



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LA NKWANTANANG-MADINA MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERGIS	Centre for Geographical and Information Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 111,926 representing 2.8 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 51.5 percent and males represent 48.5 percent. About 84.0 percent of the population in the Municipality reside in urban localities. The district has a sex ratio of 94.1. The population of the Municipality is youthful (38.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 47.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (47.3) than that of females (47.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 2.5. The General Fertility Rate is 71.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 3.5 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 87.8 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority (77.1 %) of migrants living in the municipality were born in another region in Ghana while 19.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern constitute 31.1 percent, followed by Volta with 27.4 percent and Ashanti, 14.1 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 108,051 with a total number of 24,269 households. The average household size in the district is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 35.3 percent. Spouses form about 11.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 25.3 percent of the total number of households in the municipality

Marital status

About forty five per cent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 51.2 percent have never married, 3.8 percent are in consensual unions, 3.3 percent are widowed, 2.7 percent are divorced and 1.8 percent are separated. By age 30-34 years, less than half of males (47.2%) are married and 61.1 percent for females. Almost the same proportion of males (37.2%) and females (37.3%) are married but a higher percentage of the males (55.3%)

than the females (47.4%) are never married. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.6 percent while widowed males account for only 10.3 percent. Among the married, 11.1 percent have no education while about 4.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Majority (80.3%) of the married population are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 16.3 percent are economically not active. More than half (51.7%) of those who have never married are economically not active and 6.2 percent are unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 91.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.2 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 3.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 91.3 percent are literate and 8.7 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (95.4%) is higher compared to that of the females (87.5%). A little more than half (55.4%) of the literate population indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (102,325) in the municipality, 6.3 percent has never attended school, 37.3 percent are currently attending and 56.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About seventy percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 31.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed while 7.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, more than half (56.7%) are students, while almost a quarter (24.9%) performing household duties and 3.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 35.5 percent are engaged as service and sales, 22.0 percent in craft and related trade, 10.5 percent in Professional technicians, and 8.4 percent are engaged as elementary occupation.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 43.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.5 percent are self-employed with employees, 2.5 percent are contributing family workers, and 3.9 percent are apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 69.7 percent of the population, with females having relatively higher proportion (78.8%). The reverse is the case for private formal sector which engages 17.6 percent of working population; the proportion of male working population is higher relative to their female counterpart (23.7% against 11.6%).

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 78.1 percent have mobile phones. A proportion of male who own mobile phones relative to females is higher (82.0% against 74.4%). A total number of 21,376 persons 12 years and older, representing 24.9 percent use internet facilities in the municipality. About 22.8 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.7 percent of the municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. This proportion is the same for both male and female population. The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 42.1 percent followed by physical disability (22.9%). About 2.7 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with speech, hearing and intellectual challenges than females in the municipality. Among the population of PWD, those who are sight impaired have the highest proportion (55.7%) who is employed.

Agriculture

As low as 5.3 percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 8.1 percent of households are agricultural households while only 4.7 percent is the case for the urban localities. More than three-quarters (75.5%) of the agricultural households in the municipality are involved in crop farming; it is however more common among agricultural household in the rural (67.9%) communities than in the urban communities (77.9%). Similarly, poultry (chicken) which is the dominant animal reared in the municipality is commonly reared in the rural localities (39.0%) than urban localities (25.7%).

Housing

The housing stock of La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality is 13,647 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Greater Accra Region. The average number of persons per house is 3.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (52.6%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 19.8 percent are separate houses and 7.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (45.0%) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by other private individuals; 38.2 percent are owned by members of the household; 9.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 2.9 percent of the dwelling units is owned by public or government, whereas, less than one percent (0.7) is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 82.6 percent with wood constituting 12.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (73.4%) and mud/earth (6.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (60.4 %) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 9.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (85.8%), kerosene lamp (4.3%) and flashlight/torch (6.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is Gas (52.9%). The proportion for rural

(53.8%) is higher than that of urban (48.3%). The three main sources of water in the municipality are satchel water (61.9%), pipe borne water (20.6%) and borehole.

The most important toilet facility used in the municipality is W.C. (39.8%), followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 18.1 percent, and then pit latrine (10.7%). About 5.1 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. More than a third (34.3%) has separate bathrooms in the same house, while 30.6 percent of households in the municipality own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and almost a quarter (23.5%) share open cubicle.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is through collection (67.9%). About one in ten households (11.3%) burning their solid waste, while one out of hundred indiscriminately dispose their solid waste. On the account of liquid waste disposal, more than one-fifth of households throw unto the compound (22.3%) and unto the street (21.0%).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

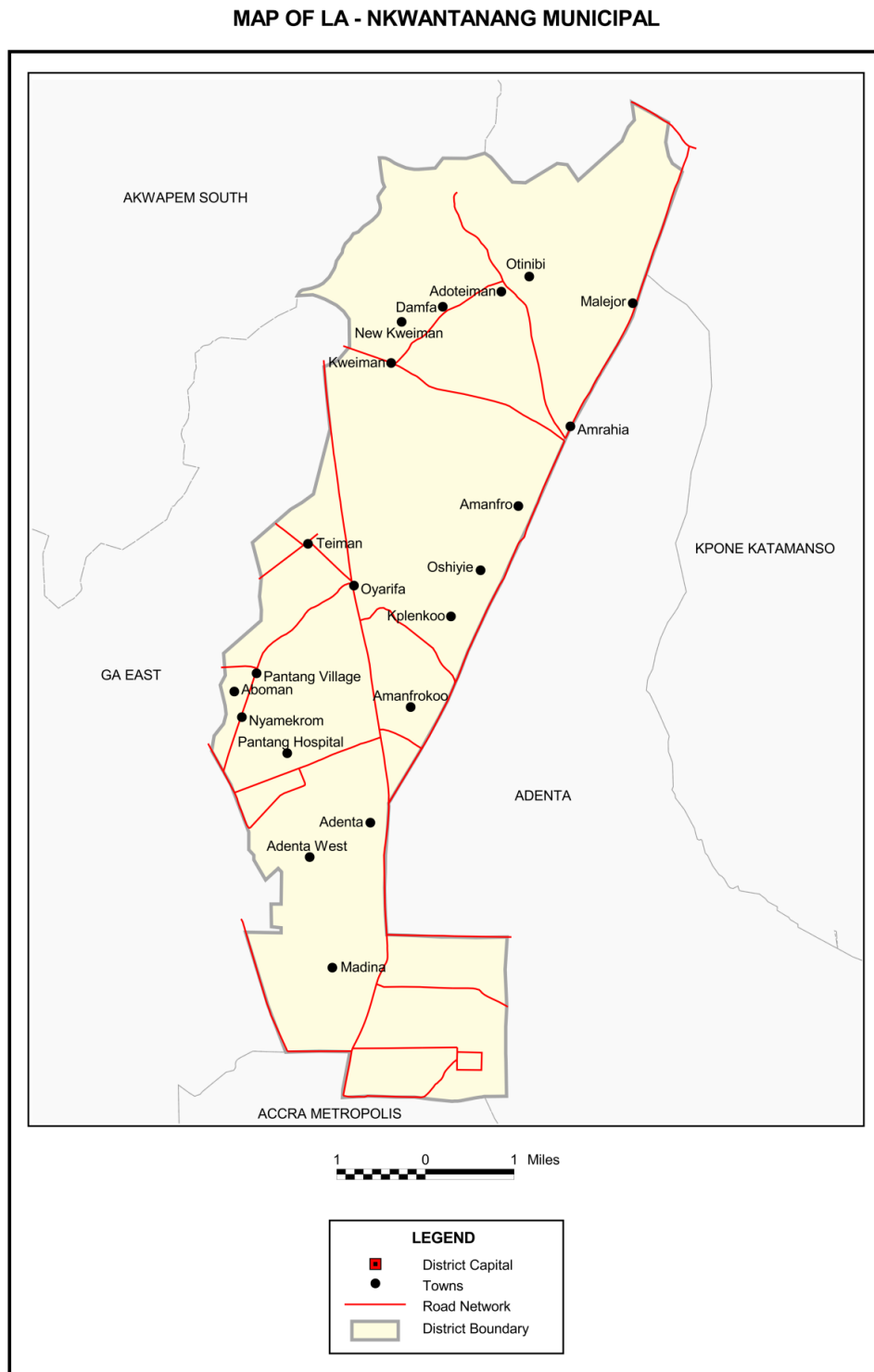
The La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality is located in the Greater Accra Region. It is one of the 16 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in the region and was created in 2012 as part of the newly created Assemblies aimed at deepening decentralization and bringing development to the door step of citizens. La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2131 and inaugurated in June 2012. It was carved out of the Ga East Municipality. The La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipality is located at the northern part of the Greater Accra Region. It covers a total land surface area of 70.887 square kilometers. It is bordered on the West by the Ga East Municipal, on the East by the Adentan Municipal, the South by Accra Metropolitan Area and the North by the Akwapim South District (see figure 1.1). La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality is generally urban (84percent). This chapter describes the physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure and economy and living conditions prevalent in the Municipality.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Geology and soils

The area is underlain by the Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation. A strain of metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist probably derived from sedimentary layers exist in the Municipality. These rocky formations are weathered at the surface and carried by run-offs towards the plains. The geological formation of the Municipality has resulted in the prevalence of sandy loam soils in many parts of the Municipality. Five soil types are found in the Municipality namely; Fete Consociation, Nyigbenya Hatso Complex Association, Oyarifa-Manfe Complex Association, Danfa-Dome Association and Fete Bediesi Complex Association. Fete Consociations are very shallow, excessively well-drained, pale coloured sandy loam, and contains small pieces of rock on steep slopes. These soils are found in the northernmost part of the Municipality towards the Akwapim – Togo Range. Nyigbenya, Hatso Complex Association can be found at Frafraha. They are well-drained, red, sandy clay loam to clay with abundant, rough stone concretions and quartz gravels. The Oyarifa-Manfe Complex Associations are located at Ayimensah, Adoteiman, Otinibi and Oyarifa. These are deep, orange brown to bright red, sandy clay loam containing abundant ironstone concretions and gravels. The Danfa-Dome Associations are well drained concretionary clay loam; deep, plastic concretionary clay; yellowish brown with lime concretions; deep black, calcareous cracking clays. Found at Ayimensah, the Fete Bediesi Complex Association consisting of yellow, brown and alluvial sand; red, well drained sandy clay loam.

Figure 1.1: Map of La Nkwantanang–Madina Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Climate

The Municipality lies within the dry equatorial climatic zone. It experiences double maxima rainfall of 700mm in the first rainy season and 770mm in the second rainy season. The Akwapim –Togo Range heavily influences the rainfall pattern of the Municipality. The northern side of the Range, which is on the leeward side, receives a lot more rainfall and moisture (in the form of dew) than other parts of the Municipality thus creating a somewhat distinct ecological zone. The average annual temperature ranges between 25.1° C in August and 28.4° C in February and March. February and March are normally the hottest months (Dickson and Benneh, 2001).

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The land area of the Municipality consists of plains interspersed with undulating topography in the south and west. The Akwapim Range rises steeply above the northern part and lies generally at 375-420m south of Aburi and falls to 300m southwards. Major rivers and streams traversing the Municipality include the Sisami and the Dakubi.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Municipality is dominated by two closely related vegetation types, namely; shrub lands and grassland. The grassland covers the low lying parts of the Municipality graduating into shrubs and wood thickets towards the northern part close to the Akwapim –Togo Range.

1.3 Political and Administration Structure

The political administration of the Municipality is based on the local government structure. The Municipality is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive and supported by the Municipal Coordinating Director who is the administrative head of the Municipality. The highest decision making body of the Assembly is the General Assembly comprising of all elected and appointed Assembly members. This body performs the deliberative and decision making functions of the Assembly. This body consists of the elected representatives (70percent) of the various Electoral Areas and appointed representatives (30percent). The Assembly through the Local Government Act, Act 462, 1993 (section 10 sub sections 1,2,3,4 and 5), carries out the legislative, deliberative and executive functions of Government. There are currently 15 Assembly members including the Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for Madina constituency. The members are made up of four appointed and nine elected members. The Municipality is divided into two zonal councils covering nine electoral areas.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The indigenous people of the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality are Ga Dangmes and the main language spoken is Ga-Adangbe. There are two main Traditional Areas; namely the La Traditional Area and the Teshie Traditional Area. In addition to these major traditional divisions, there are other areas in the Municipality whose historical allegiance is to other groups. All these are part of the indigenous Ga-Dangme people who settled in the area in the 16th and 17th Centuries covering a large area from the coast to the southern edge of the Akwapim – Togo Range. It is mainly a patrilineal society. Their livelihoods traditionally are farming and trading.

There are large groups of settler communities who have evolved their own systems of organization heavily influenced by their cultural heritage. The settler communities comprises of

settlers who were settled in the area in the late 1950s and come from the Gonja, Dagomba, Wala, Frafra, and Hausa stock. These communities have evolved to become almost indigenous by establishing firm roots in the area. Other ethnic groups in the Municipality are Akans, Ewes, Nzema's and Guans among others. The indigenes are the La people and they celebrate the Homowo festival. However, due to the cosmopolitan nature of the Municipality many other ethnic minority tribes also celebrate their own festivals.

1.5 Economy

The main economic activities in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality are commerce, agriculture, services and manufacturing. Trading is one of the main economic activities in the Municipality with the Madina market as the main trading centre. It generates employment and revenue to the people in the Municipality. There are many manufacturing industries in the Municipality. They include the Nkulenu Industry, Mechanical Lloyd, Royal Aluminum Company, Special Ice Water Company, Voltic Water Bottling among others. The items produced include food processing, packaging and fabrication. The services sector covers areas such as financial institutions, hospitality, personal care and beauty, telecommunications, graphic design, food services and professional services among others. This sector employs large numbers of skilled people and it is one of the rapidly growing sectors of the Municipal economy. There is also a constructional industry in the Municipality engaged in businesses such as block factories, stone quarrying and the sale of building materials in addition to the provision of skills such as masonry, carpentry, tiling and many other associated skilled jobs in the industry.

The major agricultural activities are farming and livestock rearing. The crops include cereals, tubers and vegetables. Livestock and poultry farmers can be found at Teiman, Ayimensa, Pantang and Oyarifa.

There are quite a number of agro-processing establishments in the Municipality. These include the Nkulenu Industries located in Madina, which process vegetables and fruits on a large scale. Gari processing is predominant at Teiman. Alternative livelihood activities include mushroom and snail production and the rearing of grass cutters and rabbits.

The Municipality is linked by road to other parts of Accra and the rest of the country. Commercial transportation by vehicles, taxis and others provide employment for drivers and mechanics. There are a number of business associations in the Municipality, which include market women's associations, drivers associations, farmer groups, dressmakers and beauticians associations.

1.5.1 Demography

The demographic characteristics of the population in the Municipality have social and economic implications and are the benchmark for the provision of social services such as recreational centres, housing, health services, and education. The age-sex structure also influences fertility and mortality levels. At the community level, age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's status and role in society.

A significant proportion of population in the Municipality constitute the youth population (0 -9) years suggests that the population in the Municipality has the potential to grow for a considerable

number of years with implications for economic development. However the youth dependency on the working-age population of Municipality has serious implications on the economy.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for

the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire,

enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible

localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, household and non-household population, literacy and education, emigration,

demographic and economic characteristics, disability, information communication technology (ICT), fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education***School Attendance***

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

- 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)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate

such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and implementation of policies. A country's population composition greatly influences its needs and well-being. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana require that statistics are provided on the size, composition and distribution of the population at the Metropolitan, Municipal and District levels. This chapter analyses population size and distribution, age-sex structure, nationality, fertility, mortality and migration in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population of the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality by age, sex, sex ratio and type of locality. The total population of the Municipality in 2010 was 111,926 comprising 48.5 percent males as against 51.5 females, giving a sex ratio of 94.1 percent compared with 93.6 in the region and 95.2 at the national level (GSS, 2012).

In terms of age distribution, the greatest proportion of the population (13.0%) was in the age bracket of 20-24 while the least proportion of 0.0 percent fell within the age category of 95-99 (Table 2.1). The results also showed that the proportion of the population among age groups starting from 20-24 years generally decreases in each subsequent age group. The highest proportion of the male and female population was also within the age category of 20-24. The La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality is generally urban with 84 percent of the population resident in urban areas, particularly those aged between 75-79 years. It has a total dependency ratio of 47.2, which was lower than that of the region with 53.4. Total dependency ratio was higher in rural (52.7) than urban areas (46.2).

