



Descriptive Analysis of the La Sample Population

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¹ There were several researchers who contributed to the southern Ghana data collection exercise for the household census which forms the basis of this paper; the southern field researchers were: Rolland Akabzaa, Delali Dovie, Cyprian Ekor and Joshua Wumbee.

² This paper is the first in a series of community working papers which form part of the outputs for the Research Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty (RECOUP) project in Ghana supported by the DfID and led by the University of Cambridge. The community working paper series will draw on the findings from a census conducted in four diverse communities across poverty pockets in Ghana.

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 of the project 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- India, Pakistan, Kenya and Ghana.

In Ghana, four communities were selected; La and Obeyeyie in southern Ghana and Savelugu and Nakpazoo/Nabogu in Northern Ghana (one rural and one urban community each from North and South) were selected. These communities were selected based on their population size, incidence of poverty, ethnic homogeneity, history of schooling, rural/urban nature, willingness of the community to participate in the research, etc. The research focuses on the household and in each community households would be selected for in-depth studies. It is therefore imperative to have basic information on the characteristics of the households in the targeted communities to aid the selection of households for the in-depth studies. To this end, a household census was conducted in the selected communities. The Census collected data on demographic characteristics of household members, household assets and amenities as well as subjective wellbeing of the households. About 270 to 350 households were covered in each community.

The data gathered was captured and analysed using SPSS and other related statistical tools such as the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to get a descriptive picture of the communities and to rank the households into wealth quintal. This will aid and inform the selection of households in these communities for further in-depth studies.

This report is the analysis of data gathered from La and is one of the four series of descriptive profiles of the communities under the project. La is an indigenous Ga (poor urban) community in the Greater Accra region. However, the La research area does not cover the entire La community. The entire La population is far bigger than the community population required by the project.

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 communities and the project without compromising standards. Field enumeration officers comprising staff of Associates for Change (AfC) and Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)³, with a minimum educational qualification of first degree were trained to enumerate the selected communities. An enumerator's field manual was also developed to guide them⁴.

Prior to the commencement of the census, scoping and community entry was done to get acquainted to the community and also to introduce the project to the communities. These involved visiting and holding discussions/interviews with the District Directors of Education, District Health Officers, District Planning Officers, chiefs and elders⁵, teachers and head teachers, opinion leaders, youth, local NGOs, etc.

The census commenced with the identification of each structure (houses, Kiosks, etc.) with a RECOUP identification number. This was to ensure that all households or people are covered and also to avoid repetition. Enumeration officers went to each house/structure, 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).

The questionnaire is 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 if there was nobody able to provide the needed information or if the respondent failed to provide some useful information about any individual or household item(s). The census covers about 270 to 350 households and took about 3 to 4 weeks to complete in each community.

³ Enumerators have varied backgrounds: Statisticians, Economists, Sociologists, linguists, etc.

⁴ See Human and Social Strand: Associates for change Field Guide, Vol. 1

⁵ The enumerators visited the chief every morning before the start work and evening after the close of work for the day

The data collected was captured in Microsoft excel by trained data entry clerks, edited and cleaned, 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.

Analysis of La Census Data

This paper is in four main parts; Part A provides information on individual members of the households; Part B deals with the household assets and amenities; Part C covers the subjective wellbeing of the household; and Part D summarizes the findings.

Part A: Characteristics of Household Members

Part A presents the findings on the composition and characteristics of individuals in the La study area. These include 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 also covered.

A1. Sex Composition

The census at La study area captured 1,284 individuals comprised of 579 males and 705 females. The population is dominated by female, about 9.8% more females than males. About 2.8% (14 males and 21 females) of the population covered are non-residents (*Table A1*). 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 A1: Sex and residential status of household members

Residential Status	Sex	Number of people	Percent (%)
Resident	Male	565	45.2
	Female	684	54.8
<i>Total</i>		<i>1249</i>	<i>100</i>
Non Resident	Male	14	40
	Female	21	60
<i>Total</i>		<i>35</i>	<i>100</i>

Total Population	Sex	Number of people	Percent (%)
	Male	579	45.1
	Female	705	54.9
Total		1284	100

