 Method of Waste Disposal.....	51
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY	
IMPLICATIONS	53
9.1 Introduction.....	53
9.2 Summary of main findings.....	53
9.3 Conclusions.....	55
9.4 Policy Implications	55
REFERENCES.....	57
APPENDICES.....	58
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1a: Age-structure by sex	15
Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio by 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	18
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district	19
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	20
Table 3.1: Household population and average households by type of locality	21
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	22
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	22
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	23
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	24
Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status.....	25
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	26
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	26
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	27
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education and sex.....	29
Table 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	30
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by age, activity status and sex.....	31
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	32
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	33
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	34
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	34
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex.....	35
Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex.....	36
Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head.....	36
Table 6.1: Population by type of disability type and sex	37
Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	39
Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	40
Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	41
Table 7.1: Size of Households by agricultural activities	42
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	43
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	44
Table 8.2: Type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	45
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	45
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall	46
Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality	46
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality	47
Table 8.7: Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit.....	47
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality	48

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	49
Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	50
Table 8.11: Bathing facilities used by household	51
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	52
Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	58
Table A2: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	59
Table A3: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Ga West Municipality	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for Ga West Municipal	17
Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates by sex	20
Figure 3.1: School attendance for the population 3 years and older by sex	28
Figure 6.1: Types of disability	38
Figure 8.1: Households distribution by type of toilet facility	51

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme

MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C.	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization
ZC	Zonal Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipality 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, 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 Municipality. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ga West Municipal Assembly, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 219,788 with relatively more females (51.0%) than males (49.0%), giving a sex ratio of 96.2. The population of the Municipality is youthful with 33.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (4.0%). Thus, the Municipality's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 56.4 and is higher for the rural areas (62.2) as compared with that of the urban areas (53.1). The child dependency ratio (52.1) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (4.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Ga West Municipality is 2.9 which is higher than the regional average of 2.6. The General Fertility Rate is 89.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 3.3 per 1000 live births which is lower than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000. About two-thirds (66.7%) of migrants living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in another region while one-third (33.3%) were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, it is observed that they are mostly from the Eastern (31.9%), Ashanti (20.8%), Volta (16.3%) and Central (12.5%) regions.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 215,101 with a total number of 55,913 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.0 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and spouses form about one-quarter (26.0%) and 12.4 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.3 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

The census results indicate that the proportion of those who have never been married (45.2%) is slightly higher than those who are married (42.3%) and 4.9 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married population, 8.8 percent has no education and 54.0 percent have basic education. For those who have never been married, only 3.4 percent have never been to

school and 53.3 percent has basic education. Eight in ten (80.0%) of the married population are employed, 4.0 percent are unemployed and 16.0 percent are economically not active. For those who have never been married, 38.5 percent are employed, 7.0 percent are unemployed and 54.5 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 94.4 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 2.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 2.4 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (87.8%) of the population in the Municipality profess the Christians religion with Pentecostal/charismatic dominating with a proportion of 49.8 percent, followed by the Protestant (20.8%). Persons who belong to Islam form 8.3 percent. Those who profess to have no religion constitute 2.9 percent of the population. The proportion of females (89.5%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (85.9%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (4.1%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females (1.7%).

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 92.3 percent are literate and 7.2 percent are not literate. Of the literate population, 34.9 percent are able to read and write in English language only while 56.3 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the Municipality, 6.7 percent has never attended school, 55.9 percent have attended in the past and less than two-fifth (37.4%) are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 13.8 percent are in Kindergarten, 41.3 percent are at primary level and 17.7 percent are in Junior High Schools. Only 6.2 percent are at the tertiary level of education.

Economic activity status

Seven in 10 (71.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed while 8.5 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 59.1 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, more than half (52.8%) are in full time education and 22.6 percent perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the Municipality, nearly two-fifth (38.0%) as Service and sales workers and 22.6 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers. Whereas females (56.7%) are more likely than males (20.1%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (31.5%) are more likely than females (13.3%) to be engaged in Craft and related trades work.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment of the workforce, only 2.8 percent are employed by Agriculture, 22.3 percent by Industry and about three-quarters (74.9%) by Services sectors. Whereas more males than females are employed by the Agriculture and Industry sectors, more females (84.1%) than males (66.2%) are employed by the Services sector.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 50.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 31.9 percent are employees and 8.9 percent are self-employed with employees. Nearly one-third (32.5%) of females and 62.6 percent of males are employees. More than one-half (52.3%) of females and 23.7 percent of males are self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 76.2 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 16.3 percent.

Information communication technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 76.1 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 80.1 percent as compared to 72.3 percent of females. Less than one-fifth (17.0%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. More males (21.8%) than females (12.5%) use internet facility. About 17.3 percent of the total households in the Municipality own desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Of the total population in the Municipality, 2.5 percent has one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the Municipality are sight (50.4%) and physical (19.4%). More than half (51.4%) of persons with disability are employed and 43.9 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 6.5 percent have never been to school and 50.7 percent have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

Less than seven percent (6.9%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural activities. Majority (77.6%) of the households are involved in crop farming and less than one-quarter (23.5%) are also involved in livestock rearing. Poultry (57.9%) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Ga West Municipality is 30,447 representing 6.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2 which is lower than the regional average of 8.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than two-fifth (46.3%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses and 28.8 percent are separate houses. Slightly more than two-fifths (43.6%) of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals and two-fifth (40.0%) of the dwelling units are owned by a household members. Relatives who are not household members own 12.1 percent of the dwelling units.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete which constitutes 89.0 percent, followed by wood accounting for 5.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (76.1%), mud/earth (5.6%) and terrazzo tiles (5.5%) are the three main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (62.8%) and Slate/asbestos (29.7%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

Nearly sixty 57.3 percent (57.5%) of all households have one sleeping room. One room constitutes the highest percentage (88.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by single households in housing units in the Municipality. About 7.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity (85.5%), kerosene lamp (6.0%) and flashlight/torch (5.0%) are the three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is gas (46.7%) and charcoal (44.0%). The main source of drinking water by households is sachet water, which is used by 63.2 percent of all households. The next major source of drinking water is pipe-borne outside dwellings (10.5%) and pipe-borne inside dwellings (8.6%).

WC (29.7%), Pit latrine (28.9%) and KVIP (22.6%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the Municipality. About six percent (6.2%) of households in the Municipality have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by collecting (47.4%). More than one-quarter (26.8%) of households also have their solid waste collected and 11.5 percent of households dump their solid waste into a public container. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (37.7%), onto the street (22.5%) and into gutter (16.0%) are the commonest methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Ga West Municipal was established in 2008 by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1858 which defines the territorial boundaries of the Municipality. The Municipal was carved out of the erstwhile Ga District which was created in 1988 in pursuance of the government decentralization and local government reform policy. In 2004, the Ga District was divided into two Districts namely, Ga East and Ga West and in 2008 Ga West District was further divided into Ga West and Ga South Municipalities with Amasaman the former district capital remaining the capital for the newly created Ga West Municipal. The Ga West Municipality shares boundaries with the Ga East and the Accra Metropolitan Area to the East, Akwapem South to the North, Ga South to the South and Ga Central to the North-South. It occupies a total land surface area of 299.578 square kilometres.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Geology and soils

The land area is underlain by shallow rocky soils and is extensively developed on the steep slopes of the Akwapim range. On the Akwapim range, the soils are mainly pale and sandy with brushy quartzite occurring to the surface in most places. These soils are rich in sandstone and limestone that are good source of material for the construction industry. The red earths are usually developed in old and thoroughly weathered parent materials. They are typically loamy in texture near the surface becoming more clay below. The red soils are porous and well drained and support road development and also provide ample moisture storage at depth for deep-rooting plants. Nutrients supplies are concentrated in the humus top-soil.

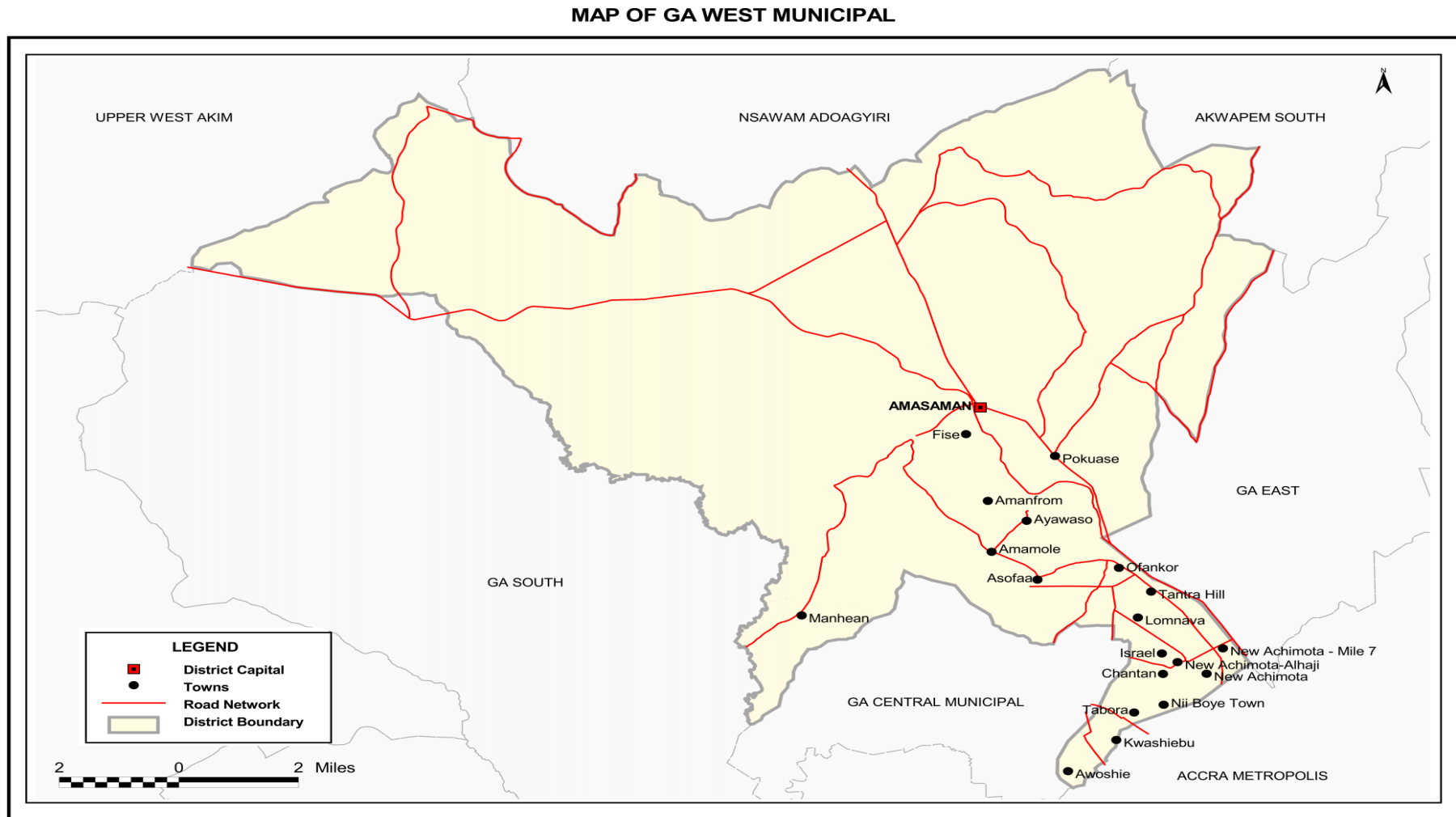
1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Ga West Municipal lies in the dry equatorial climatic zone which experiences double maxima rainfall in a year (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). The average annual rainfall ranges between 790mm on the coast to about 1270mm in the extreme north. The average annual temperature ranges between 25.1°C in August and 32.1°C in February and March. The average humidity figures are about 94 percent and 69 percent at 6:00 and 15:00 hours respectively. The Municipality lies wholly in the coastal scrub and grassland ecological zone

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The relief is generally undulating and ranges from 76 metres above sea level as the lowest level to 300 metres as the highest level around the Akwapim range. The Akwapim range rises steeply above the western edge. The crest of the Akwapim range lies generally at 300 metres southwards. This line of hills continues through to the Weija hills with the highest point reaching 192 metres near Weija. The land area consists of gentle slopes interspersed with plains in most parts. The slopes are mostly formed over the clay soils of the Dahomeyan gneiss.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ga West Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The Ga West Municipal has two major rivers namely; the Densu and Nsaki Rivers. The larger of the two is the Densu which drains down from the Eastern Region through the western portions of the Municipality to Weija where it enters the sea. It is the main source of water supply to more than half the population of the Accra Metropolis. Other water bodies mostly tributaries of the Densu are the Adaiso, Doblo and Ntafrafra.

1.3 Political Administration

The Ga West Municipal Assembly has two main electoral areas which is the Trobu and Amasaman electoral areas. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political head while the Municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the Municipality. In accordance with section 10 of Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality and is vested with deliberative, legislative and executive powers.

