

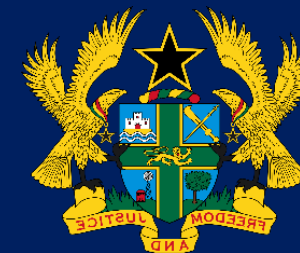
2021 Population and Housing Census Engagement with Key Stakeholders in the WASH Sector

Topic: Inside the Water Module

By Peter Takyi Peprah (PhD)

Miklin Hotel, Kumasi

28-07-2022



GHANA
STATISTICAL SERVICE



Outline

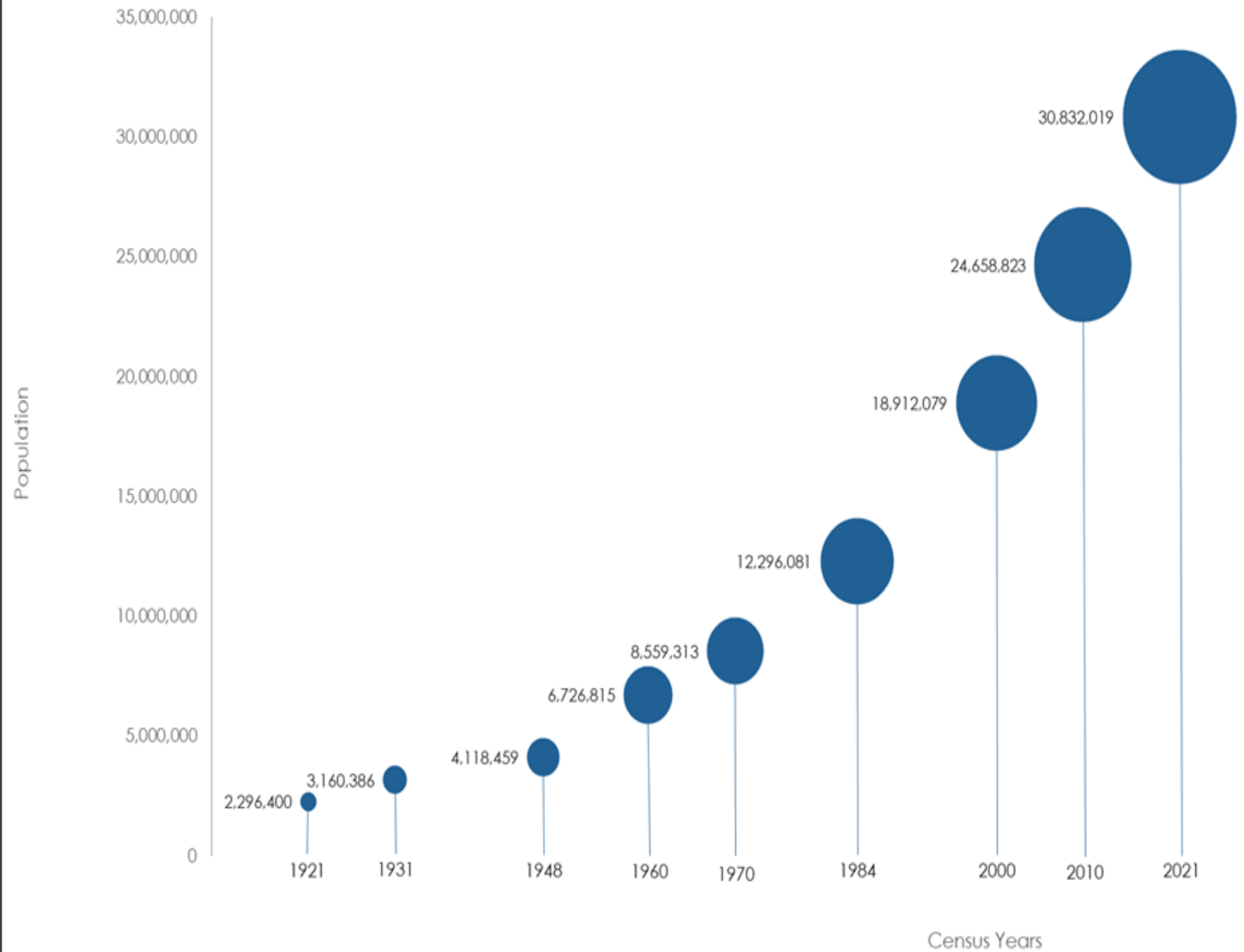
1. Background – History of Censuses
2. Purpose and Learning Outcomes
3. Concepts and definitions
4. Questions (Water Supply H11a- H11c)
5. Take Home Figures
6. Way Forward

Background - History of Censuses in Ghana

- Population censuses have been conducted in Ghana at approximately ten-year intervals since 1891.
- Ghana has conducted six population censuses after independence – 2021 was the last.
- The last three censuses (2000, 2010 & 2021) combined Population and Housing in one operation.

