



RECOUP PROJECT

Descriptive Analysis of the Obeyeyie Census

(Draft 05/05/08)

Acronyms

A' Level	Advanced Level
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
DFID	Department for International Development
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilation improvement Pit
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Middle School
MSLC	Middle School Leaver Certificate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O' Level	Ordinary Level
P1	Primary One
P3	Primary Three
P4	Primary Four
P6	Primary Six
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PRO	Public Relation Officer
RECOUP	Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SSSCE	Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination
TV	Television
VIP	Ventilation Improved Pit
VocTecCom	Vocational, Technical and Commercial
WC	Water Closet

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Introduction

The Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty (RECOUP) is a Millennium Development Goal (MDG) inspired project sponsored by the Department for International Development (DFID) to study the impact of education on life outcomes including economic and social outcomes. The core objective is to study the mechanisms that drive the cycle of deprivation, and to identify the policies needed to ensure that educational outcomes benefit the disadvantaged. The five year project is carried out in four developing countries including Ghana. In Ghana, four major communities were selected; one rural and one urban community each from the Northern and Greater Accra regions.

The detailed research will span five years and requires the collection of basic information on individuals and households of the targeted communities. To this end, a household census was carried out in the aforementioned communities. This report gives the descriptive analysis of Obeyeyie. Obeyeyie is a rural Ga community in the Ga West District in the Greater Accra region. The census covered the entire community.

The household Census conducted was aimed at capturing comprehensive data on everybody resident in the selected research areas. The data collected ranged from personal demographic information, household assets and amenities, to their perception on their welfare status.

Methodology

A standard questionnaire was designed to capture the characteristics of the individuals and the household; this was piloted two times to finally develop a questionnaire that was suitable to the community and the project without compromising standards. Field enumeration officers with a minimum educational qualification of first degree were trained to enumerate the selected communities and an enumerator's field manual was developed to guide them (See Appendix A and B).

Prior to the commencement of the census, scoping and community entry was done to get acquainted with the community and to introduce the project. To capture everybody in the selected study area, the houses were first given RECOUP identification codes.

Enumeration officers went to each house, identified household (s) and record relevant data. A household as used in the study is defined as “individual(s) within the same compound and who share their meals together, have a common source of major income, and have a common provision for other essentials of living” (GSS (1997).). This then leads to the identification of the household head, who is seen to be the **key decision maker** and whose authority is acknowledged by the household.

The questionnaire was administered to anybody in the household capable of providing the needed information at the time of the enumerator’s visit. The enumerator had to call-back to complete the questionnaire at a latter time when there was nobody able to provide the needed information or the respondent failed to provide some information about any individual or household item(s).

The data collected was edited and captured in Microsoft excel, and subsequently analysed using SPSS. Besides the production of relevant tables, using Principal Component Analysis (PCA), a Relative Poverty Index showing the wealth status of households in the community was developed.

Presentation of findings

The findings presented in this paper is in three parts; Part A provides information on individual members of the households, Part B deals with the household assets and amenities and Part C covers the subjective wellbeing of the household.

Part A: Characteristics of Household Members

Part A presents the findings on the composition and characteristics of individuals in the Obeyeyie study area. These are sex composition, age, relationship to the household head and the religious beliefs of the people. Literacy and educational levels as well as occupation, skills training and ethnicity are discussed.

A1. Sex composition

The census at Obeyeyie study area captured 1,197 individuals comprising of 912 (48.9%) males and 971 (51.1%) females. (See table A1).

Table A1: Sex

Sex	Number of people	Percent
Male	585	48.9
Female	612	51.1
Total	1197	100.0

The population also included 76 (42 males and 34 females) non-residents (Table A2). An individual is described as a non-resident if at the time of the data collection; he/she was identified as a member of the household but had travelled out of the community.

Table A2: Household Member Residential Status

Residential Status	Sex	Number of people	Percent
Resident	Male	543	48.4
	Female	578	51.6
	Total	1121	100.0
Non Resident	Male	42	55.3
	Female	34	44.7
	Total	76	100.0
Grand Total		1197	100.0

A2. Age Distribution

The community has a very young population with about 68.5% being less than 30 and persons between 0 to 14 years old accounting for 44.3% of the total population. In this community, the most prevalent age group is the 0 – 4 years old, which accounted for 17%