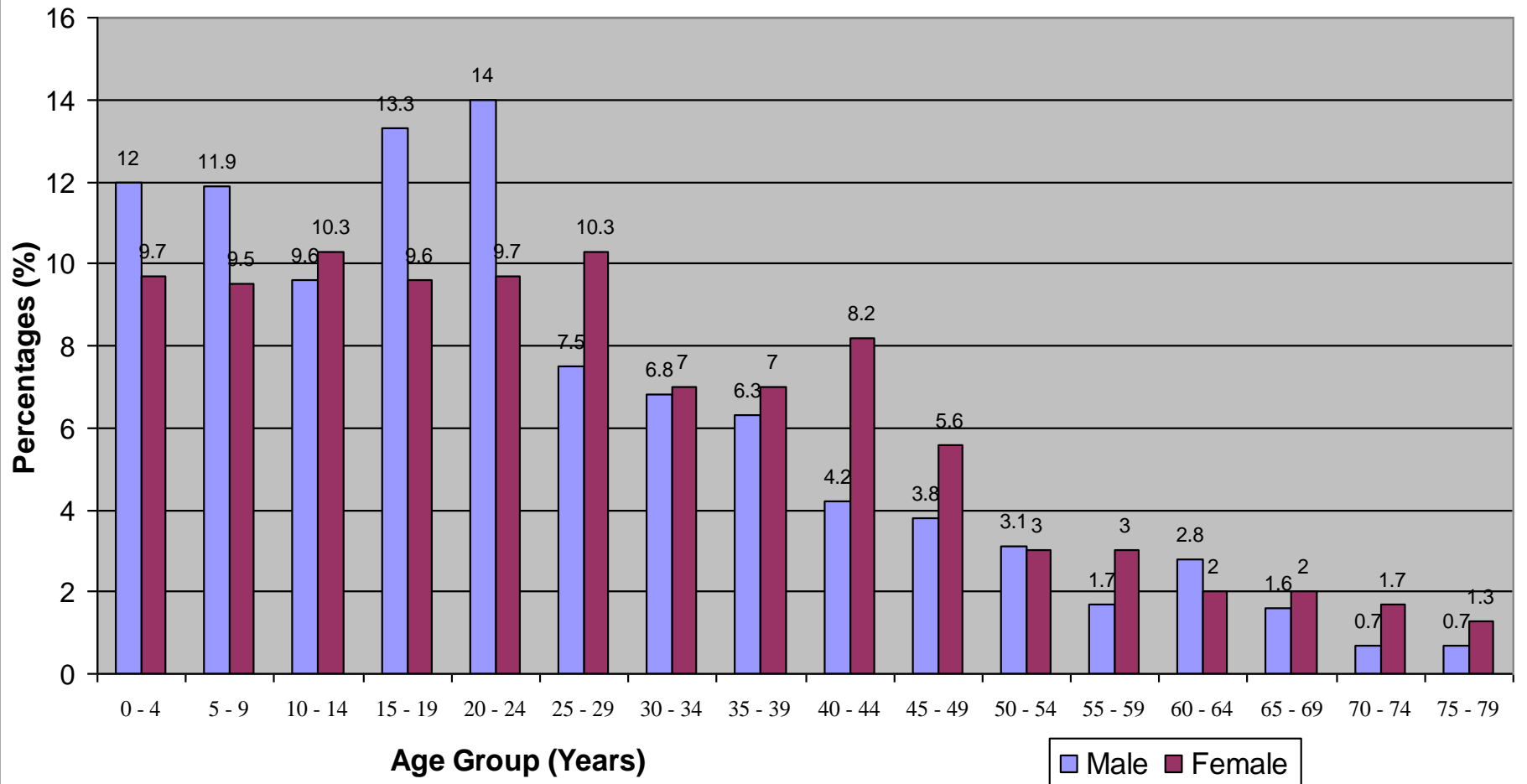
A2. Age Distribution

The age distribution shows that La has a fairly youthful population, over 6 in every 10 people (over 60%) in La are aged below 30 and 3 in every 10 people in are between the ages of 0 to14 (30%). The most dominate age group is the 15 – 19 years old, which accounted for 11.6% of the population (Table A2.1).

Table A2.1: Age Distribution

Age Group	Entire Population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	134	11.1	69	12.0	68	9.7
5 - 9	129	10.7	68	11.9	66	9.5
10 - 14	123	10.2	55	9.6	72	10.3
15 - 19	140	11.6	76	13.3	67	9.6
20 - 24	139	11.5	80	14.0	68	9.7
25 - 29	108	8.9	43	7.5	72	10.3
30 - 34	75	6.2	39	6.8	49	7.0
35 - 39	78	6.5	36	6.3	49	7.0
40 - 44	73	6.0	24	4.2	57	8.2
45 - 49	61	5.0	22	3.8	39	5.6
50 - 54	37	3.1	18	3.1	21	3.0
55 - 59	30	2.5	10	1.7	21	3.0
60 - 64	30	2.5	16	2.8	14	2.0
65 - 69	23	1.9	9	1.6	14	2.0
70 - 74	15	1.2	4	0.7	12	1.7
75 - 79	13	1.1	4	0.7	9	1.3
Total	1208	99.0	573	100	698	100

Fig. A1 Age Distribution by Gender



The active population (15 – 59 years old) account for 61.3% while the aged, 60 years and older constitute just 5.6% of the total population. There are more females (52.5%) in active population than males. Within each sex group, there are higher proportions of children (0-14 years) among males (33.5%) than females (29.5%) and conversely, there are higher proportions of females (7%) among the aged (60 years and above) than the males (5.8%), *see fig A1*.

The target population of the project, the youth aged between 16 and 25 years, constituted 23.4% (of the total population, 1284). Within this age group, those aged 20 years out-numbered the other ages, accounting for 12.9% of the youth. Interestingly, the age 18, 19 and 22 have equal percentages (11.2) and age 23 to 25 (inclusive) accounted for 9.2% (27) each. The least represented age is 21 (*see Table A3.2*)

In this age group, there are more males (154) than females (141). The predominant male age is 22 (14.9%) and the least aged 21 (5.2%). Similarly, the females aged 19 (12.1%) out-number any other age with the least being aged 22 (7.1%).

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

Age	Youth		Youth - Male		Youth - Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	29	9.8	16	10.4	13	9.2
17	25	8.5	12	7.8	13	9.2
18	33	11.2	18	11.7	15	10.6
19	33	11.2	16	10.4	17	12.1
20	38	12.9	22	14.3	16	11.3
21	23	7.8	8	5.2	15	10.6
22	33	11.2	23	14.9	10	7.1
23	27	9.2	15	9.7	12	8.5
24	27	9.2	12	7.8	15	10.6
25	27	9.2	12	7.8	15	10.6
Total	295	100	154	100	141	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.

In each household, one particular person is identified as the head of the household. 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, the dominant relationship in households in La is parent/child (36.1%), followed by husband/wives (10.2%). There are very small numbers of house helps, fostered children, father/mother in-laws and brother/sister in-laws (all together less than 0.5%) in the households.

The census covered 330 households and out of these 54.8% of the households are headed by males and 45.2% headed by female (*Table A4.2.*). It should however be noted that these include single member households⁶.

⁶ A person staying alone

Table A4.1: Relationship to head of households

Relationship	Number of people	Percent
Household Head	330	25.7
Child	463	36.1
Father/Mother	91	7.1
Brother/Sister	42	3.3
Uncle/Aunt	14	1.1
Brother/Sister In-Law	6	0.5
Father/Mother In-Law	4	0.3
Grand Parent	34	2.6
Fostered Child	2	0.2
House help	3	0.2
Cousin	8	0.6
Niece/Nephew	71	5.5
Grand Child	73	5.7
Others	12	0.9
Only Wife or First Wife	129	10.0
Second Wife	2	0.2
Total	1284	100

Table A4.2: Household heads by sex

Sex	Number of people	Percent
Male	181	54.8
Female	149	45.2
Total	330	100

A4. Marital Status of Person Older than 12 Years

Marriage is an important social institution in most societies. According to the data, 46.2% all persons older than 12 years, in La are either single or never married. About two in every five (39%) people older than 12 years in La are married and out of these polygamous marriage accounts for only 2.9%. Also, about 8.5% are divorced or separated and 5% are widowed. *See Table A5.1.*

Table A5.1: Marital status of person older than 12 years

Marital status	Number of people	Percent
Single / Never Married	429	46.2
Living together	9	1.0
Married (monogamous)	335	36.1
Married (polygamous)	27	2.9
Divorced /Separated	79	8.5
Widowed	49	5.3
Total	928	100

Marital status by sex shows that more males (55.7%) aged 12 and above are single or never married than females (38.9%). However, male marriages seem more stable than females' marriages in La. More than one in every ten female marriages (11%) as compared to one in every twenty male (5%) marriages results in divorce or separation. From table A5.2, it can be observed that more females (4%) than males (1.5%) are in polygamous⁷ marriages.