Background - History of Censuses in Ghana

Ghana's total population is 30,832,019 in 2021, which is five times that of 1960 (6,726,815) and 10 times that of 1921.



Background - History of Censuses in Ghana

- The rationale for conducting periodic censuses is to update the socio-demographic and economic data in the country and ascertain the changes that have occurred in the population structure since the last Census.
- Census fieldwork comprised of two main stages:
 - Listing of structures (13th – 25th June 2021)
 - Enumeration of the population (28th June – 11th July 2021)
- The two stages are conducted with separate set of questionnaires namely:
 - Listing form &
 - Enumeration form (PHC1A).

Census Instruments and their Corresponding Population Groups



1. Listing Form: All Structures
2. PHC 1A: Household Population
3. [PHC 1B](#): Stable Institutional Population
4. [PHC 1C](#) : Non-stable Institutional Population
5. [PHC 1D](#) : Floating Population
6. [PHC 1E](#) : Guests in Hotels, Rest Houses, etc.

Listing

- Listing of structures is an exercise where special serial numbers are assigned to structures in every Enumeration Area (EA) for purposes of identifying all the structures for the actual enumeration.
- All structures (except embassies) must be identified and listed to ensure complete coverage.
- The structures covered the ff:
 - Completed or uncompleted
 - Residential or non-residential
 - Occupied or unoccupied
 - Movable or fixed

Persons Enumerated

The following persons were enumerated during the 2021 PHC:

1. All persons who spent the Census Night in a household in Ghana;
2. All persons who spent the Census Night in an institution (Group Quarters) in Ghana;
Example: Those in hospitals, colleges of education, hotels, police cells and prisons.
3. All outdoor sleepers and those in transit in Ghana (floating population) on the Census Night.

Persons Not Enumerated

1. All usual members and other persons who did not spend the Census Night in Ghana;
2. Persons born **after** the Census Night; and
3. Persons who died **before** the Census Night.

Concepts and Definitions

A household could be one person who makes provision for his or her own upkeep or group of persons (multi-persons) i.e. two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons.

For purposes of the Census, three important criteria helped in the identification of a household. The individual(s) must:

- Live alone or together and catered for as one unit;
- Make common provision for food and other essentials;
- Acknowledge one person as the head.

Concepts and Definitions



Source of water: Refers to the point of collection by a member of the household or mode of delivery to the household.



Time taken to draw water: Refers to the time usually taken by household members to go to the water source, queue (waiting time) for the water, and the time spent on the return trip.



Basic Services: This refers to the provision of improved sources of drinking water either in the dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time.

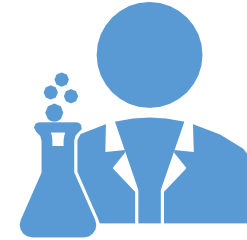


Limited Services: This refers to the provision of improved sources of drinking water available beyond 30 minutes round trip collection time.

Concepts and Definitions



Improved Water: This refers to water source that is likely to be protected from external contamination such as: pipe borne water, borehole, tube well, protected well, rainwater, protected spring, bottled water and sachet water.



Unimproved Water: This refers to water, the source of which is not adequately protected from outside contamination, such as: unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker supply / vendor-provided, dugout, pond, lake, dam, canal and river/stream.