The Municipality consists of 26 electoral areas which are represented in the Municipal Assembly by elected and appointed Assembly members. The composition of the Assembly is 18 Elected Members, eight Appointed Members, one Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Assembly is headed by an elected Presiding Member with the Municipal Co-ordinating Director as the Secretary. The legislative instrument also establishes the Executive Committee and the following Sub-Committees: Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Social Service, Justice and Security and Works/Infrastructure. The Municipality is divided into six Zonal Councils namely; Ofankor, Pokuase, Mayera, Amasaman, Ayikai Doblo and Kotoku.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

In the Ga West Municipal area, the major ethnic group is Ga although there are other ethnic groups such as the Akans, Ewes and the Dangbes. The indigenes of Ga West are believed to have migrated from Ile Ife in Nigeria and settled at Ayawaso. Ayawaso is generally recognized as the first settlement of modern day Gas. At the community level, authority is vested in traditional rulers and their elders or sub chiefs. The traditional chiefs continue to wield some amount of power hence their contribution to, and influence in the decision making process cannot be under estimated.

The major festival which is celebrated among the Ga people in the Municipality is *Homowo*, which literally means hooting at hunger. It is celebrated in the month of August each year and marks the end of the harvest season of Maize.

1.5 Economy

Agriculture, industry and commerce are the three major economic sectors in the Municipality. The main agricultural activities include cassava production which has been supported by the government's Roots and Tubers Improvement Programme, fishing and pineapple production. The main challenges to agriculture production are inadequate market opportunities for farmers to sell their produce, continuous loss of existing farmlands to sand winners, estate development and private housing projects. The industrial sector covers many varied activities such as the production of mineral water, aluminium products and also mining and quarrying of large deposits of sandstone, clay and laterite materials are carried out for the construction industry.

In addition, telecommunication, banking facilities and other infrastructure facilities exist to serve as catalyst for the rapid development of the Municipality. Furthermore, the tourism industry in the Municipality is flourishing due to the presence of luxurious hotels and some natural, cultural and historical attractions such as the Guakoo Sacred Grove, the Pokuase Samsam Cave, the Samsam Water Falls, the Okaikwei Shrine at Ayawaso Village, the Medie Flower and fruit Gardens and the Osofoman Presbyterian Cemetery. The main transportation networks in the Municipality are roads and railways. The main Accra-Kumasi railway line passes through the Municipality at Amasaman, Opah, and Adzen Kotoku. The main Railway stations are located at Amasaman and Adzen Kotoku.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

Data 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:

- i. 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.
- ii. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- iii. 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

It is essential that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to aid development planning, programme development and policy implementation. The current governance and administration in Ghana which is geared towards decentralisation require that statistics are provided on the size and distribution of the population at the district levels. This chapter presents results on the population size, composition, age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and migration in the Ga West Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1a shows the population distribution of the Ga West Municipality by age, sex and sex ratio. The Municipality with Amasaman as its capital has rural and urban settlements. The total population of the Municipality is 219,788 of which 49.0 percent are males while 51.0 percent are females. The age distribution of the population reveals that the population peaked at age group 0-4 years (12.7%), followed by 25-29 years age group (11.1%), after which the population tapers from age group 30-34 onwards. In most of the age groups, females are in majority. The sex ratio is 96.2 which, means that there are approximately 96 males in every 100 female population in the Municipality as compared with 93.6 in the region and 95.2 at the national level as a whole (GSS, 2012).

Table 2.1a: Age-structure by sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	219,788	100.0	107,742	100.0	112,046	100.0	96.2
0 - 4	27,822	12.7	14,222	13.2	13,600	12.1	104.6
9-May	23,272	10.6	11,717	10.9	11,555	10.3	101.4
14-Oct	22,141	10.1	10,495	9.7	11,646	10.4	90.1
15 - 19	20,526	9.3	9,630	8.9	10,896	9.7	88.4
20 - 24	23,621	10.7	10,970	10.2	12,651	11.3	86.7
25 - 29	24,470	11.1	11,259	10.4	13,211	11.8	85.2
30 - 34	20,467	9.3	10,193	9.5	10,274	6.7	99.2
35 - 39	16,136	7.3	8,151	7.6	7,985	7.1	102.1
40 - 44	11,792	5.4	6,184	5.7	5,608	5.0	110.3
45 - 49	8,680	3.9	4,488	4.2	4,192	3.7	107.1
50 - 54	6,785	3.1	3,395	3.2	3,390	3.0	100.1
55 - 59	4,632	2.1	2,405	2.2	2,227	2.0	108.0
60 - 64	3,450	1.6	1,784	1.7	1,666	1.5	107.1
65 - 69	2,145	1.0	1,096	1.0	1,049	0.9	104.5
70 - 74	1,614	0.7	796	0.7	818	0.7	97.3
75 - 79	854	0.4	386	0.4	468	0.4	82.5
80 - 84	665	0.3	272	0.3	393	0.4	69.2
85+	716	0.4	299	0.3	417	0.4	71.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1b shows the age-dependency ratio by type of locality in the Municipality. Age dependency is the number of the population aged 0-14 years and 65 and above to the population aged 15-64 years. Total dependency ratio for the Municipality is 56.4 and is higher for the rural areas (62.2) than that of the urban areas (53.1). Child dependency ratio is 52.1 and also higher for rural areas (57.8) than urban areas (48.9). Similarly, the results show that the old age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 4.3 and is slightly higher for the rural areas (4.4) as compared with that of the urban areas (4.2).

Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio by type of locality

Age Group	Total	Type of locality	
		Urban	Rural
All Ages	219,788	138,572	81,216
0-14	73,235	44,275	28,960
15-64	140,559	90,482	50,077
65+	5,994	3,815	2,179
Age-dependency ratio	56.4	53.1	62.2
Child dependency ratio	52.1	48.9	57.8
Old age dependency ratio	4.3	4.2	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

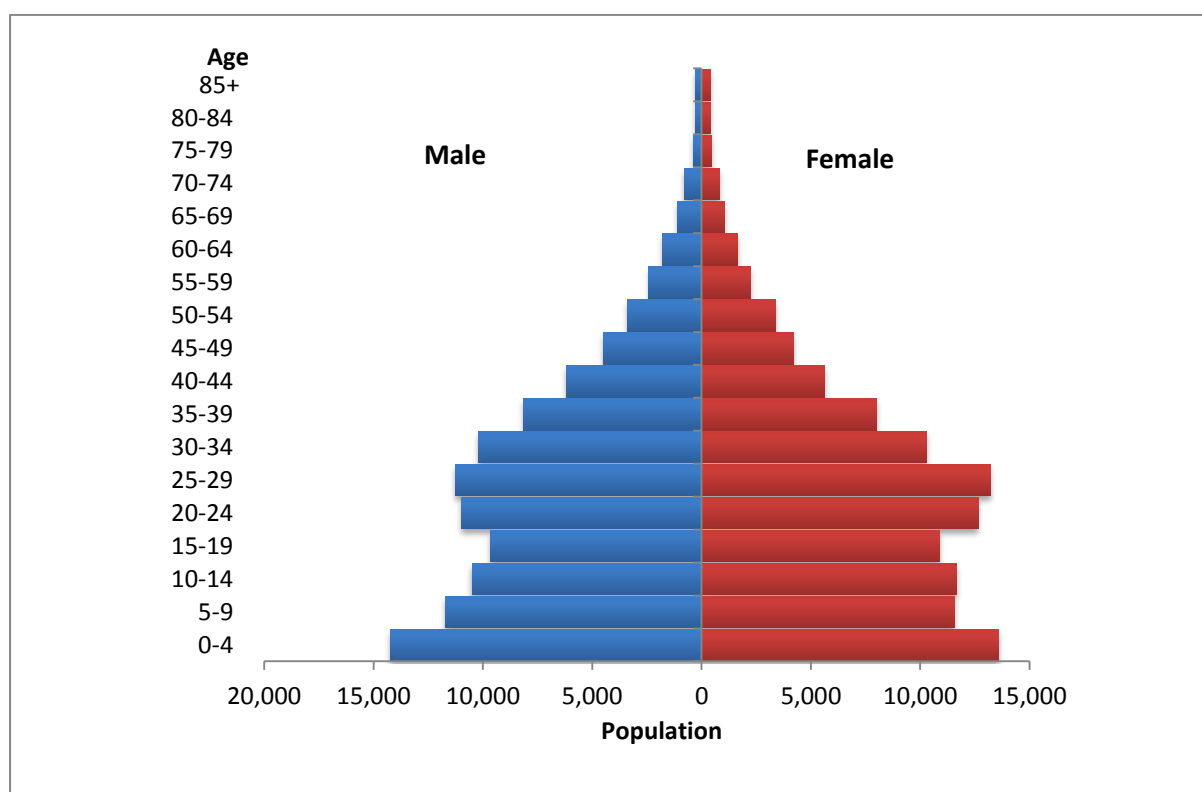
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Information on age-sex structure is very important for effective planning and decision making. Data disaggregated by age and sex are crucial not only for demographic analysis of fertility, morbidity and mortality but also for planning purposes. The pyramid (Figure 2.1) shows the age-sex structure of the population of the Ga West Municipality. The age structure shows a youthful population which is 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 and 25-29 are relatively more than expected to obtain the bell-shaped pyramid noted in Ghana, and this could be attributed to the influx of migrants into the Municipality, perhaps for employment purposes and/or misstatement of ages as a result of digit preference. Overall, there are more females than males in most of the age groups which is in tune with 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).

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 include total fertility, general fertility, crude birth rate, children ever-born, children surviving and sex of child. Mortality data collected comprise 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 in these three components of population are essential indicators for the interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. Also, it is important for planning and policy making in the decentralised system of governance in Ghana. This section presents results on data collected on fertility, mortality and migration in the Ga West Municipality.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Fertility

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

Table 2.2 reveals that the Ga West Municipality has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.9 which is higher than the regional average of 2.6. Besides, both GFR and CBR of the Municipality (89.2 and 26.3 respectively) are higher as compared with that of the region (75.7 and 22.7 respectively). The high levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the Municipality could be as a result of low or non-use of contraceptives among females and males in preventing pregnancy.

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 within 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
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	514,523	32,770	2.2	63.7	19.7
Ga South Municipal	411,377	117,377	13,078	3.9	111.4	31.8
Tema Metropolis	292,773	89,924	6,138	2.3	68.3	21
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	69,038	4,990	2.4	72.3	21.9
Ga West Municipal	219,788	64,817	5,783	2.9	89.2	26.3
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	57,936	4,489	2.6	77.5	23.5
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	56,845	3,466	2	61	18.9
Ga East Municipal	147,742	44,036	3,703	2.8	84.1	25.1
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	34,365	3,193	3.1	92.9	27.2
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
Adenta Municipal	78,215	23,158	2,033	2.7	87.8	26
Ada East	71,671	17,576	1,817	3.5	103.4	25.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	18,932	1,558	2.8	82.3	22
Ada West	59,124	14,236	1,642	4	115.3	27.8
Shai Osudoku	51,913	13,269	1,222	3	92.1	23.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 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

Table 2.3 presents information on children ever born and children surviving. It is observed that, out of the total number of 138,456 children ever born to female population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality, about 92.0 percent survived; meaning 8.0 percent of the children died. The pattern of the number of children ever born and children surviving increased from age groups 12-14 years to 35-39 years.

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	82,101	138,456	68,977	69,479	126,959	62,728	64,231
12 - 14	6,856	24	14	10	19	10	9
15 - 19	10,896	581	296	285	510	251	259
20 - 24	12,651	5,141	2,532	2,609	4,651	2,234	2,417
25 - 29	13,211	14,039	7,085	6,954	13,001	6,458	6,543
30 - 34	10,274	19,426	9,679	9,747	18,203	8,987	9,216
35 - 39	7,985	21,125	10,647	10,478	19,861	9,963	9,898
40 - 44	5,608	18,014	9,059	8,955	16,875	8,458	8,417
45 - 49	4,192	14,871	7,305	7,566	13,854	6,750	7,104
50 - 54	3,390	13,196	6,518	6,678	12,078	5,944	6,134
55 - 59	2,227	9,263	4,661	4,602	8,476	4,262	4,214
60 +	4,811	22,776	11,181	11,595	19,431	9,411	10,020

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is defined in the 2010 PHC as all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It measures mortality rates on the responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months”. The Municipality recorded a total of 727 deaths in the last 12 months (Table 2.4). Table 2.4 indicates that the Municipality has a crude death rate of 3.3 per 1000 population which is quite lower 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
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7,276	4.4
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1,739	4.2
Tema Metropolis	292,773	1,300	4.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932	818	3.6
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ashaiman Municipal	190,972	738	3.9
La Dade Kotopon Municipal	183,528	807	4.4
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Ga Central Municipal	117,220	360	3.1
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	111,926	395	3.5
Kpone Katamanso	109,864	441	4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ada East	71,671	742	10.4
Ningo Prampram	70,923	550	7.8
Ada West	59,124	383	6.5
Shai Osudoku	51,913	318	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Tanle (2010) defines migration 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. In this section, migration is measured in terms of birthplace and duration of residence (Table 2.5).

As indicated in Table 2.5, out of the total population of 219,788 in the Municipality, 146,520 (66.7%) are 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 are resident in the Municipality are mostly from the Eastern (31.9%), Ashanti (20.8%), Volta (16.3%) and Central (12.5%) regions while those from the Upper West region are the least (0.8 %).

Table 2.5 further shows that 14.6 percent of migrants have resided in the Municipality for less than one year, 35.0 percent have stayed between 1-4 years while about 10 percent percent have resided in the Municipality for at least 20 years.