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

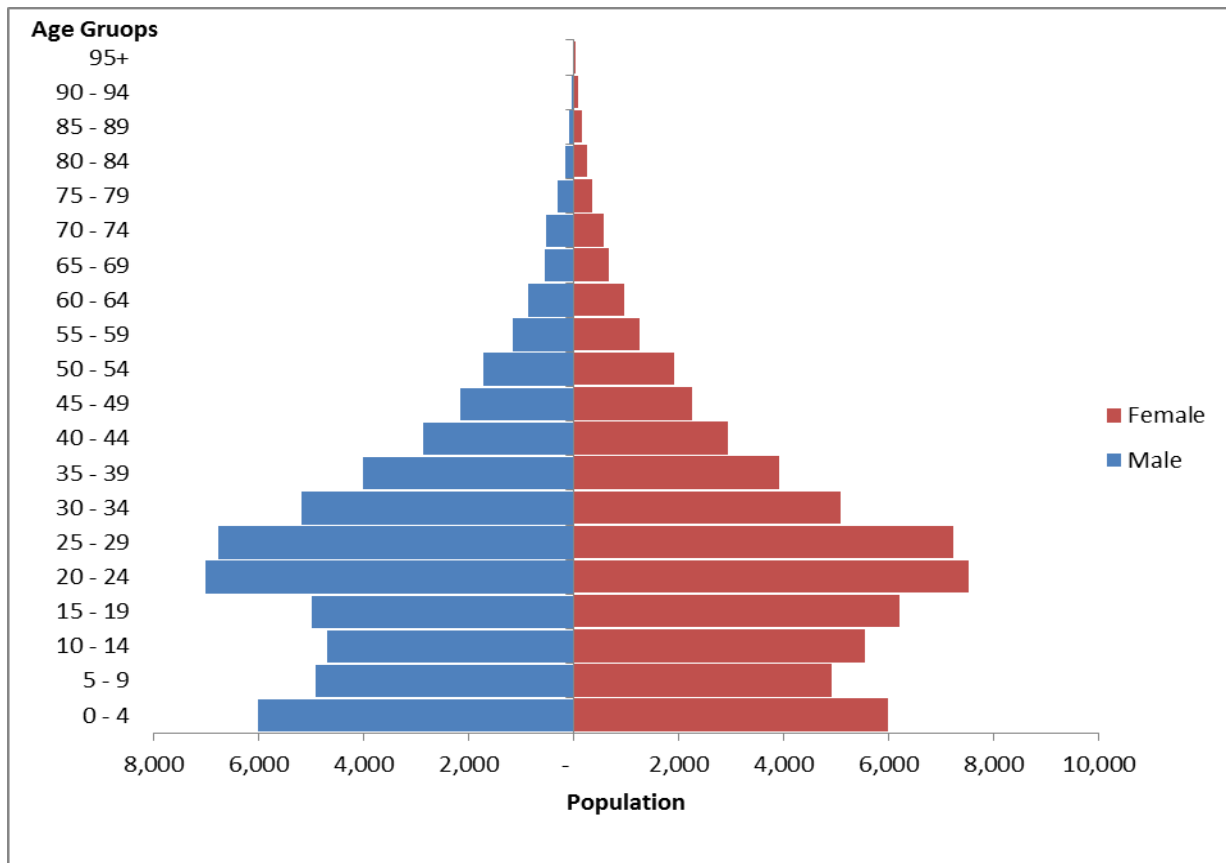
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	111,926	100.0	54,271	48.5	57,655	51.5	94.1	93,987	84.0	17,939	16.0
0 – 4	12,001	10.7	6,027	50.2	5,974	49.8	100.9	9,790	81.6	2,211	18.4
5 – 9	9,834	8.8	4,926	41	4,908	40.9	100.4	8,032	81.7	1,802	18.3
10 – 14	10,250	9.2	4,706	39.2	5,544	46.2	84.9	8,546	83.4	1,704	16.6
15 – 19	11,191	10.0	4,998	41.6	6,193	51.6	80.7	9,569	85.5	1,622	14.5
20 – 24	14,533	13.0	7,019	58.5	7,514	62.6	93.4	12,412	85.4	2,121	14.6
25 – 29	13,991	12.5	6,780	56.5	7,211	60.1	94	11,807	84.4	2,184	15.6
30 – 34	10,274	9.2	5,196	43.3	5,078	42.3	102.3	8,597	83.7	1,677	16.3
35 – 39	7,910	7.1	4,012	33.4	3,898	32.5	102.9	6,556	82.9	1,354	17.1
40 – 44	5,804	5.2	2,887	24.1	2,917	24.3	99	4,868	83.9	936	16.1
45 – 49	4,409	3.9	2,165	18.0	2,244	18.7	96.5	3,704	84.0	705	16.0
50 – 54	3,630	3.2	1,731	14.4	1,899	15.8	91.2	3,091	85.2	539	14.8
55 – 59	2,432	2.2	1,181	9.8	1,251	10.4	94.4	2,078	85.4	354	14.6
60 – 64	1,839	1.6	884	7.4	955	8.0	92.6	1,583	86.1	256	13.9
65 – 69	1,230	1.1	565	4.7	665	5.5	85	1,069	86.9	161	13.1
70 – 74	1,096	1.0	528	4.4	568	4.7	93	973	88.8	123	11.2
75 – 79	653	0.6	311	2.6	342	2.8	90.9	594	91.0	59	9.0
80 – 84	428	0.4	181	1.5	247	2.1	73.3	369	86.2	59	13.8
85 – 89	259	0.2	104	0.9	155	1.3	67.1	220	84.9	39	15.1
90 – 94	118	0.1	51	0.4	67	0.6	76.1	97	82.2	21	17.8
95 – 99	44	0.0	19	0.2	25	0.2	76	32	72.7	12	27.3
All Ages	111,926	100.0	54,271	48.5	57,655	51.5	94.1	93,987	84.0	17,939	16.0
0-14	32,085	28.7	15,659	48.8	16,426	51.2	95.3	26,368	82.2	5,717	17.8
15-64	76,013	67.9	36,853	48.5	39,160	51.5	94.1	64,265	84.5	11,748	15.5
65+	3,828	3.4	1,759	46	2,069	54	85	3,354	87.6	474	12.4
Age-dependency ratio	47.2		47.3		47.2			46.2		52.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid (Figure 2.1) presents the age-sex structure of La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality in 2010. The age structure shows a youthful population, which is characteristic of most developing countries. The bulge of the population at age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years could be attributed to the influx of migrants into the Municipality, perhaps for employment purposes. In general, there are more females than males in all the age groups which conform to other districts in the region. This is consistent with the fact that females constituted more than half of the total population of Ghana (GSS, 2012).

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Introduction

This section deals with the analysis of three components of population dynamics namely fertility, mortality and migration in the various districts in Greater Accra Region using the 2010 PHC data. The section on fertility looks at age-specific fertility, general fertility, total fertility and crude birth rate by district while the section on mortality considers deaths in households 12 months preceding the census night and crude death rates. The final section presents information on migration.

2.4.2 Fertility

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

Table 2.2 has shown that the total fertility rate for the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality was 2.5, which was slightly lower than the regional average of 2.6 and the National average of 3.3. Also, both the GFR and CBR of the Municipality (GFR= 71.7 and CBR=22.5) were lower than that of the region (GFR=75.7 and CBR=22.7). The low levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality compared to the regional averages could be due to the use of contraceptives among females to prevent pregnancy, out-migration of males or increase in male mortality (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by District

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

Source: 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

2.4.3 Migration

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement involving a temporary or permanent change in one's usual place of residence from one geographical area to the other within a specified period of time (Tanle, 2010). In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in Table 2.4

Results in Table 2.3 revealed that out of the total population of 111,926 in the Municipality, 65.7 percent (73,545) are migrants (born either elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region or other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana). It is observed that persons born outside the Greater Accra region but resident in the Municipality were mostly from the Eastern Region (30.0percent) (17,651) while those from the Upper West region were the least (1.4percent) (818). Table 2.4 also indicates that 15.4 percent of migrants had resided in the Municipality for less than one year, 30.7 percent had stayed between 1-4 years while 14.8 percent had stayed over 20 years. The high proportion of migrants in the Municipality could be due to the fact that the La Nkwantang Madina Municipality was a cosmopolitan Municipality, which attracted migrants from all over the country to the city in search of jobs and other economic opportunities (Table 2.4).

Table 2.3: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	73,545	100.0	15.4	30.7	19.1	19.9	14.8
Born elsewhere in the region	14,625	100.0	15.0	29.6	19.0	22.1	14.3
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	2,134	100.0	17.8	32.8	16.4	18.3	14.7
Central	4,706	100.0	14.9	31.9	18.9	18.7	15.7
Greater Accra							
Volta	15,533	100.0	14.5	30.8	19.6	19.8	15.3
Eastern	17,651	100.0	13.9	28.9	19.1	20.9	17.3
Ashanti	7,978	100.0	16.7	31.7	20.1	19.0	12.5
Brong Ahafo	2,374	100.0	14.6	37.1	21.1	16.6	10.7
Northern	3,775	100.0	21.0	29.4	17.7	18.1	13.8
Upper East	1,725	100.0	15.7	31.6	20.0	18.1	14.6
Upper West	818	100.0	19.1	30.7	20.4	18.2	11.6
Outside Ghana	2,226	100.0	21.5	39.3	15.9	14.1	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Mortality

Mortality rates are basic indicators of a country's socio-economic situation and quality of life, as well as specific measures of health status (GDHS, 2008). Measures of mortality are also useful in population projections and monitoring and evaluating population and health programmes and policies. In the 2010 PHC, mortality was defined as all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on births and deaths in the last 12 months. The Municipality recorded 395 deaths in the

last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC (Table 2.4). Deaths in households in La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality was the fourth highest of mortality cases among the districts in the region. The table shows that the Municipality had a crude death rate of 3.5 per 1000 population, which was by far lower than the regional average of 4.3 per 1000 population. The low level of mortality in the Municipality compared to the regional average may be attributed to many factors including improved sanitation and access to clean water.

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

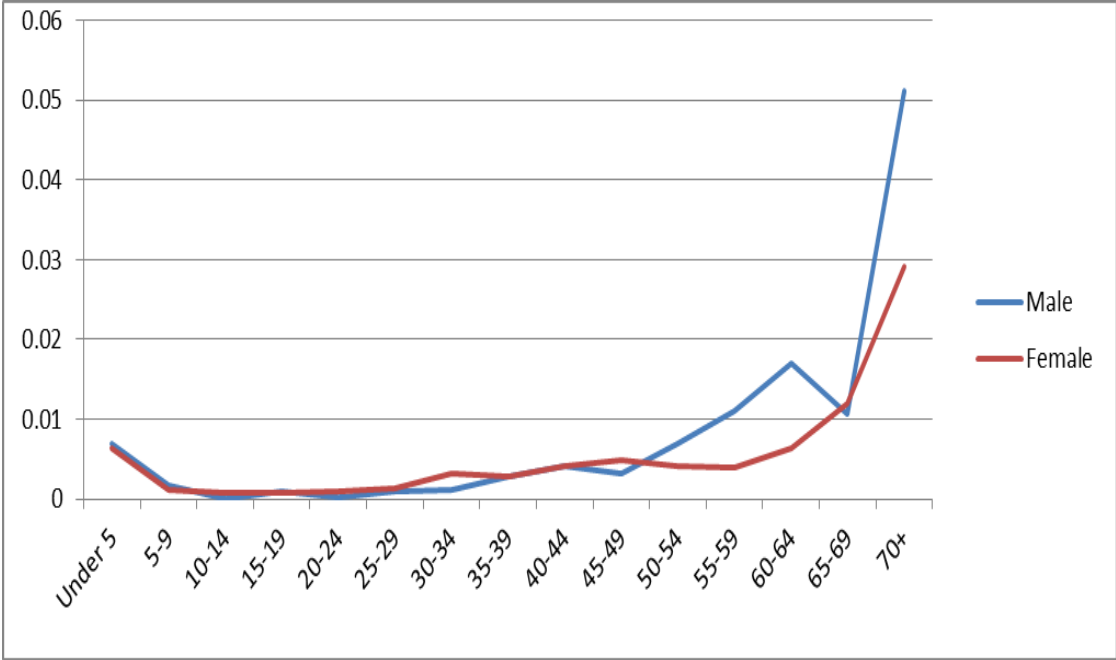
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,010,054	17363	4.3
Ga South Municipal	411,377	1739	4.2
Ga West Municipal	219,788	727	3.3
Ga East Municipal	147,742	504	3.4
Accra Metropolis	1,665,086	7276	4.4
Adenta Municipal	78,215	265	3.4
Ledzokuku/Krowor Municipal	227,932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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rates by sex. Age-specific death rates were the same for both sexes from age 0-29 years but mortality was higher among females than males from age group 30-49 years. The high mortality rate among females in that age group could be attributed to maternal mortality since those ages fall within the reproductive period among females. However, higher proportions of deaths were recorded among males than females after age 49 years. This is expected because in Ghana males generally have a lower life expectancy than females due to the nature of the work that they do which usually expose them to the risk of dying earlier than females as age increased (Vallin, 2007).

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Knowledge of household structure is important in social and economic planning. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes target household size and composition. Some of these interventions include cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, i.e., the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide opportunities to target beneficiaries and exempt them from payment of premium. Households are also central to the study of income, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare.

This chapter therefore describes household characteristics of the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality based on the 2010 PHC results. This includes household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners in allocating resources for social services such shelter, health and education. This section focuses on the analysis of data on household structure, size, and composition. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 28,870 households in the municipal with 84.1 percent located in urban areas. While the average household size for rural dwellers (3.8) are slightly higher than the district's figure of 3.7, which is the same as that of the urban.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	108,051	90,732	17,319
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	24,269	4,601
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Average household size	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

The structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are a reflection of what pertains at the household level. Table 3.1 displays the household population by relationship to head. The total household population of the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality in 2010 is 108, 051. More than one-third (35.3%) of household population in the Municipality are children, while household heads constitute 26.7 percent, spouse (11.1%), and other relatives (9.8%).

Almost the same proportion (5.0 %) is observed for grandchildren and brother/sister, with adopted/foster children (0.4%) constituting the least of all the members of household.

The household composition by sex follows a similar pattern as observed with that of both sexes. More than two-thirds of the male household population comprises household heads (36.5%) and children (sons) (35.8%). The composition of female household population is dominated by children (daughters) (34.8%), followed by spouse (19.5%) and household heads (17.6%). Male headship is more common (19,094) than female headship (9,777) in the Municipality (Table 3.2). This is expected because within the Ghanaian cultural settings, males are heads of households not females. A female may become a head of household under the following circumstances: when she is not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or where her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,051	100.0	52,361	100.0	55,690	100.0
Head	28,871	26.7	19,094	36.5	9,777	17.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,976	11.1	1,094	2.1	10,882	19.5
Child (son/daughter)	38,101	35.3	18,721	35.8	19,380	34.8
Parent/Parent in-law	864	0.8	133	0.3	731	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	538	0.5	166	0.3	372	0.7
Grandchild	5,524	5.1	2,686	5.1	2,838	5.1
Brother/Sister	5,906	5.5	3,007	5.7	2,899	5.2
Step child	744	0.7	363	0.7	381	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	379	0.4	173	0.3	206	0.4
Other relative	10,572	9.8	4,667	8.9	5,905	10.6
Non-relative	4,576	4.2	2,257	4.3	2,319	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure by sex

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

Table 3.3 shows that nuclear family households (composed of head, spouse and children) makeup one-quarter (25.3 %) of the household population, followed by about one-fifth constituting extended family households (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) (19.3%), and “Head and other composition but no spouse” (14.6%) and Single parent extended (13.3%).