Number of Households

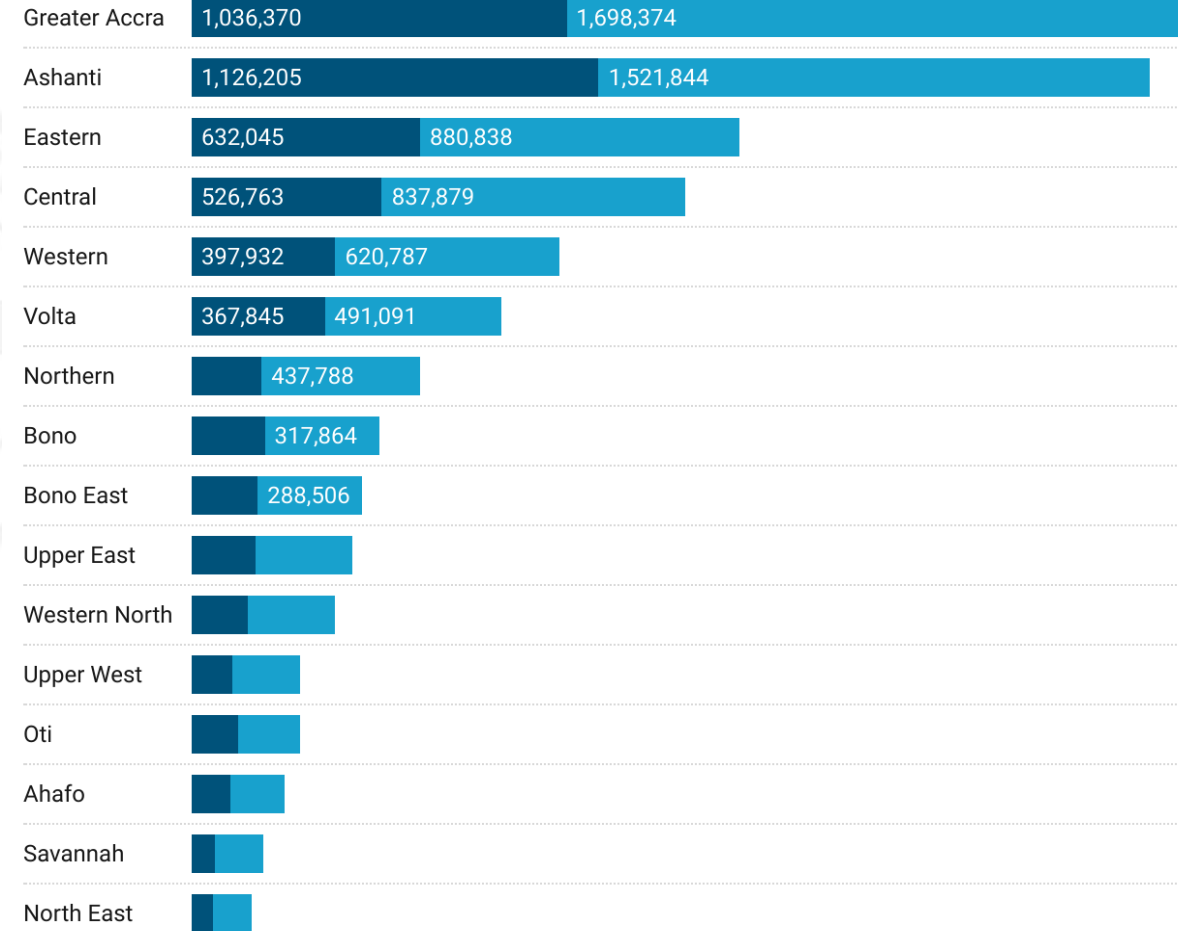
[No. of Households 2010 v. 2021]



Source: GSS • Created with Datawrapper

[No. of Households]

■ 2010 PHC ■ 2021 PHC



Questions on Water Supply (H11a – H11c)

- 2021 Population and Housing Census

Water Supply (H11-H13)

- **H11a: What is the main source of drinking water for the household?**
 1. Pipe-borne inside dwelling
 2. Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound
 3. Pipe-borne outside dwelling but from neighbor's house
 4. Public tap/Standpipe
 5. Borehole/Tube well
 6. Protected well
 7. Rainwater
 8. Protected spring
 9. Bottled water
 10. Sachet water
 11. Tanker supplied/Vendor provided
 12. Unprotected well
 13. Unprotected spring
 14. River/Stream
 15. Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal
 16. Other (Specify)



Main Sources of Drinking Water

- Sachet water as the main source of drinking water has quadrupled in a about decade (2010; 9.0% and 2021; 37.4%), while pipe-borne which was the main source of drinking water in 2010 has reduced from 46.5 percent to 31.7 percent (a decrease of about 15 percentage points).
- All sources of unimproved water sources have declined since 2010