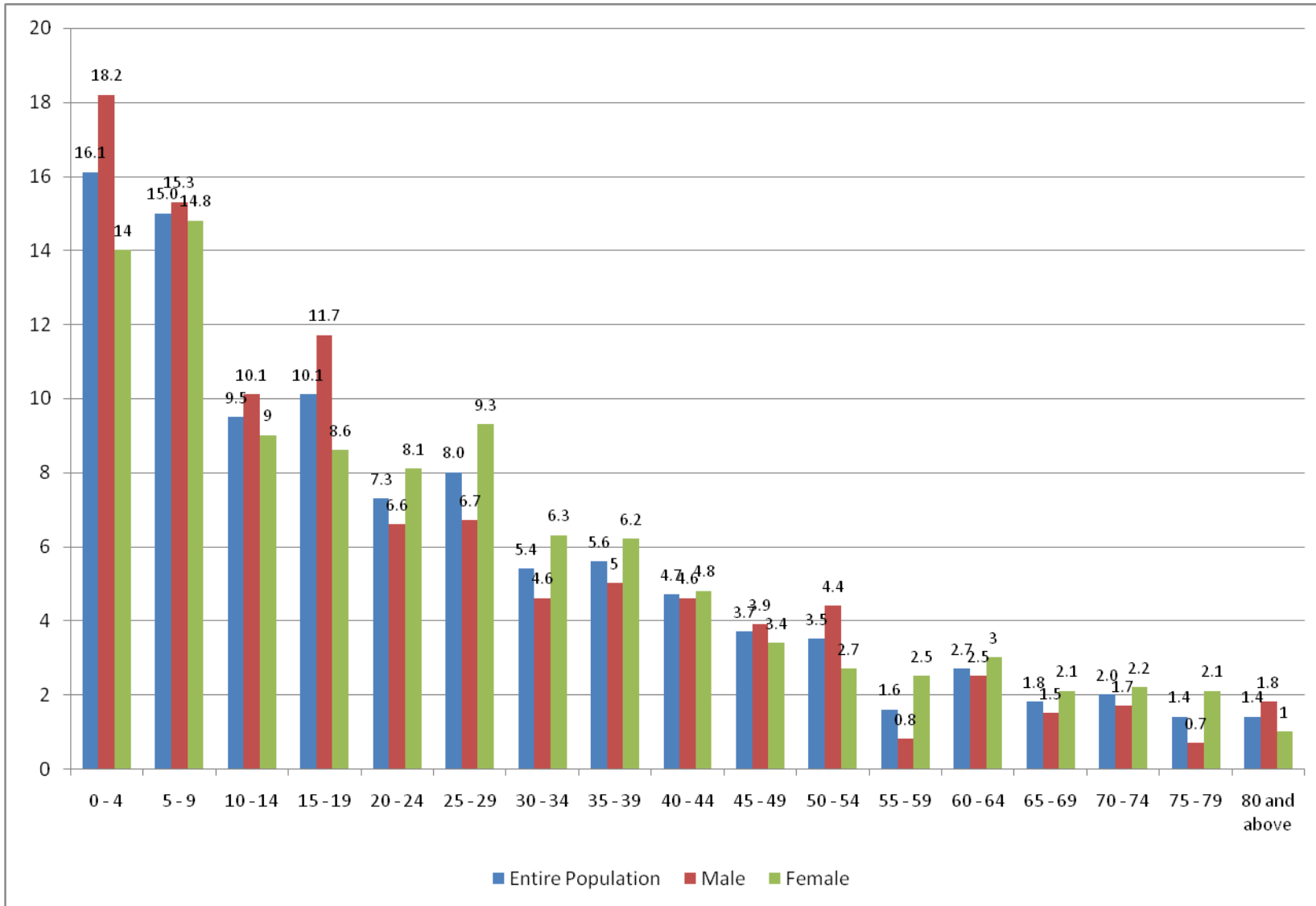
of the population (*Table A3.1*). In this community, there are slightly more females (51.6%) than males (48.4%).

Table A3.1: Age Distribution

Age Group	Community		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
0 – 4	191	17.0	105	19.3	86	14.9
5 – 9	155	13.8	85	15.7	70	12.1
10 – 14	151	13.5	80	14.7	71	12.3
15 – 19	102	9.1	39	7.2	63	10.9
20 – 24	102	9.1	38	7.0	64	11.1
25 – 29	67	6.0	28	5.2	39	6.7
30 – 34	66	5.9	23	4.2	43	7.4
35 – 39	67	6.0	30	5.5	37	6.4
40 – 44	48	4.3	25	4.6	23	4.0
45 – 49	32	2.9	16	2.9	16	2.8
50 – 54	38	3.4	15	2.8	23	4.0
55 – 59	15	1.3	10	1.8	5	0.9
60 – 64	19	1.7	9	1.7	10	1.7
65 – 69	12	1.1	9	1.7	3	0.5
70 – 74	11	1.0	7	1.3	4	0.7
75 – 79	9	0.8	4	0.7	5	0.9
80 and above	11	1.0	7	1.3	4	0.7
Total	1096	97.8	530	97.6	566	97.9
Non-Response	25	2.2	13	2.4	12	2.1
Total	1121	100	543	100	578	100

Almost half (48%) the population is economically active (15 – 59 years old) while the aged, 60 years which is made up of 47.7% males and 52.3% females; the aged constitute just 5.5% of the total population. Among children between 0-14 years, there are higher proportions of males (54.3%) than females (45%) among these children however, and of the aged (60 years and above) by gender, there is 58.1% males and 41.9% are females, see *fig A1*.

Fig. A 1 Population Age Distribution



The target population of the project, the youth aged between 16 and 25 years, constituted 17.4% (of the total population, 1121). Within this age group, the most prevalent age is 21 followed by the ages 22 and 24 being the least with the respective proportions as 14.4%, 12.3% and 5.6%. the ages 17, 18 and 20 have equal numbers. (see Table A3.2)

Table A3.2: Age Distribution of the Youth aged 16 – 25

Age	Youth		Youth - Male		Youth - Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
16	19	9.7	9	12.2	10	8.3
17	23	11.8	12	16.2	11	9.1
18	23	11.8	6	8.1	17	14.0
19	13	6.7	4	5.4	9	7.4
20	23	11.8	6	8.1	17	14.0
21	28	14.4	10	13.5	18	14.9
22	24	12.3	12	16.2	12	9.9
23	16	8.2	7	9.5	9	7.4
24	11	5.6	3	4.1	8	6.6
25	15	7.7	5	6.8	10	8.3
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A3. Relationship to Head of Households

As stated in the introduction, a household is described as individual(s) within the same compound who share their meals together, have a common source of major income, and provision for other essentials of living (GSS (1997).). They should also acknowledge one person as their head.

This may be based on the fact that the person is the bread winner, the key decision maker, or both. Each household member's relationship to the household head was recorded. As indicated in Table A4.1, parent/child (47.6%) relationships are most dominant followed by household head (22.9%) and wives (Monogamous and Polygamous wives) (13.3%) and There are very small numbers of nephews/niece,

cousins and grand parents with the complete absence of father/mother in-laws. Table A4.1.