⁷ Polygamous marriage refers to a man marrying more than one woman and more than one woman marrying to one man but not one woman marrying more than one man at the same time.

Table A5.2: Marital status of person older than 12 years disaggregated by sex

Marital status	Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Single / Never Married	226	55.7	203	38.9
Living together	5	1.2	4	0.8
Married (monogamous)	143	35.2	192	36.8
Married (polygamous)	6	1.5	21	4.0
Divorced /Separated	21	5.2	58	11.1
Widowed	5	1.2	44	8.4
Total	406	100	522	100

A high proportion of the youth are not married, close to nine out of every ten youth in La are either single or never married(87.3%). Sex disaggregated data shows that about only nine out of ten young males (90.9%) compared to about less eight out of ten young females (75.9%) are not married or single. In the same vain, more female youth (19.1%) are married than males (6.5%). There are no male youth in polygamous marriage. See Table A5.3.

Table A5.3: Marital status of youth -16 to 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	247	83.7	140	90.9	107	75.9
Living together	4	1.4	1	0.6	3	2.1
Married (monogamous)	37	12.5	10	6.5	27	19.1
Married (polygamous)	1	0.3			1	0.7
Divorced /Separated	5	1.7	3	1.9	2	1.4
Widowed	1	0.3			1	0.7
Total	295	100	154	100	141	100

A5. Religion Belief of Inhabitants

The predominant religion in La is Christianity. Accounting to the data, 94.5% of the population are Christians, 5% are Muslims, with other religions accounting for less than 1% (Table A6).

Table A6: Religion

Religion	Entire Population		Male		Female	
	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Christianity	1130	94.6	525	92.4	667	96.8
Islam	60	5.0	39	6.9	21	3.0
Traditional	3	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.1
Others	2	0.2	2	0.4		
Total	1195	100	568	100	689	100

A6. Literacy Level

Literacy level among person aged 15 and above is high in La. Respondents were asked whether household members aged 15 and above could read and write and according to the data 86% of households members could read and writes. *See table A7.1.* A gender disaggregated data shows that male literacy level is about 13 % higher than female literacy level in La. *See table A7.1*

Table A7.1: Literacy level

	Number of people	Percent	Male		Female	
			Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Can read and write	742	86.0	349	93.1	393	80.5
Can not read and write	121	14.0	26	6.9	95	19.5
Total	863	98.9	375	100.0	488	100.0

A7. School Enrolment (Attendance)

According to the responses in La, over 90% of the residents have attended formal school. Sex disaggregated data shows a marginal difference of about 4% between the enrolment levels of males and females. *See table A8.2*

Table A8.1: School enrolment (Attendance)

	Number of people	Percent	Male		Female	
			Number of people	Percent	Number of people	Percent
Attended formal school	1113	91.1	510	93.2	603	89.3
Never attended formal school	109	8.9	37	6.8	72	10.7
Total	1222	100	547	100.0	675	100.0

A8. Highest Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of study completed in the formal school system before exiting. According to table A9, 11.8% of the population has some amount of primary education (P1-P3 and P4-P6), 50.1% has basic education⁸ -completed Junior Secondary School (JSS) or Middle School (MS)⁹ and 23% completed Secondary School (old Secondary School system, 3.6% and the new Senior Secondary School (SSS) 19.4%). The number of people who have completed Technical, Vocational and Commercial Schools (VocTecCom) accounted for only 8% and very few completed professional schools like teaching or nursing training collages (2%) and tertiary institutions (3.2%).

Table A9.1: Highest educational attainment

⁸ Basic education is 9 years in Ghana: 6 years in primary school and 3 years in junior secondary school.

⁹ Old system equivalent to the JSS

Educational Attainment	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
P1-P3	23	2.9	8	2.2	15	3.5
P4-P6	70	8.9	23	6.4	47	10.9
JSS/Middle	395	50.1	162	45.3	233	54.2
VocTecCom	63	8.0	34	9.5	29	6.7
O' Level	28	3.6	17	4.7	11	2.6
SSS	153	19.4	79	22.1	74	17.2
A' Level	15	1.9	10	2.8	5	1.2
Professional	16	2.0	11	3.1	5	1.2
Tertiary	25	3.2	14	3.9	11	2.6
Total	788	100	358	100.0	430	100

Gender disaggregated data indicates that more than half of the population of females (54.2%) stopped schooling after completing basic school (JSS/MSLC) while 45.3% of their male counterparts stopped schooling after basic education.

Table A9.2: Highest educational attainment - Youth

Educational Attainment	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
P1-P3	4	1.4	3	2.1	1	0.7
P4-P6	25	8.9	12	8.3	13	9.6
JSS/Middle	118	42.1	61	42.1	57	42.2
VocTecCom	18	6.4	9	6.2	9	6.7
SSS	105	37.5	53	36.6	52	38.5
Professional	2	0.7	2	1.4	0	0
Tertiary	8	2.9	5	3.4	3	2.2
Total	280	100	145	100	135	100

A9. Highest Educational Certificate obtained

The respondents aged 15 and above were asked to indicate the highest certification they have attained in the formal educational system. From table A10.1, 43.8% obtained the Basic Education Certificate Examination / Middle School Leaving Certificates (BECE/MSLC), 18.6% obtained certificates in secondary education (O' Level and Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSSCE)) and 3% of the population have acquired tertiary certificates.

A higher proportion of females (45%) obtained BECE/MSLC than their males (42.4%) counterparts. However, the proportion of males (21.9) who obtained certificate in secondary education is higher than the females (15.9%). Also, at the tertiary, professional and the Vocational, Technical and Commercial levels, the proportion of males is greater than the females. This suggests that more males progress on the educational ladder than females.