Main Source of Drinking Water	2010	2021 ▼
Sachet water	9.0%	37.4%
Pipe-borne	46.5%	31.7%
Borehole/tube well	23.2%	17.7%
Surface water	10.6%	6.4%
Protected well and spring	6.3%	3.1%
Bottled water	0.4%	1.5%
Unprotected well and spring	2.3%	1.0%
Tanker supplied/vendor provided	1.1%	0.6%
Rain water	0.5%	0.5%

Sachet Water as Main Source of Drinking Water

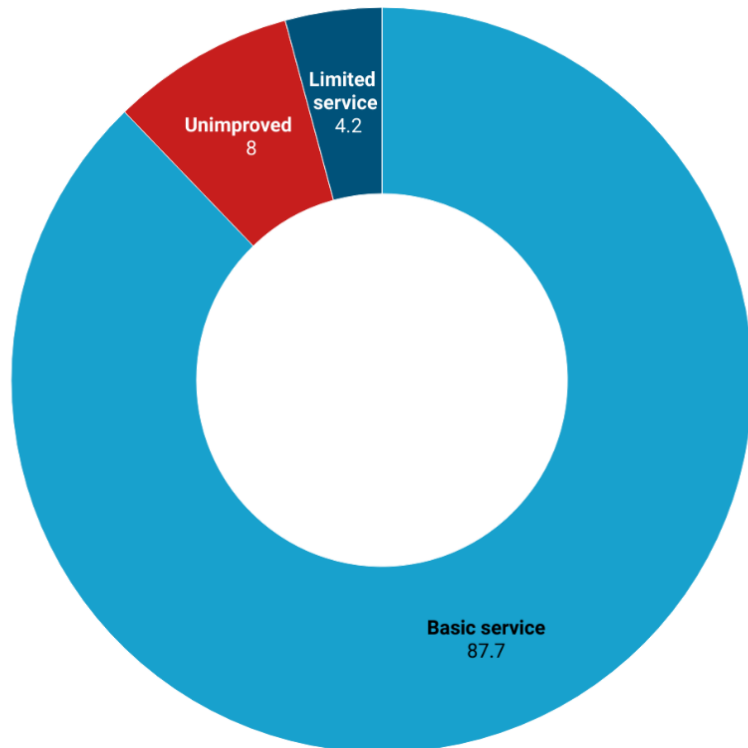
- Use of Sachet Water for drinking varies markedly across the 16 Administrative Regions with the highest in Greater Accra Region (70.7%) and lowest in North East Region (1.8%).
- Five regions record rates higher than the national average and it is more prevalent in urban (72.0%) than rural (54.6%) areas.

Administrative Unit	Total ▼	Urban	Rural
Greater Accra	70.7%	72.0%	54.6%
Western	45.9%	64.0%	25.5%
Central	44.9%	60.0%	23.2%
Eastern	40.0%	54.5%	23.6%
Ashanti	37.7%	47.7%	20.9%
Ghana	37.4%	51.5%	15.8%
Bono	23.4%	33.2%	7.2%
Volta	22.2%	32.1%	14.7%
Ahafo	19.4%	30.0%	7.8%
Western North	16.3%	33.6%	8.2%
Bono East	14.1%	22.0%	3.4%
Oti	7.7%	13.9%	4.3%
Savannah	6.2%	13.6%	2.6%
Northern	3.2%	5.5%	0.5%
Upper West	2.6%	7.2%	0.5%
Upper East	2.2%	6.0%	0.7%
North East	1.8%	4.4%	0.4%