Table A4.1: Relationship to Head of Households

Relationship	Number of people	Percent
Household Head	257	22.9
Child	534	47.6
Father/Mother	9	0.8
Brother/Sister	12	1.1
Uncle/Aunt	12	1.1
Brother/Sister In-Law	7	0.6
Grand Parent	2	0.2
House help	29	2.6
Cousin	2	0.2
Niece/Nephew	2	0.2
Grand Child	24	2.1
Other (Specify)	56	5.0
Only Wife or First Wife	9	0.8
Second Wife	145	12.9
Third Wife	3	0.3
Fourth Wife	1	0.1
Total	1104	98.5
Non-Response	17	1.5
Total	1121	100

There are 257 households, 67% of which is headed by males and 33% headed by female (*Table A4.2*). It should however be noted that these include single member households¹.

Table A4.2: Household Heads by Sex

Sex	Number of people	Percent
Male	172	66.9
Female	85	33.1
Total	257	100

¹ A person staying alone

A4. Marital status of person older than 12 Years

Marriage is an important social institution. Of all persons older than 12 years, 26.3% of the inhabitants are single and have never married; the 54.8% married individual comprise of 48.5% in monogamous marriage and 6.3% are in polygamous marriage. Almost 6.0% are divorces or separated and 3.8% are widowed. See *Table A5.1*.

Table A5.1: Marital status (Age > 12 Years)

Marital status	Community		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Single / Never Married	174	26.3	88	29.8	86	23.4
Married (monogamous)	321	48.5	140	47.5	181	49.3
Married (polygamous)	42	6.3	22	7.5	20	5.4
Divorced /Separated	39	5.9	13	4.4	26	7.1
Widowed	25	3.8	1	0.3	24	6.5
Total	601	90.8	264	89.5	337	91.8
Non-Response	61	9.2	31	10.5	30	8.2
Total	662	100	295	100	367	100

Studying marriage by gender in this community, about 29.8% of the male population aged 12 and above are single and have never married, compared to 23.4% of the female population. Surprisingly, among the married, the number of men (22) in polygamous marriage is slightly higher than the number of women (20). Furthermore, the Census results show that fewer male are either divorced/separated (13) or widowed (1) compared with their female counterparts which stands as divorced/separated (26) and widowed (24) as seen on *table A5.1 above*.

A high proportion of the youth are single or never married (47.2%) which when consideration is given to within gender groups, as much as 60.8 of the males have never been married compared to 38.8% of the females. 26.9% of the youth are in monogamous marriage while 14.7% are in polygamous marriage. Within each sex group, more females (38%) are married compared to their male (15.5%) counterparts

with many females (26.5%) in polygamous marriage than the males (2.5%). See Table A5.3.

Table A5.3: Marital status of Youth (Age between 16 and 25 years)

Marital status	Youth Population		Youth Male		Youth Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Single / Never Married	92	47.2	45	60.8	47	38.8
Married (monogamous)	70	35.9	14	18.9	56	46.3
Married (polygamous)	5	2.6			5	4.1
Divorced /Separated	4	2.1	1	1.4	3	2.5
Total	171	87.7	60	81.1	111	91.7
Non-Response	24	12.3	14	18.9	10	8.3
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A5. Religion belief of inhabitants

The predominant religion in the community is Christianity, accounting for 65.6% of the population while Islam is 29.1%. The people practicing the traditional religion also account for 2.1% (Table A6).

Table A6: Religion

Religion	Community		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Christian	735	65.6	335	61.7	400	69.2
Islam	326	29.1	176	32.4	150	26.0
Traditional	23	2.1	15	2.8	8	1.4
Others	7	0.6	5	0.9	2	0.3
Total	1091	97.3	531	97.8	560	96.9
Non-Response	30	2.7	12	2.2	18	3.1
Total	1121	100	543	100	578	100

A6. Literacy level

Persons older than 15 were asked “Can (NAME) you read and write?” Their responses, shown on Table A7.1, indicates that the community appears to have low literacy level with only 52% who can read and write, This was based on a self assessment of their reading and writing abilities. There is a bias against the females as only 41.5% of the female are functionally literate compared to 65.5% of males.

Table A7.1: Literacy levels ((Age > 12 Years)

	Entire Target Population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Literacy						
Can read and write	299	52.0	165	65.5	134	41.5
Can not read and write	251	43.7	76	30.2	175	54.2
Total	550	95.7	241	95.6	309	95.7
Non-Response	25	4.3	11	4.4	14	4.3
Total	575	100.0	252	100.0	323	100.0

Literacy level in the community appears to be high among the youth (65.6%) than the entire population (52%), yet quite low among the females (62%) than among male (71.6%). See Table A7.2.

Table A7.2: Literacy of the Youth

	Entire Target Population		Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	128	65.6	53	71.6	75	62.0
No	54	27.7	17	23.0	37	30.6
Total	182	93.3	70	94.6	112	92.6
Non-Response	13	6.7	4	5.4	9	7.4
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A7. School Enrolment (Attendance)

Responses from persons older than 5 years showed that only 81.1% of the residents have ever attended formal school, which when given a gender view, show that 76.4% of females ever attended formal school and 86.4% of males ever being enrolled. See *Table A8.1*

Table A8.1: School Enrolment (Age>5)

	Community		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Literacy						
Yes	706	81.1	349	86.4	357	76.4
No	138	15.8	39	9.7	99	21.2
Total	844	96.9	388	96.0	456	97.6
Non-Response	27	3.1	16	4.0	11	2.4
Total	871	100.0	404	100.0	467	100.0

The enrolment among the youth (90.3%) in a formal school is slightly higher than the entire population (80.7%). There is virtually no difference in the enrolment of the youth (90.5%) and females (90.1%) of females.

