May 2021

2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

GHANA

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MEDIA KIT

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STATISTICAL SERVICE GHANA

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

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1. Background

This media kit is the central repository of valuable information on the 2021 Population and Housing Census collated by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). It provides information on the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and resources available for journalists. The purpose of putting together this toolkit is to provide relevant information that journalists can use in their reporting on census activities.

This media kit is tailored to support journalists generate news stories, write articles and conduct interviews to publicise the 2021 census. It would be updated and disseminated regularly to ensure that the media has relevant and up-to-date information on the Census.

To access additional resources to complement this media kit including logos and photographs, kindly scan the QR code below or click on the link to directly access: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/114qMFWRjCWfiJwQoZgPlWFGy6YjnegHb?usp=sharing

2. Brief History of Censuses in Ghana

- Ghana has been conducting decennial censuses since 1891.
- The first census in the Gold Coast was conducted under the British colonial administration.
- Subsequently, Censuses were conducted every 10 years except for 1941, where World War 2 prevented the conduct of a census.
- The last Census before independence took place in 1948.
- The first Census conducted in Ghana after independence was in 1960.
- There have been five (5) post-independence censuses conducted in Ghana.
- The last two censuses (2000 and 2010) have been Population and Housing Censuses making the 2021 Population and Housing Census the third to be conducted in Ghana.
- The 2021 PHC will be the first digital population and housing census.
- Ghana has experienced rapid population growth over the past few decades.

Table 1: Summary of population census in Ghana by year

Census year	Population (millions)	Increase in population (%)	Intercensal growth rate (%)	Population density (persons per square km)
1960	6.7			29
1970	8.5	27	2.4	36
1984	12.2	44	2.6	52
2000	18.9	54	2.7	80
2010	24.7	30	2.4	103
2021	?	?	?	?

3. About the 2021 Population and Housing Census

1. Ghana is preparing for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) with field data collection scheduled to start on 13th June with the listing of structures.
2. Census night is Sunday 27th June.
3. The enumeration period will be from 28th June to 11th July.
4. The Census will provide important information to support evidence-based implementation of the national development agenda and support the tracking of achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.
5. The 2021 PHC will be the first digital Population and Housing Census in Ghana.
6. The Ghana Statistical Service is the lead agency implementing the Census in collaboration with other public sector agencies and partners.
7. The Census is a priority development activity and as such Ghana Statistical Service has started the process of identifying and engaging with strategic census implementation partners.
8. The 2021 PHC will comprise a listing exercise to identify and number all structures, an enumeration phase to enumerate (count and collect information on) all persons, and a post-enumeration survey to evaluate the Census.
9. Six questionnaires have been prepared for the 2021 PHC (Listing Form, PHC 1A, PHC 1B, PHC 1C, PHC 1D, and PHC 1E).
10. Some of the publications planned to report findings include a summary report of results, analytical reports (national, regional, and district reports), thematic reports, national gazetteer, administrative report, and policy briefs.

4. What is New in the 2021 PHC?

1. The digital Census involves the use of tablets for data capture instead of traditional paper questionnaires.
2. Use of Geographic Positioning System (GPS) to capture the location of all structures.

3. Delivering a "paperless census" for Ghana is a key feature in the 2021 PHC. Going green will save the country approximately from the printing of over 7 million household questionnaires.
4. Use of interactive area maps for accurate identification of enumeration and supervision areas.
5. Advanced data quality assurance procedures, including the use of real-time data quality monitoring and enumeration tracking dashboard for complete and accurate data.
6. Expansion of the questionnaire to include comprehensive information on key areas to support the tracking of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators such as housing and living conditions, water and sanitation, and difficulty in performing activities on daily living.
7. Recruitment of all levels of field personnel (trainers, data quality monitors, IT officers, field supervisors) was done using online applications. The online application process is free.
8. Introduction of virtual training for trainers and district data quality monitoring teams.
9. Introduction of soft skills capacity building (presentation skills, administration, emotional intelligence, and communication skills) for trainers.
10. Collaboration with Curriculum Reviewers from the Universities to review and finalise training materials.
11. Conduct of trial post enumeration surveys (PES) to prepare for the main PES.
12. Use of geospatial data to validate and complement census mapping work.
13. Use of ancillary data layers (building footprints, scores of difficulty) for effective deployment of field personnel and monitoring of coverage,
14. Usage of social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook) to facilitate real-time engagement with stakeholders and the public.
15. Introduction of a virtual pre-certification programme for trainers of censuses.