Levels of Service for Drinking Water

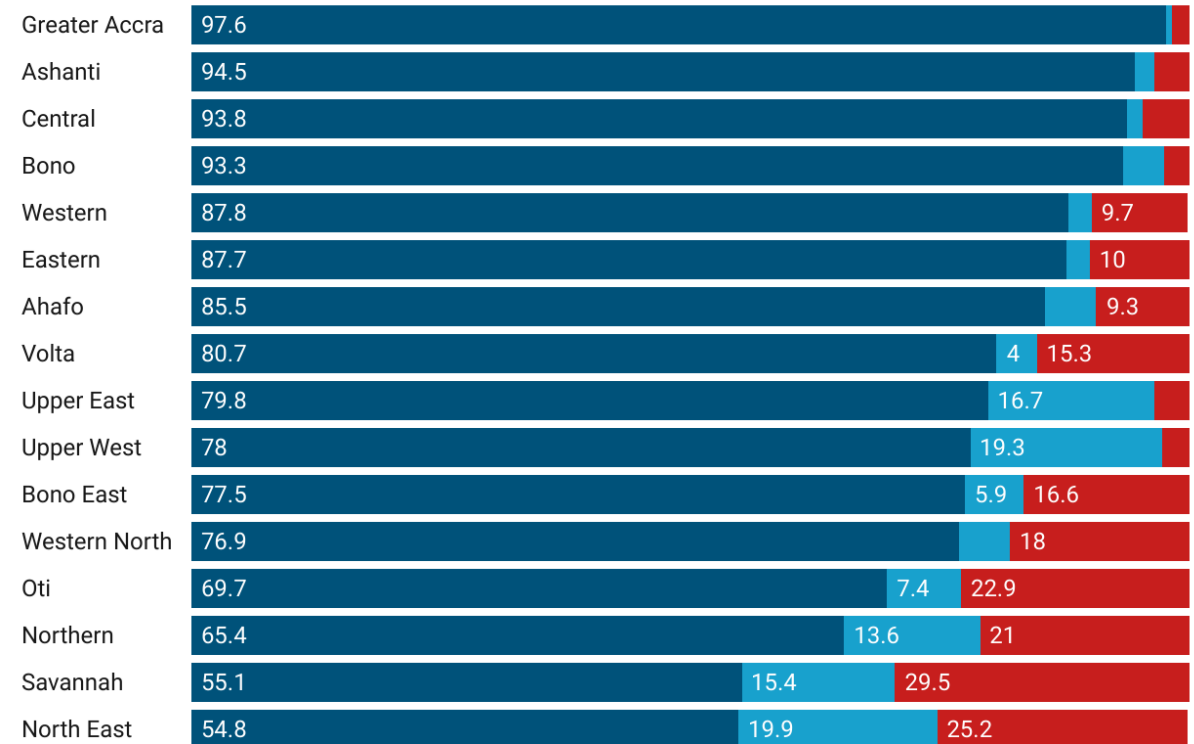
[Levels of Service for drinking water sources]