Table A8.2: Youth School Enrolment (Attendance)

	Entire Target Population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Yes	176	90.3	67	90.5	109	90.1
No	16	8.2	5	6.8	11	9.1
Total	192	98.5	72	97.3	120	99.2
Non-Response	3	1.5	2	2.7	1	0.8
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A8. Highest Educational Attainment for all level of education

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of study completed in the formal school system before exiting for persons older than 5 years. The low school enrolment affects all other aspects of school achievement as can be seen on Table A9.1. From the respondents, 24.6% of the inhabitants of the suburb of Obeyeyie under consideration completed basic education² which consist of Junior Secondary School (JSS) or Middle School (MS)³; 3% completed the new Senior Secondary School (SSS) and 0.6%, 0.7% and 0.6% completing Secondary School (old Secondary School system), professional (teaching or nursing training) and tertiary institutions respectively. 14.4% and 22.6% of the target area had some amount of primary education, P1-P3 and P4-P6 respectively..

Table A9.1: Highest Educational Attainment (Age > 5 Years)

Educational Attainment	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
None	28	3.2	14	3.5	14	3.0
Pre-School	74	8.5	41	10.1	33	7.1
P1-P3	125	14.4	57	14.1	68	14.6
P4-P6	197	22.6	86	21.3	111	23.8
JSS/Middle	210	24.1	108	26.7	102	21.8
VocTecCom	9	1.0	4	1.0	5	1.1
O' Level	5	0.6	3	0.7	2	0.4
SSS	26	3.0	17	4.2	9	1.9
A' Level	15	1.7	9	2.2	6	1.3
Professional	6	0.7	4	1.0	2	0.4
Tertiary	5	0.6	2	0.5	3	0.6
Total	700	80.4	345	85.4	355	76.0
Non-Response	171	19.6	59	14.6	112	24.0
Total	871	100	404	100	467	100

² Basic education is 9 years in Ghana: 6 years in primary school and 3 years in Junior Secondary School, this does not include the Pre-School.

³ Old system equivalent to the JSS

A gender disaggregated data indicates that only 26.7% males completed the basic education compared with 21.8% of females. With these proportions, 4.2% completed the SSS while 1% and 0.5% completed professional and tertiary respectively. The proportions of females who completed basic education, O' Level, Senior Secondary School and tertiary institutions are 21.8%, 0.4%, 1.9%, and 0.6%. There proportion of male and females who completed P1 – P3 are 14.1% and 14.6% respectively with the proportions of those who completed P4 – P5 which are; male 21.3% and females 23.8%. See Table A9.1.

The trend begin to change in favour of the females among the youth of the community as the basic education completion rate is virtually the same for the males (48.2%) and females (48.1%). See Table 9.2.

Table A9.2: Highest Educational Attainment for Youth (Age between 16 and 25years)

Educational Attainment	Youth		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
None	3	1.5	-	-	3	2.5
Pre-School	4	2.1	2	2.7	2	1.7
P1-P3	13	6.7	4	5.4	9	7.4
P4-P6	53	27.2	17	23.0	36	29.8
JSS/Middle	80	41.0	32	43.2	48	39.7
VocTecCom	2	1.0	1	1.4	1	0.8
O' Level	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
SSS	12	6.2	7	9.5	5	4.1
A' Level	4	2.1	2	2.7	2	1.7
Professional	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.8
Tertiary	3	1.5	1	1.4	2	1.7
Total	176	90.3	67	90.5	109	90.1
Non-Response	19	9.7	7	9.5	12	9.9
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A9. Highest Educational Certificate Obtained

The census asked respondents to talk about the level of highest certification obtained in education. The responses are reflected in Table A10.1 where fewer numbers of people

have certificates compared to educational attainment. Of all those aged 15 and above, only 56 individuals have certificate in education where 8.8% of those who responded (397) to this question obtained the Basic Education Certificate Examination / Middle School Leaving Certificates (BECE/MSLC), 2.5% obtained certificates in secondary education (O' Level and Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSSCE)) and 0.5% of the population have acquired tertiary certificates (Diploma and first degree and above). In terms of gender, only fifteen females had certificates in BECE/MSLC, SSSCE and VocTecCom and the 41 males having certificates from BECE/MSLE to Tertiary, with the bulk (26) at the BECE/MSLC level. See Table A10.1

Table A10.1: Highest Educational Certificate obtained (Age > 14years)

Highest Certificate Obtained	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
BECE/MSLC	141	23.6	75	29.0	66	19.5
O-Level	6	1.0	2	0.8	4	1.2
SSSCE	16	2.7	10	3.9	6	1.8
A-Level	4	0.7	4	1.5		
VocTecCom	15	2.5	8	3.1	7	2.1
Professional	3	0.5	3	1.2		
Diploma	2	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.3
Degree	4	0.7	1	0.4	3	0.9
None	281	47.0	115	44.4	166	49.0
Total	472	78.9	219	84.6	253	74.6
Non-Response	126	21.1	40	15.4	86	25.4
Total	598	100.0	259	100.0	339	100.0

Twenty six percent (90 out of 249) of the youth population responded to this question. Even that, 63.3% did not obtain any certificate. Only 23 (25.6%) of the youth got BECE/MSLC certificate and 4 persons having the SSSCE with one person being awarded a degree/diploma. With the exception of the absence of a female having neither SSSCE nor degree/diploma they have virtually the same proportion BECE/MSLC certificate – Male (25%) and female (26.9). *Table A10.2.*

Table A10.2: Highest Educational Certificate - Youth (Age between 16 and 25 years)

Highest Certificate Obtained	Youth		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
BECE/MSLC	54	27.7	20	27.0	34	28.1
O-Level	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.8
SSSCE	10	5.1	7	9.5	3	2.5
A-Level	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
VocTecCom	4	2.1	3	4.1	1	0.8
Degree	2	1.0	-	-	2	1.7
None	103	52.8	36	48.6	67	55.4
Total	175	89.7	67	90.5	108	89.3
Non-Response	20	10.3	7	9.5	13	10.7
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A10. Ethnic composition