Table A10.1: Highest educational certificate obtained

Highest Certificate Obtained	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BECE/MSLC	354	43.8	153	42.4	201	45.0
O-Level	25	3.1	17	4.7	8	1.8
SSSCE	125	15.5	62	17.2	63	14.1
A-Level	16	2.0	10	2.8	6	1.3
VocTecCom	61	7.5	34	9.4	27	6.0
Professional	17	2.1	10	2.8	7	1.6
Diploma	11	1.4	6	1.7	5	1.1
Degree	13	1.6	7	1.9	6	1.3
None	186	23.0	62	17.2	124	27.7
Total	808	100	361	100	447	100

In general, 59 males and 49 females obtained the BECE/MSLC constituting 38.4% of the youth, and 42 males and 41 females obtained the SSSCE accounting for 29.5%. It is worth noting however, that of the five first degree holders among the youth, four are females. Only 21% of the youth did not have any certificate. *Table A10.2.*

Table A10.2: Highest educational certificate obtained by the youth

Highest Certificate Obtained	Entire population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BECE/MSLC	108	38.4	59	40.4	49	36.3
O-Level	2	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7
SSSCE	83	29.5	42	28.8	41	30.4
A-Level	1	0.4	1	0.7		
VocTecCom	19	6.8	10	6.8	9	6.7
Professional	2	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7
Diploma	2	0.7	2	1.4		
Degree	5	1.8	1	0.7	4	3.0
None	59	21.0	29	19.9	30	22.2
Total	281	100	146	100	135	100

A10. Ethnic Composition

As a suburb of the capital city of Ghana, the inhabitants of La includes other ethnic groups from countrywide. However, Ga is the dominant ethnic group constituting 64% of the population followed by Akan 17.8% and people from Northern Ghana (2%), See *Table A1*

Table A11: Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Number	Percent
Akan	225	17.8
Ga	812	64.3
Adangbe	49	3.9
Ewe	89	7.1
Dagomba	12	1.0
Other Mole-Dagbani	13	1.0
Guan	23	1.8
Others	39	3.1
Total	1262	100

A11. Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training

The census data revealed that there is a low patronage for skills training by in La. Only 18.6% have undergone some form of skills training. The major form of skill acquisition is the traditional apprenticeship¹⁰ (47.7%), followed by formal technical training institutes (16.7%). Skills trainings acquired from other public and NGOs/ Faith-Based institutions make up only 2.5 %.(See Table A13)

Table A12.1: Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training

Skills Training	Number	Percent
Polytechnic	12	5.0
Technical	40	16.7
Public Vocational	28	11.7
Private Vocational	9	3.8
NGO/Faith Vocational	4	1.7
Formal Apprenticeship	11	4.6
Traditional Apprenticeship	114	47.7
Other Public	18	7.5
Other private	2	0.8
Others	1	0.4
Total	239	100

Among the youth, 23.3% acquire Vocational and Technical skills, which is a little higher than the skills acquisition level of the entire population. Again, the traditional type apprenticeship is predominant (50.7%), followed by public technical institutes (20.3 %). In terms of gender, many more young males (28.6%) acquire these skills than their female counterparts (17.7%). On the whole, the majority of formal skills are acquired from the public institutions particularly Technical (20.3%) and Polytechnic (5.8%). Surprisingly there are no female youth trained in a polytechnic. See Table A12.2.

¹⁰ Traditional Apprenticeship is a form of skills training where a learner understudy an expert on the job for a period of not less than two years after which he/she can practice the acquired skills on his/her own.

Table A12.2: Vocational/Technical/Commercial Skills Training - Youth

Skills Training	Youth population		Youth Male		Youth Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Polytechnic	4	5.8	4	9.1		
Technical	14	20.3	13	29.5	1	4
Public Vocational	6	8.7	1	2.3	5	20
Private Vocational	2	2.9	1	2.3	1	4
Formal Apprenticeship	6	8.7	5	11.4	1	4
Traditional Apprenticeship	35	50.7	19	43.2	16	64
Other Public	2	2.9	1	2.3	1	4
Total	69	100	44	100	25	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 team census recorded 1 person within each of the categories of seeing, walking and personal care problems.

A13. Occupation of Inhabitants of La

The community has about 40% of its population depending on about 46%. The dependent population comprises of: students (24%), apprentices (2.4%), unemployed (9.5%) and aged (4.6%). Almost one out of five economically active people in La is a trader (19.6%), 0.8% work in the road transport sector and 5% are engaged in food processing and selling. Although this is a coastal community, a very small proportion of the population is engaged in fishing. Less than 1% of the community are in professions like engineering and aircraft, medical professionals, mathematicians, computer programmer/analyst, among others. Many of the people are into occupations that are mostly in the informal sector and are known to have low earning and less social protection such

trading, driving, catering and home making, sewing and tailoring, food selling, carpentry, mason work, etc. *See Table A16.1*

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

Occupation	Number	Percent
Engineers and Related	1	0.1
Aircraft and Ship	3	0.3
Medical Professionals	5	0.6
Mathematicians, Statisticians, Computer Programmer/Analyst	2	0.2
Economist and Other Social Workers	2	0.2
Accountants, Auditors, Bankers and Financial Analysts	6	0.7
Teachers and Educational Workers	9	1.0
Authors, Journalist, PRO	1	0.1
Sports and Entertainment	4	0.5
Artists, Painters and Sculptors	6	0.7
other Professionals and Technicians n. e c.	5	0.6
Legislative Officials & Government Administrators Official	4	0.5
Stenographers, Secretary and Typist	10	1.1
Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Lotto Receivers	4	0.5
Managers, Entrepreneurs	5	0.6
Road and Railway Transport Owners/Managers	3	0.3
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	37	4.2
Post & Communication	3	0.3
Businessmen/women	16	1.8
Traders and Sales Assistants	171	19.6
Caterers, Home makers, Waiters	52	6.0
Laundry, Cleaning Labourers and Pressers	9	1.0
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	16	1.8
Security and Prevention Officers	10	1.1
Farmers	5	0.6
Fishermen	2	0.2

Occupation	Number	Percent
Food Processors and vendors	26	3.0
Seamstress and Tailors	42	4.8
Shoe Maker and repairs, leather goods services	1	0.1
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizes	9	1.0
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	9	1.0
Draughtsmen, Plumbers, welders etc	7	0.8
Painters	4	0.5
Carpenters, Masons	29	3.3
Students	210	24.1
Apprentices	21	2.4
Unemployed	83	9.5
Pensions	40	4.6
Total	872	78.2

A similar situation is observed among the occupation of household heads. Traders and drivers constituted 30.4%, those on pension, 10% and unemployed, 7.3% (*Table A13.2*). The next largest group of occupations are food processors and vendors (5.1%), carpenters and mansions (6.0%), and seamstress and tailors (2.8%). Interestingly, more than three out of five of the workers in the high earning occupations like engineers, economist, accountants, teachers and mathematicians are household heads.