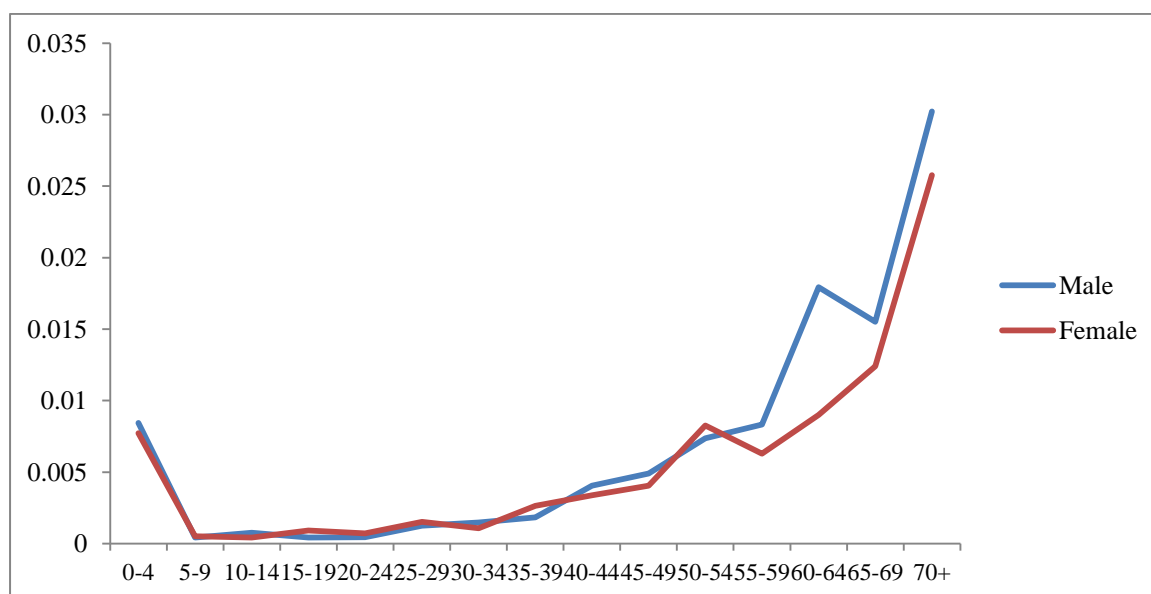
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	146,520	14.6	35.0	20.4	20.2	9.9
Born elsewhere in the region	37,068	15.8	36.7	21.0	20.6	5.9
Born elsewhere in another region:	109,452					
Western	4,411	13.2	37.4	20.5	17.6	11.3
Central	13,676	14.4	34.5	19.5	20.0	11.6
Volta	17,788	13.5	30.8	19.8	22.3	13.6
Eastern	34,933	13.8	33.9	20.3	20.2	11.8
Ashanti	22,775	14.3	35.6	20.8	19.5	9.8
Brong Ahafo	5,521	15.7	35.6	21.1	19.1	8.5
Northern	3,630	14.5	34.4	20.6	20.6	9.9
Upper East	1,847	15.5	34.0	20.0	19.2	11.3
Upper West	821	15.7	31.4	21.3	21.0	10.6
Outside Ghana	4,050	18.8	42.2	17.2	15.2	6.7

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

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rates by sex. Age-specific death rates are generally higher among males in most of the age groups in the Municipality. Male deaths are slightly higher than that of females below age 5 years. This confirms one of the known facts that male children are more likely than their female counterparts to experience higher childhood mortality. Age-specific death rates are about the same for both sexes between ages 5-14 years but slightly more females than the males die between ages 15- 44 years. This might be due to maternal mortality since those ages fall within the reproductive period. However, higher proportions of deaths are recorded among males than females after age 54 years. This is expected because males are more exposed to the risk of dying than females as age increases (Vallin, 2007).

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Government of Ghana has implemented numerous social intervention programmes including 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 (MMDAs); these are aimed at improving upon the well-being of all Ghanaians, particularly the most vulnerable. To achieve the desired goals of these programmes, there is the need for information on household composition and characteristics. This chapter presents results on household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Ga West Municipality.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The structure and composition of households are determined by some social, economic as well as demographic factors while the total size of households and their characteristics are influenced by what happens at the household level. Table 3.1 presents results on household population by relationship to household head. The total household population of the Ga West Municipality is 215,101. The average household size is 3.9 while the average household per house is 1.8.

Table 3.1: Household population and average households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	215,101	135,415	79,686
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	35,509	20,404
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.5
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows that most of the household population in the Municipality comprise of children (39.0%), household heads (26.0%), and spouses (12.4%); followed by other relatives (8.4%). Adopted or foster children form the least proportion (0.3%) of household members in the Municipality. The male headship is more than twice (36.4 %) that of the female headship (16.0 %) in the Municipality. This is expected within the Ghanaian cultural setting where males are heads of households but not females. However, a female may become a head of household when she is not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or when her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,101	100.0	105,273	100.0	109,828	100.0
Head	55,914	26.0	38,353	36.4	17,561	16.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	26,668	12.4	2,246	2.1	24,422	22.2
Child (son/daughter)	83,818	39.0	41,527	39.4	42,291	38.5
Parent/parent in-law	1,642	0.8	295	0.3	1,347	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	916	0.4	313	0.3	603	0.5
Grandchild	9,428	4.4	4,627	4.4	4,801	4.4
Brother/sister	9,975	4.6	5,340	5.1	4,635	4.2
Step child	1,416	0.7	719	0.7	697	0.6
Adopted/foster child	694	0.3	297	0.3	397	0.4
Other relative	18,177	8.5	8,256	7.8	9,921	9.0
Non-relative	6,453	3.0	3,300	3.1	3,153	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 presents results on the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Nuclear families made up of head, spouse(s) and children constitutes 31.3 percent and extended families made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives form 19.3 percent of the household population in the Municipality. Single person households constitute only 4.8 percent of the total household population in the Municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	215,101	100.0	105,273	100.0	109,828	100.0
Head only	10,391	4.8	7,003	6.7	3,388	3.1
Head and a spouse only	5,860	2.7	2,940	2.8	2,920	2.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	67,357	31.3	34,099	32.4	33,258	30.3
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	41,597	19.3	20,132	19.1	21,465	19.5
Extended and non-relatives	5,583	2.6	2,709	2.6	2,874	2.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	10,187	4.7	5,011	4.8	5,176	4.7
Single parent Nuclear	20,943	9.7	8,554	8.1	12,389	11.3
Single parent Extended	25,886	12.0	10,157	9.6	15,729	14.3
Single parent Extended and non-relative	3,759	1.7	1,634	1.6	2,125	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	23,538	10.9	13,034	12.4	10,504	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is 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.

Table 3.4 presents the marital status of the population aged 12 years and older in the Ga West Municipality. As shown in the Table, 45.2 percent have never married, 42.3 percent are married while 4.9 percent are in informal or consensual union. It is observed that, the proportion of never married persons in the Municipality declines steadily with increase in age while that of the married persons increases with age until age group 40-44 where it turns to decrease perhaps due to deaths, divorce or separation.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	159,410	100.0	45.2	4.9	42.3	1.8	2.9	2.9
12-14	12,857	100.0	92.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	20,526	100.0	93.0	1.3	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	23,621	100.0	78.1	6.2	14.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	24,470	100.0	52.6	8.8	36.2	1.2	1.0	0.3
30 - 34	20,467	100.0	27.6	7.5	59.6	1.9	2.5	0.7
35 - 39	16,136	100.0	13.2	6.6	71.8	3.0	4.0	1.4
40 - 44	11,792	100.0	7.1	4.6	76.5	3.3	6.1	2.4
45 - 49	8,680	100.0	4.4	3.4	75.7	4.0	7.9	4.6
50 - 54	6,785	100.0	3.3	2.4	73.7	4.3	8.8	7.4
55 - 59	4,632	100.0	2.2	1.7	72.8	3.9	8.7	10.8
60 - 64	3,450	100.0	2.8	1.7	66.5	3.9	7.9	17.1
65+	5,994	100.0	6.6	1.8	51.9	2.6	7.0	30.0
Male								
Total	77,309	100.0	49.2	4.9	42.2	1.2	1.7	0.9
12-14	6,001	100.0	92.0	0.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,630	100.0	94.7	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	10,970	100.0	89.2	3.7	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	11,259	100.0	67.4	8.2	23.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	10,193	100.0	35.0	8.8	53.7	1.0	1.2	0.3
35 - 39	8,151	100.0	16.4	7.6	71.3	2.0	2.3	0.4
40 - 44	6,184	100.0	7.8	5.7	80.0	2.3	3.5	0.7
45 - 49	4,488	100.0	4.7	4.5	82.3	2.8	4.3	1.3
50 - 54	3,395	100.0	3.4	3.2	83.5	2.9	5.3	1.6
55 - 59	2,405	100.0	1.8	2.1	85.2	2.4	5.3	3.2
60 - 64	1,784	100.0	2.8	2.3	83.5	2.8	4.1	4.4
65+	2,849	100.0	6.9	2.3	74.9	2.1	4.5	9.3
Female								
Total	82,101	100.0	41.6	4.9	42.3	2.4	4.1	4.8
12-14	6,856	100.0	92.9	0.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,896	100.0	91.5	1.9	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	12,651	100.0	68.5	8.4	21.2	0.9	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	13,211	100.0	40.0	9.3	47.2	1.7	1.5	0.4
30 - 34	10,274	100.0	20.4	6.3	65.5	2.9	3.8	1.2
35 - 39	7,985	100.0	10.0	5.4	72.4	4.1	5.8	2.3
40 - 44	5,608	100.0	6.3	3.4	72.7	4.3	9.0	4.2
45 - 49	4,192	100.0	4.1	2.3	68.6	5.2	11.7	8.2
50 - 54	3,390	100.0	3.2	1.7	63.9	5.8	12.2	13.2
55 - 59	2,227	100.0	2.7	1.2	59.3	5.5	12.4	18.9
60 - 64	1,666	100.0	2.9	1.1	48.3	5.2	11.9	30.6
65+	3,145	100.0	6.3	1.4	31.1	3.1	9.3	48.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A higher proportion of the males (49.2%) than the females (41.6%) have never married but the proportions of the males (42.2%) and females (42.3%) who are married is almost the same (Table 3.4).

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows that more than half of the population who have never married (53.3%) and those who are married (54.0%) have basic education while 63.0 percent of those in consensual unions have basic education. In a nutshell, more than half (54.1%) of the population in the Municipality have basic education while just a few (4.6%) have vocation or technical or commercial education.

A higher proportion of the females (55.2%) than the males (51.7%) who have never married have basic education. Similarly, a higher proportion of the (56.6%) than the males (51.1%) who are married have basic education. Furthermore, a higher proportion of the males (7.9%) than the females (5.4%) who have never married have tertiary education, implying that females are more likely to marry earlier than males after completing tertiary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ technical/ commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	159,410	100.0	7.5	54.1	20.9	4.6	6.8	6.1
Never married	72,126	100.0	3.4	53.3	26.5	3.0	7.0	6.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,812	100.0	8.7	63.0	17.2	4.4	4.4	2.4
Married	67,410	100.0	8.8	54.0	17.1	6.1	7.3	6.7
Separated	2,838	100.0	15.3	58.8	13.4	5.4	4.7	2.4
Divorced	4,651	100.0	16.2	58.7	11.7	6.2	4.7	2.6
Widowed	4,573	100.0	35.3	46.2	6.9	4.6	5.1	1.9
Male								
Total	77,309	100.0	3.9	52.1	23.2	4.6	7.9	8.3
Never married	38,009	100.0	2.4	51.7	27.6	3.0	7.4	7.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,771	100.0	5.1	60.8	20.0	4.9	5.6	3.6
Married	32,661	100.0	4.9	51.1	19.3	6.4	8.8	9.6
Separated	900	100.0	9.6	57.6	18.4	5.0	5.7	3.8
Divorced	1,303	100.0	7.8	59.4	15.0	6.2	6.2	5.3
Widowed	665	100.0	18.5	50.5	12.8	6.3	6.3	5.6
Female								
Total	82,101	100.0	10.8	56.1	18.6	4.5	5.9	4.2
Never married	34,117	100.0	4.5	55.2	25.3	3.0	6.6	5.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,041	100.0	12.0	64.9	14.6	4.0	3.2	1.3
Married	34,749	100.0	12.5	56.6	15.1	5.8	5.9	4.0
Separated	1,938	100.0	18.0	59.3	11.0	5.6	4.2	1.8
Divorced	3,348	100.0	19.4	58.4	10.4	6.2	4.2	1.5
Widowed	3,908	100.0	38.1	45.5	5.9	4.3	4.9	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of residents in the Municipality by sex and economic activity. More than half (54.5%) of the never married persons are economically not active while 38.5 percent are employed. However, a large majority of the married persons (80.0%) are employed, 4.0 percent are unemployed while 16.0 percent are economically not active. The proportion of the married males (84.6%) who are employed is higher than that of their female counterparts (75.6%).