Basic service Unimproved Limited service



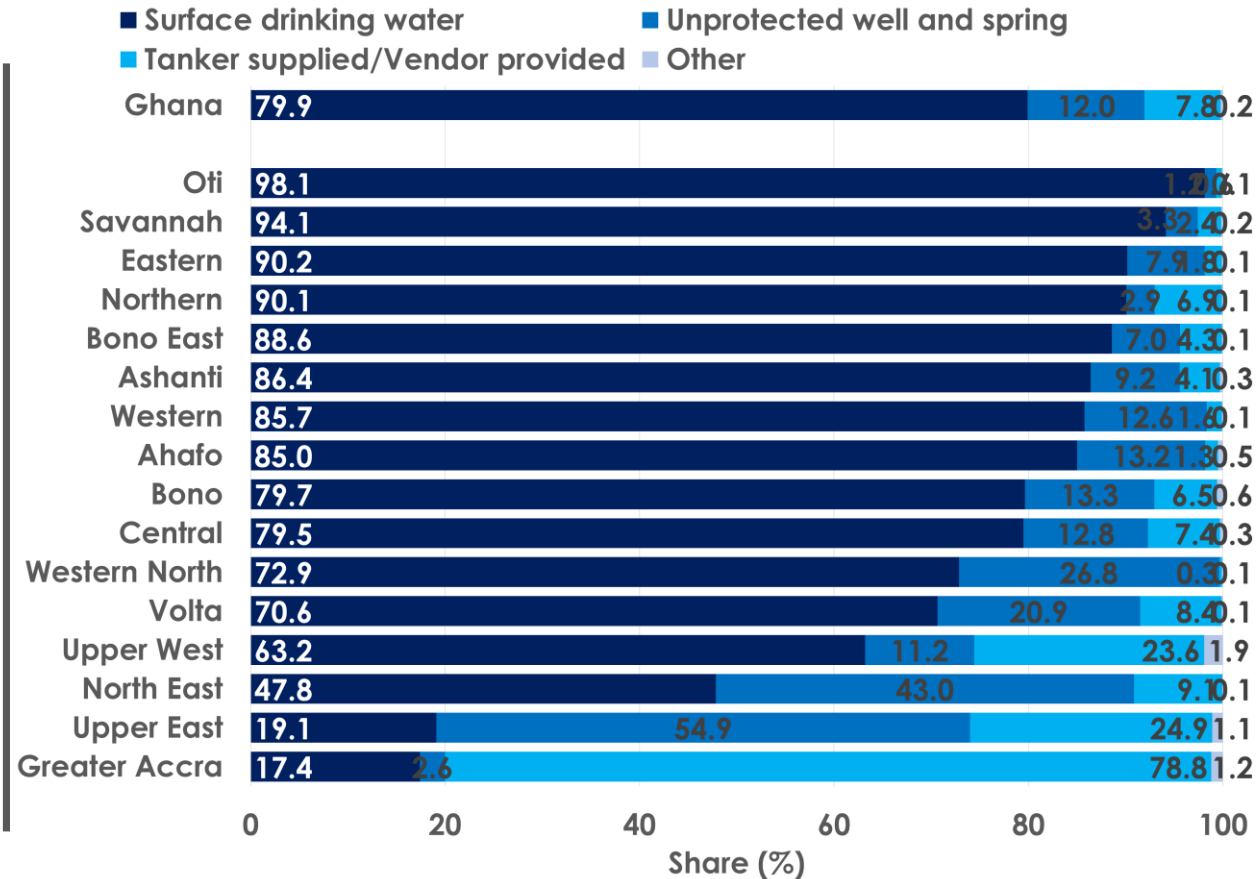
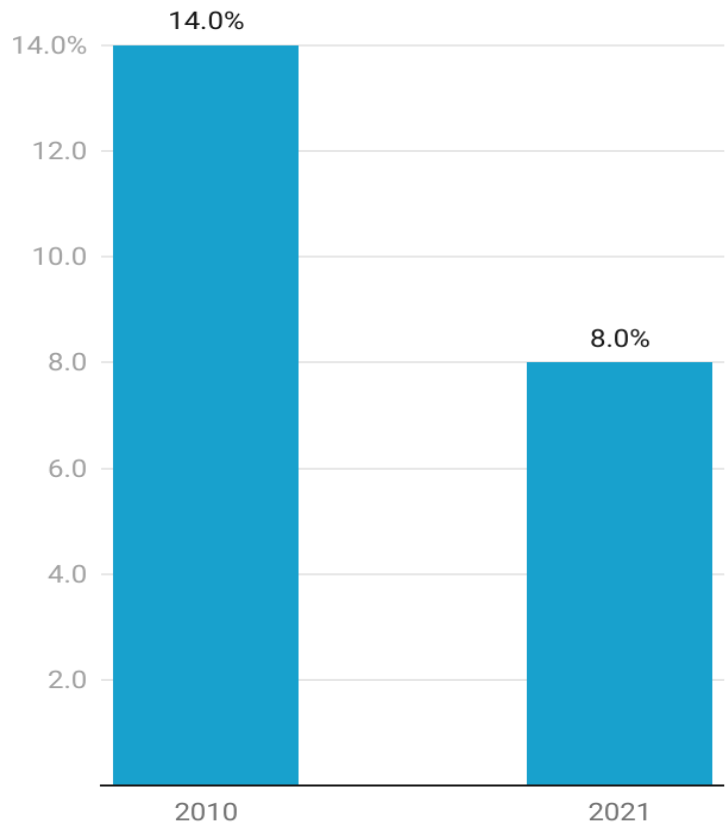
Source: 2021 PHC • Created with Datawrapper

Basic Limited Unimproved



Source: 2021 PHC • Created with Datawrapper

Main Sources of Drinking Water – Unimproved



Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water – Top 10 Districts

	Region	District	Percent of households using unimproved drinking water source ▼
1	Savannah	North East Gonja	96.7%
2	Northern	Tolon	65.4%
3	Bono East	Sene East	62.4%
4	Savannah	Central Gonja	55.2%
5	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	54.7%
6	Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	48.6%
7	Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	44.6%
8	Bono East	Pru East	39.1%
9	Oti	Nkwanta North	38.4%
10	Northern	Mion	37.4%