5. Key Achievements to Date

1. Delineation of the entire country into almost 52,000 Enumeration Areas and identification of over 131,000 localities to facilitate complete coverage.
2. Use of ancillary geo-spatial data layers (satellite imagery, building footprints, scores of difficulty) to validate and complement the Census mapping work (including use of interactive maps).
3. Widely consulted comprehensive, and user-friendly Census instruments (questionnaires, instructions manuals, training guide, presentation slides and training videos) to support quality data collection.
4. Conduct of three trial censuses and two trial post enumeration surveys to test overall preparedness to undertake the Census successfully.
5. Virtual and face-to-face training of Master Trainers.
6. Virtual and face-to-face training of National Trainers.

7. Virtual and face-to-face training of Trainers of District Data Quality Management Teams
8. Training of Regional Trainers, District IT Officers, and District Data Monitors.
9. Virtual training of Regional Trainers
10. Recruitment and screening of Enumerators and Supervisors
11. Mobilisation of technical assistance and partnerships to strengthen the GSS staff capacity to optimise the use of various technologies and methodologies (UNFPA, UNECA, UK-ONS, World Bank, US Census Bureau, local universities).
12. Compilation of a list of over 131,000 localities across the country.
13. Launch of a quarterly newsletter to update staff and other stakeholders on census activities.
14. Internal education and sensitisation of Ghana Statistical Service Staff.
15. Census sensitisation workshop for 160 journalists across the country.
16. Regional information session and official handing over of census implementation to Regional Coordinating Councils
17. Launch of 100 days to census night countdown by His Excellency, Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia.

6. Expected Benefits of the 2021 PHC

1. It will provide us the total number of persons and housing types and their characteristics in Ghana.
2. Provide comprehensive and reliable data to inform good decisions by assisting public and private sectors to formulate policies and programmes to spur economic growth and development.
3. It aids Central and Local Governments in development planning such as the provision of pipe-borne water, construction of roads, schools, hospitals, and other social services.
4. It will update the socio-demographic and economic data in the country and ascertain changes that have occurred in the population structure since 2010.
5. The data collected on socioeconomic and housing conditions will allow for the identification of vulnerable individuals, groups, and households for targeted policy and programme interventions.
6. The data from the housing census will also have commercial uses to assist the construction industry, institutions involved in housing finance, and manufacturers of housing fixtures and equipment to make realistic projections.
7. Help the private sector, including businesses to plan their activities, which will be of benefit to the socio-economic development of this country.
8. Help to monitor and track the progress that has been made as a nation.
9. International organizations, including Development Partners (DPs) and Non-Governmental Organisation, will also utilize the Population and Housing Census data when planning for Ghana.

7. Population Figures from Past Censuses

This section presents trends based on the five post-independence censuses. These numbers can be used as background information for news stories. The data source is the 2010 PHC analytic report which can be accessed here for further statistics: https://statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/fileUpload/pressrelease/2010_PHC_National_Analytical_Report.pdf