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	159,410	100.0	95,870	60.1	8,881	5.6	54,659	34.3
Never married	72,126	100.0	27,747	38.5	5,052	7.0	39,327	54.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,812	100.0	6,193	79.3	575	7.4	1,044	13.4
Married	67,410	100.0	53,898	80.0	2,742	4.0	10,770	16.0
Separated	2,838	100.0	2,195	77.3	151	5.3	492	17.3
Divorced	4,651	100.0	3,482	74.9	229	4.9	940	20.2
Widowed	4,573	100.0	2,355	51.5	132	2.9	2,086	45.6
Male								
Total	77,309	100.0	48,915	63.3	4,088	5.3	24,306	31.4
Never married	38,009	100.0	15,867	41.7	2,843	7.5	19,299	50.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,771	100.0	3,347	88.8	164	4.3	260	6.9
Married	32,661	100.0	27,622	84.6	961	2.9	4,078	12.5
Separated	900	100.0	701	77.9	44	4.9	155	17.2
Divorced	1,303	100.0	1,003	77.0	60	4.6	240	18.4
Widowed	665	100.0	375	56.4	16	2.4	274	41.2
Female								
Total	82,101	100.0	46,955	57.2	4,793	5.8	30,353	37.0
Never married	34,117	100.0	11,880	34.8	2,209	6.5	20,028	58.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,041	100.0	2,846	70.4	411	10.2	784	19.4
Married	34,749	100.0	26,276	75.6	1,781	5.1	6,692	19.3
Separated	1,938	100.0	1,494	77.1	107	5.5	337	17.4
Divorced	3,348	100.0	2,479	74.0	169	5.0	700	20.9
Widowed	3,908	100.0	1,980	50.7	116	3.0	1,812	46.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Table 3.7 indicates that 94.4 percent of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth, 2.4 percent have dual nationality while another 2.4 percent of the population is made up of foreigners including ECOWAS (1.6%), Africans other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other countries not in Africa (0.3%). The proportion of male ECOWAS nationals (1.9%) is relatively higher than that of the females (1.4%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,788	100.0	107,742	100.0	112,046	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	207,564	94.4	101,532	94.2	106,032	94.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	5,332	2.4	2,543	2.4	2,789	2.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,637	0.7	767	0.7	870	0.8
ECOWAS	3,555	1.6	2,018	1.9	1,537	1.4
African other than ECOWAS	1,042	0.5	531	0.5	511	0.5
Other	658	0.3	351	0.3	307	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the Ga West Municipality. Majority (87.8%) of the population in the Municipality are Christians, 8.3 percent are Muslims while traditionalists constitutes 0.3 percent of the population. It is observed that the percentage of females who are Christians (89.5%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (85.9%) but the opposite is the case with the Muslims (males: 8.8%; females: 9.9%) in the Municipality.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,788	100.0	107,742	100.0	112,046	100.0
No religion	6,337	2.9	4,448	4.1	1,889	1.7
Catholic	15,767	7.2	8,122	7.5	7,645	6.8
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	45,707	20.8	22,070	20.5	23,637	21.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	109,412	49.8	51,634	47.9	57,778	51.6
Other Christian	21,958	10.0	10,770	10.0	11,188	10.0
Islam	18,235	8.3	9,431	8.8	8,804	7.9
Traditionalist	715	0.3	425	0.4	290	0.3
Other	1,657	0.8	842	0.8	815	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not considered literate. Literacy questions were posed to persons aged 11 years and older. Questions on education, on the other hand, were posed to persons 3 years and older.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows that 92.3 percent of the population aged 11 years and older is literate while 7.7 per cent are not literate. Of the literate population, more than half (56.3%) of the population can read and write in English and Ghanaian language while just a few (0.8%) can read and write in English and French. Irrespective of sex, the proportions of the population who are able to read and write in English language only declines with increases in age.

The results further show that the number of females who are non-literates (8,914) is almost three times more than that of the males (3,085). This confirms the fact that generally preference is given to male education than that of the females in Ghana.

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

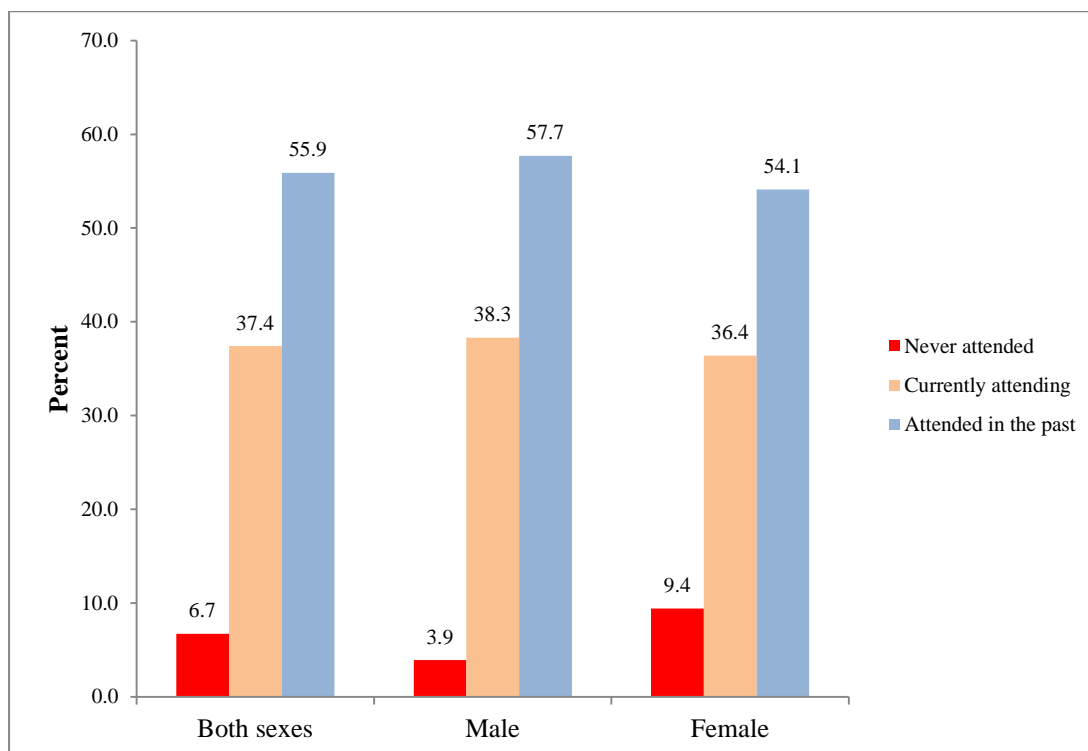
Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate						
		Total		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
		Number	Percent					
Both sexes								
Total	11,999	151,490	100.0	34.9	6.1	56.3	0.8	1.9
11-14	321	16,615	100.0	47.4	2.0	47.6	0.4	2.6
15-19	642	19,884	100.0	37.7	2.6	56.1	0.7	2.9
20-24	1,061	22,560	100.0	35.7	4.4	56.5	1.3	2.1
25-29	1,340	23,130	100.0	34.7	6.7	56.0	1.1	1.5
30-34	1,367	19,100	100.0	34.2	7.9	55.7	0.8	1.4
35-39	1,359	14,777	100.0	34.8	9.6	53.6	0.7	1.3
40-44	1,116	10,676	100.0	32.2	9.2	56.4	0.8	1.4
45-49	869	7,811	100.0	28.7	8.7	60.4	0.7	1.6
50-54	800	5,985	100.0	26.8	7.6	63.6	0.6	1.3
55-59	566	4,066	100.0	23.6	6.7	67.7	0.6	1.4
60-64	668	2,782	100.0	21.8	6.8	69.2	0.4	1.8
65+	1,890	4,104	100.0	23.1	8.7	65.6	0.5	2.0
Male								
Total	3,085	76,223	100.0	33.9	4.1	59.0	1.0	2.1
11-14	107	7,893	100.0	47.5	1.5	47.9	0.4	2.7
15-19	186	9,444	100.0	37.6	2.1	56.8	0.6	2.9
20-24	297	10,673	100.0	34.2	3.4	58.6	1.5	2.2
25-29	365	10,894	100.0	33.1	5.1	59.0	1.3	1.6
30-34	364	9,829	100.0	33.1	5.4	58.9	0.9	1.6
35-39	329	7,822	100.0	34.1	6.3	57.1	0.9	1.6
40-44	285	5,899	100.0	32.2	5.5	59.5	1.1	1.8
45-49	218	4,270	100.0	27.5	4.7	65.1	0.8	1.9
50-54	193	3,202	100.0	26.5	4.1	66.8	0.8	1.7
55-59	152	2,253	100.0	23.3	2.9	70.7	0.8	2.3
60-64	179	1,605	100.0	22.4	3.2	71.5	0.4	2.5
65+	410	2,439	100.0	22.0	4.4	70.3	0.7	2.6
Female								
Total	8,914	75,267	100.0	36.0	8.1	53.5	0.7	1.7
11-14	214	8,722	100.0	47.2	2.5	47.4	0.4	2.5
15-19	456	10,440	100.0	37.8	3.0	55.5	0.8	2.8
20-24	764	11,887	100.0	37.0	5.3	54.7	1.0	2.0
25-29	975	12,236	100.0	36.2	8.1	53.3	0.9	1.5
30-34	1,003	9,271	100.0	35.3	10.7	52.2	0.6	1.1
35-39	1,030	6,955	100.0	35.7	13.3	49.6	0.5	0.9
40-44	831	4,777	100.0	32.2	13.9	52.5	0.5	0.9
45-49	651	3,541	100.0	30.2	13.4	54.8	0.5	1.2
50-54	607	2,783	100.0	27.2	11.7	59.9	0.4	0.8
55-59	414	1,813	100.0	23.9	11.5	64.0	0.2	0.3
60-64	489	1,177	100.0	21.1	11.6	66.2	0.3	0.9
65+	1,480	1,665	100.0	24.7	15.0	58.7	0.4	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The school attendance profile for the Municipality’s population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Of the total persons aged 3 years and older, 55.9 percent had attended school in the past, 37.4 percent were schooling at the time of the census while 6.7 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 54.1 percent for females and 57.7 percent for males. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school (9.4%) far exceed that of males (3.9%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance for the population 3 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents results on the population aged 3 years and older by level of education and sex. Out of the 75,575 persons who are currently attending school, 13.8 percent are in Kindergarten, 41.3 percent are in Primary School, 17.7 are in Junior High School while 11.8 percent are in Senior High School. There are no much disparities between sexes in level of education.

With regards to those who attended school in the past 26.8 percent attended JSS/JHS, 21.1 percent attended Middle school, 15.2 percent attended SSS/SHS while 11.7 percent attended Tertiary. Also, the results show that a higher proportion of the females (29.2%) than that of the males (24.4%) ended their education at the JHS/JSS levels while a higher proportion of the males (15.1%) than the females (8.3%) completed Tertiary education (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education 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	75,575	100.0	37,861	100.0	37,714	100.0	113,067	100.0	57,021	100.0	56,046	100.0
Nursery	5,869	7.8	3,098	8.2	2,771	7.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	10,443	13.8	5,315	14.0	5,128	13.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	31,202	41.3	15,308	40.4	15,894	42.1	12,396	11.0	4,286	7.5	8,110	14.5
JSS/JHS	13,401	17.7	6,533	17.3	6,868	18.2	30,278	26.8	13,906	24.4	16,372	29.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	23,802	21.1	12,409	21.8	11,393	20.3
SSS/SHS	8,912	11.8	4,511	11.9	4,401	11.7	17,182	15.2	9,145	16.0	8,037	14.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,143	6.3	4,315	7.6	2,828	5.0
Vocational/technical/commercial	495	0.7	230	0.6	265	0.7	6,802	6.0	3,363	5.9	3,439	6.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	555	0.7	174	0.5	381	1.0	2,242	2.0	1,005	1.8	1,237	2.2
Tertiary	4,698	6.2	2,692	7.1	2,006	5.3	13,222	11.7	8,592	15.1	4,630	8.3

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 or capital 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 results on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status as well as information on the economically not active population in the Ga West Municipality.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 present results on persons aged 15 years and older who engaged in any economic activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. From the table, 71.2 percent of the total population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 28.8 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed while 8.5 percent are unemployed. The proportion of the males who are employed (92.3%) is slightly higher than that of their female counterparts (90.7%) in the Municipality.

Table 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	146,553	100.0	71,308	100.0	75,245	100.0
Economically active	104,375	71.2	52,889	74.2	51,486	68.4
Employed	95,530	91.5	48,815	92.3	46,715	90.7
<i>Worked</i>	91,727	96.0	47,297	96.9	44,430	95.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,516	3.7	1,393	2.9	2,123	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	287	0.3	125	0.3	162	0.3
Unemployed	8,845	8.5	4,074	7.7	4,771	9.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	3,616	40.9	1,502	36.9	2,114	44.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	5,229	59.1	2,572	63.1	2,657	55.7
Economically not active	42,178	28.8	18,419	25.8	23,759	31.6
Did home duties (household chore)	9,525	22.6	2,320	12.6	7,205	30.3
Full time education	22,276	52.8	11,355	61.6	10,921	46.0
Pensioner/retired	2,486	5.9	1,563	8.5	923	3.9
Disabled/sick	1,013	2.4	446	2.4	567	2.4
Too old/young	2,691	6.4	775	4.2	1,916	8.1
Other	4,187	9.9	1,960	10.6	2,227	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.1 further reveals that more than half (52.8%) of the economically not active population are in full time education, 22.6 percent perform home duties while the disabled or sick (2.4%) are the least. The large number of economically not active population in full time education means that the Municipality has a potential quality human capital for its future socio-economic development.