A similar pattern of the distribution of household population by structure can be observed for the sexes. The proportions of population by household structure is evenly distributed among the sexes, with female population dominating in single parent (either extended, nuclear or with non-relative) and extended family (either with or without non-relatives), whereas the male population is noted to be relatively higher in proportions for the other categories.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,051	100.0	52,361	100.0	55,690	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	6,105	5.7	4,049	7.7	2,056	3.7
Head and a spouse only	2,652	2.5	1,325	2.5	1,327	2.4
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	27,383	25.3	13,837	26.4	13,546	24.3
Single parent Nuclear	9,769	9.0	4,020	7.7	5,749	10.3
Extended Family						
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	20,834	19.3	9,946	19.0	10,888	19.6
Extended + non relatives	3,326	3.1	1,564	3.0	1,762	3.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	5,102	4.7	2,466	4.7	2,636	4.7
Single parent Extended	14,351	13.3	5,520	10.5	8,831	15.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,714	2.5	1,098	2.1	1,616	2.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	15,815	14.6	8,536	16.3	7,279	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

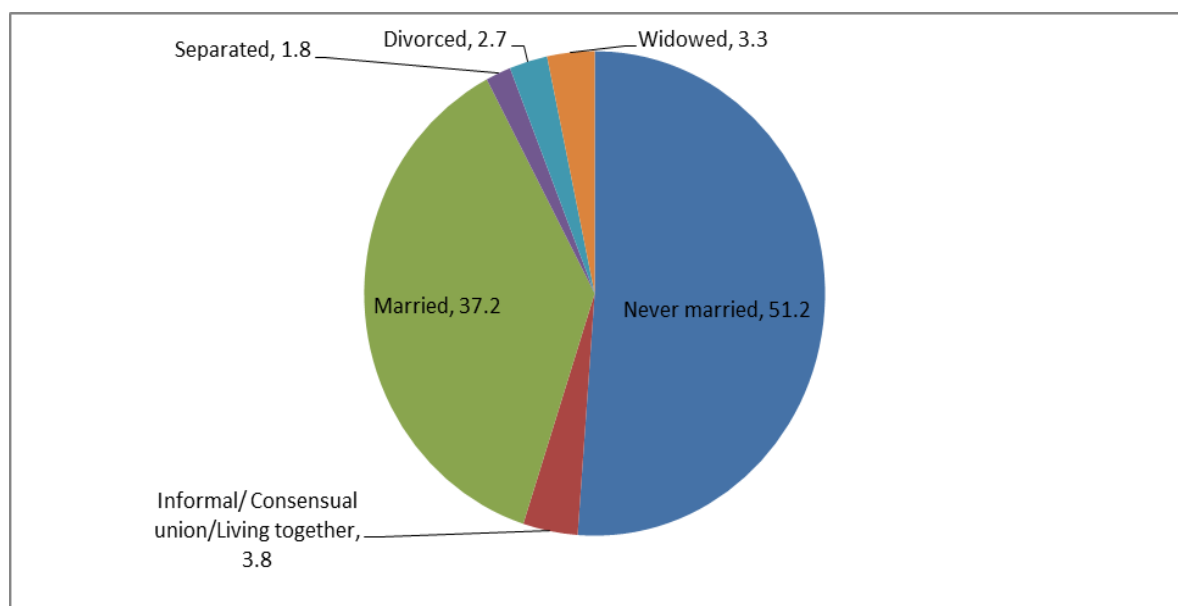
3.3.1 Introduction

Marriage may be defined as a social institution, which establishes the legitimacy of children (Gough, 1959 cited in GSS 2012 PHC National Analytical Report). It serves as a means for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriages in Ghana are the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal obligations. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data is classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

3.3.2 Marital status and age

Figure 3.1 present marital status of the population 12 years and older in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The Figure shows that, about half (51.2%) of the population 12 years and older are never married, 37.2 percent are formally married (customary, church or ordinance), while 11.6 percent constitute the population that are either separated (1.8%), divorced (2.7%), widowed (3.3%) or in consensual union (3.8%).

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.4, a total of 85,947 persons constitute the population who are 12 years and older with more than half (512%) belonging to the never married category while more than one-third (37.2%) are married. The pattern of the never married population declined steadily as age increased while the married population increased with age until age group 40-44 years where it turns to decrease due to deaths, divorce or separation. The age group with the highest proportion (72.7%) among those who were married was those aged between 40-44 years followed by those aged 45-49 years (71.8 %). Among the population who were never married, majority (94.9 %) were aged between 15-19 years but the percentage decreased steadily from the youngest age group of 12-14 years (94.7%) to 60-64 years (3.6%).

Among the ever married (i.e. widowed, separated and divorced), the proportions generally increased with age, especially in the case of those widowed. There was no much difference in the proportions between males (37.2%) and females (37.3%) who were married but more males (55.3%) than females (47.4%) were never married, particularly those aged between 15 and 19 years (96.1%). This could be due to the fact that they were in full time education since they were within the school-going age. Again, a slightly higher proportion of males (4.0%) than females (3.7%) were in informal/consensus union/living together, especially those aged between 30-34 years (7.8%). This is expected because anecdotal evidence shows that in most cases males initiate the process of courtship in Africa.

Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by age group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	85,947	100.0	51.2	3.8	37.2	1.8	2.7	3.3
12 – 14	6,106	100.0	94.7	0.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,191	100.0	94.9	0.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	14,533	100.0	84.4	4.1	10.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	13,991	100.0	62.2	6.5	29.2	1.0	0.9	0.3
30 - 34	10,274	100.0	34.8	6.5	54.1	1.8	1.9	0.9
35 - 39	7,910	100.0	18.6	5.2	67.7	2.8	4.1	1.5
40 - 44	5,804	100.0	10.6	3.9	72.7	4.2	5.7	2.8
45 - 49	4,409	100.0	7.5	3.5	71.8	4.5	7.5	5.2
50 - 54	3,630	100.0	5.5	1.8	70.7	4.8	9.2	8.0
55 - 59	2,432	100.0	3.5	2.9	68.5	4.1	8.6	12.3
60 - 64	1,839	100.0	3.4	1.1	64.1	4.1	8.7	18.6
65+	3,828	100.0	6.8	1.4	50.6	2.6	6.1	32.7
Male								
Total	41,309	100.0	55.3	4.0	37.2	1.1	1.5	0.9
12 – 14	2,697	100.0	93.8	0.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,998	100.0	96.1	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	7,019	100.0	92.4	2.5	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	6,780	100.0	75.0	6.1	18.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
30 - 34	5,196	100.0	42.7	7.8	47.2	1.1	0.9	0.3
35 - 39	4,012	100.0	22.5	6.1	67.2	1.5	2.3	0.3
40 - 44	2,887	100.0	11.6	4.8	77.6	2.1	3.1	0.8
45 - 49	2,165	100.0	7.8	4.2	78.6	3.2	5.0	1.2
50 - 54	1,731	100.0	5.8	2.5	80.9	3.5	5.1	2.2
55 - 59	1,181	100.0	3.6	3.3	84.4	2.0	4.1	2.5
60 - 64	884	100.0	2.6	1.8	81.7	4.6	5.1	4.2
65+	1,759	100.0	8.1	2.1	72.5	1.8	5.2	10.3
Female								
Total	44,638	100.0	47.4	3.7	37.3	2.4	3.7	5.5
12 – 14	3,409	100.0	95.4	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,193	100.0	94.0	1.1	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	7,514	100.0	77.1	5.7	15.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	7,211	100.0	50.1	6.8	39.7	1.4	1.6	0.4
30 - 34	5,078	100.0	26.8	5.2	61.1	2.5	3.0	1.5
35 - 39	3,898	100.0	14.7	4.2	68.3	4.1	6.0	2.6
40 - 44	2,917	100.0	9.7	3.0	67.8	6.3	8.3	4.9
45 - 49	2,244	100.0	7.2	2.8	65.2	5.8	9.8	9.1
50 - 54	1,899	100.0	5.2	1.2	61.3	6.0	12.9	13.4
55 - 59	1,251	100.0	3.4	2.6	53.5	6.1	12.8	21.7
60 - 64	955	100.0	4.1	0.4	47.9	3.7	12.0	31.9
65+	2,069	100.0	5.7	0.7	31.9	3.2	6.9	51.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and level of education

The level of education that one attains before marriage is key to the socio-economic status of a family and to some extent influences fertility. It is assumed that, when couples are educated they tend to have well-planned families and leave together happily in the community. Table 3.5 shows that 46.6 percent of the never married population 12 years and older had attained Basic School education (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS), while 11.1 percent had attained tertiary level education.

Table 3.5 also shows that, the proportion of female married population (12 years and older) who have never been to school is relatively higher than that of males (15.7 % against 6.2%). Similarly, the proportion of divorced population with no education is higher for females (12 years and older) (19.0%) than their male counterparts (8.0%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	85,947	100.0	8.8	47.3	20.3	4.5	8.9	10.1
Never married	43,986	100.0	4.7	46.6	25.3	3.1	9.2	11.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,299	100.0	9.5	58.0	17.0	4.0	7.0	4.6
Married	31,996	100.0	11.1	46.8	15.9	6.3	9.1	10.8
Separated	1,517	100.0	14.1	55.2	12.4	6.9	6.9	4.6
Divorced	2,300	100.0	16.0	54.7	11.8	6.7	7.3	3.5
Widowed	2,849	100.0	36.5	41.9	7.4	4.4	7.2	2.7
Male								
Total	41,309	100.0	4.6	45.1	22.6	4.5	9.9	13.4
Never married	22,834	100.0	3.0	45.0	26.5	3.0	9.6	12.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,643	100.0	6.1	55.8	18.6	4.7	8.5	6.3
Married	15,363	100.0	6.2	43.6	18.0	6.4	10.5	15.3
Separated	460	100.0	8.0	51.7	16.1	8.3	7.2	8.7
Divorced	635	100.0	8.0	54.8	13.9	6.6	10.1	6.6
Widowed	374	100.0	19.3	41.2	10.4	8.8	10.4	9.9
Female								
Total	44,638	100.0	12.7	49.4	18.2	4.6	8.0	7.1
Never married	21,152	100.0	6.5	48.4	24.0	3.2	8.7	9.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,656	100.0	12.8	60.1	15.4	3.3	5.4	2.9
Married	16,633	100.0	15.7	49.7	14.0	6.2	7.8	6.6
Separated	1,057	100.0	16.7	56.7	10.8	6.2	6.7	2.8
Divorced	1,665	100.0	19.0	54.7	11.1	6.7	6.3	2.3
Widowed	2,475	100.0	39.1	42.0	7.0	3.7	6.7	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Junior High School

2 Secondary: Senior Secondary School/Senior High School and Secondary Education

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

4 Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.5 further reveals that the proportion of male married population had attained tertiary education is more than twice that of female married population (15.3% against 6.6%). Again, a relatively higher proportion of females than males is observed for those in informal/Consensual union/Living together who have no formal education (12.8% against 9.5%).

3.3.4 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status. The results show that about 59.4 percent of them were employed, 4.9 percent were unemployed and 35.6 percent were economically not active. With the exception of the never married and widowed population, the other categories have not less than 74 percent of its population who are employed. Particularly, the married population who are 12 years and older has the highest proportion (80.3%) belonging to the employed population.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Both Sexes								
Total	85,947	100.0	51,095	59.4	4,252	4.9	30,600	35.6
Never married	43,986	100.0	18,531	42.1	2,716	6.2	22,739	51.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,299	100.0	2,612	79.2	203	6.2	484	14.7
Married	31,996	100.0	25,678	80.3	1,092	3.4	5,226	16.3
Separated	1,517	100.0	1,146	75.5	78	5.1	293	19.3
Divorced	2,300	100.0	1,718	74.7	88	3.8	494	21.5
Widowed	2,849	100.0	1,410	49.5	75	2.6	1,364	47.9
Male								
Total	41,309	100.0	25,227	61.1	2,144	5.2	13,938	33.7
Never married	22,834	100.0	9,991	43.8	1,578	6.9	11,265	49.3
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	1,643	100.0	1,425	86.7	72	4.4	146	8.9
Married	15,363	100.0	12,820	83.4	423	2.8	2,120	13.8
Separated	460	100.0	348	75.7	29	6.3	83	18
Divorced	635	100.0	467	73.5	30	4.7	138	21.7
Widowed	374	100.0	176	47.1	12	3.2	186	49.7
Female								
Total	44,638	100.0	25,868	58	2,108	4.7	16,662	37.3
Never married	21,152	100.0	8,540	40.4	1,138	5.4	11,474	54.2
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	1,656	100.0	1,187	71.7	131	7.9	338	20.4
Married	16,633	100.0	12,858	77.3	669	4	3,106	18.7
Separated	1,057	100.0	798	75.5	49	4.6	210	19.9
Divorced	1,665	100.0	1,251	75.1	58	3.5	356	21.4
Widowed	2,475	100.0	1,234	49.9	63	2.5	1,178	47.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also reveals that among the various categories of the marital status, the never married population has the highest proportion that is unemployed and economically not active (6.2 % and 51.7% respectively). This may be attributed to the youthful population in full time schooling. For the male population, those in consensual union/ living together have relatively the highest proportion employed (86.7%) which is slightly higher than that of married population (83.4%). The reverse is rather the case for female population; employed (77.3%) and economically not active (71.7%). The Table further reveals that, almost half the population who are widowed, whether for the separate sexes or both sex, are economically not active. The information presented in Table 3.5, confirm the general expectation that married males are supposed to be gainfully employed because they are traditionally considered as bread winners of their families.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that 91.6 percent of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth, 4.0 percent had dual nationality, while 3.2 percent of the population was made up of foreigners. The population of foreigners comprised a higher percentage of ECOWAS nationals (2.6%). The proportion of ECOWAS nationals who are males (3.0%) is higher compared to that of their female counterpart (2.2%). but the proportion of both male and female Africans other than ECOWAS nationals in the Municipality was the same (0.4% each).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,926	100.0	54,271	100.0	57,655	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	102,536	91.6	49,494	91.2	53,042	92.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	4,470	4.0	2,157	4.0	2,313	4.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,327	1.2	630	1.2	697	1.2
ECOWAS	2,916	2.6	1,638	3.0	1,278	2.2
African other than ECOWAS	470	0.4	240	0.4	230	0.4
Other	207	0.2	112	0.2	95	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

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. Table 3.8 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. According to the Table, majority (79.2%) of the population in the Municipality are Christians with Pentecostal/Charismatic dominating with a proportion of 38.7 percent, followed by the Protestants (23.0%), Catholic (9.2%) and other Christians (16.0%). The population belonging to the Islamic religion constitute 17.5%, while Traditionalist and others makeup about one percent.

For the sexes, there are relatively higher proportions of female Christians compared with male Christians who are members of Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (39.9% against 37.5%) and Protestant churches (23.3% against 22.8 %). Similarly, there are slightly more males (10,010) than females (9,611) in the Islamic religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,926	100.0	54,271	100.0	57,655	100.0
No religion	2,287	2.0	1,487	2.7	800	1.4
Catholic	10,311	9.2	5,222	9.6	5,089	8.8
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	25,789	23.0	12,366	22.8	13,423	23.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	43,349	38.7	20,352	37.5	22,997	39.9
Other Christian	9,320	8.3	4,581	8.4	4,739	8.2
Islam	19,621	17.5	9,611	17.7	10,010	17.4
Traditionalist	214	0.2	116	0.2	98	0.2
Other	1,035	0.9	536	1.0	499	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

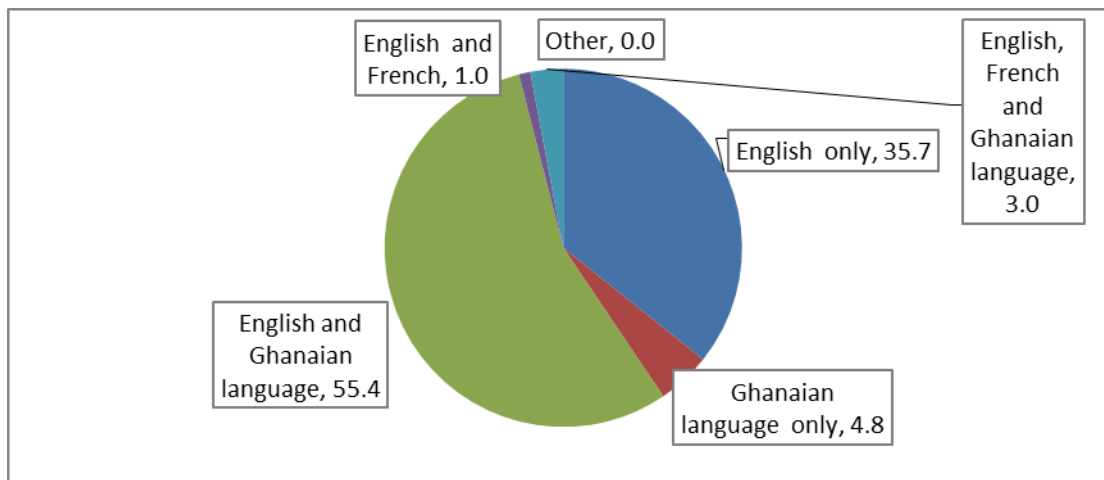
3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and Education are an important aspect of societal development and forms the foundation of individual advancement and self-actualization. While literacy is the ability to read and write, education is viewed as the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal wellbeing. In the 2010 PHC, questions on literacy were posed to persons 11 years and older. Questions on education on the other hand were posed to persons 3 years and older. The questions on education were on school attendance (past and present), educational level attained and grade/form/class completed at that level of education.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2 shows that a total of 80,121 persons representing 91.3 percent of the population 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate in at least one language, while the non-literate population constitute 8.7 percent. Five out of every 10 persons (55.4%) could read and write in English and Ghanaian language. Also, about seven out of every 10 persons (67.6 percent) who were 65+ could read and write in English and Ghanaian language. The population who could read and write in both English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language are 1.0 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. The results further show that the number of non-literate females (5,694) is about three times more than that of the males (1,921). Similarly, female literate population (39,876) in the Municipality is slightly less than their male counterparts (40,245).

Figure 3.1: Population distribution of literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older who are literate in one language or another by sex and age. With the exception of population between the ages of (11 – 14 years) which has about half (50.8%) being literate in English only, the other age categories have at least 53.9 percent being literate both the are literate in English and Ghanaian languages. Particularly, persons aged between (60- 64) years have the highest (68.9%).