Obeyeyie is a rural Ga settlement comprising of about 49.4% Gas with Akan, Ewes, Adangbe accounting for 12.5%, 8.3% and 3.5%. Ethnic groups such as Dagombas, other Mole-Dagombas and Grusi are only 1.3%, 1.4% and 1.2% respectively. See *Table A11*

Table A11: Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Number of people	Percent
Akan	140	12.5
Ga	554	49.4
Adangbe	39	3.5
Ewe	93	8.3
Dagomba	15	1.3
Mamprusi	1	0.1
Other Mole-Dagbani	16	1.4
Guan	2	0.2
Grusi	13	1.2
Gurma	8	0.7
Other (Specify)	173	15.4
Total	1054	94.0
Non-Response	67	6.0
Total	1121	100

A11. Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training

Generally, the low level of education affects skills training too. Only 18.5% of the 1121 of the community reported to have undergone some form of skills training. The most prominent skills training is the traditional apprenticeship constituting 20.8% of the entire population but 87% of the skills trained population with the male being 101 and females 80 and closely followed by formal apprenticeship which is only 2.1%. See *Table A12.1*.

Table A12.1: Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training (Age > 5 years)

Skills Training	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Polytechnic	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.4
Technical	1	0.1	1	0.2	-	-
Public Vocational	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2
Private Vocational	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2
Formal Apprenticeship	18	2.1	12	3.0	6	1.3
Traditional Apprenticeship	181	20.8	101	24.9	80	17.1
Other private	1	0.1	1	0.2	-	-
Other (Specify)	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.4
Total	208	23.9	116	28.6	92	19.7
Non-Response	664	76.1	289	71.4	375	80.3
Total	872	100	405	100	467	100

The pattern is not too different among the youth as only 66 (33.8%) of the 195 acquired skills training in which 8% had traditional apprenticeship training comprising of 17 male and 9 females. Of the 4 formal vocational institute skills training, they were made up of 2 males and 2 females. It is worth noting that no youth had any training in the technical institute and no female had training in any vocational institute See *Table A12.2*.

Table A12.2: Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training – Youth (Age between 16 and 25years)

Skills Training	Youth population		Youth Male		Youth Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Public Vocational	1	0.5	1	1.4	1	0.8
Formal Apprenticeship	2	1.0	-	-	1	0.8
Traditional Apprenticeship	63	32.3	24	32.4	39	32.2
Total	66	33.8	25	33.8	41	33.9
Non-Response	129	66.2	49	66.2	80	66.1
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A12. People with Disability

The census recorded very low figures for disability. This may be due to the stigma people attached to disability in this society. The census team recorded 64 people (representing 5.7% of the population) with disability where disability in seeing (5.1%) dominated, followed closely by speaking 0.3%. More males are disabled (26) than females (38) with 4.1% of the male population and 6.1% of the female population are suffering of seeing as seen on Table A13.

Table A13: People with Disability

Type of Disability	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Seeing	57	5.1	22	4.1	35	6.1
Speaking	3	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.2
Walking	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2
Learning	1	0.1	1	0.2	-	-
Personal Care	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2
Total	64	5.7	26	4.8	38	6.6
Non-Response	1057	94.3	517	95.2	540	93.4
Total	1121	100	543	100	578	100

A13. Occupation

Taking the age 15 – 64 as economically active population, it constitutes 49.5% with the dependent population being children under 15 and the aged above 64 altogether constitute 50.5%. The occupational categorization gives a summary of the occupations of person older than 5 years.

Table A13.1 Current Occupation – above 5 years old population

Occupation	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Engineers and Related	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2
Medical Professionals	4	0.5	4	1.0	-	-
Teachers and Educational Workers	8	0.9	4	1.0	4	0.9
Authors, Journalist, PRO	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2
Artists, Painters and Sculptors	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.4
Legislative Officials & Government Administrators Official	4	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.4
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	38	4.4	38	9.4	-	-
Businessmen/women	8	0.9	7	1.7	1	0.2
Traders and Sales Assistants	134	15.4	14	3.5	120	25.7
Caterers, Housewives, Waiters	8	0.9	1	0.2	7	1.5
Laundry, Cleaning Labourers and Pressers	1	0.1	1	0.2	-	-
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	14	1.6	5	1.2	14	3.0
Security and Prevention Officers	5	0.6	5	1.2	-	-
Farmers	76	8.7	52	12.8	24	5.1
Food Processors and vendors	33	3.8	2	0.5	31	6.6
Seamstress and Tailors	23	2.6	5	1.2	18	3.9
Shoe Maker and repairs, leather goods services	3	0.3	3	0.7	-	-
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizes	12	1.4	12	3.0	-	-
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	2	0.2	2	0.5	-	-
Draughtsmen, Plumbers, welders, etc	6	0.7	6	1.5	-	-
Carpenters, Masons	28	3.2	28	6.9	-	-
Students	149	17.1	75	18.5	74	15.8
Apprentices	12	1.4	4	1.0	8	1.7
Unemployed	90	10.3	26	6.4	64	13.7
Pensions	14	1.6	8	2.0	6	1.3
Porters, House helps etc	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.4
Total	679	77.9	300	74.1	379	81.2
Non-Response	193	22.1	105	25.9	88	18.8
Total	872	100	405	100	467	100

The most prevalent occupation is trade and sales assistants (15.4%) followed by farming (8.7%). were caterers and housewives followed by Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors (4.4%) with the other occupation categories such as medical professionals, teachers, journalist and authors having less than 1% of the active population. The dependent population comprised of: students (17.1%), apprentices (1.4%), unemployed (10.3%) and aged (1.6%). The suburb has low proportion of white collar jobs such as teachers, managers, government administration staff each of which are less than 1% of the target population.