Table 4.2 presents information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. The proportion of the economically not active population for the 15-19 age group is the highest (82.1%) and declines with increasing age up to age 44 years. The proportions then increase to a high of 63.0 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The reverse is the case for the employed population. The proportions of the unemployed population generally decline with increasing age.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	146,553	100.0	95,530	65.2	8,845	6.0	42,178	28.8
15-19	20,526	100.0	2,886	14.1	792	3.9	16,848	82.1
20-24	23,621	100.0	11,745	49.7	2,721	11.5	9,155	38.8
25-29	24,470	100.0	18,183	74.3	2,209	9.0	4,078	16.7
30-34	20,467	100.0	17,344	84.7	1,149	5.6	1,974	9.6
35-39	16,136	100.0	14,101	87.4	685	4.2	1,350	8.4
40-44	11,792	100.0	10,434	88.5	427	3.6	931	7.9
45-49	8,680	100.0	7,616	87.7	302	3.5	762	8.8
50-54	6,785	100.0	5,669	83.6	223	3.3	893	13.2
55-59	4,632	100.0	3,535	76.3	139	3.0	958	20.7
60-64	3,450	100.0	1,866	54.1	129	3.7	1,455	42.2
65+	5,994	100.0	2,151	35.9	69	1.2	3,774	63.0
Male								
Total	71,308	100.0	48,815	68.5	4,074	5.7	18,419	25.8
15-19	9,630	100.0	1,252	13.0	342	3.6	8,036	83.4
20-24	10,970	100.0	5,440	49.6	1,286	11.7	4,244	38.7
25-29	11,259	100.0	8,608	76.5	984	8.7	1,667	14.8
30-34	10,193	100.0	9,045	88.7	527	5.2	621	6.1
35-39	8,151	100.0	7,492	91.9	289	3.5	370	4.5
40-44	6,184	100.0	5,690	92.0	189	3.1	305	4.9
45-49	4,488	100.0	4,051	90.3	159	3.5	278	6.2
50-54	3,395	100.0	2,980	87.8	109	3.2	306	9.0
55-59	2,405	100.0	2,002	83.2	79	3.3	324	13.5
60-64	1,784	100.0	1,067	59.8	68	3.8	649	36.4
65+	2,849	100.0	1,188	41.7	42	1.5	1,619	56.8
Female								
Total	75,245	100.0	46,715	62.1	4,771	6.3	23,759	31.6
15-19	10,896	100.0	1,634	15.0	450	4.1	8,812	80.9
20-24	12,651	100.0	6,305	49.8	1,435	11.3	4,911	38.8
25-29	13,211	100.0	9,575	72.5	1,225	9.3	2,411	18.2
30-34	10,274	100.0	8,299	80.8	622	6.1	1,353	13.2
35-39	7,985	100.0	6,609	82.8	396	5.0	980	12.3
40-44	5,608	100.0	4,744	84.6	238	4.2	626	11.2
45-49	4,192	100.0	3,565	85.0	143	3.4	484	11.5
50-54	3,390	100.0	2,689	79.3	114	3.4	587	17.3
55-59	2,227	100.0	1,533	68.8	60	2.7	634	28.5
60-64	1,666	100.0	799	48.0	61	3.7	806	48.4
65+	3,145	100.0	963	30.6	27	0.9	2,155	68.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of males employed are higher than the corresponding proportions for females for most of the age groups. It is observed that the proportions of unemployed males are lower than their corresponding female proportions. For the economically not active category, the proportions of males are higher than those of females in the young age groups (15 to 24 years). However, from age 25 onwards, the male proportions are lower than the female proportions.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation in the Municipality. The results indicate that 38.0 percent of the population is engaged in Service and sales work and 22.6 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers in the Municipality. Whereas females (56.7%) are more likely than males (20.1%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (31.5%) are more likely than females (13.3%) to be engaged in Craft and related trades work.

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	95,530	100.0	48,815	100.0	46,715	100.0
Managers	4,962	5.2	2,854	5.8	2,108	4.5
Professionals	8,730	9.1	5,509	11.3	3,221	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	3,190	3.3	2,528	5.2	662	1.4
Clerical support workers	2,873	3.0	1,361	2.8	1,512	3.2
Service and sales workers	36,313	38.0	9,812	20.1	26,501	56.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2,025	2.1	1,294	2.7	731	1.6
Craft and related trades workers	21,578	22.6	15,377	31.5	6,201	13.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7,693	8.1	7,450	15.3	243	0.5
Elementary occupations	8,009	8.4	2,515	5.2	5,494	11.8
Other occupations	157	0.2	115	0.2	42	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 produce during the seven days before the census night. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. More than one-third (34.6%) of the total population are in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles category. Within this category, females constitute the highest proportion (44.7%), indicating that they prefer working in those industries. This is followed by 12.9 percent of the population who work in the manufacturing industry.

The transportation and storage sector is dominated by the males (12.7%) while the females (14.7%) are predominant in the accommodation and food service industry

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,530	100.0	48,815	100.0	46,715	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,634	2.8	1,724	3.5	910	1.9
Mining and quarrying	501	0.5	349	0.7	152	0.3
Manufacturing	12,332	12.9	6,276	12.9	6,056	13.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	264	0.3	219	0.4	45	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	237	0.2	162	0.3	75	0.2
Construction	7,999	8.4	7,790	16.0	209	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33,073	34.6	12,204	25.0	20,869	44.7
Transportation and storage	6,547	6.9	6,183	12.7	364	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	7,940	8.3	1,096	2.2	6,844	14.7
Information and communication	1,228	1.3	937	1.9	291	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	1,709	1.8	989	2.0	720	1.5
Real estate activities	157	0.2	146	0.3	11	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,665	1.7	1,210	2.5	455	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	1,043	1.1	848	1.7	195	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,878	2.0	1,279	2.6	599	1.3
Education	4,615	4.8	2,205	4.5	2,410	5.2
Human health and social work activities	1,506	1.6	652	1.3	854	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	989	1.0	861	1.8	128	0.3
Other service activities	8,088	8.5	3,166	6.5	4,922	10.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,044	1.1	460	0.9	584	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	81	0.1	59	0.1	22	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

As indicated in Table 4.5, the self-employed without employees constitutes one-half (50.4%) of the labour force while employees constitute 31.9 percent. Also, 42.2 percent of the male population are employees while 38.3 percent are self-employed without employees. Among the females, majority (63.1%) are self-employed without employees while slightly more than one-fifth (21.1%) are employees. As regards, self-employed without employees, the proportion of the females (63.1%) is higher than that of the male population (38.8%). However, regarding self-employed with employees, the proportion of the males (60.9%) is higher than that of the females (39.1%). In general, males constitute the majority in most of the employment categories in the Municipality.

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	95,530	100.0	48,815	100.0	46,715	100.0
Employee	30,453	31.9	20,583	42.2	9,870	21.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	48,155	50.4	18,676	38.3	29,479	63.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	8,529	8.9	5,193	10.6	3,336	7.1
Casual worker	2,188	2.3	1,632	3.3	556	1.2
Contributing family worker	2,014	2.1	634	1.3	1,380	3.0
Apprentice	3,463	3.6	1,734	3.6	1,729	3.7
Domestic employee (House help)	550	0.6	234	0.5	316	0.7
Other	178	0.2	129	0.3	49	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Majority (92.5%) of persons employed in the Municipality are in the private sector (both formal and informal) with females dominating the private informal sector (83.7%) while males constitute the highest proportion (21.6%) in the private formal sector. About 6 percent of the employed persons are engaged by the public sector (Table 4.6).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,530	100.0	48,815	100.0	46,715	100.0
Public (Government)	5,787	6.1	3,487	7.1	2,300	4.9
Private Formal	15,552	16.3	10,545	21.6	5,007	10.7
Private Informal	72,810	76.2	33,730	69.1	39,080	83.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	138	0.1	98	0.2	40	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	1,115	1.2	860	1.8	255	0.5
Other International Organisations	128	0.1	95	0.2	33	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information, Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in the global economy and is widely acknowledged as a catalyst for the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. 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.

The relevance of ICT to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of the economy cannot be overemphasised. This chapter focuses on ownership of mobile phones, the use of internet and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the Ga West Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of mobile phones were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. The results indicate that 76.1 percent (159,410) of persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality use mobile phones as compared with 73.5 percent in the region (Table 5.1). A higher proportion of the males (80.1%) own and use mobile phones than that of the females (72.3%) in the Municipality, reflecting the same pattern at the regional level.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	159,410	100.0	121,286	76.1
Male	77,309	100.0	61,912	80.1
Female	82,101	100.0	59,374	72.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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.

As indicated in Table 5.2, 17.0 per cent of persons aged 12 years and older in the Ga West Municipality use internet facilities as compared with 18.6 per cent in the region. Nearly 22 percent of the males and 13 percent of the females use internet facility in the Municipality as compared with about 24 percent of the males and 14 percent of the females in the region.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,410	100.0	27,142	17.0
Male	77,309	100.0	16,847	21.8
Female	82,101	100.0	10,295	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop computers was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the Municipality have access to internet and other forms of social media. These have become indispensable resources for daily living.

As indicated in Table 5.3, 17.3 per cent of the households in the Ga West Municipality own desktop/laptop computers as compared with 17.0 per cent of the households in the region. The proportion of the male-headed households that own desktop/laptop computers (18.9%) is higher than that of the female-headed households (14.0%) in the Municipality.

Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,410	100.0	27,142	17.0
Male	77,309	100.0	16,847	21.8
Female	82,101	100.0	10,295	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

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

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status (GSS, 2012). They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2010 PHC is therefore paramount. The areas discussed in this chapter are population with disability, types of disability, disability and economic activity and disability, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that 2.5 percent of the total population of 219,788 in the Ga West Municipality has one form of disability or another. The proportion of the females (2.6 %) is higher than that of their male counterparts (2.4 %).

Table 6.1: Population by type of disability type and sex

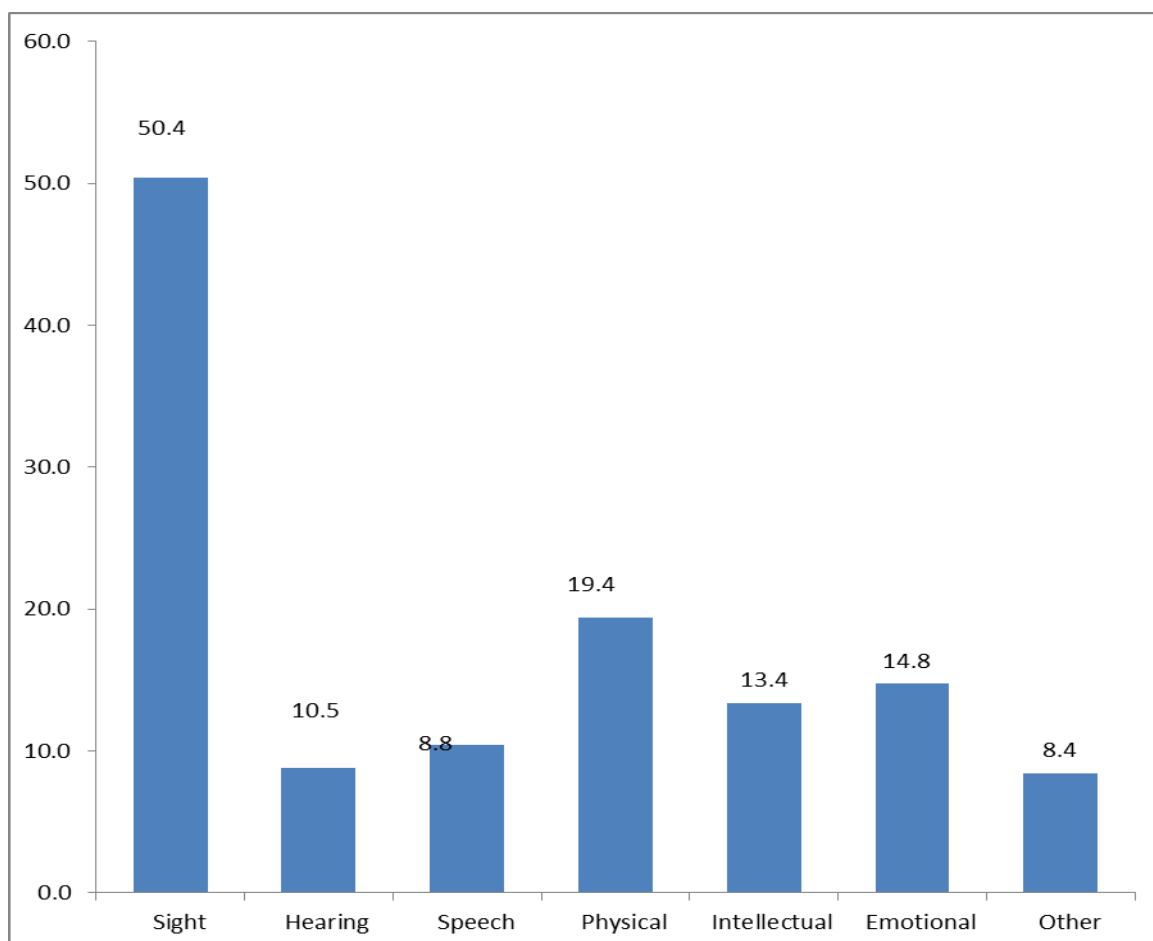
Disability status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,788	100.0	107,742	100.0	112,046	100.0
No disability	214,336	97.5	105,190	97.6	109,146	97.4
With a disability	5,452	2.5	2,552	2.4	2,900	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The main types of disability in the Ga West Municipality are Sight (50.4%) and Physical (19.4%). From Hearing disability is one-tenth (10.5%) of all cases in the Municipality. The high proportion of persons with sight disability has implications for formal education and the general socio-economic development of the Municipality (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Types of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution of Disability by type of Locality

In terms of residence, the proportion of persons with disability is slightly higher in the urban (2.5%) than the rural areas (2.4%) as shown in Table 6.2. In both rural and urban areas, the females outnumber the males in the total number of people with disability. Whereas speech is the main form of disability among the males (58.8%), sight is the most common disability among the females (56.2%).