Among the various languages of literacy, relatively lower proportions of population in the various age groups are literate in both English and French only, with the least proportion of 0.5 percent belonging to (60-64) year group. The foreign migrant population in Ghana may have accounted for the lower proportion in literacy in English and French. It is evident from the Table that, similar characteristic of language literacy can be observed among different age groups for each of the sexes. However, the distribution for male category are higher compared with that of the females

For persons 65 years and older living in the district, out of a total population of 7,125 more than half are non-literate. The high proportion of non-literate persons among this age group may be due to sight related problem attributable to old age and majority (75.7%) of this population is females.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	7,615	80,121	100.0	35.7	4.8	55.4	1.0	3.0
11-14	206	7,689	100.0	50.8	2.3	43.0	1.0	2.9
15-19	540	10,651	100.0	38.5	2.4	53.9	1.1	4.1
20-24	820	13,713	100.0	34.6	3.3	57.1	1.4	3.6
25-29	951	13,040	100.0	35.5	5.0	55.6	1.2	2.7
30-34	809	9,465	100.0	35.2	6.3	55.5	1.0	2.1
35-39	730	7,180	100.0	35.7	7.3	53.8	0.8	2.4
40-44	587	5,217	100.0	34.7	7.0	54.6	1.2	2.6
45-49	508	3,901	100.0	30.2	7.2	59.3	0.9	2.3
50-54	438	3,192	100.0	29.5	5.7	61.3	0.6	2.9
55-59	333	2,099	100.0	26.4	4.7	65.5	0.7	2.7
60-64	374	1,465	100.0	21.4	5.9	68.9	0.5	3.2
65+	1,319	2,509	100.0	21.0	7.7	67.6	0.7	2.9
Male								
Total	1,921	40,245	100.0	34.6	3.3	57.7	1.2	3.1
11-14	43	3,511	100.0	51.3	2.2	42.6	1.1	2.9
15-19	117	4,881	100.0	38.2	1.8	54.9	1.3	3.7
20-24	237	6,782	100.0	33.5	3.0	58.8	1.4	3.3
25-29	279	6,501	100.0	34.4	3.4	57.9	1.5	2.8
30-34	208	4,988	100.0	33.1	4.7	58.6	1.2	2.3
35-39	185	3,827	100.0	34.4	4.5	57.5	0.9	2.7
40-44	125	2,762	100.0	33.6	4.1	57.6	1.4	3.3
45-49	117	2,048	100.0	29.6	4.3	61.7	1.2	3.1
50-54	95	1,636	100.0	29.8	3.2	62.7	0.9	3.5
55-59	78	1,103	100.0	26.8	1.8	67.5	0.6	3.3
60-64	87	797	100.0	21.8	2.1	70.6	0.9	4.5
65+	350	1,409	100.0	21.2	2.9	71.1	0.7	4.0
Female								
Total	5,694	39,876	100.0	36.8	6.4	53.1	0.9	2.8
11-14	163	4,178	100.0	50.4	2.4	43.3	1.0	2.9
15-19	423	5,770	100.0	38.8	2.9	52.9	0.9	4.5
20-24	583	6,931	100.0	35.8	3.7	55.5	1.3	3.8
25-29	672	6,539	100.0	36.7	6.7	53.2	0.9	2.6
30-34	601	4,477	100.0	37.5	8.1	51.9	0.7	1.9
35-39	545	3,353	100.0	37.1	10.5	49.6	0.7	2.1
40-44	462	2,455	100.0	35.8	10.2	51.2	0.9	1.8
45-49	391	1,853	100.0	30.8	10.4	56.6	0.7	1.5
50-54	343	1,556	100.0	29.2	8.4	60.0	0.2	2.2
55-59	255	996	100.0	26.0	7.9	63.4	0.7	2.0
60-64	287	668	100.0	21.0	10.5	66.8	0.1	1.6
65+	969	1,100	100.0	20.8	13.9	63.1	0.6	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education

Table 3.10 provides information on population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of the 38,150 persons enumerated as currently in school, 36.9 percent are at the primary level, 16.9 percent were at the JSS/JHS level while 13.7 percent are at the Senior High School level. With regards to those who have been to school in the past (57,731), almost on-quarter (24.0%) had attained JSS/JHS level of education, while about one-fifth (18.4%) have Middle school certificate, SSS/SHS (15.1%) and Tertiary (16.0%).

For the sexes, though there is an even distribution of persons who are currently in school, with the exception of nursery, kindergarten and SHS the proportions of female population for the various levels of education are slightly higher than that of the males. Particularly, 38.1 percent of the females who are currently in school are in the primary school, while 35.7 percent is the case for the males. In terms of information on past school attendance, the record is again in favour of females, dominating at all levels of education except at the secondary level (SHS/SSS). For instance, the results show that more than one-quarter (25.7%) of the females ended their education at the JHS/JSS levels, while for the males (22.3%). than (Table 3.9).

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

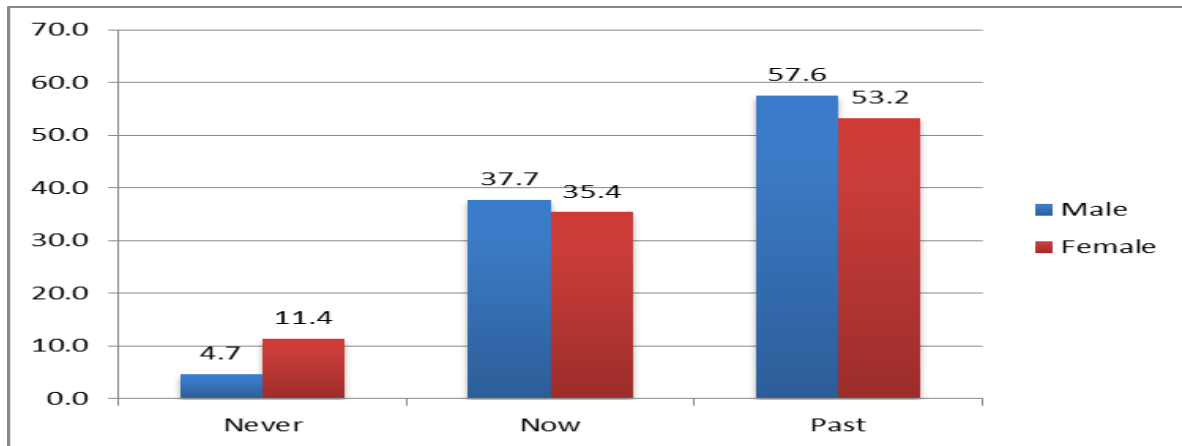
Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,150	100.0	19,053	100.0	19,097	100.0	57,731	100.0	29,082	100.0	28,649	100.0
Nursery	2,459	6.4	1,248	6.6	1,211	6.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,098	10.7	2,117	11.1	1,981	10.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	14,093	36.9	6,808	35.7	7,285	38.1	6,603	11.4	2,473	8.5	4,130	14.4
JSS/JHS	6,458	16.9	3,081	16.2	3,377	17.7	13,841	24.0	6,475	22.3	7,366	25.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	10,618	18.4	5,152	17.7	5,466	19.1
SSS/SHS	5,223	13.7	2,621	13.8	2,602	13.6	8,715	15.1	4,679	16.1	4,036	14.1
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,510	6.1	2,021	6.9	1,489	5.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	262	0.7	122	0.6	140	0.7	3,633	6.3	1,734	6.0	1,899	6.6
Post middle/ secondary/Certificate	601	1.6	228	1.2	373	2.0	1,582	2.7	684	2.4	898	3.1
Tertiary	4,956	13.0	2,828	14.8	2,128	11.1	9,229	16.0	5,864	20.2	3,365	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 School Attendance

Figure 3.3 displays school attendance by sex of the population in the Municipality. Generally school attendance is in favour of the male population in the Municipality. For those who are in school, the proportion of the males (37.7%) is higher than that of the females (35.4%). The same characteristic is observed with the population who has been to school in the past, (57.6% against 53.2%). A relatively higher proportion of the female population than that of the male population in the Municipality has never been to school in the past (11.4% against 4.7%).

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of a society are essential indicators of the level of economic development of the area and people's involvement in economic activities. This chapter looks at the economic characteristics of the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal as per the 2010 PHC. The characteristics considered are economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector of person's aged 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

This section presents results on persons 15 years and older who were engaged in any legal economic activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. Economically active are all persons (i) who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census or (ii) who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons or (iii) who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability (GSS, 2012).

4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Sex

Table 4.1 shows that a total of 79,841 constitute the population 15 years or older living in the municipality. Out of this total, 68.9 per cent are economically active, while 31.1 percent constitute economically not active population.

Of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed while 7.7 percent are unemployed. In the Municipality, the proportion of the females (92.4%) that are employed is slightly higher than that of the males (92.2%). Furthermore, Table 4.1 reveals that more than half of the economically not active population are in full time education (56.7 %) and the disabled or sick constituted the least percentage (3.7 %). The large number of economically not active population in full time education means that the Municipality has the potential human capital for its future socio-economic development.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,841	100.0	38,612	100.0	41,229	100.0
Economically active	55,012	68.9	27,293	70.7	27,719	67.2
<i>Employed</i>	50,770	92.3	25,154	92.2	25,616	92.4
<i>Worked</i>	49,049	96.6	24,438	97.2	24,611	96.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,625	3.2	668	2.7	957	3.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	96	0.2	48	0.2	48	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,242	7.7	2,139	7.8	2,103	7.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,742	41.1	823	38.5	919	43.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,500	58.9	1,316	61.5	1,184	56.3
Economically not active	24,829	31.1	11,319	29.3	13,510	32.8
Did home duties (household chore)	4,456	17.9	1,098	9.7	3,358	24.9
Full time education	14,090	56.7	7,236	63.9	6,854	50.7
Pensioner/Retired	1,430	5.8	912	8.1	518	3.8
Disabled/Sick	911	3.7	497	4.4	414	3.1
Too old/young	1,769	7.1	496	4.4	1,273	9.4
Other	2,173	8.8	1,080	9.5	1,093	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by age group, sex and activity status in the Municipality. The data for both sexes reveal that, the employment levels among the various age groups exhibit a normal distribution. The proportion of persons employed among the various age groups is observed to increase from 18.1 percent (for 15-19 years) and peaks at 89.0 percent (for 40-44 years) then decreases gradually to 32.8 percent (for persons 65 years and older).

The table again shows that, unemployment levels are generally low among the different age groups. However, the highest unemployment rate of 8.7 percent exists among the (20-24) year age-group. For the population economically not active, higher proportions are concentrated within the younger ages of 15-19 years (78.9%) and 20-24 years (44.4%) and also among the older ages of 65+ years (66.1%).

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

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	79,841	100.0	50,770	63.6	4,242	5.3	24,829	31.1
15-19	11,191	100.0	2,031	18.1	335	3.0	8,825	78.9
20-24	14,533	100.0	6,813	46.9	1,261	8.7	6,459	44.4
25-29	13,991	100.0	10,212	73.0	1,206	8.6	2,573	18.4
30-34	10,274	100.0	8,622	83.9	545	5.3	1,107	10.8
35-39	7,910	100.0	6,940	87.7	290	3.7	680	8.6
40-44	5,804	100.0	5,164	89.0	178	3.1	462	8.0
45-49	4,409	100.0	3,861	87.6	132	3.0	416	9.4
50-54	3,630	100.0	2,993	82.5	106	2.9	531	14.6
55-59	2,432	100.0	1,884	77.5	70	2.9	478	19.7
60-64	1,839	100.0	996	54.2	77	4.2	766	41.7
65+	3,828	100.0	1,254	32.8	42	1.1	2,532	66.1
Male								
Total	38,612	100.0	25,154	65.1	2,139	5.5	11,319	29.3
15-19	4,998	100.0	728	14.6	145	2.9	4,125	82.5
20-24	7,019	100.0	3,192	45.5	616	8.8	3,211	45.7
25-29	6,780	100.0	4,902	72.3	646	9.5	1,232	18.2
30-34	5,196	100.0	4,474	86.1	270	5.2	452	8.7
35-39	4,012	100.0	3,585	89.4	157	3.9	270	6.7
40-44	2,887	100.0	2,647	91.7	90	3.1	150	5.2
45-49	2,165	100.0	1,936	89.4	76	3.5	153	7.1
50-54	1,731	100.0	1,519	87.8	49	2.8	163	9.4
55-59	1,181	100.0	988	83.7	37	3.1	156	13.2
60-64	884	100.0	542	61.3	35	4.0	307	34.7
65+	1,759	100.0	641	36.4	18	1.0	1,100	62.5
Female								
Total	41,229	100.0	25,616	62.1	2,103	5.1	13,510	32.8
15-19	6,193	100.0	1,303	21.0	190	3.1	4,700	75.9
20-24	7,514	100.0	3,621	48.2	645	8.6	3,248	43.2
25-29	7,211	100.0	5,310	73.6	560	7.8	1,341	18.6
30-34	5,078	100.0	4,148	81.7	275	5.4	655	12.9
35-39	3,898	100.0	3,355	86.1	133	3.4	410	10.5
40-44	2,917	100.0	2,517	86.3	88	3.0	312	10.7
45-49	2,244	100.0	1,925	85.8	56	2.5	263	11.7
50-54	1,899	100.0	1,474	77.6	57	3.0	368	19.4
55-59	1,251	100.0	896	71.6	33	2.6	322	25.7
60-64	955	100.0	454	47.5	42	4.4	459	48.1
65+	2,069	100.0	613	29.6	24	1.2	1,432	69.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

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

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation in the Municipality. The results indicate that more than one-third (35.5 %) of the population (of both sexes) was engaged in service and sales work, especially females (51.8 %). This was expected because traditionally, such occupations are associated with females. Higher proportions of males than females are engaged in craft and related trades (28.3% and 15.7% respectively) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (14.3% and 0.4% respectively). This shows some level of gender stereotype in occupation in the Municipality. Table 4.3 also reveals that total population employed in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries was the least (1.8%).

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	50,770	100.0	25,154	100.0	25,616	100.0
Managers	2,897	5.7	1,584	6.3	1,313	5.1
Professionals	5,348	10.5	3,254	12.9	2,094	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2,311	4.6	1,736	6.9	575	2.2
Clerical support workers	1,964	3.9	960	3.8	1,004	3.9
Service and sales workers	18,013	35.5	4,743	18.9	13,270	51.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	921	1.8	561	2.2	360	1.4
Craft and related trades workers	11,147	22.0	7,115	28.3	4,032	15.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,716	7.3	3,607	14.3	109	0.4
Elementary occupations	4,282	8.4	1,478	5.9	2,804	10.9
Other occupations	171	0.3	116	0.5	55	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

In the 2010 PHC, information on industry was collected on the main products or services produced during the seven days before the census night. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Majority (29.2%) of persons 15 years and older who are employed are engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles category, particularly females (38.1%), indicating that females prefer working in those industries. A higher proportion of males (13.6 %) working the construction industry compared to the number of females who are involve (0.5 %). This is expected because jobs involving construction require much energy and are often regarded in most societies as male related occupations (Yendaw et al., 2013). In general, the informal sector was predominant in the Municipality.