Table 1: Population Size, by Region

Region	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Ashanti	1,109,133	1,481,698	2,090,100	3,612,950	4,780,380
Brong Ahafo	587,920	766,509	1,206,608	1,815,408	2,310,983
Central	751,392	890,135	1,142,335	1,593,823	2,201,863
Eastern	1,094,196	1,261,661	1,680,890	1,635,421	2,633,154
Greater Accra	491,817	851,614	1,431,099	2,905,726	4,010,054
Northern	531,573	727,618	1,164,583	1,820,806	2,479,461
Upper East	468,638	542,858	772,744	920,089	1,046,545
Upper West	288,706	319,865	438,008	576,583	702,110
Volta	777,285	947,268	1,211,907	2,106,696	2,118,252
Western	626,155	770,087	1,157,807	1,924,577	2,376,021

Table 2: Percentage Share of Population, by Region

Region	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Ashanti	16.3	17.3	17.0	19.1	19.4
Brong Ahafo	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.4
Central	11.0	10.4	9.3	8.4	8.9
Eastern	15.3	14.1	13.7	8.6	10.7
Greater Accra	7.9	10.6	11.6	15.4	16.3
Northern	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.6	10.1
Upper East	6.9	6.3	6.3	4.9	4.2
Upper West	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.8
Volta	11.4	11.1	9.9	11.1	8.6
Western	9.2	9.0	9.4	10.2	9.6

Table 3: Population Density, by Region

Region	Land area (km2)	Land share (%)	Population Density (persons per km2)				
			1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Ashanti	24,389	10.2	46	61	86	148	196
Brong Ahafo	39,557	16.6	15	19	31	46	58
Central	9,826	4.1	77	91	116	162	224
Eastern	19,323	8.1	54	63	87	109	136
Greater Accra	3,245	1.4	167	278	441	896	1236
Northern	70,384	29.5	9	10	17	26	35
Upper East	18,476	7.8	16	17	24	31	38
Upper West	8,842	3.7	53	61	87	104	118
Volta	20,570	8.6	38	46	59	80	103
Western	23,921	10.0	26	32	48	81	99

Table 4: Percent of Population in Urban Areas, by Region

Region	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Ashanti	25.0	29.7	32.5	51.3	60.6
Brong Ahafo	15.6	22.1	26.6	37.4	44.5
Central	28.0	29.1	28.8	37.5	47.1
Eastern	21.1	24.6	27.7	34.6	43.4
Greater Accra	72.6	85.3	83.0	87.7	90.5
Northern	13.0	20.4	25.2	26.6	30.3
Upper East	3.9	7.3	13.9	15.7	21
Upper West	5.0	6.7	10.9	17.5	16.3
Volta	13.1	16.0	20.5	27.0	33.7
Western	24.7	26.9	22.6	36.3	42.4
Total	*23.1*	*28.9*	*32.0*	*43.8*	*50.9*

Table 5: Age-Dependency

Age Group	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
0-14 years	44.5	46.9	45.0	41.3	38.3
15 years - 64 years	52.5	50.1	51.0	54.1	57.0
65 years	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.3	4.7

8. Contact Information

For general enquires, email: phc2021@statsghana.gov.gh

Follow us on social media up-to-date information on census implementation, news, and events.

Twitter: https://twitter.com/Ghana2021Census

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Ghana2021Census

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/Ghana2021Census

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC51LoTu8e3UStEdKZOvjNuA

Website: https://census2021.statsghana.gov.gh/

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9. About the Ghana Statistical Service

The conduct of the 2021 Population and Housing Census is in accordance with the mandates of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003).

The Office of the Government Statistician was established in 1948 and was expanded and renamed the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1961. Subsequently, the Statistical Service Law, 1985 (PNDCL 135) was promulgated to establish the Ghana Statistical Service as an autonomous independent public service with a Board of Directors who report directly to the Office of the President.

The Ghana Statistical Service has been consistent in performing its legal functions to serve the needs of individuals, organisations, development partners and the government without hindrance. However, the need to improve the legal framework to reflect changes in the statistics landscape worldwide has resulted in the promulgation of a new law- Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) to replace the Statistical Service Law, 1985. The New Law establishes the Ghana Statistical Service as the central statistics producing and co-ordinating institution for the National Statistical System and to strengthen the production of quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development.