Most females are engaged in trading and sales assistants (25.7%), farming (5.1%) and caterers and housewives (1.5%) as well as beauticians, hairdressers and Barbers being 3%. There are no females in the engineering, mechanics and construction sector with very few white collar jobs among the females such as teachers (0.9%), legislative and government administrative officials (0.4%). The male are mostly engaged in farming (18.1%), Road transporters (15.1%) ant artisans like carpenters and masons (11.6%) and mechanics (5.2%)

White collar jobs are generally scarce in the rural area which is reflected in this community as well, as it takes very low proportions of the workforce like 0.7% each for the medical professional and legislative and government administrative officials and 0.2% authors and journalist at the community level. See *Table A16.1*

Table A13.2 Current Occupation of Household Heads

Occupation	All Household Heads		Male Household Heads		Female Household Heads	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Medical Professionals	2	0.8	2	1.2	-	-
Teachers and Educational Workers	5	1.9	4	2.3	1	1.2
Legislative Officials & Government Administrators Official	2	0.8	2	1.2	-	-
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	33	12.8	33	19.2	-	-
Businessmen/women	6	2.3	7	4.1	-	-
Traders and Sales Assistants	50	19.5	12	7.0	39	45.9
Caterers, Housewives, Waiters	2	0.8	1	0.6	1	1.2
Laundry, Cleaning Labourers and Pressers	1	0.4	1	0.6	-	-
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	2	0.8	-	-	2	2.4
Security and Prevention Officers	2	0.8	2	1.2		
Farmers	50	19.5	41	23.8	10	11.8
Food Processors and vendors	10	3.9	1	0.6	9	10.6
Seamstress and Tailors	9	3.5	4	2.3	5	5.9
Shoe Maker and repairs, leather goods services	2	0.8	2	1.2	-	-
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizes	7	2.7	7	4.1	-	-
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	2	0.8	2	1.2	-	-
Draughtsmen, Plumbers, welders, etc	5	1.9	5	2.9	-	-
Carpenters, Masons	23	8.9	24	14.0	-	-
Students	2	0.8	-	-	2	2.4
Apprentices	1	0.4	1	0.6	11	12.9
Unemployed	18	7.0	7	4.1	-	-
Pensions	12	4.7	8	4.7	4	4.7
Total	246	95.7	166	96.5	84	98.8
Non-Response	11	4.3	6	3.5	1	1.2
Total	257	100	172	100	85	100

Household heads are a subset of the entire population and therefore the occupational orientation of them is not very different from that of the entire community. Thus, most of the household heads are Farmers and Traders (19.5% each), road transport workers (12.8%) and carpenters & Masons (8.9%) with low proportions of white collar jobs like legislative & government administrative and Medical officials (0.8% each). Unfortunately, some household heads are pensioners (4.7%) and unemployed (7.6%) as observed on (*Table A13.2*).

Table A16.3 Current Occupation of the Youth

Occupation	Youth Population		Male Youth		Female Youth	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medical Professionals	2	1.0	2	2.7	1.0	0.6
Teachers and Educational Workers	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
Authors, Journalist, PRO	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.8
Artists, Painters and Sculptors	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.8
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	5	2.6	5	6.8	-	-
Businessmen/women	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
Traders and Sales Assistants	36	18.5	2	2.7	34	28.1
Caterers, Housewives, Waiters	2	1.0	-	-	2	1.7
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	10	5.1	-	-	10	8.3
Farmers	9	4.6	6	8.1	3	2.5
Food Processors and vendors	3	1.5	-	-	3	2.5
Seamstress and Tailors	9	4.6	-	-	9	7.4
Shoe Maker and repairs, leather goods services	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizes	4	2.1	4	5.4	-	-
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	1	0.5	1	1.4	-	-
Carpenters, Masons	5	2.6	5	6.8		
Students	27	13.8	14	18.9	13	10.7
Apprentices	8	4.1	3	4.1	5	4.1
Unemployed	37	19.0	8	10.8	29	24.0
Porters, House helps etc	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.8
Total	164	84.1	53	71.6	111	91.7
Non-Response	31	15.9	21	28.4	10	8.3
Total	195	100	74	100	121	100

A high proportion (36.9%) of the youth is dependent, disaggregated to students (13.8%), apprenticeship (4.1%) or unemployed (19 %). Out of the remaining 63.1%, 18.5% are into trade related activities, 5.1% into Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers services, and 4.6% are seamstress and tailors. The white collar occupations average less than 1%, and they are also not moving to agriculture (4.6%).

Part B: Household Assets and Amenities

This section deals mainly with assets and amenities found in the households during the census. These include the nature of the shelter of the household, availability of electrical and non-electrical household gadgets like TV, electric iron, telephone, toilet facilities, portable water, etc.

B1. Ownership of dwelling

Though Obeyeyie rural Ga, house construction to conform to the urban settlement as houses are roofed with zing and constructed with more modern materials. Notwithstanding, many households live in their own houses (59.9%), live in houses they do not pay rent (24.5%) with a smaller proportion living in rented houses (14%), See *Table B1*.

Table B1: Ownership of Dwelling

Ownership dwelling	Number	Percent
Owns the dwelling	154	59.9
Rents the dwelling	36	14.0
Uses without paying rent	63	24.5
Total	253	98.4
Non-Response	4	1.6
Total	257	100

B2. Number of rooms

Unlike the Dagombas who still hold firmly to the practice of extended families system, most households in Obeyeyie live in one room (54.1%), 2 rooms (26.1%) and 3 rooms (8.2%). Only two households live in 6 rooms while 7% and 2.3% of the households live in 4 and 5 rooms respectively.; See *Table B2*.

Table B2: Sleeping room(s) use households

Number of rooms	Number of households	Percent
1	139	54.1
2	67	26.1
3	21	8.2
4	18	7.0
5	6	2.3
6	2	0.8
Total	253	98.4
Non-Response	4	1.6
Total	257	100.0

B3. Housing type for the household

By virtue of the fact Obeyeyie is near the national Capital, Accra, housing constructions of the inhabitant tend to depart from typical rural community. Notwithstanding, the housing is dominated by the indigenous traditional Gas compound houses (48.6%) followed by 23.7% semi-detached houses and 21.8% separate houses. These structures however have varying qualities of material used in the construction. Flats/Apartments and the use of tents, kiosks and Containers are reduced to very minimal levels of 1.9% and 0.4% respectively as seen on *Table B3*.