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	50,770	100.0	25,154	100.0	25,616	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,220	2.4	762	3.0	458	1.8
Mining and quarrying	141	0.3	108	0.4	33	0.1
Manufacturing	7,133	14.0	3,099	12.3	4,034	15.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	188	0.4	149	0.6	39	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	212	0.4	152	0.6	60	0.2
Construction	3,529	7.0	3,413	13.6	116	0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,824	29.2	5,056	20.1	9,768	38.1
Transportation and storage	3,292	6.5	3,081	12.2	211	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	4,415	8.7	740	2.9	3,675	14.3
Information and communication	806	1.6	586	2.3	220	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,153	2.3	704	2.8	449	1.8
Real estate activities	100	0.2	90	0.4	10	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,166	2.3	823	3.3	343	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	824	1.6	663	2.6	161	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,722	3.4	1,193	4.7	529	2.1
Education	3,068	6.0	1,568	6.2	1,500	5.9
Human health and social work activities	1,397	2.8	617	2.5	780	3.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	639	1.3	552	2.2	87	0.3
Other service activities	4,225	8.3	1,481	5.9	2,744	10.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	611	1.2	248	1.0	363	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	105	0.2	69	0.3	36	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

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

From Table 4.5, majority (43.4%) of the working population constitute self-employed without employees, followed by employees (38.7%). For the sexes, the proportion male working population belonging to the employee category is relatively higher than that of their female counterpart (50.6% against 27.1%). For the self-employed without employees, 55.0 percent are

females while 31.6 percent are males, signifying that more females are engaged in petty trading where employees are not needed. On self-employed with employee (s), the proportion is higher among the males (9.0%) than the females (7.9%). The results further show a higher percentage of the females (3.6%) than the males (1.4%) in the contributing family worker category. In the same way, a higher proportion of the females (0.9%) than the males (0.5%) are engaged as domestic employees (House helps). This is expected because females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,770	100	25,154	100	25,616	100
Employee	19,667	38.7	12,717	50.6	6,950	27.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,029	43.4	7,937	31.6	14,092	55
Self-employed with employee(s)	4,293	8.5	2,262	9	2,031	7.9
Casual worker	1,039	2	681	2.7	358	1.4
Contributing family worker	1,286	2.5	353	1.4	933	3.6
Apprentice	1,989	3.9	1,004	4	985	3.8
Domestic employee (House help)	365	0.7	133	0.5	232	0.9
Other	102	0.2	67	0.3	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 reveals that in the Municipality, majority (69.7%) of the working population are engaged in the private informal sector, while 17.6 percent are engaged in the private formal sector with the least are engaged in semi-parastatal (0.3%). Higher proportion of the females (78.8%) compared with the males (60.5%) are employed in the private informal sector. This could be due to inadequate employment opportunities in the formal sector coupled with the fact that some people had low educational and professional training that did not meet the requisite qualifications for employment in the formal sector, particularly females (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007). The proportion of males (13.5%) employed in the public sector is far higher than that of the females (8.7%). This could be attributed to the fact that generally illiteracy level is higher among females than males in Ghana (GSS, 2012).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,770	100.0	25,154	100.0	25,616	100.0
Public (Government)	5,626	11.1	3,401	13.5	2,225	8.7
Private Formal	8,947	17.6	5,970	23.7	2,977	11.6
Private Informal	35,412	69.7	15,219	60.5	20,193	78.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	89	0.2	60	0.2	29	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	586	1.2	421	1.7	165	0.6
Other International Organisations	110	0.2	83	0.3	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in the daily activities of the people of La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. In recent times, the Municipality, like the national level, has witnessed a rapid increase in ICT. The use of mobile phone, Internet and desktop computers by households and businesses was increasing because ICT infrastructure had improved significantly in the Municipality. Almost all the mobile phone companies, namely MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel etc were present in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

It is for this reason that for the first time in the country, the 2010 PHC collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and use of mobile phones, Internet facilities at home, in an Internet café, on mobile phones or other devices. Households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines were also determined. This chapter therefore analyses access and use of these ICT technologies/facilities by age and sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

During the 2010 PHC, data on both individuals aged 12 years and older and households was collected in order to assess ownership and use of mobile phones. A total of 85,947 persons who are 12 years or older live in the Municipality (Table 5.1). Out of this total, 78.1 percent have mobile phone. Furthermore, ownership of mobile phone by sex reveals that a relatively higher proportion of the male population compared to the female population who are 12 years or older have mobile phone (82.0% against 74.4%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,947	100.0	67,096	78.1	21,376	24.9
Male	41,309	100.0	33,877	82.0	13,025	31.5
Female	44,638	100.0	33,219	74.4	8,351	18.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

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

From Table 5.1, about one-quarter (24.9 %) of the population 12 years or older in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality use Internet facilities compared to a lower percentage of 18.6 percent in the region. The proportion of the male population (32.0%) that use internet is higher than that of the female population (18.7%). This might be due to the fact that males were more economically empowered than females (GSS, 2012).

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remained important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access was poor or non-existent. Table 5.2 shows that there are 28,871 households in the Municipality, of which 5.6 percent own fixed telephone lines which is relatively lower compared to the regional average (43.3%). The proportion of male-headed households (5.8%) that are connected to fixed telephone lines in the Municipality is slightly higher than their female counterparts (5.2%).

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,871	100.0	6,592	22.8	1,626	5.6
Male	19,094	100.0	4,832	25.3	1,115	5.8
Female	9,777	100.0	1,760	18	511	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop computer

From Table 5.3, an average of 22.8 percent of the total number of households own at least a laptop or desktop computer in the Municipality, and this is relatively higher compared to the regional figure (17.0%). Again, male-headed households have a higher proportion (25.3 %) relative to the female-headed households (18.0 %).

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Governments over the years have formulated policies aimed at creating a better livelihood and opportunities for persons with disabilities. This chapter discusses the characteristics of population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity and disability, education and literacy for PWDs within the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

6.2 Types of Disability

Table 6.1, shows the distribution of PWDs over the different types of disabilities in the Municipality. Of all the cases of disability, sight impairment constitutes the highest percentage (42.1%) with more than half being females (55.5%). Also, the proportion of persons living with physical disability (22.9%) is quite significant. This is followed by intellectual (19.8%) disability. Speech impairment (11.2%) has the least proportion of PWDs in the Municipality. In general, with the exception of Speech and Physical impairment, the distribution of male PWDs over the different types of disabilities exhibits higher proportions compared to that of the female PWDs.

6.3 Population with Disability

It should be noted that, data on disability is a multiple response data and therefore total types of disability will not produce population with disability. Table 6.1 shows that, there are 3,068 persons with disability (PWD) accounting for 2.7 percent of the entire population of La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. Of this total, about 52.0 percent are females while 48.0 percent are males. Similarly, the proportion of female population that are PWDs is slightly higher than that of the male population (2.8% against 2.7%).

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

Type of disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,926	100.0	54,271	100.0	57,655	100.0
No disability	108,858	97.3	52,790	97.3	56,068	97.2
With a disability	3,068	2.7	1,481	2.7	1,587	2.8
Sight	1,293	42.1	575	38.8	718	45.2
Hearing	348	11.3	176	11.9	172	10.8
Speech	343	11.2	184	12.4	159	10.0
Physical	703	22.9	306	20.7	397	25
Intellectual	608	19.8	334	22.6	274	17.3
Emotional	445	14.5	215	14.5	230	14.5
Other	349	11.4	167	11.3	182	11.5

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality and sex

The locality of residence of persons with disability has impact on their ability to access social services. This is particularly critical in Ghana, where most of the social service agencies are concentrated in the urban areas. As shown in Table 6.2, disability varies by locality of residence in the Municipality. Overall, the table indicates that the population of PWDs living in urban localities (2,496) is almost five times the population of PWDs living in the rural localities (572). The distribution of PWDs over the types of disabilities varies at the locality. While sight impairment (47.6%) is the commonest type of disability in the urban communities, intellectual challenge is rather the case in the rural communities (52.6%). However, in the urban areas, higher proportion of female PWDs suffer from sight impairment compared to their male counterparts (49.3% against 45.4%). The reverse is the case in the rural, as male PWDs dominate in the commonest disability (intellectual) (56.9% against 46.3%). The high proportion of PWDs in the urban localities of the Municipality may be attributable to lack of economic opportunities in the rural areas, giving rise to a syndrome that motivate PWDs to beg for arms rather than being involved in economic ventures.

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

Type of disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	93,987	100.0	45,400	100.0	48,587	100.0
No disability	91,491	97.3	44,262	97.5	47,229	97.2
With a disability	2,496	2.7	1,138	2.5	1,358	2.8
Sight	1,187	47.6	517	45.4	670	49.3
Hearing	313	12.5	153	13.4	160	11.8
Speech	291	11.7	150	13.2	141	10.4
Physical	612	24.5	261	22.9	351	25.8
Intellectual	307	12.3	139	12.2	168	12.4
Emotional	408	16.3	195	17.1	213	15.7
Other	285	11.4	130	11.4	155	11.4
Rural						
Total	17,939	100.0	8,871	100.0	9,068	100.0
No disability	17,367	96.8	8,528	96.1	8,839	97.5
With a disability	572	3.2	343	3.9	229	2.5
Sight	106	18.5	58	16.9	48	21.0
Hearing	35	6.1	23	6.7	12	5.2
Speech	52	9.1	34	9.9	18	7.9
Physical	91	15.9	45	13.1	46	20.1
Intellectual	301	52.6	195	56.9	106	46.3
Emotional	37	6.5	20	5.8	17	7.4
Other	64	11.2	37	10.8	27	11.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.3 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. The results indicate that 46.5 percent of the total population of disabled persons in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed while 49.2 percent are economically not active. Considerably high employment rates for population living with visual impairment (55.7%), Hearing (53.9%), Emotional (52.6%) and Speech challenge (51.1%). Whereas a high proportion of persons living with intellectual (75.0%) and physical (55.9%) are economically not active. Among the various forms of disabilities the proportions that are economically not active are higher for females than males; particularly for physical disability female (57.7%) and male (53.6%). On the other hand, there are higher proportions of PWDs for the various forms of disability for males than that of the females. For instance, proportion of emotionally disable person that are unemployed is higher for the males (8.8%) than the females (7.0%).

In general, more females than males suffered from all kinds of disabilities in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	79,841	100.0	50,770	63.6	4,242	5.3	24,829	31.1
No disability	77,092	100.0	49,492	64.2	4,124	5.3	23,476	30.5
With a disability	2,749	100.0	1,278	46.5	118	4.3	1,353	49.2
Sight	1,193	100.0	664	55.7	48	4.0	481	40.3
Hearing	282	100.0	152	53.9	11	3.9	119	42.2
Speech	264	100.0	135	51.1	8	3.0	121	45.8
Physical	622	100.0	249	40.0	25	4.0	348	55.9
Intellectual	527	100.0	112	21.3	20	3.8	395	75.0
Emotional	369	100.0	194	52.6	29	7.9	146	39.6
Other	299	100.0	124	41.5	14	4.7	161	53.8
Male								
Total	38,612	100.0	25,154	65.1	2,139	5.5	11,319	29.3
No disability	37,285	100.0	24,532	65.8	2,080	5.6	10,673	28.6
With a disability	1,327	100.0	622	46.9	59	4.4	646	48.7
Sight	531	100.0	314	59.1	20	3.8	197	37.1
Hearing	144	100.0	83	57.6	7	4.9	54	37.5
Speech	142	100.0	77	54.2	5	3.5	60	42.3
Physical	265	100.0	112	42.3	11	4.2	142	53.6
Intellectual	293	100.0	56	19.1	13	4.4	224	76.5
Emotional	182	100.0	106	58.2	16	8.8	60	33.0
Other	145	100.0	62	42.8	7	4.8	76	52.4

Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	41,229	100.0	25,616	62.1	2,103	5.1	13,510	32.8
No disability	39,807	100.0	24,960	62.7	2,044	5.1	12,803	32.2
With a disability	1,422	100.0	656	46.1	59	4.1	707	49.7
Sight	662	100.0	350	52.9	28	4.2	284	42.9
Hearing	138	100.0	69	50.0	4	2.9	65	47.1
Speech	122	100.0	58	47.5	3	2.5	61	50.0
Physical	357	100.0	137	38.4	14	3.9	206	57.7
Intellectual	234	100.0	56	23.9	7	3.0	171	73.1
Emotional	187	100.0	88	47.1	13	7.0	86	46.0
Other	154	100.0	62	40.3	7	4.5	85	55.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability in the region (GSS, 2012), but the case is different in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The table shows that 3,010 persons constituting 2.9 percent of population 3 years and older in the Municipality are PWDs. Out of this total, 18.0 percent has never attended school, with a greater proportion of them being females (67.8%). Again, majority (45.8%) has basic school level certificate, followed by Secondary level certificate and higher (34.8%), and Primary level (1.4%). The general educational status among the disabled population in the district is very high. Table 6.3 indicates the educational level attained by PWDs 3 years and older in the Municipality. Among the PWDs, majority of those who have attained higher levels of education belong to the sight and physical impairments. Particularly, over 100 sight impaired persons have had either post-secondary (97 persons) or bachelor degree (12 persons) or postgraduate (6 persons).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	104,397	8,516	6,557	51,613	37,711	100.0	8.2	6.3	49.4	36.1
No disability	101,387	7,975	6,514	50,233	36,665	100.0	7.9	6.4	49.5	36.2
With a disability	3,010	541	43	1,380	1,046	100.0	18.0	1.4	45.8	34.8
Sight	1,278	197	9	556	516	100.0	15.4	0.7	43.5	40.4
Hearing	337	84	7	151	95	100.0	24.9	2.1	44.8	28.2
Speech	326	86	11	144	85	100.0	26.4	3.4	44.2	26.1
Physical	686	178	8	303	197	100.0	25.9	1.2	44.2	28.7
Intellectual	583	158	12	283	130	100.0	27.1	2.1	48.5	22.3
Emotional	427	67	10	187	163	100.0	15.7	2.3	43.8	38.2
Other	339	58	9	162	110	100.0	17.1	2.7	47.8	32.4
Male										
Total	50,503	2,368	3,365	23,989	20,781	100.0	4.7	6.7	47.5	41.1
No disability	49,050	2,194	3,339	23,341	20,176	100.0	4.5	6.8	47.6	41.1
With a disability	1,453	174	26	648	605	100.0	12.0	1.8	44.6	41.6
Sight	571	53	6	243	269	100.0	9.3	1.1	42.6	47.1
Hearing	170	38	6	69	57	100.0	22.4	3.5	40.6	33.5
Speech	177	42	8	78	49	100.0	23.7	4.5	44.1	27.7
Physical	298	51	4	120	123	100.0	17.1	1.3	40.3	41.3
Intellectual	321	67	5	161	88	100.0	20.9	1.6	50.2	27.4
Emotional	207	30	4	85	88	100.0	14.5	1.9	41.1	42.5
Other	163	19	3	72	69	100.0	11.7	1.8	44.2	42.3
Female										
Total	53,894	6,148	3,192	27,624	16,930	100.0	11.4	5.9	51.3	31.4
No disability	52,337	5,781	3,175	26,892	16,489	100.0	11.0	6.1	51.4	31.5
With a disability	1,557	367	17	732	441	100.0	23.6	1.1	47.0	28.3
Sight	707	144	3	313	247	100.0	20.4	0.4	44.3	34.9
Hearing	167	46	1	82	38	100.0	27.5	0.6	49.1	22.8
Speech	149	44	3	66	36	100.0	29.5	2.0	44.3	24.2
Physical	388	127	4	183	74	100.0	32.7	1.0	47.2	19.1
Intellectual	262	91	7	122	42	100.0	34.7	2.7	46.6	16.0
Emotional	220	37	6	102	75	100.0	16.8	2.7	46.4	34.1
Other	176	39	6	90	41	100.0	22.2	3.4	51.1	23.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The objective of this chapter is to analyze households in agriculture and type of farming activities in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The census data analyzed and discussed in this chapter on agricultural activity include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban), types of crops cultivated, tree planting, rearing of livestock and breeding of fish.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defines an Agricultural household as a household having at least a member engaged in any type of agricultural activities such as crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and aquaculture. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households by locality of residence. There are 1,516 agricultural households, representing 5.3 percent of all households in the Municipality. Unexpectedly, majority (75.3%) of agricultural households in the Municipality are located in the urban localities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

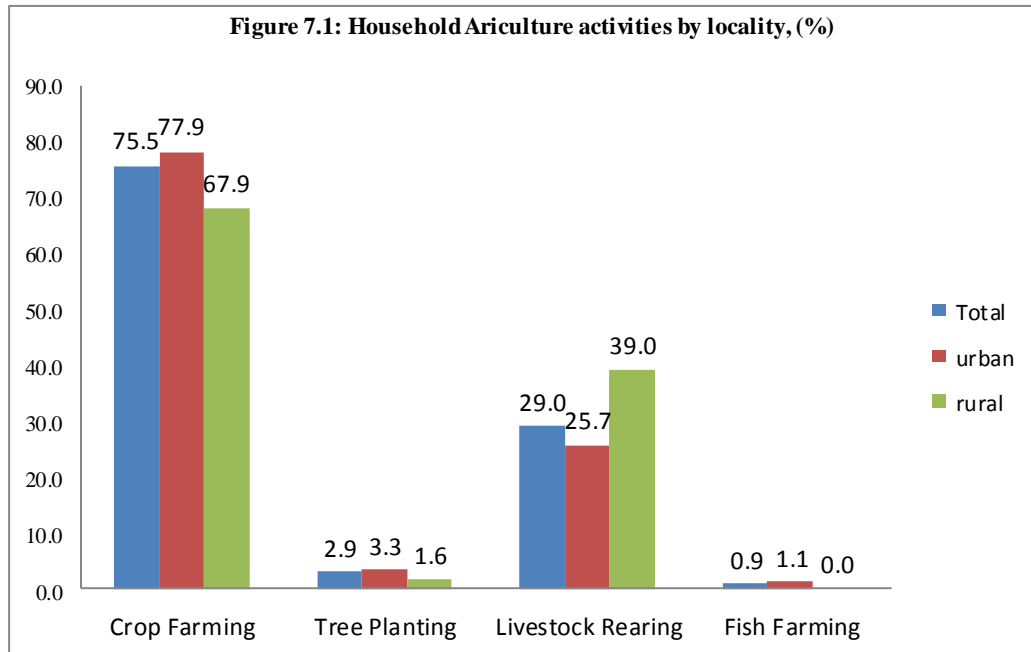
Agriculture Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	28,871	100.0	24,270	100.0	4,601	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	1,516	5.3	1,142	4.7	374	8.1
Crop Farming	1,144	75.5	890	77.9	254	67.9
Tree Planting	44	2.9	38	3.3	6	1.6
Livestock Rearing	439	29.0	293	25.7	146	39.0
Fish Farming	13	0.9	13	1.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Agricultural Activities

Figure 7.1 identified four types of agricultural activities in the Municipality namely crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and tree planting. The major agricultural activity in the Municipality is crop farming (75.5%), followed by livestock rearing (29.0%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming (0.9%) and while almost 3.0 percent are engaged in tree planting. A relatively higher proportion of urban agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (77.9%) compared to that of rural agricultural households (67.9%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (39.0%) than urban areas (25.7%).