GSS produces monthly data on important economic indicators such as inflation, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and Producer Price Index as well as population, housing, demographic and economic data at the locality, district, and national levels from routine surveys and censuses. The statistics generated by GSS can be utilised by a

wide cross-section of users including the public sector, businesses, academia, civil society organisations and development partners.

Vision: To be a trusted provider of statistical services for good governance.

Mission: To lead the efficient production and management of quality official statistics based on international standards, using competent staff for evidence-based decision-making, in support of national development.

Core Values: The core values are essential to achieving high-performance levels and to create an organization that will foster: **Professionalism, Integrity, Accountability, and Relevance.**

For more information visit www.statsghana.gov.gh

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

ABOUT

The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are meant to provide information to respond to some of the commonly asked questions related to the census and also to clear misconceptions about the census.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Overview

There are several issues regarding conducting a population and housing census. The scope, nature, and operational processes and procedures involved with the 2021 census of Ghana make it imperative for the census management team to be proactive in responding to anticipated questions about the census organization and implementation. Thus, this section is intended to engage individuals, households, and other stakeholders with some clearance of the 2021 PHC issues and concerns.

The following questions and corresponding answers are based on the implementation of trial censuses and various engagements with stakeholders.

1. What is a Population Census?

A Population Census is the official and complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time. The enumeration implies the collection, compilation, evaluation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of demographic, social, and economic statistics relating to the population.

2. What is a Housing Census?

A Housing Census is the complete enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time. This enumeration also implies the collection, compilation, evaluation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of statistical data pertaining to these living quarters and the occupants.

3. What is a Population and Housing Census?

A Population and Housing Census consists of a population census and a housing census as one operation. A Population Census is the complete enumeration (counting) of all persons in a country at a specified time. A Housing Census is the complete enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time. The two censuses, though separate, constitute one statistical operation and they are not completely independent of each other because of the essential elements which are common to both and can be implemented as concurrent activities.

4. Why undertake a Population Census and a Housing Census at the same time?

A population census and a housing census are undertaken at the same time so that the information on the population and living quarters can be readily matched for processing and making it possible for extensive analysis to be carried out. It makes it possible to relate the housing census data to the information on demographic and

economic characteristics of each household member that is routinely collected in a population census.

5. Why is it important that Ghana conducts a Population and Housing census?

A Population and Housing Census (PHC) has many uses. In the first place, it will give us the total number of persons and housing types and their characteristics in every town or village or a given area in the country. This information helps Central and Local Governments to plan for various social services such as education, health, housing, sanitation, and others. The information that will be derived from the census will also help the private sector, including businesses to plan their activities, which will be of benefit to the economic development of this country. In addition, international bodies, including Development Partners (DPs) and Non-Governmental Organizations will also utilize the Population and Housing Census data when planning for Ghana.

6. Why do we need a Census? Why can't we use other data sources such as the National Identification Authority or the Electoral Commission?

A Census goes beyond the information collected by the National Identification Authority (NIA) and the Electoral Commission (EC). A Census collects information from every individual in the country irrespective of age or nationality. Therefore, a census covers more people than the EC and the NIA cover. In addition, a Census collects a variety of socio-demographic data on the population including literacy, fertility, migration, persons with difficulties in performing activities of daily living, economic activity, assets owned, and usage of ICT. The Census also collects information on housing, housing characteristics and sanitation that are not collected by the EC nor the NIA. In effect, a census brings together a wide array of data on a single platform, thus facilitating the analysis of demographic, economic and social characteristics of the people and housing in the country.

7. Why is Ghana conducting a Census this year?

It is a legal requirement to hold a Population and Housing Census in Ghana every 10 years. This is stipulated by the Statistical Service Act 2019 (Act 1003). The last Population and Housing Census conducted in Ghana was in 2010. The 2021 Population and Housing Census which was originally scheduled for 2020, was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

8. Is it safe to conduct a Census amid the COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes. Census officials will be trained to observe all health and safety protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during training and field data collection. In addition,

all enumerators will be provided with personal protection equipment (PPE - face masks and hand sanitisers) for their safety and that of the respondents.