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

Locality type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Urban						
Total	138,572	100.0	68,034	49.1	70,538	50.9
No disability	135,093	100.0	66,450	49.2	68,643	50.8
With a disability	3,479	100.0	1,584	45.5	1,895	54.5
Sight	1,852	100.0	792	42.8	1,060	57.2
Hearing	292	100.0	134	45.9	158	54.1
Speech	375	100.0	208	55.5	167	44.5
Physical	625	100.0	309	49.4	316	50.6
Intellectual	312	100.0	143	45.8	169	54.2
Emotional	513	100.0	213	41.5	300	58.5
Other	327	100.0	161	49.2	166	50.8
Rural						
Total	81,216	100.0	39,708	48.9	41,508	51.1
No disability	79,243	100.0	38,740	48.9	40,503	51.1
With a disability	1,973	100.0	968	49.1	1,005	50.9
Sight	895	100.0	412	46.0	483	54.0
Hearing	189	100.0	98	51.9	91	48.1
Speech	195	100.0	127	65.1	68	34.9
Physical	430	100.0	222	51.6	208	48.4
Intellectual	416	100.0	214	51.4	202	48.6
Emotional	293	100.0	141	48.1	152	51.9
Other	131	100.0	64	48.9	67	51.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.3 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. More than half (51.4%) of the population living with disability are employed, 43.9 percent are economically not active while only 4.7 percent are unemployed. Emotional disability is the highest among those employed (56.1%) and unemployed (5.8%) while physical disability is common among those who are economically not active (59.4%). Furthermore, among the males who are employed, sight is the main disability while emotional disability is the highest among females who are employed. Among the economically not active persons, the proportion of females with disability (45.1%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (42.6%).

Table 6.3: 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	2,756,422	100.0	1,801,279	65.3	152,040	5.5	803,103	29.1
No disability	2,668,425	100.0	1,756,057	65.8	147,916	5.5	764,452	28.6
With a disability	87,997	100.0	45,222	51.4	4,124	4.7	38,651	43.9
Sight	38,809	100.0	21,353	55.0	1,662	4.3	15,794	40.7
Hearing	8,412	100.0	4,248	50.5	358	4.3	3,806	45.2
Speech	10,182	100.0	4,981	48.9	501	4.9	4,700	46.2
Physical	21,242	100.0	7,771	36.6	843	4.0	12,628	59.4
Intellectual	13,708	100.0	5,626	41.0	745	5.4	7,337	53.5
Emotional	17,765	100.0	9,967	56.1	1,029	5.8	6,769	38.1
Other	9,315	100.0	4,792	51.4	494	5.3	4,029	43.3
Male								
Total	1,318,189	100.0	891,823	67.7	71,139	5.4	355,227	26.9
No disability	1,277,223	100.0	870,222	68.1	69,215	5.4	337,786	26.4
With a disability	40,966	100.0	21,601	52.7	1,924	4.7	17,441	42.6
Sight	16,711	100.0	9,547	57.1	717	4.3	6,447	38.6
Hearing	3,921	100.0	2,079	53.0	181	4.6	1,661	42.4
Speech	5,574	100.0	2,848	51.1	268	4.8	2,458	44.1
Physical	10,091	100.0	3,998	39.6	409	4.1	5,684	56.3
Intellectual	6,800	100.0	2,712	39.9	389	5.7	3,699	54.4
Emotional	8,156	100.0	4,682	57.4	442	5.4	3,032	37.2
Other	4,604	100.0	2,337	50.8	213	4.6	2,054	44.6
Female								
Total	1,438,233	100.0	909,456	63.2	80,901	5.6	447,876	31.1
No disability	1,391,202	100.0	885,835	63.7	78,701	5.7	426,666	30.7
With a disability	47,031	100.0	23,621	50.2	2,200	4.7	21,210	45.1
Sight	22,098	100.0	11,806	53.4	945	4.3	9,347	42.3
Hearing	4,491	100.0	2,169	48.3	177	3.9	2,145	47.8
Speech	4,608	100.0	2,133	46.3	233	5.1	2,242	48.7
Physical	11,151	100.0	3,773	33.8	434	3.9	6,944	62.3
Intellectual	6,908	100.0	2,914	42.2	356	5.2	3,638	52.7
Emotional	9,609	100.0	5,285	55.0	587	6.1	3,737	38.9
Other	4,711	100.0	2,455	52.1	281	6.0	1,975	41.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Persons with disability by level of education and Literacy

Table 6.4 presents information on population aged 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The results show that, 14.4 percent of the population living with disability has never been to school, 20.3 percent have attained Middle school education while only 4 percent have Bachelor's degree. However, only 4.0 percent and 2.0 percent in the Municipality have attained post-secondary diploma and post graduate education respectively. A higher proportion of the females (19.7%) than males (8.3%) with all forms of disability have never been to school. In general, the results show that females with all forms of disabilities have less access to formal education compared to their male counterparts (Table A1).

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

Sex/Type of disability	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Basic ¹	Secon-dary ²	Post middle/secondary ³	Tertiary ⁴
	Number	Percent							
Both sexes									
Total	202,280	100.0	6.7	2.9	5.2	55.0	16.4	5.0	8.8
No disability	196,983	100.0	6.5	2.9	5.2	55.0	16.5	5.0	8.8
With a disability	5,297	100.0	14.4	1.6	2.0	50.7	14.2	7.1	10.0
Sight	2,681	100.0	11.4	1.4	1.2	50.1	14.8	8.8	12.1
Hearing	462	100.0	20.3	3.9	5.0	49.4	13.0	3.2	5.2
Speech	542	100.0	20.1	3.0	2.0	52.5	10.9	5.0	6.4
Physical	1,032	100.0	25.1	1.6	0.7	48.1	10.5	5.8	8.3
Intellectual	704	100.0	18.8	2.7	3.4	47.7	14.4	5.7	7.4
Emotional	783	100.0	15.2	1.9	1.7	50.8	17.1	5.9	7.4
Other	435	100.0	18.9	2.5	3.4	52.7	12.4	3.3	6.8

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Basic¹: Primary, JHS and Middle school

Secondary²: Secondary and SHS

Post middle/secondary³: Post-secondary courses lower than Diploma

Tertiary⁴: Post-secondary Diploma and higher

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana is regarded as an agricultural country, largely due to the high proportion of land and labour used in agricultural activities and the contributions made by this sector to Ghana's Gross Domestic Product (GSS, 2012).

This chapter presents results on demographic and other characteristics of agricultural households and the types of farming activities that are undertaken in the Ga West Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

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. Table 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the Ga West Municipality. The table shows that out of a total of 55,914 households in the Municipality, 6.9 percent are engaged in Agriculture in the Municipality which is quite higher than the regional average of 4.4 percent (GSS, 2012).

Table 7.1 further indicates that about 77.6 percent of households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming, 23.5 percent are involved in livestock farming while only a few (0.8%) are engaged in fish farming. In both urban (80.0%) and rural (73.6%) areas, crop farming is the main agricultural activity.

Table 7.1: Size of Households by agricultural activities

Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	55,914	100.0	35,509	100.0	20,405	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	3,883	6.9	2,446	6.9	1,437	7.0
Crop farming	3,015	77.6	1,957	80.0	1,058	73.6
Tree planting	414	10.7	294	12.0	120	8.4
Livestock rearing	912	23.5	507	20.7	405	28.2
Fish farming	31	0.8	23	0.9	8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 presents results on livestock and their keepers in the Ga West Municipality. From the table, there are 84,287 livestock and 1,268 keepers in the Municipality. The results further show that chicken (57.9%) is the main type of livestock reared, followed by goats (8.4%). Chicken keepers are the highest proportion (47.9%) among the keepers while the highest average number per keeper is among inland fishing (926).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of livestock, birds, fisheries and others	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper	Percentage of animals kept	Percentage of keepers
Total	84,287	1,268	66	100.0	100.0
Beehives	42	5	8	0.0	0.4
Cattle	4,044	65	62	4.8	5.1
Chicken	48,844	607	80	57.9	47.9
Dove	138	5	28	0.2	0.4
Duck	1,740	29	60	2.1	2.3
Goat	7,064	246	29	8.4	19.4
Grass-cutter	1,407	21	67	1.7	1.7
Guinea fowl	2,188	13	168	2.6	1.0
Pig	1,813	38	48	2.2	3.0
Rabbit	2,885	32	90	3.4	2.5
Sheep	3,323	100	33	3.9	7.9
Silk worm	43	1	43	0.1	0.1
Snail	1,025	3	342	1.2	0.2
Turkey	365	20	18	0.4	1.6
Other	305	47	6	0.4	3.7
Fish farming	4,302	25	172	5.1	2.0
Inland fishing	3,703	4	926	4.4	0.3
Marine fishing	1,056	7	151	1.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the country. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs (GSS, 2012).

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Ga West Municipality in 2010. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there are 30,447 houses in the Ga West Municipality. The total number of households in these houses is 55,913 with population per house estimated to be about seven (7.2) and an average household size of 3.9 which is equal to the regional average but lower than the national average (4.5). Household size in the rural areas (4.0) is slightly higher than that in the urban areas (3.9).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	219,788	138,572	81,216
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	215,101	135,415	79,686
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	30,447	17,119	13,328
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	35,509	20,404
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.5
Population per house	7.3	8.4	7.2	8.1	6.1
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.2 presents information on type of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that most of the households reside in compound houses (46.3%), 28.8 percent reside in separate houses while only 0.1 percent live in huts or buildings with different compounds. Urban dwellers (48.8%) are more likely than rural dwellers (41.9%) to reside in compound houses. On the contrary, rural dwellers (35.0%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (25.2%) to reside in separate houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Region	Municipal					
		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	176,647	16,106	28.8	29.7	26.8	25.2	35.0
Semi-detached house	84,233	4,013	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.9	7.7
Flat/apartment	66,202	3,542	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.0	5.3
Compound house (rooms)	595,062	25,863	46.3	45.5	47.8	48.8	41.9
Huts/buildings (same compound)	11,268	322	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	2,154	77	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tent	2,284	105	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/ container etc.)	59,977	2,914	5.2	4.9	6.0	6.2	3.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	7,928	263	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Uncompleted building	27,284	2,541	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.2	5.2
Other	3,331	167	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3 Ownership of dwelling unit

Table 8.3 presents information on ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that majority of the houses in the Municipality are owned by other private individuals (43.6 %) followed by houses owned by a household member (40.0 %) while only a few (0.4%) are owned by other private agencies. This general trend is also reflected in both male-headed and female-headed households as well as in urban areas. In rural areas however, a larger proportion of the dwellings (43.8%) are owned by household members and 39.9 percent are owned by other private individuals.

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

Ownership status	Total Region	Municipal					
		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	412,943	22,342	40.0	39.3	41.4	37.7	43.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	9,780	330	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Relative not a household member	127,697	6,762	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.5
Other private individual	423,234	24,387	43.6	43.9	43.0	45.7	39.9
Private employer	20,667	1,082	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
Other private agency	4,956	233	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public/Government ownership	30,021	392	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4
Other	7,072	385	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 indicates that 89.0 percent of houses are built with Cement blocks/Concrete as the main construction material for outer wall as compared with 83.4 percent in the region. Wood (5.6%) is the next prominent type of material for outer wall in the Municipality. However, only few (0.1%) houses are built with bamboo or palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia as construction material for outer wall.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	58,795	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	39,198	974	1.7	1.3	2.3
Wood	200,594	110,736	3,279	5.6	6.7	3.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	14,038	532	0.9	0.9	0.9
Stone	11,330	2,692	106	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	205	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	896,518	52,339	89.0	88.7	89.6
Landcrete	104,270	3,810	195	0.3	0.1	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	56	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,806	36	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	39,206	16,238	1,073	1.8	1.7	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows that cement/concrete is the main construction material (76.1%) for the floor followed by earth/mud (5.6%), terrazzo tiles (5.5%) and ceramic/marble tiles (4.9%) while burn bricks or other materials form the least (0.3%). Also, cement/concrete constitutes the main material for floor (80.2%) in the region. The use of cement/concrete for floor is due to the fact that it is more durable than other materials. A higher proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas (80.0%) than in the urban areas (73.8%) use cement/concrete as the main material for floor.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	53,990	3,116	5.6	5.4	5.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	830,972	42,531	76.1	73.8	80.0
Stone	32,817	4,928	220	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	143	0.3	0.3	0.2
Wood	52,856	38,877	1,977	3.5	4.3	2.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	1,960	3.5	3.6	3.3
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	39,618	2,746	4.9	5.4	4.1
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	3,053	5.5	6.5	3.6
Other	15,567	3,838	167	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction materials for roofing in the Municipality. As indicated in the table, the majority (62.8%) of the dwellings in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheet while 29.7 percent are roofed with slate or asbestos and just a few (0.1%) are roofed with bamboo. A higher proportion of metal sheets are used as roofing materials in the rural (67.1%) than in the urban (60.1%) areas.