Table A13.2 Current Occupation of Household Heads

Occupation	Number	Percent
Engineers and Related	1	0.3
Aircraft and Ship	1	0.3
Medical Professionals	2	0.6
Mathematicians, Statisticians, Computer Programmer/Analyst	1	0.3
Economist and Other Social Workers	2	0.6
Accountants, Auditors Bankers and Financial Analysts	3	0.9
Teachers and Educational Workers	7	2.2
Authors, Journalist, PRO	1	0.3

Occupation	Number	Percent
Artists, Painters and Sculptors	5	1.6
other Professionals and Technicians etc.	4	1.3
Legislative Officials & Government Administrators Official	2	0.6
Stenographers, Secretary and Typist	5	1.6
Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Lotto Receivers	3	0.9
Managers, Entrepreneurs	4	1.3
Road and Railway Transport Owners/Manager	3	0.9
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	34	10.8
Businessmen/women	5	1.6
Traders and Sales Assistants	62	19.6
Caterers, Housewives, Waiters	22	7.0
Laundry, Cleaning Labourers and Pressers	6	1.9
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	4	1.3
Security and Prevention Officers	7	2.2
Farmers	4	1.3
Fishermen	1	0.3
Food Processors and Vendors	16	5.1
Seamstress and Tailors	9	2.8
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizes	6	1.9
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	8	2.5
Draughtsman, Plumbers, Welders etc	5	1.6
Painters	3	0.9
Carpenters, Masons	19	6.0
Students	2	0.6
Apprentices	3	0.9
Unemployed	23	7.3
Pensions	33	10.4
Total	316	95.8

A high percentage of the youth are either in schools (32.8%), apprenticeship (9%) or unemployed (17.9%). Out of the remaining 40.3%, 11.9% are into trade related activities, 7% into catering and

home care services, and 4% are seamstress and tailors. The other occupations average less than 1%. There is no youth in any of the high earning professional occupations like engineers, economist, doctors, accountants, teachers and mathematicians.

Table A16.3 Current Occupation of the Youth

Occupation	Youth Population		Male Youth		Female Youth	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sports and Entertainment	4	2.0	4	4.0	1	1
Artists, Painters and Sculptors	2	1.0	1	1.0	0	0
other Professionals and Technicians	1	0.5	1	1.0	0	0
Legislative Officials & Government Administrators Official	1	0.5	1	1.0	0	0
Stenographers, Secretary and Typist	1	0.5	0	0	1	1
Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Lotto Receivers	1	0.5	0	0	1	1
Managers, Entrepreneurs	1	0.5	0	0	1	1
Road and Railway Transport Drivers and Conductors	3	1.5	3	3.0	0	0
Post and Communication	2	1.0	0	0	2	2
Businessmen/women	2	1.0	0	0	2	3
Traders and Sales Assistants	24	11.9	3	3.0	21	11
Caterers, Housewives, Waiters	14	7.0	5	5.0	9	9
Laundry, Cleaning Labourers and Pressers	1	0.5	0	0	1	1
Beauticians, Hairdressers and Barbers	3	1.5	0	0	3	3
Security and Prevention Officers	2	1.0	0	0	2	2
Food Processors and vendors	1	0.5	0	0	1	1
Seamstress and Tailors	8	4.0	4	4.0	4	4
Auto Mechanics, Fitters, Repairers, Vulcanizers	3	1.5	3	3.0	0	0
Auto Electricians, Electronics refrigeration and air-condition	2	1.0	2	2.0	0	0
Draughtsmen, Plumbers, welders etc	1	0.5	1	1.0	0	0
Carpenters, Masons	4	2.0	4	4.0	0	0
Students	66	32.8	38	37.6	28	28

Occupation	Youth Population		Male Youth		Female Youth	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Apprentices	18	9.0	12	11.9	6	6
Unemployed	36	17.9	19	18.8	17	17
Total	201	100	101	100	100	100

Part B: Household Assets and Amenities

This section deals mainly with assets and amenities found in the households. 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, and household amenities such as portable water, electricity, etc.

B1. Ownership of dwelling

About 31% of households in La live in their own houses and 35.6% live in either family house or houses they do not pay rent. Thus, only 33% of the population pay rent. See *Table B1*.

Table B1: Ownership of Dwelling

Ownership dwelling	Number	Percent
Owns the dwelling	101	31.6
Rents the dwelling	104	32.5
Uses without paying rent	115	35.9
Total	320	100

B2. Number of rooms

Over 75% of the households in La sleep in one room and 17% sleep in two rooms. This reflects the accommodation problems in poor urban centres.

Table B2: Sleeping room(s) use households

Number of rooms	Number of households	Percent
1	243	75.5
2	55	17.1
3	14	4.3
4	8	2.5
7	1	0.3
8	1	0.3
Total	322	100

B3. Housing type for the household

Most households live in compound houses (83%), with only a few households living in more comfortable places such as flats, semi-detached and separate houses, which altogether form less than 15% of households interviewed. *See Table B3.*

Table B 3: Housing type for the household

Housing type	Number of households	Percent
Separate house	27	8.3
Semi-detached house	8	2.5
Flat/Apartment	9	2.8
Compound house (rooms)	268	82.7
Tent, Kiosk, Container	12	3.7
Total	324	100

B4. The material of the roof of the house

In La community most of the houses are roofed with asbestos (73%). About 19% uses iron or aluminium sheets and only 4% of houses are roofed with material such as thatch and wood (*Table B4.*)

Table B4: Material of the roof of houses

Material of the roof	Number of households	Percent
Thatch	4	1.2
Wood	9	2.8
Iron/Aluminum sheets	61	18.7
Cement	15	4.6
Asbestos	237	72.7
Total	326	100

B5. The material of the floor of the house

The floor of most houses in La are cemented (83%) and less than 10% using less durable materials like mud-bricks, mud, wood or earth for their floors. Expensive and durable materials like terrazzo, ceramics, or marble are less used (2.4%), *Table B5*.