The worse situation is in North East Gonja in the Savannah Region

Time Spent in Getting Water

H11b: How long does it take to go to the water source, get water and come back? (including waiting time)

(000 WAS RECORDED IF SOURCE OF WATER WAS LOCATED IN THE DWELLING OR YARD OR TANKER SUPPLY OR SACHET/BOTTLED WATER)

TIME IN MINUTES:

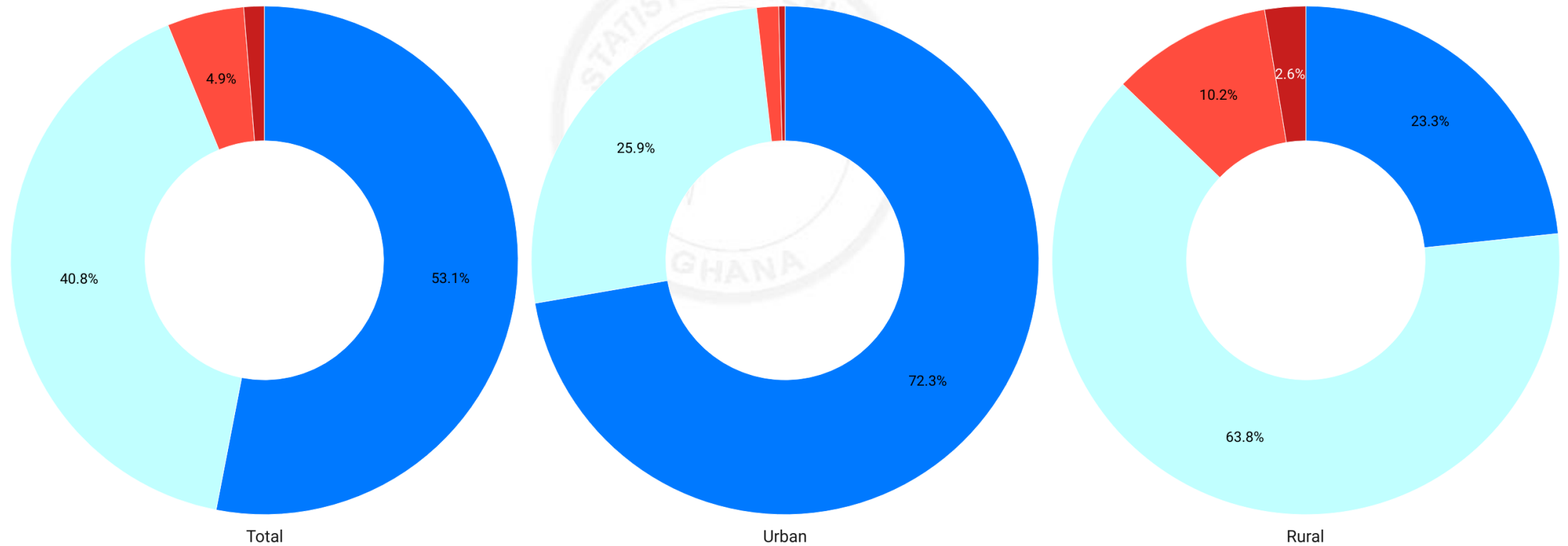
Average time (Minutes) to Access Drinking Water if not on Premises

- The average time spent to access any source of drinking water is 19 minutes for households without water on the premises and is generally longer in rural (22 minutes) than in urban (13 minutes) areas.
- In the regions, the time spent is longest in the Savannah (33 minutes), Northern and North East (32 minutes), and shortest in Central and Ashanti (13 minutes) regions.
- Number of households who use more than 30 minutes to access water - 511,622

Administrative Unit	Total ▼	Urban	Rural
Ghana	19	13	22
Savannah	33	24	35
North East	32	24	36
Northern	32	25	38
Upper West	26	14	30
Upper East	24	17	26
Bono East	23	16	27
Oti	21	19	23
Volta	19	13	22
Western North	17	12	18
Ahafo	16	11	19
Greater Accra	15	11	28
Eastern	15	11	17
Western	15	12	16
Bono	15	11	19
Ashanti	13	9	15
Central	13	11	14

Time to Access Drinking Water

Water on premises (0 minute) Within 30 minutes 31 to 60 minutes 61 minutes and above



Time to Access Drinking Water – Top 10 Districts that spend >30mins

- Saboba (48.4%) in the Northern Region is the worse in Ghana

	Region	District	Percent of households who have to travel more than 30 minutes for water ▼
1	Northern	Saboba	48.4%
2	Savannah	North East Gonja	47.3%
3	Northern	Tolon	46.0%
4	North East	Chereponi	44.9%
5	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	41.2%
6	North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	36.9%
7	Northern	Mion	36.7%
8	Northern	Nanumba South	36.2%
9	North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	35.7%
10	Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	33.9%

Water for Other Domestic Purposes

H11c: What is the main source of water used by your household for domestic purposes such as cooking and washing?