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

Main roofing material	Total		Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	58,795	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,162	129	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wood	45,547	8,895	326	0.6	0.5	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	36,901	62.8	60.1	67.1
Slate/asbestos	759,039	454,300	17,449	29.7	32.2	25.6
Cement/concrete	141,072	41,671	2,266	3.9	4.1	3.4
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	1,015	1.7	2.0	1.3
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	88	0.1	0.1	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	16,797	315	0.5	0.3	1.0
Other	35,935	7,744	306	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The household size and the number of rooms available for sleeping provides an indication of the extent of crowding in rooms. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, disturbed sleep, infectious diseases and respiratory infections among others (GSS, 2012).

Table 8.7 presents different household sizes with sleeping rooms occupied. The table indicates that 57.5 percent of households in the Municipality occupy only one sleeping room while a further 24.3 percent occupy two rooms. There is a clear evidence of overcrowding in the sleeping rooms in the Municipality.

Table 8.7: Households by 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
	Number	Percent									
Total	55,913	100.0	57.5	24.3	7.9	5.7	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	10,391	100.0	88.9	7.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	8,943	100.0	74.7	19.2	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	8,687	100.0	64.6	24.9	6.1	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	8,710	100.0	54.3	29.8	8.3	5.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	7,076	100.0	42.1	35.3	10.8	7.3	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2
6	5,054	100.0	33.1	36.1	13.7	10.6	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
7	2,841	100.0	24.3	35.1	17.2	13.2	6.2	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.3
8	1,703	100.0	18.4	30.2	18.7	19.0	8.1	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.6
9	943	100.0	14.7	24.6	20.6	19.9	11.1	4.6	2.4	1.1	1.0
10	1,565	100.0	7.4	18.1	19.0	21.3	15.9	9.2	3.8	3.0	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 presents results on the main source of lighting facility in the Municipality. The results indicate that majority (85.5%) of the households are connected to the electricity main grid while 6.0 percent of the households use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting. As expected, a higher proportion of the households in the urban areas (86.5%) than in the rural areas (83.7%) are connected to the main electricity grid while 8.0 percent of the households in the rural as compared with 4.9 percent in the urban areas (4.9%) use kerosene lamp.

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

Main source of lighting	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	47,791	85.5	86.5	83.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	253	0.5	0.4	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	3,380	6.0	4.9	8.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	117	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	78	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	19,251	1,227	2.2	2.4	1.9
Flashlight/torch	858,651	39,942	2,820	5.0	5.1	5.0
Firewood	13,241	1,036	62	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	443	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	144	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 presents the main type of fuel used for cooking by households in the Ga West Municipality. Most households (46.7%) use gas as their main source of cooking fuel followed, by charcoal (44.0%) while animal waste or crop residue is used by only a few households (0.1%) in the Municipality. A higher proportion of the urban households (50.8%) than that of the rural households (39.6%) use gas as the main source of cooking.

Table 8.9 further shows that most of the households in the Municipality use Veranda (34.8%) as their cooking space, 33.8 percent have a separate room for exclusive use, 17.1 percent use open space in compound while 6.2 percent of the households have no cooking space. The main space for cooking in the urban areas is separate room for exclusive use for household (35.4%) while veranda (36.1%) is the most common space for cooking in the rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	2,587	4.6	5.0	4.0
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	1,582	2.8	1.8	4.7
Gas	996,518	429,464	26,123	46.7	50.8	39.6
Electricity	29,794	9,645	219	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	447	0.8	0.8	0.7
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	24,628	44.0	40.6	50.1
Crop residue	45,292	724	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	134	0.2	0.2	0.3
Animal waste	2,332	919	53	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	7,759	2,644	107	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	3,483	6.2	6.5	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	18,876	33.8	35.4	30.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	1,337	2.4	2.5	2.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	702	1.3	1.2	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	706	1.3	0.9	1.8
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	27,948	1,395	2.5	2.7	2.2
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	19,453	34.8	34.0	36.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	9,588	17.1	16.0	19.2
Other	21,007	5,543	373	0.7	0.8	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Uses

The main sources of drinking water and other domestic purposes are indicated in Table 8.10. Sachet water (63.2%) is the main source of drinking water for the majority of households while 10.5 percent use pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit as the main source of drinking water.

Table 8.10 further shows the sources of water for other domestic purposes. Water for other domestic uses in the Municipality are mainly borehole/pump/tube well (25.8%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (21.1%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling unit (16.2%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	4,785	8.6	9.5	7.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	5,851	10.5	9.9	11.5
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	103,356	1,208	2.2	1.8	2.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	15,989	3,961	7.1	5.9	9.1
Protected well	321,091	7,167	1,066	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rain water	39,438	1,833	385	0.7	0.5	1.0
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	220	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	579	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	35,316	63.2	65.1	59.9
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	29,843	1,979	3.5	3.4	3.9
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	161	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	4,179	303	0.5	0.2	1.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,677	75	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	3,972	1,014	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	9,076	16.2	17.9	13.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	11,817	21.1	21.8	20.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	127,980	2,191	3.9	3.5	4.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	41,441	14,419	25.8	25.0	27.1
Protected well	465,775	24,489	6,540	11.7	12.4	10.5
Rain water	39,916	3,538	890	1.6	1.2	2.2
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	178	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	64,630	6,843	12.2	12.3	12.2
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	858	1.5	1.7	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	156	0.3	0.1	0.6
River/stream	588,590	11,331	2,433	4.4	3.4	6.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,765	361	0.6	0.3	1.2
Other	10,302	1,301	151	0.3	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 presents the bathing facility types in the Municipality. As indicated in the table, most of the households in the Ga West Municipality use their own bathroom for exclusive use (31.7%) followed, by households using separate bathroom that is shared in the same house (29.2%) and shared open cubicle (25.2%).

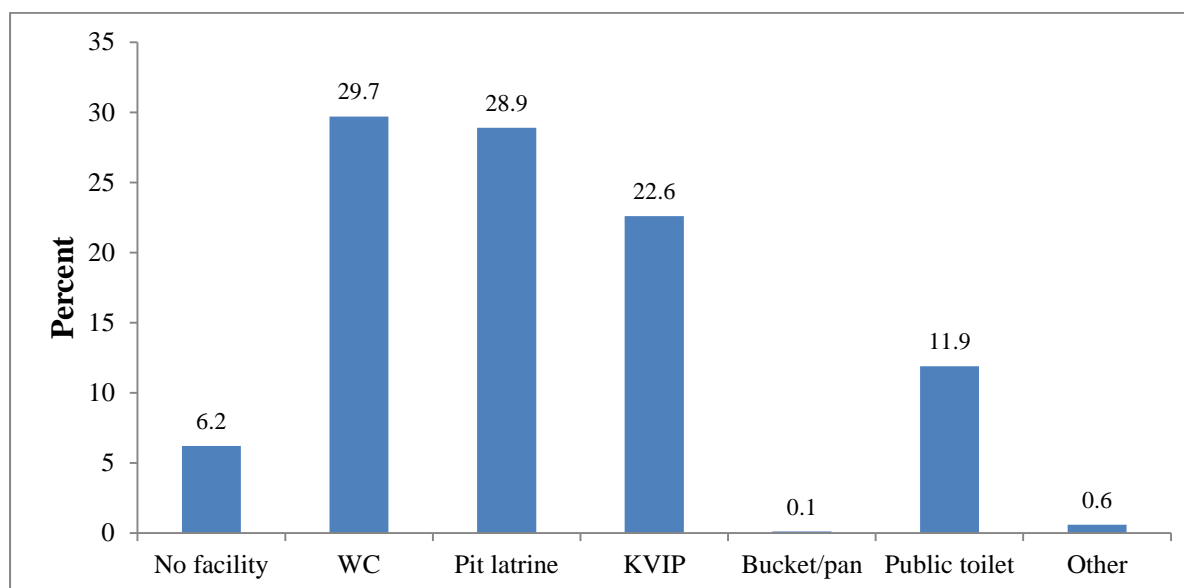
Table 8.11: Bathing facilities used by household

Type of Bathing facility	Total country	Municipal			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	55,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	17,711	31.7	32.8	29.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	16,326	29.2	30.9	26.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	3,091	5.5	3.7	8.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	14,074	25.2	25.3	24.9
Public bath house	140,501	416	0.7	0.8	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	837	1.5	1.3	1.9
Open space around house	372,556	3,290	5.9	4.9	7.7
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	39	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	129	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facilities

Figure 8.1 presents the distribution of toilet facilities in the Ga West Municipality. The main toilet facilities in the Municipality are Water closet (29.7%), pit latrine (28.9%) and KVIP (22.6%) but a significant proportion of the households also use public toilet (12.0%). However, 6.2 percent of the households in the Municipality have no toilet facility

Figure 8.1: Households distribution by type of toilet facility

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

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). Table 8.12 presents the various methods by which solid and liquid wastes are disposed of by the households in the Municipality.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 indicates that 47.4 percent of the households' solid waste are collected, 26.8 percent are disposed through burning while 1.9 percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Solid waste in the urban areas is mostly collected (56.5%) while in the rural areas solid waste is mostly burned by the households (37.1%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Solid waste						
Total	55,913	100.0	35,509	100.0	20,404	100.0
Collected	26,518	47.4	20,073	56.5	6,445	31.6
Burned by household	14,982	26.8	7,404	20.9	7,578	37.1
Public dump (container)	6,443	11.5	3,999	11.3	2,444	12.0
Public dump (open space)	4,533	8.1	2,654	7.5	1,879	9.2
Dumped indiscriminately	1,037	1.9	381	1.1	656	3.2
Buried by household	2,150	3.8	831	2.3	1,319	6.5
Other	250	0.4	167	0.5	83	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	55,913	100.0	35,509	100.0	20,404	100.0
Through the sewerage system	2,897	5.2	1,940	5.5	957	4.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	5,615	10.0	4,569	12.9	1,046	5.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	4,634	8.3	3,238	9.1	1,396	6.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	12,595	22.5	8,352	23.5	4,243	20.8
Thrown into gutter	8,940	16.0	6,766	19.1	2,174	10.7
Thrown onto compound	21,060	37.7	10,553	29.7	10,507	51.5
Other	172	0.3	91	0.3	81	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 further shows that most of the households (37.7 %) throw their liquid waste onto compound. More than two-fifth (22.5%) of the households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside while 16.0 percent throw into gutters. The main means of liquid waste disposal is throwing onto the compound in both rural (51.5%) and urban areas (29.7%).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications of the report based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the Ga West Municipality. As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on Information Communications Technology (ICT), disability, migration, mortality and agriculture.

9.2 Summary of main findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The total population of the Municipality is 219,788, made up of 49.0 percent males and 51.0 percent females. It has a sex ratio of 96.2, indicating that there are 96 males to every 100 females. Total dependency ratio for the Municipality is 56.4 and it is higher in the rural (62.2%) than in the urban (53.1) areas.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.9, which is relatively higher than the regional average of 2.6. The general fertility rate is 89.2 per 1,000 women aged between 15-49 years. The crude birth rate of the Municipality is 23.6 births per 1,000 population. The number deaths in households in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC is 727, which is quite high compared to other districts in the region. About seven (67.0%) out of ten persons in the Municipality are migrants as compared with five (53.6%) out of ten in the region.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

Households in the Municipality are mainly composed of heads (26.0%), spouses (12.4%) and children (39.0%). The male headship is twice as much (38,353) as compared with that of the female headship (17,561) in the Municipality. About 42.0 percent of the population aged 12 and older are married, and 45 percent have never married. The Municipality has 94.4 percent of its population being Ghanaians by birth and 1.6 percent are from other ECOWAS states. There are more males (2018) than females (1,537) ECOWAS nationals in the Municipality. Christians (77.8%) (Catholic, Protestants and Pentecostal/charismatic) constitute,, followed by Islam (8.3%) while 0.3 per cent are traditionalists. Ninety-three per cent of the population aged 11 years and older are literates (in English, any Ghanaian language, or French).

9.2.3 Economics characteristics

Among the population aged 15 years and older, 71.2 percent are economically active while 28.8 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed while 8.5 percent are unemployed. The highest proportions of male and female populations aged between 15-19 years are economically not active (Male: 43.6% and Female: 37.1%).

The main employment sector is service and sales work (38.0%). Females constitute the majority in the private informal (83.7%) sector. A higher proportion of the females (63.1%) are self-employed without employees than their male counterpart (38.3). About 76.2 percent of the employed persons are in the private informal sector.