Table B 3: Housing type for the household

Housing type	Number of households	Percent
Separate house	56	21.8
Semi-detached house	61	23.7
Flat/Apartment	5	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	125	48.6
Tent, Kiosk, Container	1	0.4
Total	248	96.5
Non-Response	9	3.5
Total	257	100

B4. The material of the roof of the house

The deviation from typical rural housing is manifested by the proportion of households that use iron/aluminium sheets (81.7%) to roof their houses as against thatch (3.1%)

and wood (1.6%). Also, 3.9% and 7% of the households used cement and asbestos to roof their home as shown on Table B4

Table B4: Material of the roof of houses

Material of the roof	Number of households	Percent
Thatch	8	3.1
Wood	4	1.6
Iron/Aluminum sheets	210	81.7
Cement	10	3.9
Asbestos	18	7.0
Total	250	97.3
Non-Response	7	2.7
Total	257	100.0

B5. The material of the floor of the house

However to conform to some level of rurality, a good proportion of households use earth/mud/mud bricks (37.7%) for the floor of the houses. The material floor of most houses in the Nayilifong suburb of Obeyeyie are of the Earth/Mud/Mud brick (54.1%) with about 17.9% being cement/concrete and traces of stone or burnt brick; See *Table B5*.

Table B5: Material of the floor of the house

Floor material	Number of households	Percent
Earth/mud/mud bricks	97	37.7
Cement/concrete	140	54.5
Stone/Burnt bricks	8	3.1
Wood	2	0.8
Terrazzo	3	1.2
Ceramic/Marble/Vinyl tiles	1	0.4
Total	251	97.7
Non-Response	6	2.3
Total	257	100.0

B6. The material of the wall of the house

As with the material for the floor of the house, the cement/sandcrete (83.3%) while less than 1% of the households used stone, mud bricks and burnt bricks. See *Table B6*.

Table B 6: Material of the wall of the house

Material of the wall	Number of households	Percent
Mud	10	3.9
Stone	6	2.3
Cement/Sandcrete	214	83.3
Wood/Cardboard	3	1.2
Mud bricks	16	6.2
Burnt bricks	2	0.8
Total	251	97.7
Non-Response	6	2.3
Total	257	100.0

B7. The main source of drinking water

Though Obeyeyie is a rural community, by its closeness to the national capital, their taste tend to conform to the urban lifestyle. Thus, in the absence of pipe borne water, some household buy the sachet water (31.1%) while 52.5% of the households get their drinking water from vendor and truck water supply services. Other source of drinking water for the other households are wells (7.7%) and river/stream (6.2%). See *Table B7*.

.Table B7: Main source of drinking water

Main Source of water	Number of households	Percent
Borehole	2	0.8
Well	20	7.7
Sachet Water	80	31.1
River/Stream	16	6.2
Vendor or truck	135	52.5
Total	253	98.4
Non-Response	4	1.6
Total	257	100.0

B8. Type of toilet facility use by households

As households are being encouraged to have toilets in their home, this rural community happen to make attempt which led to 42.4% of the households having KVIP, 28.4% having Pit-latrine and 1.9% using WC/Flush toilet but (24.5)% of the households do not have any toilet and therefore use the bush as the main toilet facility. See Table B8.

Table B8: Type of toilet facility use by households

Toilet Facility	Number of households	Percent
WC/Flush Toilet	5	1.9
Pit Latrine	73	28.4
VIP/KVIP	109	42.4
Free Range	63	24.5
Total	250	97.3
Non-Response	7	2.7
Total	257	100.0

B9. The main fuel used for lighting

There is no electricity from the national hydro-electricity in the community. Hence, 92.9% of the households use kerosene for lighting with other means of lighting such as use of the generator (1.6%), solar energy and candles 1.2% each. See *Table B9*.

Table B9: Main fuel used for lighting

Main Fuel (Lighting)	Number of households	Percent
Kerosene/oil	236	92.9
Gas	2	0.8
Generator	4	1.6
Battery	5	1.9
Solar energy	3	1.2
Candles	3	1.2
Total	253	98.4
Non-Response	4	1.6
Total	257	100.0

B10. The main fuel used for cooking

Many households use charcoal (55.6%) and fuel wood (33.1%) for the energy for cooking in the community. The use of Kerosene (3.1%) and gas (4.7%) in cooking is rather at a low scale. See *Table B10*.

Table B10: Main fuel used for Cooking

Main Fuel (Cooking)	Number of households	Percent
Firewood	85	33.1
Charcoal	143	55.6
Kerosene/oil	8	3.1
Gas	12	4.7
Total	248	96.5
Non-Response	9	3.5
Total	257	100.0

B11. The possession of selected household assets and amenities

This sub-section describes the ownership of some selected household amenities, Table B11. Most households own a bicycle (36.6%), followed closely by the bed/mattress (81.7%), cassette/radio (72.8%) and watch/clock (69.5%). The next set of most common household assets in Obeyeyie are mobile phones (67.7%), Television 32.7%, and stereo system 21.4% with remainder being owned in less than 10% of the households.