9. What is new in the 2021 PHC?

The 2021 PHC has three main innovations. These are:

- Use of tablets in a process known as Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to capture data. All previous data collections have used paper-assisted - personal interviewing (PAPI). The use of CAPI will ensure efficient data, collection, management, and processing in a timely manner. That is, it will help to receive data in real-time and minimise the data processing period so that processed data could be released shortly after field data collection.
- Use of Geographic Positioning System (GPS) to capture the location (coordinates) of all structures and all localities to ensure complete coverage and improve data analysis.
- Expansion of the previous modules on sanitation and ICT to collect more data on the two issues in the country.

10. Why is the 2021 PHC using tablets for data collection?

The use of technology for data collection as recommended by the UN eliminates several operational and data processing steps in traditional face-to-face paper interview data production (such as printing, data entry, and physical management of the questionnaires). This reduces the time lag between data collection and analysis. Overall data quality is improved because the use of electronic questionnaires enables automatic skip patterns to check entry quality during the interviews. Data validation can be done during data collection, and the data will be ready for statistical analysis as soon as an interview is completed.

11. Who is responsible for implementing the Census?

The Ghana Statistical Service, as the National Statistics Office, is the lead agency implementing the Census in collaboration with other government agencies, development agencies, and other stakeholders. Census implementation is a complex and resource-intensive activity and requires strategic partnerships to be implemented successfully. Due to it being a priority development activity, all stakeholders are needed to contribute financial and human resources to make the Census a success.

12. What information will the 2021 PHC collect?

The Census will ask questions on a wide range of topics including, but not exclusive to age, nationality, ethnicity, place of birth, religious affiliation, marital status, number of children, occupation, literacy, education, ownership, and use of ICT devices,

sources of drinking water, housing conditions, sanitation, and ownership of household assets.

13. Will the information collected during the Census be kept confidential?

Yes. All responses provided to enumerators during the Census are strictly confidential. Disclosure of any information obtained in the Census without lawful authority is an offence liable to a fine, a term of imprisonment, or both per the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003). To enforce this confidentiality, all Census officials including enumerators are required to take an oath of secrecy.

14. Will the Census results reveal personal details of respondents?

No. The census data will be produced in aggregate form. That means Ghana Statistical Service ensures that personal details are protected and removed from any information used in its own work or that of other organisations including government agencies, academia, development partners, and private sector users of census data.

15. Who will use the Census data?

Every person living in Ghana or outside can use the data to find out information about the country and the specific area where and how people live. Information such as how many people live at a place, their characteristics (age, sex, education, etc.) and the type of structures available and those in use can be obtained from the data. Apart from general information, the data can be used by different groups such as government agencies, businesses, NGOs and CSOs for planning and decision-making. Researchers and academia can also use the data to conduct further research on issues and for teaching.

16. What will the Census data be used for?

The 2021 PHC is designed to generate statistics that are essential for policy, planning, and research purposes. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to every person living in Ghana. The census information will be used for only statistical purposes and will not be used for identifying people for taxation or punitive purposes.

17. Why should I participate in the Census?

As an individual, you count, so get counted. Secondly, decision-makers need to make provision for everybody in their policy planning. The nation needs to know how many people of various ages, gender, and other characteristics are in the country so that facilities such as toilets, schools, hospitals, markets, and other services can be provided for individuals and communities where they are now and to plan services for the future (e.g., the next 10 years and beyond).

It is also a civic responsibility and a legal requirement, so do your bit to help make Ghana an even better place to live for everybody.

To participate in the Census, you should cooperate with census officials and ensure that all the information provided to enumerators is complete and accurate.