Table B5: Material of the floor of the house

Floor material	Number of households	Percent
Earth/mud/mud-bricks	28	8.7
Cement/concrete	268	83.0
Stone/Burnt bricks	12	3.7
Wood	7	2.2
Terrazzo	1	0.3
Ceramic/Marble/Vinyl tiles	7	2.2
Total	323	100

B6. The material of the wall of the house

Materials used for the walls for the house follows virtually the same pattern as the material used for the floor. Cement/sandcrete accounted for 86% and others materials such as mud, stone, wood/cardboard etc, accounted for 14%. *See Table B6*.

Table B 6: Material of the wall of the house

Material of the wall	Number of households	Percent
Mud	14	4.3
Stone	14	4.3
Cement/Sandcrete	279	86.1
Wood/Cardboard	12	3.7
Iron/Aluminium sheets	2	0.6
Mud bricks	2	0.6
Burnt bricks	1	0.3
Total	324	100

B7. The main source of drinking water

Majority of the residents of La depend on pipe borne water for drinking (81%) and only 10% of households depend on sachet water. *Table B7.*

Table B7: Main source of drinking water

Main Source of water	Number of households	Percent
Piped	261	81.3
Borehole	1	0.3
Well	6	1.9
Sachet Water	33	10.3
River/Stream	20	6.2
Total	321	100

B8. Type of toilet facility use by households

In Table B8, it can be observed that fewer households use pan/bucket (5%) as their toilet facilities. Many households use water closet (53%)¹¹ toilet and Ventilated Improved Pit/Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP/KVI) (42%).

¹¹ This include the use of public toilets

Table B8: Type of toilet facility use by households

Toilet Facility	Number of households	Percent
WC/Flush Toilet	171	53.1
Pan/Bucket	16	5.0
VIP/KVIP	135	41.9
Total	322	100

B9. The main fuel used for lighting

Electricity (84%) is the main source of energy for illuminating rooms or houses in La, followed by kerosene (10%) and candles (4.7%). See *Table B9*.

Table B9: Main fuel used for lighting

Main Fuel (Lighting)	Number of households	Percent
Kerosene/oil	31	9.7
Gas	4	1.3
Electricity	266	83.6
Battery	2	0.6
Candles	15	4.7
Total	318	100

B10. The main fuel used for cooking

About two thirds (66.2%) of the households in La use charcoal as fuel for cooking and a quarter (25.5%) use gas. Firewood and electricity are not used as much. See *Table B10*.

Table B10: Main fuel used for Cooking

Main Fuel (Cooking)	Number of households	Percent
Firewood	1	0.3
Charcoal	200	66.2
Kerosene/oil	19	6.3
Gas	77	25.5
Electricity	5	1.7
Total	302	100

B11. The possession of selected household assets and amenities

This sub-section describes the ownership of some selected household amenities. Table B11.1 presents the household amenities and percentage of households that own them. Most households in La have the basic household's amenities such as iron, TV, radio, watch/clock, bed or mattress and mobile phones. About 72% own an electric iron, 67.3% own a TV, 91% own a bed/mattress, 80.1% own a watch or clock, and 72.7% own mobile phones. Also one in every two households has a refrigerator and seven out of a twenty-five households have a sewing machine. Only 4% of the households own a vehicle and even though the census was conducted at a time there was power crisis in the country, only one out of fifty households has a generator. Interestingly, though the community is nearer to the sea and fishing communities, less than 1% has a boats or canoe.

Table B11.1 Ownership of household asset and amenities

Household Asset or amenity	Number of Households	Percent
Electric iron	236	71.5
Refrigerator	165	50.0
Television	222	67.3
Video deck	146	44.2
Cassette/Radio	205	62.1
Stereo system	91	27.6
Computer	25	7.6
Generator	7	2.1
Bicycle	37	11.2
Motorcycle	6	1.8
Vehicle	24	7.3
Donkey	2	0.6
Canoe/boat	2	0.6
Telephone	22	6.7
Mobile Phone	240	72.7

Mattress or bed	302	91.5
Watch or clock	267	80.1
Sewing machine	91	27.6
Electric/Gas stove	105	31.8
Kerosene stove	46	13.9

Part C: Subjective Wellbeing

This section deals with data collected on households self assessment of their expenditure, ability to meet selected household needs and overall wellbeing (wealth status).

C1. Household Expenditure Pattern

The study sought knows the pattern of expenditure of households in the La community. Thus, households were asked to list, in order of priority, four items that household spend most of their income on. According to the data, utility bills and food consumes most of household's income. 26% and 25% of households think that utility bills and food consumes major portion of their income respectively. The third largest item which households consider to be the biggest in their budget is education accounting for 15.9%. (*See Table C1*). The fourth and fifth largest items in the budget are transport (10.1%) and health related expenditures (8.9%). Rent accounted for only 5.9% which is uncharacteristic of urban centres but this is understandable because La is an indigenous community and most households are living in their family houses and therefore do not pay rent as indicated table B1 in part B.

Table C1: Household expenditure pattern

Expenditure	Number of Households	Percent
Rent	71	5.9
Food	300	25
Transport	121	10.1
Communication	6	0.5
Health/Hospital/Drug	107	8.9
Education	191	15.9
Clothing	59	4.9

Utility Bills	312	26
Remittances	6	0.5
Waste Disposal	15	1.3
Entertainment	8	0.7
Energy	2	0.2
Others	2	0.2
Total Responses	1200	100.1

C2. Household ability to meet basic needs

This section assesses household's ability to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health and education. Respondents were asked, "How will you assess your household's ability to meet your needs in the following aspects?"¹². A significant proportion (40% to 50%) of households felt they could meet all the needs averagely. About 40% and 38% of households felt that their ability to meet their education and health needs respectively is above average and 24% and 21% respectively felt it is below average. With regard to food and shelter, about 36% and 25% of household felt their ability to meet food and shelter needs is above average, and about 20% and 26% of households think their ability to meet these needs respectively is below average.