Figure 7.1: Household Agriculture activities by locality



7.4 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The total number of animals reared in the Municipality is 35,192 and the number of keepers was 628 with an average of 56 animals per keeper. As shown in table 7.2, chicken (56.2 %) are the most reared animals in the Municipality, followed by goats (7.9 %) and cattle (7.5%). Doves, beehives and guinea fowl recorded 0.1 percent each while Ostrich and Snails were not reared or kept in the Municipality. This implies that non-traditional livestock such as ostriches and snails were not reared in the Municipality.

Table 7.2: Distribution of animal reared and keepers

Animal reared and keeper	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	35,192	100.0	628	100.0	56
Beehives	18	0.1	3	0.5	6
Cattle	2,634	7.50	54	8.6	49
Chicken	19,784	56.20	250	39.8	79
Dove	25	0.10	1	0.2	25
Duck	889	2.50	11	1.8	81
Goat	2,772	7.90	125	19.9	22
Grass-cutter	1,516	4.30	32	5.1	47
Guinea fowl	25	0.10	4	0.6	6
Ostrich	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pig	2,373	6.70	45	7.2	53
Rabbit	2,387	6.80	17	2.7	140
Sheep	1,023	2.90	63	10	16
Silk worm	700	2.00	1	0.2	700
Snail	0	0.00	0	0	0
Turkey	146	0.40	5	0.8	29
Other	5	0.00	3	0.5	2
Fish farming	766	2.20	6	1	128
Inland fishing	96	0.30	6	1	16
Marine fishing	33	0.10	2	0.3	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda which is the policy framework of the Government of Ghana emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 PHC in Ghana is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. This chapter presents a description of housing conditions in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. Specifically, the chapter discusses housing stock, type of dwelling and ownership, main construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing stock, Households and Household Size

8.2.1 Housing Stock

The total housing stock in the Municipality is 13,647, representing 2.9 percent of the Greater Accra regional stock of 474,621. From Table 8.1, the distribution of housing units by locality shows that, 81.6 percent of the total housing stock in the Municipality is located in urban localities (11,134) while 18.4 percent accounts for those in the rural areas.

8.2.2 Household and Household size

As shown in Table 8.1, there are 28,270 households with population of 108,051 in the Municipality; which accounts for an estimated average of 3.9 persons per house. The Municipality average household size is the same compared to the regional average (3.9) but lower relative to the national average (4.5).

At the locality level, while the rural average (1.8) is slightly fewer than the municipal's average (2.1), the urban average of 2.2 households per house is more but the same compared with the regional average. Again, considering the population living in a house, the same pattern characterizes by household per house is reflected. In the municipal, the average population per

house for the urban area (8.4) is the same as that for regional average but more relative to municipal's average (8.2) and rural average (7.1).

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

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,010,054	111,926	93,987	17,939
Total household population	24,076,327	3,888,512	108,051	90,732	17,319
Number of houses	3,392,745	474,621	13,647	11,134	2,513
Number of households	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	24,269	4,601
Average households per house	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Population per house	7.3	8.4	8.2	8.4	7.1
Average household size	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9

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 shows more than half (52.6%) of the dwelling units in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality are compound houses, while separate houses constitute almost one-fifth (19.8%) and improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) accounting for about one-tenth (10.8%). Huts/Buildings (different compound) (0.1%) constitute the least common type of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Considering the type of dwelling units by sex of head of households the pattern of distribution is similar to that discussed earlier. The proportion of female headed households living in compound house is higher compared to that of the male headed households (54.4% against 51.7%). Similarly, the proportion of female headed households living in improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) is slightly higher compared to that of male headed households (10.9% against 10.8%). In the case of separate house however, the reverse is the case; the proportion for male headed households (20.4%) is higher than that of female headed household (18.6%).

Furthermore, Table 8.2 shows that, in terms of distribution of type of dwelling by locality, the results show that 54.2 percent of the households lived in compound houses in urban areas as against 44.6 percent in rural areas. A higher proportion rural dweller live in separate house compared with urban dwellers (21.9% against 19.4%), while the reverse is the case for Improved home (kiosk/container etc.); urban (11.1%) and rural (9.3%).

8.3.2 Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.3 shows that about 83.2 percent of housing unit in the Municipality are either owned by private individuals (45.0%) or household members (38.2%). Whereas about 1.0 percent of dwelling units are either owned by private agency (0.4%) or being purchased by household (mortgage) (0.7%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	176,647	5,717	19.8	20.4	18.6	19.4	21.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	84,233	2,057	7.1	6.8	7.8	7.2	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	66,202	1,312	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	595,062	15,195	52.6	51.7	54.4	54.2	44.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	11,268	232	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,154	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	2,284	64	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	59,977	3,131	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	9.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	7,928	191	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Uncompleted building	66,624	27,284	861	3.0	3.4	2.3	1.8	9.4
Other	9,846	3,331	69	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by households with male heads (45.2%) that are owned by other private individuals is slightly higher than that of their female counterparts (44.6%). But the case of dwelling units owned by household member, the proportion is higher for female headed households than male headed households (39.5 % against 37.5%).

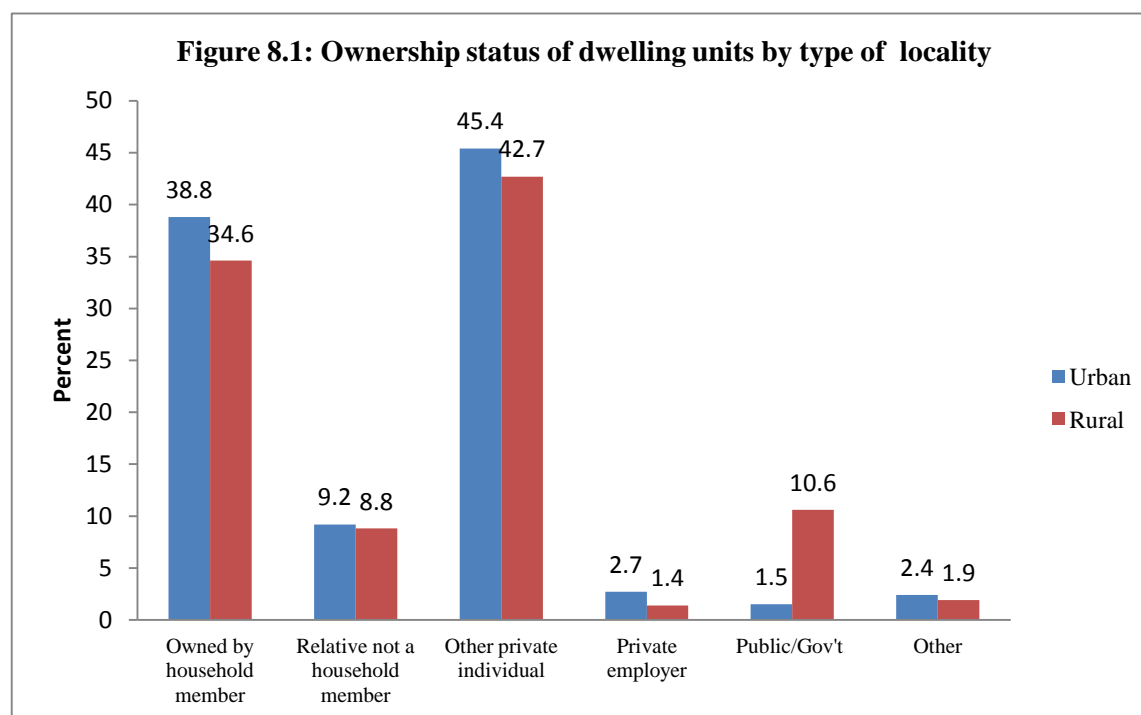
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership Status	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent				
Total	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	412,943	11,016	38.2	37.5	39.5	38.8	34.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	9,780	216	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Relative not a household member	127,697	2,642	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.8
Other private individual	423,234	12,989	45.0	45.2	44.6	45.4	42.7
Private employer	20,667	725	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.4
Other private agency	4,956	103	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Public/Government ownership	30,021	843	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.5	10.6
Other	7,072	336	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A similar characteristic is observed with the distribution of ownership of housing units at the locality level. From Figure 8.1, the various categories of ownership of dwelling units is higher in proportion for urban than rural localities, except for the dwelling units owned by public/government agency. About one-tenth (10.6%) of dwellings in the rural areas are owned by public/government whereas in the urban localities its only 1.5 percent.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling units by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

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

8.4.1 Construction Materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 presents materials used for the construction of outer walls of houses in the municipality. The table shows that cement block/concrete and wood are the two most popular materials used for outer walls of dwellings in the Municipality. The data show that most (82.6%) of outer walls of houses are cement block/concrete, whereas wood constitute 12.1 percent. The same proportion of 1.2 percent is made of mud brick/earth and metal. The rest (sheet/slate/asbestos, land Crete, bamboo, palm leaf, stone and burnt bricks) constitute less than one percent each.

At the locality level, similar characteristic is observed with the distribution of material used for outer wall of housing unit. The proportion of dwelling with outer wall made of cement block/concrete (83.1% against 80.0%) or wood (12.2% against 11.6%) is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	29,723	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	39,198	349	1.2	0.9	2.8
Wood	200,594	110,736	3,595	12.1	12.2	11.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	14,038	348	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone	11,330	2,692	56	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,981	213	0.7	0.8	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	896,518	24,563	82.6	83.1	80.0
Land Crete	104,270	3,810	100	0.3	0.1	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,380	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,806	14	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	16,238	452	1.5	1.4	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction Materials for floor of dwelling units

Table 8.5 reveals that, 73.4 percent of the houses in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality had cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floor. This is rather more common in urban area than in the rural areas of the Municipality (73.9 % against 71.1 %). Wood (8.0%) is the second most common material used for floor of dwelling units in the municipality and it is similarly, more common with urban dwellings units than among rural dwelling units (8.1% against 7.2%). The table also indicates that burnt brick, though is the least of materials used for floor of dwelling units in the municipality (0.1%), it is slightly more common in the rural areas (0.2%) than the urban communities (0.1%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	53,990	1,922	6.7	7.0	4.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	830,972	21,199	73.4	73.9	71.1
Stone	32,817	4,928	131	0.5	0.5	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,996	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	38,877	2,301	8.0	8.1	7.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	27,454	741	2.6	2.3	3.8
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	39,618	1,017	3.5	3.3	4.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	34,697	1,403	4.9	4.4	7.1
Other	15,567	3,838	120	0.4	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Materials for roofing of dwelling units

Table 8.6 presents the main construction material used for roofing in dwelling units in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. It is clear from the results, metal sheet (60.4%) and slate/Asbestos (32.8%) are the two most common materials used for roofing houses in the Municipality. The use of metal sheet is more common among rural dwellings (73.3%) than urban

dwellings (58.0%); relatively higher compared to 49.3 percent in the region. Slate/Asbestos is rather more common in the urban areas than rural areas (36.4% against 14.5%). The rationale for using quite a large number of slate/Asbestos materials aside the metal sheets for roofing might be due its resistant to the corrosive effects of the sea. The Table also shows that quiet a number of houses in the Municipality had been roofed with concrete (3.2percent) and roofing tiles (1.5percent).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,090,397	29,723	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,162	83	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wood	45,547	8,895	203	0.7	0.7	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	537,503	17,963	60.4	58.0	73.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	454,300	9,764	32.8	36.4	14.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	41,671	957	3.2	2.7	6.1
Roofing tile	31,456	18,041	447	1.5	1.2	3.1
Bamboo	71,049	2,284	50	0.2	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	16,797	102	0.3	0.2	0.9
Other	35,935	7,744	154	0.5	0.4	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

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

8.5.1 Household size and room occupancy

Table 8.7 presents household size with sleeping rooms occupied in each household. The table shows that 58.7percent of households in the Municipality occupied only one sleeping room while 24.3 percent had two sleeping rooms. There was clear evidence of overcrowding in the sleeping rooms in the Municipality. For instance, 52 percent of the household size of four and 38.9 percent of household sizes of five used only one sleeping room (Table 8.7).

Generally, it is observed as expected that the larger the household size the more sleeping rooms used by household and the reverse is the case. For one member households, 91.0 percent of use one room for sleeping and about 6.3 percent use two rooms for sleeping. Similarly, about 76.3 percent of two member households use one room for sleeping, and 18.6 percent of the same household use two sleeping rooms followed by 2.3 percent use three rooms for sleeping. Also, 78.1 percent of five member households sleep in either one room (38.9%) or two rooms (39.2%). Household size of ten or more, 9.2 percent sleep in one room, 2 rooms (17.6%), and three rooms (16.2%) and 4 rooms (15.7%).

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	
Total	28,870	100.0	58.7	24.3	7.6	5.1	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
1	6,105	100.0	91.0	6.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
2	4,878	100.0	76.3	18.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
3	4,563	100.0	63.9	25.1	6.7	2.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
4	4,081	100.0	52.0	32.6	8.4	4.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
5	3,336	100.0	38.9	39.3	11.7	6.9	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,319	100.0	31.0	39.5	14.4	9.4	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
7	1,382	100.0	24.2	35.6	18.2	12.9	5.4	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
8	833	100.0	17.4	30.7	18.8	17.3	8.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.7
9	502	100.0	12.5	24.3	18.3	21.3	12.0	6.8	3.0	1.2	0.6
10+	871	100.0	9.2	17.6	16.2	15.7	15.6	10.7	6.3	3.8	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting by District

This section describes data on household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting in the Municipality. Majority (85.8%) of dwelling units use electricity (through the national grid) as the main source of lighting in the Municipality; which is lower than the regional figure (87.1%). This is followed by flash/light torch (6.0%) and kerosene lamp (4.3%), with firewood (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%) being the least patronized source of lighting of dwellings in the municipality. The three main sources of lighting in the Municipality were consistent with that of the region (Table 8.8).

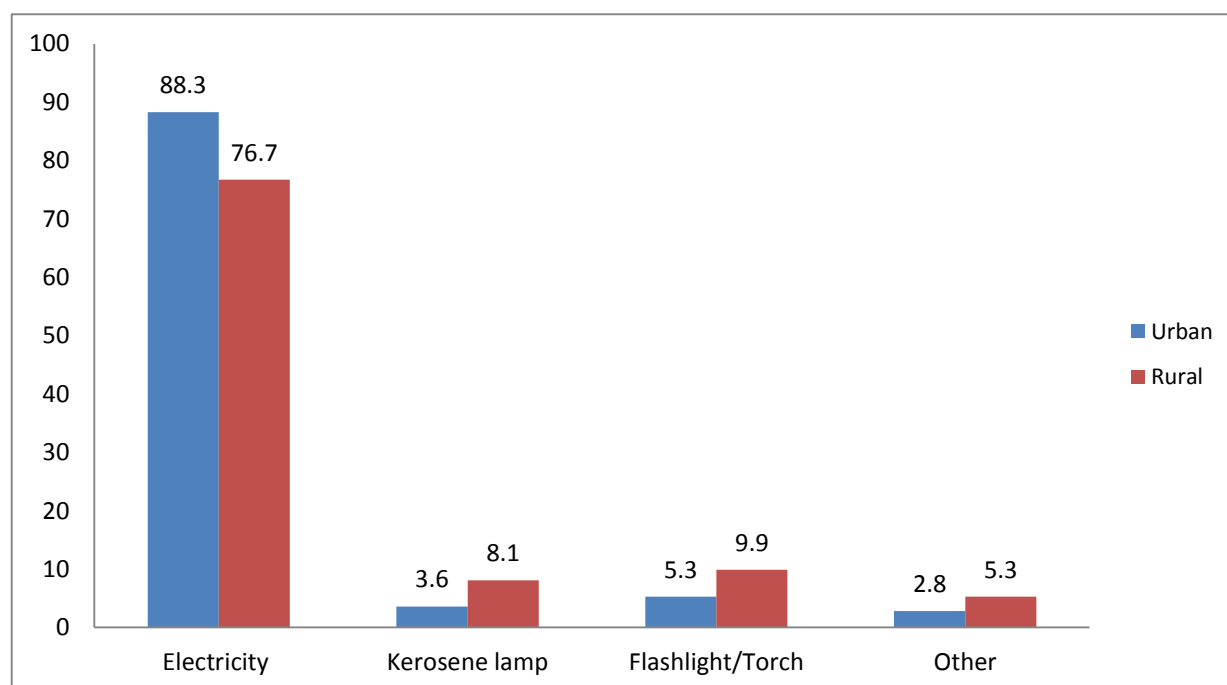
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	902,831	24,776	85.8	87.7	75.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,644	189	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	61,509	1,237	4.3	3.6	8.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,463	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,023	46	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	19,251	664	2.3	2.0	3.8
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,942	1,744	6.0	5.3	9.9
Firewood	13,241	1,036	31	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	443	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	2,228	111	0.4	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of the four main source of lighting by locality. From the figure, the four main sources have been derived by combining Electricity from generators and national grid as electricity; and “other” includes other, crop residue, firewood, candle, gas lamp and solar energy. The figure again shows that, the use of electricity for lighting is obvious more common in the urban localities than in the rural localities in the municipality (88.3% against 76.7%). Flash light/torch and kerosene lamp as a source of lighting is more commonly used in rural than urban areas (9.9% against 5.3%) and (8.1 % against 3.6%) respectively. This could be due to the fact that in the absence of electricity through the national grid the cost of generator more expensive.