Table B11 Ownership of household asset and amenities

Household Asset or Amenity	Nº of Yes	Nº of No	Non - Response	Total	% Yes
Electric iron	32	218	7	257	12.5
Refrigerator	32	219	6	257	12.5
Television	84	168	5	257	32.7
Video deck	39	213	5	257	15.2
Cassette/Radio	187	63	7	257	72.8
Stereo system	55	196	6	257	21.4
Computer	0	249	8	257	0.0
Generator	16	234	7	257	6.2
Bicycle	94	157	6	257	36.6
Motorcycle	23	229	5	257	8.9
Vehicle	20	231	6	257	7.8
Donkey	5	244	8	257	1.9
Canoe/boat	6	242	9	257	2.3
Telephone	4	241	12	257	1.6
Mobile Phone	146	104	7	257	56.8
Mattress or bed	210	41	6	257	81.7
Watch or clock	174	76	7	257	67.7
Sewing machine	68	182	7	257	26.5
Electric/Gas stove	38	214	5	257	14.8
Kerosene stove	42	210	5	257	16.3

Part C: Subjective Wellbeing

The Obeyeyie Census data also collected the views of households related to their household expenditure, ability of the household to meet selected household needs and overall conditions of poverty.

C1. Household Expenditure Pattern

The study sought information to determine the pattern of expenditure of households, in particular the category where the majority of the household's budget went. To this end, households were asked to list, in order of priority, four items where household income was expended. Analysis of the responses indicates that 25.6% of the households' budget goes to paying food and 23.5% for health related expenditure while 16.5% go into educational expenditure. (See *Table C1*). Waste disposal, rent and remittances are not seen to constitute a major source of expenditure in this community but energy, clothing, health and utility took 14.4%, 9.8%, 9.7%, 9% and 8.8% respectively..

Table C1: Household expenditure pattern

Expenditure	Number of Households	Percent	Cases
Rent	15	1.6	5.9
Food	245	25.6	9
Transport	86	9	33.6
Communication	1	0.1	0.4
Health/Hospital/Drug	93	9.7	36.3
Education	158	16.5	61.7
Clothing	94	9.8	36.7
Utility Bill	84	8.8	32.8
Waste Disposal	3	0.3	1.2
Entertainment	2	0.2	0.8
Energy	138	14.4	53.9
Others (Specify)	38	4	15.24
Total responses	957	100	373.8

C2. Household ability to meet five basic needs – food, shelter, clothing, health and education

When respondents were asked, “How will you assess your household's ability to meet your needs in the following aspects?”⁴ A close look at their responses show that 37.4% of the households could meet their food needs averagely, 14.8% responding they had very high ability to meet their food needs with only 1.6% having very low ability for this need. Also, the health needs of the households follow a similar pattern: 37.4%, 12.8% and 3.5% of the households can meet their health needs averagely, very high and very low respectively. In a similar fashion, households ability to meet clothing, shelter and education can be seen on *Table C2*.

Table C2: Household ability to meet basic needs – Food, Shelter, Clothing, Health and Education.

	Food		Shelter		Clothing		Health		Education	
	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent
Very Low	4	1.6	42	16.3	3	1.2	9	3.5	9	3.5
Low	36	14.0	56	21.8	32	12.5	41	16.0	30	11.7
Average	96	37.4	79	30.7	123	47.9	96	37.4	71	27.6
High	76	29.6	35	13.6	57	22.2	66	25.7	76	29.6
Very High	38	14.8	37	14.4	33	12.8	33	12.8	39	15.2
Non-Response	7	2.7	8	3.1	9	3.5	12	4.7	32	12.5
Total	257	100	257	100	257	100	257	100	257	100

C3. Household perception on poverty

Over half the households in Obeyeyie see themselves to be in the middle income group (57.6%) and 32.7% felt they are poor while about 4% of the households are very poor and rich. Only one household in the community felt it was very affluent. See *Table C3*.

⁴ The ability to meet needs were ranked into five: very low, low, average, high and very high

Table C3.Perception on Poverty Status

Perceived Poverty Status	Number of households	Percent
Very Poor	10	3.9
Poor	84	32.7
Average	148	57.6
Rich	10	3.9
Very Rich	1	0.4
Total	253	98.4
Non-Response	4	1.6
Total	257	100.0

C4 Community Poverty Analysis

Besides the perception of the community members of their poverty status, an empirical analytical approach was used to group each household into three poverty groups of Poor, Average and Affluent. This grouping was based on a principal component generated wealth index using the assets and amenities of the household gathered from the community household census data. The index was ranked and divided into five equal groups, i. e 20% each. The first 20% represented the affluent wealth group, the next 40% represented the average wealth group and the final 40% represented the poor. Below are the cross tabulation of household wealth status against some housing characteristics where a high proportions of households identified as affluent, own their dwellings (77.6%), live in more sleeping rooms (30.6%) and live in separated or semi-detached houses (59.2) compared smaller proportions of households classified as poor and average who own or live in houses with such modern characteristics, see Table C4.

Table 4C Cross-Tabulation of Wealth against Ownership of Dwelling, Sleeping rooms and Type of House

		Wealth Status							
		Affluent		Average		Poor		Total	
		Count	% within Wealth	Count	% within Wealth	Count	% within Wealth	Count	% within Wealth
Ownership of Dwelling	Use Without Paying Rent	3	6.1	26	26.5	34	32.4	63	25
	Pays Rent	8	16.3	12	12.2	15	14.3	35	13.9
	Owns Dwelling	38	77.6	60	61.2	56	53.3	154	61.1
	Total	49	100	98	100	105	100	252	100
Number of Sleeping	1 Room	23	46.9	52	53.1	61	58.1	136	54.0
	2 Rooms	11	22.4	27	27.6	27	25.7	65	25.8
	3 & More Rooms	15	30.6	19	19.4	17	16.2	51	20.2
	Total	49	100	98	100	105	100	252	100
Type of Housing	Kiosk, Tent, Container	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.4
	Compound House	20	40.8	50	52.6	54	52.4	124	50.2
	Flat, Apartment	0	0	3	3.2	2	1.9	5	2
	Separate & Semi-Detached House	29	59.2	41	43.2	47	45.6	117	47.4
	Total	49	100	95	100	103	100	247	100

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