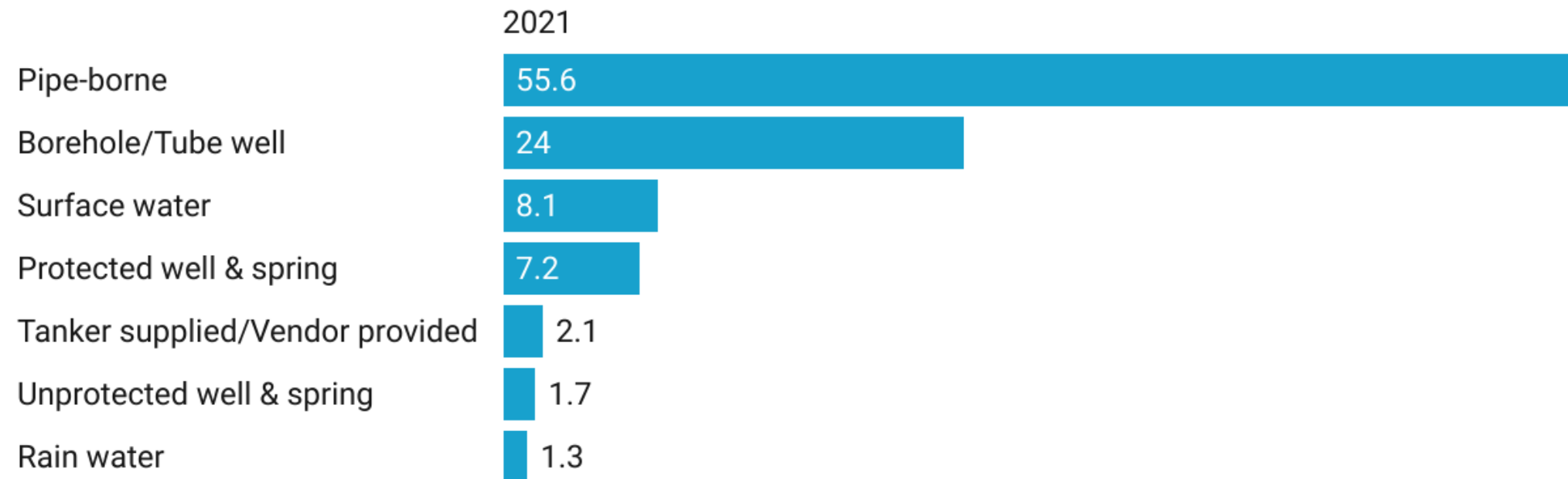
1. Pipe-borne inside dwelling
2. Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound
3. Pipe-borne outside dwelling but in neighbour's house/compound
4. Public tap/Standpipe
5. Borehole/Tube well
6. Protected well
7. Rainwater
8. Protected spring
9. Tanker supplied/Vendor provided
10. Unprotected well
11. Unprotected spring
12. River/Stream
13. Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal
14. Other (Specify)



Water for domestic use

Nearly 8 out of every 10 households use either pipe-borne or borehole/Tube-well for washing, cooking etc.

[Source of water for domestic use]



Take-Home Figures

No.	Category	Number
1	Number of households	8,365,174
2	Number of households whose source of drinking water is surface water	536,418
3	Number of households who use more than 30 minutes to access water	511,622

WAY FORWARD

- Maiden thematic report on WASH to be developed
 - The need to establish a joint working group (GSS & Sanitation stakeholders)
 - Leverage on this opportunity to determine country-specific protocols and definitions
- Setup a national WASH database using the baseline from the 2021 PHC.

Download census publications from:

www.census2021.statsghana.gov.gh

Please Any Question...?

THANK YOU