Figure 8.2: Main source of lighting by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 shows household main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by locality in the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The results indicate that while 6.6 percent of households in the Municipality, majority (89.2%) used either gas (52.9%) or charcoal (36.2%) as their main source of cooking fuel. At the locality level, while the use of gas is relatively more common the urban areas than rural (53.8 % against 48.3%), use of charcoal dominates in rural areas than urban (40.3% against 35.4%). The table also shows that only 0.1 percent of households used crop residue as source of cooking fuel.

8.6.3 Cooking Space

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9 further shows about one-third (34.6%) of dwelling units in the Municipality has separate room for exclusive use by households, which is more common in the rural areas (35.3%) than in the urban areas (34.2%). This followed by households that cook in the Veranda, constituting a quarter of the entire household population in the Municipality.

Similarly, use of veranda as cooking space is more common in the rural households than urban households (28.5% against 24.3%). While about one-fifth (20.5%) of households cook in an open space in compound. This phenomenon is almost equally common in both localities (urban, 20.3%) and (rural, 19.9%).

Furthermore, about one percent of household has separate room shared with no roof as their cooking and this proportion is the same with urban household (1.0%) but almost twice in the rural households (1.8%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	71,797	1,781	6.2	1,609	6.6	172	3.7
Wood	2,197,083	36,560	588	2.0	381	1.6	207	4.5
Gas	996,518	429,464	15,283	52.9	13,062	53.8	2,221	48.3
Electricity	29,794	9,645	210	0.7	179	0.7	31	0.7
Kerosene	29,868	11,627	316	1.1	268	1.1	48	1.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	470,277	10,444	36.2	8,592	35.4	1,852	40.3
Crop residue	45,292	724	15	0.1	10	0.0	5	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	2,713	77	0.3	62	0.3	15	0.3
Animal waste	2,332	919	32	0.1	16	0.1	16	0.3
Other	7,759	2,644	124	0.4	90	0.4	34	0.7
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	86,433	2,433	8.4	2,171	8.9	262	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,998	9,994	34.6	8,371	34.5	1,623	35.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	30,270	819	2.8	725	3.0	94	2.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	17,007	359	1.2	329	1.4	30	0.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	15,465	319	1.1	238	1.0	81	1.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	27,948	1,720	6.0	1,470	6.1	250	5.4
Verandah	1,173,946	302,863	7,212	25.0	5,900	24.3	1,312	28.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	230,843	5,844	20.2	4,930	20.3	914	19.9
Other	21,007	5,543	170	0.6	135	0.6	35	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG7) is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. This section examines the various sources of drinking water for the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

8.7.1 Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Uses

Table 8.10 presents the sources of drinking water and for other domestic purposes. The results show that majority (61.9%) of households in the Municipality depend on sachet water as their main source of drinking water. This is followed by about one-tenth (11.9 %) drinking from pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit and the same proportion depending on tanker supply/vendor. The tankers supply service is more patronized by urban households than rural households (11.7% against 3.1%), whereas sachet water is rather on a higher demand in the rural areas than urban areas (64.0% against 61.5%). This may perhaps be due to inadequate supply of pipe-borne water; evident in table 8.10, rural (4.2%) and urban (8.5%). In addition, the use of sachet water for drinking could have some health implications since some of them were not produced under hygienic conditions.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	2,246	7.8	8.5	4.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	3,436	11.9	12.1	11.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	807	2.8	1.8	8.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	615	2.1	1.7	4.7
Protected well	321,091	7,167	304	1.1	0.9	1.9
Rain water	39,438	1,833	62	0.2	0.1	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	3,513	103	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	10,952	389	1.3	1.3	1.5
Sachet water	490,283	290,342	17,866	61.9	61.5	64.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	29,843	2,975	10.3	11.7	3.1
Unprotected well	112,567	2,314	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	318	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	4,179	20	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	1,014	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic purposes						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	28,870	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	363,174	3,945	13.7	14.8	7.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	384,657	6,926	24.0	24.6	20.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	127,980	1,507	5.2	3.7	13.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	41,441	2,515	8.7	7.0	17.8
Protected well	465,775	24,489	3,542	12.3	11.1	18.2
Rain water	39,916	3,538	153	0.5	0.4	1.2
Protected spring	18,854	2,674	67	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	64,630	9,715	33.7	36.7	17.7
Unprotected well	152,055	5,804	278	1.0	0.8	1.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,586	62	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	11,331	82	0.3	0.3	0.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,765	50	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	10,302	1,301	28	0.1	0.1	0.2

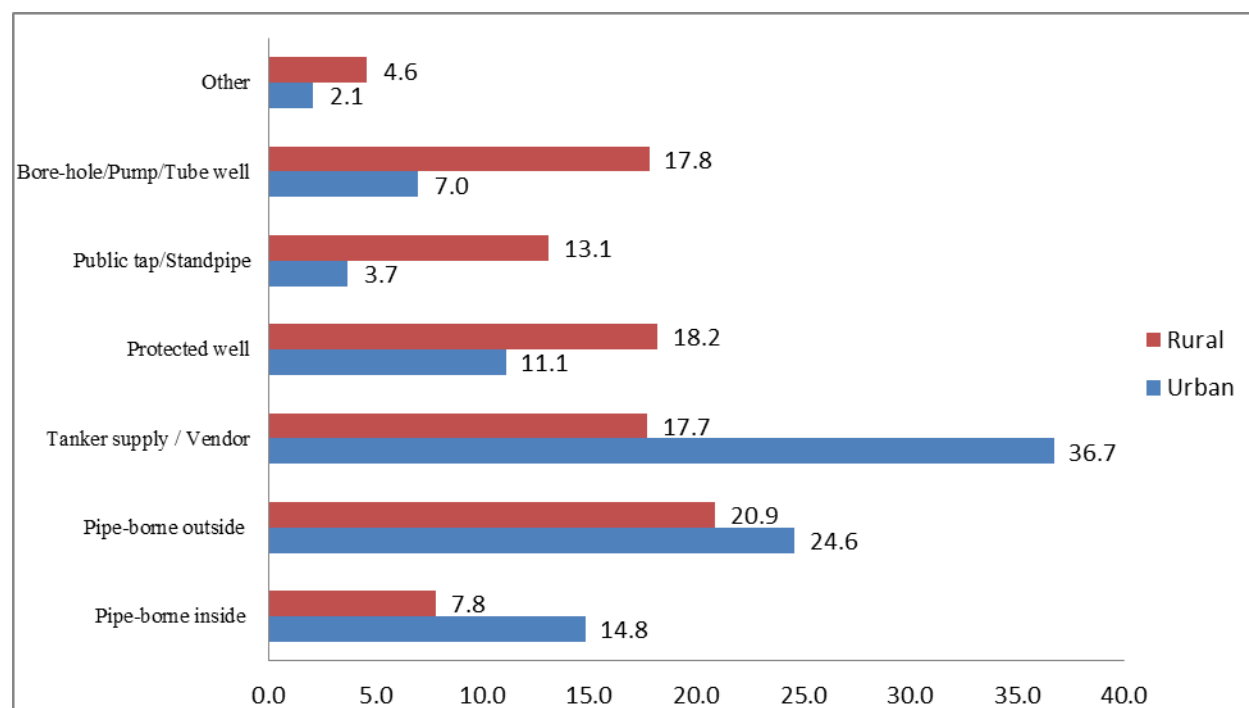
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main sources of water for other domestic use for household

With regards to water for other domestic purposes, a little more than one-third (37.7%) of households in the municipality are either connected to the pipe-borne water outside dwelling (24.0%) or pipe-borne water inside dwelling (13.7%). Again, about one-third (33.7%) rely on tanker supply/vendor, while 12.3 percent uses water from protected well. Less than one percent of households depend on Rain water (0.5%), protected spring (0.2%), unprotected spring (0.2%), River/Stream (0.3%), and Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (0.2%).

From Figure 8.3, the proportions of household that depend on tanker supply (36.7%), pipe-borne outside (24.6%) and inside (14.8%) dwelling for water for domestic purposes are higher relative to that of rural households. However, rural households have higher proportions that depend on bore-hole/ pump/ tube well (17.8%), Public tap / standpipe (13.1%) and protected well (18.2%) compared to that of urban households (7.0 %, 3.7, and 11.1% respectively).

Figure 8.3: Main source of water for other domestic use by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit provides a critical indicator for assessing sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household (GSS, 2012).

Bathing facility type in the Municipality is described in Table 8.11. About one-third of the people (32.1%) in La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality use shared separate bathroom in same house, while 31.1 percent of households used own bathroom for exclusive use. A significant

number of households used shared open cubicle (24.6%), public bathroom (3.9%) and private open cubicles (2.0%) as bathing facilities in the Municipality.

In terms of rural-urban differentials, the results revealed that about one-third (34.3%) of urban households used 'shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility and 20.3 percent of households in rural households used same. Own bathroom for exclusive use (Rural: 33.9% and Urban: 30.6%) and shared cubicle (Rural: 30.4% and Urban: 23.5%) are more commonly used in rural than urban areas.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 further presents the distribution of toilet facility type in the Municipality. A higher percentage of households used WC (38.8 %) in the Municipality but public toilet (41.6%) and W.C. (31.9%) were the most common toilet facilities in the region. The use of KVIP (23.4%), public toilet (17.2%) and pit latrine (13.2%) are also significant. A total of 1,923 households representing 6.7 percent of the households in the Municipality have no toilet facility and therefore used the bush or beach as places of convenience.

Besides water closet, the use of public toilets, KVIPs and bush or beaches are all unhygienic facilities since they were mostly used by multiple households or the public. The use of unhygienic facilities coupled with poor hygiene practices could lead to the contamination of water and food with human excreta (Tanle and Kendie, 2013).

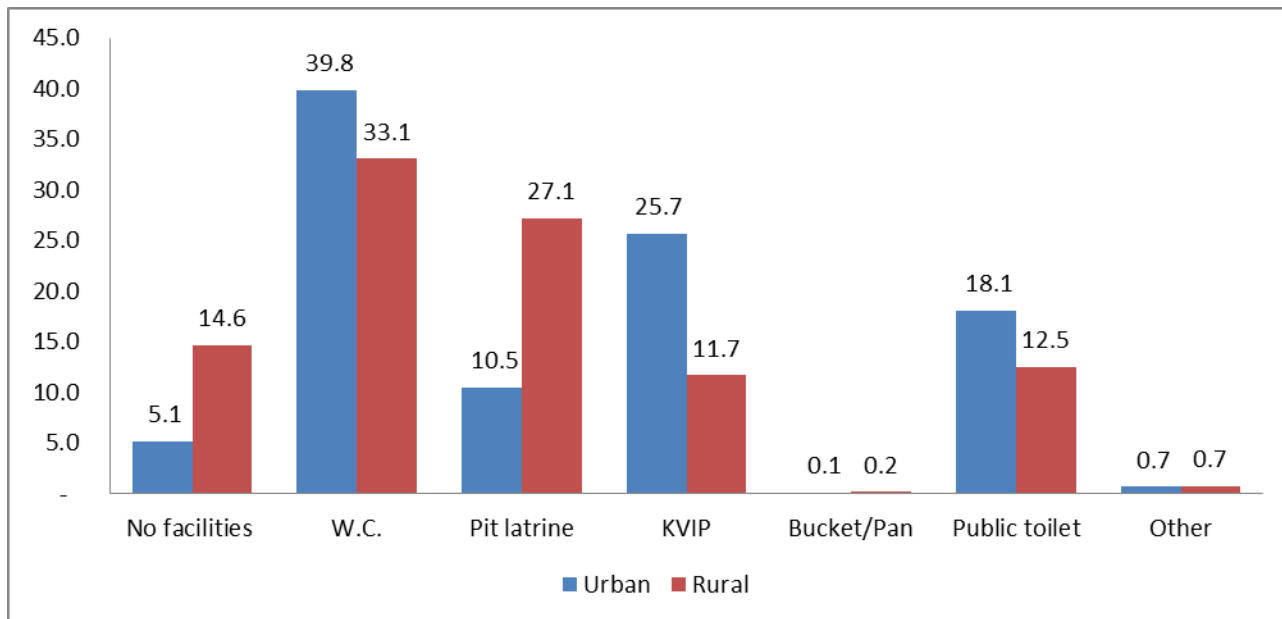
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Type of toilet facility and bathing used by household	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,923	6.7	1,249	5.1	674	14.6
W.C.	11,188	38.8	9,666	39.8	1,522	33.1
Pit latrine	3,801	13.2	2,552	10.5	1,249	27.1
KVIP	6,764	23.4	6,226	25.7	538	11.7
Bucket/Pan	37	0.1	30	0.1	7	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan)	4,963	17.2	4,386	18.1	577	12.5
Other	194	0.7	160	0.7	34	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						0.0
Total	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	8,990	31.1	7,432	30.6	1,558	33.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	9,266	32.1	8,332	34.3	934	20.3
Private open cubicle	1,133	3.9	812	3.3	321	7.0
Shared open cubicle	7,095	24.6	5,694	23.5	1,401	30.4
Public bath house	575	2.0	543	2.2	32	0.7
Bathroom in another house	527	1.8	472	1.9	55	1.2
Open space around house	1,204	4.2	925	3.8	279	6.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	15	0.1	14	0.1	1	0.0
Other	65	0.2	45	0.2	20	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows the type of toilet facilities used by households by locality. The figure shows that, use of pit latrine is more common among rural households (27.1%) than urban households (10.5%), while among the urban households other toilet facilities like KVIP, W.C and public toilet are more commonly used compared to as observed in rural households.

Figure 8.4: Type of toilet facility use by households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents the various methods by which solid and liquid waste was disposed of by households in the Municipality. It shows that 67.9 percent of households collected their solid waste, 12.1 percent dispose theirs through public dump (container), while 1.1 percent dumped indiscriminately. A similar pattern of solid waste disposal is observed in all the localities. However, indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is more common in the rural areas compared to urban areas (3.2% against 0.7%) in Municipality.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

According to Table 8.12, while only 8.7 percent of the entire households in the municipality dispose their liquid waste through the sewage system, almost seventy percent dispose liquid waste either by throwing into gutters (26.2%), throwing onto compounds (22.3%) or throwing onto the streets (21.0%). With regard to type of locality, while throwing of liquid waste into gutter (28.8%) is the commonest method of disposal of liquid waste, majority (46.5%) of rural households resort to throwing of liquid waste unto compounds. It can be concluded that liquid waste was improperly disposed of in the Municipality.

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

Waste disposal method/households	Total country	Region	District		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	28,870	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,601	19,601	67.9	17,756	73.2	1,845	40.1
Burned by household	584,820	3,273	3,273	11.3	1,949	8.0	1,324	28.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	3,485	3,485	12.1	3,064	12.6	421	9.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	1,754	1,754	6.1	1,116	4.6	638	13.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	311	311	1.1	164	0.7	147	3.2
Buried by household	182,615	342	342	1.2	144	0.6	198	4.3
Other	53,805	104	104	0.4	76	0.3	28	0.6
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	28,870	28,870	100.0	24,269	100.0	4,601	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	2,503	2,503	8.7	2,054	8.5	449	9.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,290	3,290	11.4	3,043	12.5	247	5.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	2,922	2,922	10.1	2,422	10.0	500	10.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	6,068	6,068	21.0	5,399	22.2	669	14.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	7,558	7,558	26.2	6,982	28.8	576	12.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	6,424	6,424	22.3	4,284	17.7	2,140	46.5
Other	38,294	105	105	0.4	85	0.4	20	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings, conclusions and policy implications of the report based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 PHC for the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality. The 2010 PHC, the fifth in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses.