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

	Food		Shelter		Clothing		Health		Educational	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Very Low	10	3.4	23	7.8	8	2.7	18	6.2	15	5.3
Low	50	16.8	54	18.4	54	18.5	43	14.8	54	18.9
Average	130	43.6	144	49.1	171	58.6	129	44.3	103	36.1
High	43	14.4	43	14.7	30	10.3	45	15.5	48	16.8
Very High	65	21.8	29	9.9	29	9.9	56	19.2	65	22.8
Total	298	100	293	100	292	100	291	100	285	100

¹² The ability to meet needs were ranked into five: very low, low, average, high and very high

C3. Household perception on poverty

Over two thirds of the households in La believe they live an average life and almost two in every five households believe their life is below average as compared with just about one in every twenty households who think they live above average. *See Table C3.*

Table C3.Perception on Poverty Status

Perceived Poverty Status	Number of households	Percent
Very Poor	12	3.7
Poor	74	22.8
Average	221	68.2
Rich	16	4.9
Very Rich	1	0.3
Total	324	100

Summary

The La census covered 330 households and 1,284 people. Out of the 330 households, 149 are headed by females representing 45.2% and 55% of 1,284 people are females. The productive population (15 – 59 years old) accounted for 61.3% while the youth aged between 16 and 25 years (the project's target population) constituted 23.4% of the total population. Also 64% of the population are indigenous Ga's and 17.8 % are Akans or twi speaking.

There are more males who are single or never married than females but male marriages seem more stable than female marriages as the data shows more divorce among females than males. There are also fewer polygamous marriages; this may be because a higher proportion of the population are Christians. A high proportion of the youth aged 16 to 25 are single and among the youth there are more female marriages than male's getting married.

A high proportion of the population (over 80%) can read and write according to their own assessment. More males (93.1%) can read and write than females (80.5%). Also, over 90% of the population have attended school and more than 50% have completed at least basic school education. There is no difference in the attainment of basic education between males and females in the community. The traditional apprenticeship is the major form of skills training in the community followed by training by public institutions (eg vocational education centers).

The majority of the people of La are employed in the informal sector of the economy such as trading, tailoring/sewing, driving, food processing and selling etc. Over a third (32.8) of the youth are in school, 9% in apprenticeship, 11.9% are in trading related activities and 17.9 % are unemployed.

Many of the people in La do not rent accommodation; they are either staying in their own houses or staying in a family house and do not pay rent. Over 80% of the households live in compound houses and 75% of the households have only one sleeping room. The most common roofing materials used in La are asbestos and cement which are mostly used for walls and floors of houses in the community.

The residents of La use mostly pipe borne water as their drinking water and the majority use the VIP/KVIP and water closet as their toilet facilities. The La people use mostly electricity for lighting and charcoal for cooking. Most households in La have the basic household amenities such as iron, TV, radio, watch/clock, bed or mattress and mobile phones.

A significant proportion of households felt they could meet all their needs on average. About 40% and 38% of households felt that their ability to meet their education and health needs respectively was above average and 24% and 21% respectively felt it was below average. With regard to food and shelter, about 36% and 25% of households felt their ability to meet food and shelter needs is above average, and about 20% and 26% of households think their ability to meet these needs is below average. Over two thirds of the households in La believe they live an average life and almost two in every five households believe their life is below average as compared to about one in every twenty households who think they live above average.

Reference

GSS (1997). Core Wealth Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Household Survey Manual for Trainers and Numerators. Ghana Statistical Service

AfC/RECOUP (2007). Associates for Change Field Guide, Vol. 01 (*Unpublished*)

Annex1: Household Census Questionnaire

Questionnaire Identification

Name of Interviewer		Remarks					
Community		Community Code					
Region/District		District Code					
Detailed Description of Location of the House/Structure							
Telephone №		House/Structure Code	RECOUP				
Name of Household Head		Household Code					
№ of Questionnaires Used		Questionnaire:	___ of ___				
Date		Time	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Start</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;">End</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table>	Start		End	
Start		End					

Section A: - Individual Particulars

Household Member Code	A1. Name	A2. Sex (M/F)	A3. Age	A4. Relationship to Household Head (*)	A5. Marital status (>12Years) (*)	A6. Religion (*)	A7. Can (NAME) read and write? (Y/N) (>15 Years) (*)	A8. Has (NAME) ever attended school? (Y/N) If N, skip to A14 (*)	A9. Highest educational level completed (*)	A10. Is (NAME) currently in School (Y/N)? if N, Skip to A13	A11. Current educational level (*)	A12. Type of school (*)	A13. Highest Educational certificate (*)	A14. Current Occupation (>5 years)	A15. Years Lived in Community	A 16 Leadership Role	A17. Ethnicity (*)	A 18 Disability (*)	A 19 Skills Training (*)
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
10																			

Section B: - Individual Particulars - Emigrants

(*) = See Codes

Household Members who have left the community

Household Member Code	B1. Name	B2. Sex (M/F)	B3. Age	B4. Relationship to Household Head (*)	A5. Marital status (>12Years) (*)	B6. Religion (*)	B7. Can read and write? (Y/N) (>15 Years)	A8. Has (NAME) ever attended school? (Y/N) If N, skip to B14 (*)	B9. Highest educational level completed (*)	B10. Is (NAME) currently in School (Y/N); if N, Skip to B13	B11. Current educational level (*)	B12. Type of school (*)	B13. Highest Educational certificate (*)	B14. Current Occupation (>5 years)	B15. Since when did he leave Community?	B16. Where is (NAME) Currently living?	A17. Ethnicity (*)	B 18 Disability (*)	B 19 Skills Training (*)
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			

B18. Reasons for leaving the community

(*) = See Codes

Person's Line No	
Person's Line No	
Person's Line No	
Person's Line No	
Person's Line No	

SECTION C: Household Assets and Amenities

C1 Ownership of Dwelling

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Owns the dwelling | 3 | 3 Uses without paying rent | 1 |
| 2 Rents the dwelling | 2 | | |

C2 How many sleeping room(s) does this household occupy?