9.2.4 Information, Communication Technology

Seven out of every ten persons (76.1%) aged 12 years and older in the Municipality own a mobile phone. Mobile phone ownership is higher among the males (80.1%) than the females (72.3%).

Only 17.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facility in the Municipality. A higher proportion of males (21.8%) than females (12.5%) have access to internet facility in the Municipality. Of the total number of households in the Municipality, only 4.2 percent have fixed telephone lines. The proportion of Households that own desktop/laptop computers is 17.3 percent in the Municipality.

9.2.5 Disability status

The results on persons with disability show that 5,452 of the population in the Municipality have some forms of disability. The sex composition of the population with disability indicates that more females (50.9%) than males (46.8%) have some forms of disability. More than half (51.4%) of the population living with disability were employed. More female disabled persons (45.1%) than their male (42.6%) counterparts were economically not active.

Sight is by far the most common disability type in the Municipality, especially among females (56.2%). The population with disability is higher (3,479) in the urban than rural areas (1,973).

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Only 7.0 percent of households are engaged in agriculture in the Municipality. This could be attributed to the fact that the Municipality is generally urban. A higher proportion of the urban households (63.0%) than the rural households (37.0%) are engaged in agricultural activities. Crop farming is the major agricultural activity for most households (78.0%) in the Municipality.

There are 84,827 animals/livestock and 1,268 keepers, with an average of 66 animals per keeper. Chicken (58.0%) is the most reared livestock in the Municipality.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

There are 30,447 houses and 55,913 households in the Municipality of which 63.5 percent are in the urban areas while 36.5 percent are located in the rural areas. The average household size is 3.9 and household per house is 1.8. About 44.0 per cent of houses are owned by other private individuals. Majority of the population live in compound houses. The construction material of the walls and floor is mostly cement block/concrete. The main material for roofing in the Municipality is metal sheet.

Electricity through the national grid (85.5%) is the major source of lighting in the households in Ga West Municipal. Gas (46.7%) and charcoal (44.0%) are the main energy for cooking but 4.6 percent do not cook at all. In terms of space for cooking, a third of households (33.8%) have separate room for exclusive use for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for the households is Sachet water (63.2%) while water for other domestic uses is mainly from Borehole/Pump/Tube well (25.8%).

As regards bathing facilities, most households (31.7%) have bathroom for exclusive use. Water Closet (29.7%) and Pit latrine (29.0%) are the toilet facilities commonly used in the Municipality. However, 6.2 percent of households in the Municipality do not have a toilet facility and use the bush, beaches and open fields.

About 49.0 percent of households' solid waste is collected. The main method of disposing liquid waste in the Municipality is by throwing onto compound (37.7%).

9.3 Conclusions

The population of the Ga West Municipality can be described as a youthful population since a third of the population is below 15 years. Both fertility and mortality levels are quite high in the Municipality. A significant proportion of the population of the Municipality are migrants. Majority of the population in the Municipality are literates. English or Ghanaian language would be the common languages for effective communication among a higher proportion of the populace. In general, more females than males have no formal education or have low level of formal education.

Most houses in the Municipality are owned by other private individuals. There is some evident of overcrowding in sleeping rooms as most people have only one sleeping room. The private sector is the main employer in the Municipality, and the main occupation or industry is service and sales work of which females dominate. A small proportion of the population (2.5%) has some forms of disabilities, especially among the females. Public toilets and pit latrine are the main toilet facilities in the Municipality. The health implications of such toilet facilities are quite obvious since they are part of unhygienic toilet facilities. Although solid wastes are mostly collected, liquid wastes are disposed onto compound. The use of ICT in the Municipality is generally low.

9.4 Policy Implications

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

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

Although the literacy level in the Municipality is quite high, more males than females have access to formal education resulting in a small proportion of female employees in the public sector employment. There is the need to encourage female education beyond the basic school education to enable them contribute their quota to the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the country as a whole. It has been noted that the level of education that a

female attains before or after marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family and for that matter the community.

It is observed that the private sector is the main employer in the Municipality. Opportunities for skills training should be provided by the Municipal Assembly to enable the teaming youth to establish their own small-scale businesses. To make this more effective, the Assembly in collaboration with financial institutions could assist the youth at the end of their training with seed capital to establish their own businesses.

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

Although the proportion of the population with all forms of disability is low (2.5%) in the Municipality, there is the need to address their plight and incorporate them into the development agenda of the Municipality. The causes of the main forms of disability such as speech, sight, hearing and physical may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children at the right ages. The Assembly should intensify its educational campaigns on immunization and sanitation to reduce some preventable forms of disabilities in the Municipality. Efforts should be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. This should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities such as the provision of hearing aids, braille and wheelchairs which could encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school.

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

The use of gas as the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality is quite impressive but the use of charcoal as the second major source of cooking fuel has negative implications on the natural environment. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed. The use of gas should be encouraged by subsidizing the unit cost of gas.

The use of sachet water as the main source of drinking water should be of concern to public health officials. There is the need to monitor the quality of the different brands of sachet water available in the market since some of them are prepared under unhygienic conditions. Also, the Municipal Assembly should seek for support from NGOs involved in the supply of potable water to increase the coverage of potable water supply in the Municipality.

REFERENCES

- Ayiku, C. N. (2012). Giving Visibility to Persons with Disability-Providing a Helping Hand
- Dickson, K. B. Benneh, G. (2001). A new geography of Ghana, Revised edition. Longman Group Ltd, England.
- Ghana Statistical Service. (2005). 2000 Population and Housing Census. Greater Accra Region. Analysis of District Data and Implications for Planning. Accra: GSS.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012). *2010 Population and Housing Census. Summary Report of Final Results*. GSS, Accra.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012), *2010 Population and Housing Census. National Analytical Report*. Ghana Statistical Service, Accra.
- Municipal Medium Term Development Plans, 2010- 2014 (MDTPs) - Ga West Municipal Assembly.
- Opong-Aboagye Edward (2010). *Understanding Population- Revised Edition*.
- WHO and UNICEF (2000). *The Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. Geneva: WHO.
- 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.
- Vallin, J. (2007). Commentary: 'epidemiologic transition' interrupted or sweep to the second stage of health transition? *International Journal of Epidemiology*, doi:10.1093/ije/dym054.
- World Health Organisation (2011). *Summary World Report on Disability*. WHO/NMH/VIP/11.01 WHO, Malta.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability	Total		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Basic ¹	Secon-dary ²	Post middle/secondary ³		Tertiary ⁴
	Number	Percent								
Both sexes										
Total	202,280	100.0	6.7	2.9	5.2	55.0	16.4	5.0	8.8	
No disability	196,983	100.0	6.5	2.9	5.2	55.0	16.5	5.0	8.8	
With a disability	5,297	100.0	14.4	1.6	2.0	50.7	14.2	7.1	10.0	
Sight	2,681	100.0	11.4	1.4	1.2	50.1	14.8	8.8	12.1	
Hearing	462	100.0	20.3	3.9	5.0	49.4	13.0	3.2	5.2	
Speech	542	100.0	20.1	3.0	2.0	52.5	10.9	5.0	6.4	
Physical	1,032	100.0	25.1	1.6	0.7	48.1	10.5	5.8	8.3	
Intellectual	704	100.0	18.8	2.7	3.4	47.7	14.4	5.7	7.4	
Emotional	783	100.0	15.2	1.9	1.7	50.8	17.1	5.9	7.4	
Other	435	100.0	18.9	2.5	3.4	52.7	12.4	3.3	6.8	
Male										
Total	98,746	100.0	3.9	3.1	5.4	53.1	18.2	4.8	11.5	
No disability	96,272	100.0	3.8	3.2	5.5	53.2	18.2	4.8	11.4	
With a disability	2,474	100.0	8.3	1.7	2.2	51.1	16.5	6.8	13.4	
Sight	1,179	100.0	5.7	1.6	1.2	50.8	16.0	7.8	16.9	
Hearing	224	100.0	11.6	4.9	6.7	50.9	16.1	3.1	6.7	
Speech	318	100.0	13.5	2.2	2.2	56.6	13.8	5.3	6.3	
Physical	518	100.0	14.7	1.5	0.2	49.0	14.8	6.7	13.0	
Intellectual	346	100.0	14.5	2.3	2.6	48.8	17.3	5.2	9.2	
Emotional	345	100.0	10.7	1.7	2.3	50.5	20.9	6.4	7.5	
Other	209	100.0	10.5	1.9	4.8	53.1	13.4	4.3	12.0	
Female										
Total	103,534	100.0	9.4	2.7	5.0	56.6	14.7	5.2	6.4	
No disability	100,711	100.0	9.2	2.7	5.0	56.8	14.8	5.0	6.4	
With a disability	2,823	100.0	19.7	1.5	1.9	50.5	12.1	7.3	6.9	
Sight	1,502	100.0	15.9	1.3	1.1	49.7	13.9	9.7	8.4	
Hearing	238	100.0	28.6	2.9	3.4	47.9	10.1	3.4	3.8	
Speech	224	100.0	29.5	4.0	1.8	46.9	6.7	4.4	6.7	
Physical	514	100.0	35.6	1.6	1.2	47.1	6.2	4.7	3.7	
Intellectual	358	100.0	22.9	3.1	4.2	46.7	11.4	6.2	5.6	
Emotional	438	100.0	18.7	2.1	1.1	51.1	14.2	5.5	7.3	
Other	226	100.0	26.5	3.1	2.2	52.2	11.5	2.2	2.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Ofankor	24,461	12,138	12,323	6,370	3,638
2	Chantan	15,187	7,444	7,743	3,887	1,489
3	Pokuase	14,223	7,142	7,081	3,610	1,981
4	Tabora	12,390	5,897	6,493	3,316	1,199
5	Awoshie	10,332	5,042	5,290	2,540	1,120
6	Nii Boye Town	10,086	4,911	5,175	2,868	830
7	New Achimota	9,455	4,603	4,852	2,196	1,322
8	Tantra Hill	9,429	4,678	4,751	2,317	1,477
9	New Achimota- Alhaji	7,300	3,485	3,815	1,840	674
10	Kwashiebu	6,720	3,276	3,444	1,782	736
11	New Achimota - Mile 7	6,713	3,358	3,355	1,748	895
12	Lomnava	5,706	2,866	2,840	1,434	671
13	Ayawaso	5,527	2,735	2,792	1,315	985
14	Israel	4,783	2,258	2,525	1,212	538
15	Fise	4,569	2,291	2,278	1,154	789
16	Amasaman	3,305	1,659	1,646	798	411
17	Amamole	2,961	1,492	1,469	754	663
18	Asofaa	2,927	1,447	1,480	719	439
19	Manhean	2,647	1,245	1,402	645	546
20	Amanfrom	2,635	1,284	1,351	623	571

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age groups 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	Ofankor	24,461	3,252	2,642	2,512	2,328	2,672	2,678	2,183	1,866	1,319	946	682	442	340	224	155	220
2	Chantan	15,187	1,820	1,434	1,452	1,367	1,830	1,844	1,554	1,115	777	593	455	315	257	147	96	131
3	Pokuase	14,223	1,815	1,598	1,576	1,365	1,379	1,500	1,290	1,032	742	572	440	308	224	138	99	145
4	Tabora	12,390	1,456	1,237	1,227	1,164	1,367	1,518	1,278	931	663	503	369	236	148	111	84	98
5	Awoshie	10,332	1,192	1,025	994	957	1,177	1,219	983	760	550	400	346	243	197	121	69	99
6	Nii Boye Town	10,086	1,197	885	844	932	1,208	1,287	1,091	783	521	369	297	220	171	88	79	114
7	New Achimota	9,455	1,027	942	889	942	1,052	1,078	906	648	469	383	307	229	167	155	114	147
8	Tantra Hill	9,429	1,058	859	889	927	1,136	1,206	844	658	468	401	337	227	184	92	50	93
9	New Achimota- Alhaji	7,300	899	756	711	643	813	855	719	557	394	298	224	166	96	66	39	64
10	Kwashiebu	6,720	700	618	637	580	821	851	671	495	393	246	225	162	121	85	42	73
11	New Achimota - Mile 7	6,713	665	600	550	678	819	836	635	459	378	256	245	175	153	93	85	86
12	Lomnava	5,706	709	630	571	534	613	622	531	398	344	249	155	111	75	49	48	67
13	Ayawaso	5,527	777	654	623	494	473	562	466	414	346	237	173	106	71	44	29	58
14	Israel	4,783	602	477	476	474	519	534	480	352	234	204	146	113	70	34	32	36
15	Fise	4,569	629	531	523	421	444	448	434	379	255	155	126	70	56	41	22	35
16	Amasaman	3,305	416	351	294	331	371	372	307	237	189	116	114	72	48	34	19	34
17	Amamole	2,961	469	375	321	241	295	281	235	214	151	130	87	48	30	31	19	34
18	Asofaa	2,927	378	325	315	269	314	293	285	244	142	121	80	48	37	25	17	34
19	Manhean	2,647	465	394	315	247	191	191	197	161	134	91	69	56	39	21	28	48
20	Amanfrom	2,635	416	352	259	198	235	273	245	211	130	113	73	49	32	18	20	11

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

Writers

Mr. Akwasi Armah Tagoe
Ms. Ophelia Aryere

Consultant

Dr. A. Tanle

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie
Mr. Johnson Owusu Kagya