9.2 Summary of Main Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality has a total population of 111,926 comprising 48.5 percent males as against 51.5 percent females with a sex ratio of 94.1, indicating that for every 100 female there are 94 males in the Municipality. The population of the Municipality is a youthful one with a total dependency ratio of 47.2, which was lower than that of the region (53.4). It has a total fertility rate of 2.5 and a crude birth rate of 22.5 per 1000 population, which were slightly lower than the regional rates (TFR 2.6 and TDR 22.7 per 1000 respectively). Mortality level is high in the Municipality. About six out of every ten persons in the Municipality are migrants, mostly from the Eastern region.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The Municipality had a total of 108,051 households. Most households in the Municipality are composed of head, spouse and children; male headship is found to be more common (36.5%) as compared to female headship (17.6%). Households are mainly nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children). Of the population 12 years or older, more than half (51.2%) are never married while 37.2 percent are formally married (customary, church or ordinance). The population in the Municipality was mostly Ghanaian by birth. On religious count, Christianity dominates (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) in the Municipality.

About half of the never married population had attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS) while about 16 percent who are married had never been to school. A higher proportion of males than females who are married had attained tertiary education. More than half (50.3%) of the married population is employed. Seven out of ten of those never married are economically not active perhaps because they were in full time schooling. The proportion of males who are married but unemployed (19.7%) is less than that of their female counterparts (31.7%). More than nine out of ten (91.3%) of the population 11 years or older are literates in English, any Ghanaian language, or French. Non-literate females (5,694) are about three times more than that of the males (1,921).

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The main occupation of most of the employed population in the Municipality is service and sales work (35.5%). There are more males (12.9%) in professional occupation than females (8.2%). More than a quarter (29.2%) of the working population are engaged in the wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, especially females (38.1%). This was consistent with findings by the Ghana Statistical Service (2012) that females outnumbered their male counterparts in wholesale and retail trade. Out of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed. Among the economically not active population, majority are persons in full time education (56.7%). The age group 25-29 years had the highest number of employed population (20.1%) in the Municipality. The private sector (both formal and informal) was the main employer in the Municipality, with females forming the majority (55.0%) in self-employed without employees, implying that more females are into petty trading where employees are not needed.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

About eight out of ten persons (78.1%) living in the Municipality have a mobile phone, with most of them being males (82.0percent). Almost a quarter (24.9%) of the population 12 years and older have access to Internet facility but more common among males (31.5%) than females (18.7%). About six percent (5.6%) of the households have fixed telephone lines and 22.8 percent of the households have desktop/laptop computers at home.

9.2.5 Disability

Almost three percent (2.7%) of the total population are disabled. Visual impairment (42.1%) is the most common disability in the Municipality, especially among females. The proportion of the population with disability in the rural localities (3.2%) is slightly higher than that of the urban (2.7%).

Evidence also shows that 15.4 percent of PWDs indicated that highest level of education is primary level, 12.3 percent attained JSS/JHS education, whereas 5.2 percent had attained secondary education. A significant proportion (18.0%) of PWDs had never been to school, with females (23.6%). About half (49.2%) of the persons with disability were economically not active. However, among the economically active persons with disability, 46.5 percent are employed while 4.3 percent were unemployed.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activities

Agricultural activity was not common in the Municipality due to its urban characteristics. However, households who were engaged in agriculture were mainly into crop farming. Among households who are into crop farming, 77.8 percent were found in urban localities compared to 22.2 percent in rural areas.

9.2.7 Housing

In the Municipality, a total of 28,270 households constitute an average of eight (8.2) persons living in each house, with an average household size of 3.9. Household members (38.2%) own majority of the houses in the Municipality.

The main construction material for outer walls and floors of dwelling units are Cement blocks/Concrete. The main material for roofing of dwelling units is Metal Sheets (60.4%). Most households (58.7%) occupy a single room, and nearly a quarter (24.3%) of total number of households occupied two rooms.

Almost nine in every ten households (85.8%) are connected to the electricity main grid as their main source of lighting. Though only one-third (34.6%) of households cook in their own separate rooms, majority (89.1%) of them patronize either gas (52.9%) or charcoal (36.2%) as their fuel for cooking.

Access to Water

Sachet water (61.9percent) was the main source of drinking water for most households in the Municipality. Again, one-third (33.7%) of households depend on tanker supply/vendor for supply of water for other domestic purposes, while 24.0 percent fetches water from pipe-borne outside their dwelling unit.

Sanitary condition

With regard to toilet facilities, only 38.8 percent households in the Municipality use WC, while 23.4 percent resort to KVIP toilets. However, a significant proportion of households use public toilet while other households lack toilet facilities and therefore used bushes/beaches. A close percentage of households either share separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility (32.2 %) or own bathroom for exclusive use only (31.1%).

Furthermore, about eighty percent of households their solid waste collected (67.9%) or thrown into a container located at a designated public dump (12.1%). More also, almost half of households either throw their liquid waste into gutters (26.2%) or unto their compounds (22.3%).

9.3 Conclusion

The La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality has a youthful population. Fertility and mortality levels in the Municipality are generally low compared to both the regional and the national averages. A significant proportion of the population of the Municipality are internal migrants. Household members or private individuals own most houses in the Municipality. There is some evidence of overcrowding in sleeping rooms as most people have only one sleeping room. The private sector was the main employer in the Municipality. Females form a larger proportion of population constituting self-employed without employees.

Sight impairment is the most common form of disability in the Metropolis, especially among females. A higher proportion of males than females have access to formal education in the Municipality. Public place of convenience is of great necessity to every society. In the municipality, lack of hygienic toilet facilities or in some case no toilet facility in some localities has contributed to outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera.

Repercussion of open defecation in bushes/beaches open is aggravated disposal of liquid waste into residential gutters and compounds and this calls for imperative measures by community and opinion leaders. This problem can partly be attributed to the significant level of literacy among both the youth and elderly in the Municipality.

9.4 Policy Implications

The La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality had a youthful population and it also attracted a significant proportion of migrants. The Municipal Assembly needs to make provision for basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, healthcare centres, water and sanitation facilities and recreational grounds for the growing population. There is the need for government to intensify the decentralization process in the country to ensure that the provision of requisite infrastructure and development projects are distributed across the country, paying attention to needs preferences. This could reduce inter-regional migration into the La Nkwantanang Madina Municipality.

Both fertility and mortality levels are slightly lower in the Municipality as compared to the regional and national averages. This notwithstanding, there is still the need to reduce the rate of child births in the Municipality in order to promote and sustain socio-economic development. The Municipal Assembly needs to ensure that children are immunized through the national immunization programme and also pregnant women access anti-natal care regularly to reduce childhood and maternal morbidity and mortality.

Although literacy level in the Municipality was quite high, more males than females had access to formal education resulting in a small proportion of female employees in the public sector employment. There was therefore 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 was key to the socio-economic status of the family and for that matter the community.

Although there was low level of unemployment in the Municipality, opportunities for skills training should be developed by the Municipal Assembly to provide job opportunities for the teeming youth. Since the private sector was the main employer in the Municipality, public-private partnership programmes should be encouraged to create job opportunities for the youth. Given the high proportion of females who are mostly into self-employed businesses without employees, the Municipal Assembly can organize them into associations so that financial organizations could provide them with loans to expand their 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.

Although the proportion of the population living with disabilities was low (2.7percent) 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 emotional, sight, physical and other disabilities 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.

The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that attention should be paid to the provision of modern housing with bathing and toilet facilities. The Assembly should educate the people on the consequences of disposing liquid waste into the gutters but in the long-run it should provide an alternative means for disposing liquid waste. The use of gas as the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality was quite impressive but the use of charcoal as the second major source of cooking fuel has negative implications on the environment. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal in the Municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,051	100.0	90,732	100.0	17,319	100.0
Head only	6,105	5.7	5,225	5.8	880	5.1
Household with head and a spouse only	2,652	2.5	2,172	2.4	480	2.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	9,769	9.0	8,101	8.9	1,668	9.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	27,383	25.3	22,039	24.3	5,344	30.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,834	19.3	17,706	19.5	3,128	18.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,326	3.1	2,890	3.2	436	2.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	5,102	4.7	4,184	4.6	918	5.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,351	13.3	12,420	13.7	1,931	11.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,714	2.5	2,436	2.7	278	1.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	15,815	14.6	13,559	14.9	2,256	13.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	104,397	8,516	2,459	4,098	20,696	30,917	17,448	3,895	7,661	7,166	1,541
No disability	101,387	7,975	2,437	4,077	20,232	30,001	17,031	3,758	7,425	6,983	1,468
With a disability	3,010	541	22	21	464	916	417	137	236	183	73
Sight	1,278	197	6	3	130	426	174	60	130	101	51
Hearing	337	84	3	4	63	88	42	12	15	18	8
Speech	326	86	3	8	63	81	33	16	14	15	7
Physical	686	178	5	3	100	203	80	33	42	28	14
Intellectual	583	158	9	3	149	134	84	13	12	16	5
Emotional	427	67	7	3	74	113	72	19	28	36	8
Other	339	58	6	3	63	99	46	18	27	8	11
Male											
Total	50,503	2,368	1,248	2,117	9,281	14,708	9,321	1,856	4,087	4,358	1,159
No disability	49,050	2,194	1,236	2,103	9,067	14,274	9,081	1,786	3,967	4,242	1,100
With a disability	1,453	174	12	14	214	434	240	70	120	116	59
Sight	571	53	3	3	53	190	80	30	64	57	38
Hearing	170	38	2	4	28	41	25	6	9	10	7
Speech	177	42	1	7	36	42	17	8	8	10	6
Physical	298	51	2	2	27	93	54	18	19	20	12
Intellectual	321	67	4	1	90	71	58	4	7	14	5
Emotional	207	30	3	1	29	56	33	6	19	22	8
Other	163	19	2	1	24	48	29	9	14	7	10
Female											
Total	53,894	6,148	1,211	1,981	11,415	16,209	8,127	2,039	3,574	2,808	382
No disability	52,337	5,781	1,201	1,974	11,165	15,727	7,950	1,972	3,458	2,741	368
With a disability	1,557	367	10	7	250	482	177	67	116	67	14
Sight	707	144	3	0	77	236	94	30	66	44	13
Hearing	167	46	1	0	35	47	17	6	6	8	1
Speech	149	44	2	1	27	39	16	8	6	5	1
Physical	388	127	3	1	73	110	26	15	23	8	2
Intellectual	262	91	5	2	59	63	26	9	5	2	0
Emotional	220	37	4	2	45	57	39	13	9	14	0
Other	176	39	4	2	39	51	17	9	13	1	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	28,870	108,047	52,361	55,686	3,304	1,935	1,369
Households engaged in agricultural activities	1,516	7,297	3,671	3,626	3,304	1,935	1,369
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	1,175	5,492	2,789	2,703	2,434	1,471	963
Households engaged in crop farming	1,144	5,365	2,727	2,638	2,362	1,426	936
Households engaged in tree growing	44	204	102	102	111	65	46
Agro forestry (tree planting)	44	204	102	102	111	65	46
Alligator pepper	2	8	6	2	1	1	0
Apples	2	8	5	3	8	5	3
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	5	37	19	18	5	2	3
Avocado	3	28	14	14	4	3	1
Banana	8	50	24	26	10	9	1
Beans	31	158	70	88	67	39	28
Black berries	3	12	6	6	3	3	0
Cabbage	37	233	118	115	75	51	24
Carrot	104	557	286	271	281	154	127
Cashew	6	24	14	10	19	13	6
Cassava	307	1,358	665	693	574	337	237
Citronella	7	65	26	39	8	7	1
Citrus	37	157	79	78	80	51	29
Cocoa	236	1,112	572	540	511	307	204
Coconut	5	17	10	7	11	8	3
Cocoyam	28	138	63	75	53	31	22
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	9	48	19	29	22	13	9
Cola	2	13	6	7	12	6	6
Cucumber	10	65	36	29	22	14	8
Egg plant	1	11	5	6	1	1	0
Garden eggs	14	63	36	27	19	15	4
Ginger	5	25	10	15	8	5	3
Groundnut	19	77	39	38	25	21	4
Guava	2	12	7	5	6	2	4
Lettuce	16	80	43	37	27	17	10
Maize	336	1,621	825	796	646	400	246
Mango	36	166	90	76	105	59	46
Melon (agusi)	8	29	20	9	16	13	3
Millet	15	66	29	37	33	18	15
Oil palm	135	591	309	282	274	184	90
Okro	44	243	124	119	85	53	32
Onion	10	46	21	25	25	14	11
Pawpaw	3	8	4	4	4	3	1

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

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Peas	5	35	18	17	9	5	4
Pepper	74	397	206	191	143	86	57
Pineapple	18	84	41	43	35	22	13
Plantain	159	723	359	364	317	189	128
Potatoes	7	50	26	24	17	9	8
Rice	22	91	47	44	35	25	10
Rubber	3	24	7	17	2	1	1
Shallot	2	10	7	3	8	5	3
Sorghum	3	5	4	1	3	3	0
Soya beans	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Spinach	1	5	1	4	5	1	4
Sugarcane	9	27	16	11	9	9	0
Sun flower	2	10	8	2	10	8	2
Sweet pepper	3	13	7	6	3	3	0
Sweet potatoes	3	11	7	4	4	4	0
Tobacco	3	12	8	4	4	3	1
Tomatoes	49	242	127	115	90	65	25
Water melon	6	31	17	14	16	12	4
Yam	48	216	109	107	78	52	26
Other (specify)	55	264	136	128	110	68	42

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Madina	79,832	38,515	41,317	20,586	8,486
2	Adenta West	12,495	6,074	6,421	3,289	2,313
3	Oyarifa	4,283	2,052	2,231	1,109	553
4	Amanfrokoo	2,073	1,027	1,046	547	342
5	Pantang Hospital	1,714	872	842	398	60
6	Pantang Village	1,478	741	737	390	182
7	Oshiyie	1,441	715	726	363	220
8	Teiman	1,067	519	548	269	149
9	Damfa	1,062	533	529	238	173
10	Amrahia	983	490	493	256	168
11	Adoteiman	930	483	447	275	156
12	Nyamekrom	824	410	414	187	162
13	Amanfro	816	403	413	240	119
14	Aboman	627	301	326	157	116
15	Adenta	588	296	292	144	117
16	Kplenkoo	557	278	279	146	89
17	Malejor	422	202	220	103	95
18	Otinibi	381	179	202	78	67
19	Kweiman	269	134	135	69	56
20	New Kweiman	84	47	37	26	24

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Madina	79,832	8,087	6,712	7,304	8,235	10,805	10,104	7,248	5,448	4,090	3,161	2,610	1,781	1,340	920	829	1,158
2	Adenta West	12,495	1,484	1,139	1,096	1,187	1,441	1,515	1,202	959	672	480	422	271	217	133	138	139
3	Oyarifa	4,283	561	468	430	402	472	495	404	308	221	144	115	90	55	38	32	48
4	Amanfrokoo	2,073	246	199	159	217	239	240	218	156	94	86	84	36	26	15	11	47
5	Pantang Hospital	1,714	150	78	109	117	342	296	153	140	79	63	58	59	35	16	9	10
6	Pantang Village	1,478	211	192	175	128	116	148	119	109	70	67	52	27	27	12	12	13
7	Oshiyie	1,441	209	134	146	132	136	169	131	135	82	53	37	26	19	13	12	7
8	Teiman	1,067	111	109	87	90	156	151	104	82	60	38	24	22	17	4	7	5
9	Damfa	1,062	126	115	88	95	127	131	114	71	54	45	32	20	17	15	4	8
10	Amrahia	983	113	111	96	88	98	119	86	70	58	43	35	12	16	10	13	15
11	Adoteiman	930	106	102	84	77	124	122	82	76	53	29	30	20	9	7	3	6
12	Nyamekrom	824	120	84	97	69	92	84	74	51	46	37	19	15	13	12	6	5
13	Amanfro	816	89	68	98	93	102	86	68	56	48	49	20	10	10	5	5	9
14	Aboman	627	93	67	72	55	52	70	61	50	33	18	11	9	9	11	8	8
15	Adenta	588	63	59	46	56	68	69	49	55	29	27	22	14	11	9	5	6
16	Kplenkoo	557	66	67	56	47	57	66	53	45	33	28	20	7	3	2	1	6
17	Malejor	422	77	48	34	30	42	41	40	44	27	12	6	5	11	1	1	3
18	Otinibi	381	46	44	43	42	26	37	31	39	28	13	17	5	2	5	0	3
19	Kweiman	269	33	30	23	19	30	41	27	11	22	11	14	2	2	1	0	3
20	New Kweiman	84	10	8	7	12	8	7	10	5	5	5	2	1	0	1	0	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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