C3 Housing Type for the household

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1 Separate house | 4 | 4 Compound house (rooms) | 2 |
| 2 Semi-detached house | 4 | 5 Hotel/hostel | 3 |
| 3 Flat/Apartment | 3 | 6 Tent, Kiosk, Container | 1 |

C4 What is the material of the roof of the house?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 1 Thatch | 1 | 4 Cement | 2 |
| 2 Wood | 1 | 5 Roofing tiles | 2 |
| 3 Iron/Aluminium sheets | 2 | 6 Asbestos | 2 |

C5 What is the material of the floor of the house?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Earth/mud/mud bricks | 1 | 4 Wood | 1 |
| 2 Cement/concrete | 2 | 5 Terrazzo | 3 |
| 3 Stone/Burnt bricks | 2 | 6 Ceramic/Marble/Vinyl tiles | 3 |

C6 What is the material of the wall of the house?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 Mud | 1 | 5 Iron/Aluminium sheets | 2 |
| 2 Stone | 3 | 6 Mud bricks | 2 |
| 3 Cement/Sandcrete | 3 | 7 Burnt bricks | 3 |
| 4 Wood/Cardboard | 1 | 8 Bamboo | 1 |

C7 What is the main source of drinking water?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 Piped | 3 | 5 Rain water | 2 |
| 2 Borehole | 2 | 6 River/Stream | 1 |
| 3 Well | 2 | 7 Vendor or truck | 1 |
| 4 Sachet Water | 3 | 8 Dam, lake, pond | 1 |

C8 What kind of toilet facility does your household use?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|---|
| 1 WC/Flush Toilet | 3 | 4 VIP/KVIP | 3 |
|-------------------|---|------------|---|

C9 What is the main fuel used for ----?

a) Lighting

--

b) Cooking

--

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Firewood | 1 | 3 | 6 Electricity |
| 2 Charcoal | 2 | 1 | 7 Crop residue/sawdust/Animal waste |
| 3 Kerosene/oil | 2 | 1 | 8 Battery |
| 4 Gas | 3 | 3 | 9 Solar energy |
| 5 Generator | 3 | 2 | 10 Candles |

C10 Fill the Table below appropriately as it pertains to the household.

Total land owned and used by members of the household together (№ of Acres)

Own	
Rented	
Leased	

Shared	
Community	

Livestock

Cattle	
Sheep	

Goats	
Pigs	

Donkeys	
Fowls	

C11 Does any member of the household own any of the following?

ELECTRONICS

- a Electric iron
- b Refrigerator
- c Television
- d Video deck
- e Cassette/Radio
- f Stereo system
- g Computer

YES	NO

TRANSPORT

- i Bicycle
- j Motorcycle
- k Vehicle
- l Donkey
- m Canoe/boat

YES	NO

OTHERS

- n Telephone
- o Mobile Phone
- p Mattress or bed
- q Watch or clock
- r Sewing machine
- s Electric/Gas stove
- t Kerosene stove

YES	NO

- d Video deck
- e Cassette/Radio
- f Stereo system
- g Computer
- h Generator

- l Donkey
- m Canoe/boat

- q Watch or clock
- r Sewing machine
- s Electric/Gas stove
- t Kerosene stove

SECTION D : - Subjective Welbeing

Please, mention **four** things on which the household spends most of its income on; in order of priority. From the highest to the lowest (eg Food, rent,

D1 transport, entertainment, education, health, water)

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

D2 How will you assess your household's ability to meet your needs in the following aspects? (Tick most appropriate response)

	1	2	3	4	5
Food					
Shelter					
Clothing					
Health					
Education					

Key	
1	Very Low
2	Low
3	Average
4	High
5	Very High

D3 Which period, in the year, do you sometimes or mostly find it difficult meeting the following household needs

	Period
Food	
Shelter	
Clothing	
Health	
Education	

D4 How will you describe your household?

CODES

RELATIONSHIP (A4, B4)

- 1 Head
- 2 Spouse (21, 22, 23, 24)
- 3 Child
- 4 Father/Mother
- 5 Brother/Sister
- 6 Uncle/Aunt
- 7 Brother/Sister In-Law
- 8 Father/Mother In-Law
- 9 Grand Parent
- 10 Fostered Child
- 11 House help
- 12 Cousin
- 13 Niece/Nephew
- 14 Grand Child
- 15 Other (Specify)

EDUCATION (A9,11, B9,11)

- 1 None
- 2 Pre-School
- 3 P1-P3
- 4 P4-P6
- 5 JSS/Middle
- 6 VocTecCom
- 7 O'Level
- 8 SSS
- 9 A'Level
- 10 Professional
- 11 Tertiary

YES/NO

- 1 Yes (Y)
- 2 No (N)

CERTIFICATE (A13, B13)

- 1 BECE/MSLC
- 2 O-Level
- 3 SSSCE
- 4 A-Level
- 5 VocTecCom
- 6 Professional
- 7 Diploma
- 8 Degree
- 9 None

SEX (A/B2)

- 1 Male (M)
- 2 Female (F)

MARRIAGE (A5, B5)

- 1 Single / Never Married
- 2 Living together
- 3 Married (monogamous)
- 4 Married (polygamous)
- 5 Divorced /Separated
- 6 Widowed

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT (A12, B12)

- 1 Public
- 2 Private
- 3 Mission/Religious
- 4 NGO/Others
- 5 Special School

EXPENDITURE (D1a – D1d)

- 1 Rent
- 2 Food
- 3 Transport
- 4 Communication
- 5 Health/Hospital/Drug
- 6 Education
- 7 Clothing
- 8 Utility Bills
- 9 Remittances
- 10 Waste Dsposal
- 11 Entertainment
- 12 Energy
- 13 Other (Specify)

SKILLS TRAINING (C1)

- 1 Polytechnic
- 2 Technical
- 3 Public Vocational
- 4 Private Vocational
- 5 NGO/Faith Vocational
- 6 Formal Apprenticeship
- 7 Traditional Apprenticeship
- 8 Other Public
- 9 Other private
- 10 Other NGO/Faith based
- 11 Other (Specify)

DISABILITY (C2)

- 1 Seeing
- 2 Hearing
- 3 Speaking
- 4 Walking
- 5 Learning
- 6 Personal Care

RELIGION (A6)

- 1 Christian
- 2 Islam
- 3 Traditional
- 4 Other (Specify)

ETHNIC (A16)

- 1 Akan
- 2 Ga
- 3 Adangbe
- 4 Ewe
- 5 Dagomba
- 6 Mamprusi
- 7 Nanumba
- 8 Other Mole-Dagbani
- 9 Guan
- 10 Grusi
- 11 Gurma
- 12 Other (Specify)

LEADERSHIP (A16)

- 1 Chief or Elder
- 2 Assembly Man
- 3
Unit Committee Member
- 4
PTA & SMC Executive
- 5 Religious Leader
- 6
Civil Society Organisation Leader
- 7
Community Opinion Leader
- 8 Teacher