18. What is an Enumeration Area?

An Enumeration Area (EA) is the smallest geographical area with a well-defined boundary and features that is assigned to an enumerator to work in. During the census, one enumerator will be assigned to work in one enumeration area to list all structures and enumerate all households. The only exception will be in rare cases where an EA is unusually large (in terms of the number of structures or population size) or where for security reasons it is safer for enumerators to work in pairs.

19. What is household listing?

Before census enumeration, special serial numbers are assigned to structures in every Enumeration Area (EA) to identify the structures for actual enumeration. The procedure for undertaking this exercise is termed listing operation and this would start two weeks before enumeration begins. During listing, a serial number preceded by 2021PHC will be written in chalk on the external walls of all structures that will be listed.

20. What happens during enumeration?

During the period of enumeration, a census official (enumerator) will visit each household and administer a questionnaire to the head of household or any other adult in the household. The enumerator does not need to speak with every individual household member during their visit. The preference is to speak to the head of the household. However, any other adult household member can respond on behalf of household members who are not present at the time of enumeration.

The enumeration for the 2021 PHC is scheduled for 28th June to 11th July

21. What is Census Night?

Census Night is the reference point for census enumeration and all questions asked during enumeration will relate to that night. Everyone must take note of the census night date and remember to answer the questions accurately during enumeration. Reference to the Census Night is necessary to tell a complete and accurate story about the population in Ghana for the 2021 PHC as at the time of the Census Night. It is the period at which a snapshot (photograph) is taken about the people in the country. To help make the Census Night memorable, events will be organised in communities throughout the country to mark the night.

22. When is Census Night?

The Census Night date for the 2021 PHC is 27th June 2021.

23. Who will be enumerated during the 2021 PHC?

1. All persons who spend the census night in a household in Ghana.
2. All persons who spend the census night in an institution (Group Quarters) in Ghana; and
3. All outdoor sleepers and those in transit in Ghana (floating population) on census night.

24. Who will not be enumerated during the 2021 PHC?

Anyone who does not spend the census night in Ghana will not be counted. This includes Ghanaians living abroad and babies born after the census night.

25. How will we ensure that no one is missed or duplicated?

The 2021 PHC is leveraging technology to implement several interventions towards ensuring complete and accurate coverage.

First, elaborate, and skilful use of GIS technology and geospatial resources ensure, including collecting the GPS coordinates of all structures, ensure that enumerators know how and where to locate households and persons for enumeration.

Second, elaborate arrangements have been made to identify and enumerate population by specific residential categories, including the hard to reach or enumerate groups.

Third, a competitive recruitment process and rigorous training and assessment programmes comprising sustained virtual and in-person engagements are being implemented to ensure the deployment of competent personnel for data collection.

Fourth, during data collection, real-time monitoring and continuous data validation will be undertaken at the various levels of operations (supervisory area, district, region, and national) to continuously assess data quality and especially check for gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies.

Finally, elaborate campaigns and public sensitisation programmes will create an alert, enthusiastic and proactive public to avoid duplications and report any omissions or even fabrications. A Call Centre will be used to both receive inbound calls from households and persons that may not have been listed and/or enumerated and make outbound calls to randomly selected households to confirm that they have indeed been enumerated.

In addition, census complete coverage champions will be identified all over the country and especially in every locality to assist residents and certify complete coverage in the respective localities.

26. Do I need to travel to my hometown for the census?

No. You will be counted in your usual place of residence. A census official will visit every household and institution (boarding houses, hospitals, hotels etc.) to enumerate the persons residing there. Persons who are homeless or in transit on census night will also be enumerated where they are found that night.

27. Will non-Ghanaians be counted?

Yes. All persons located within the borders of Ghana, irrespective of nationality or duration of stay will be counted. The Census is interested in knowing all persons who reside in Ghana, not just Ghanaian citizens. Remember that non-Ghanaians, if they are here, also use the facilities and resources available, so we need to factor them in planning decisions.

28. Will Ghanaians who live abroad be counted?

No. Only persons who spent the census night in Ghana will be enumerated. However, information on household members who are living abroad will be collected for the number of Ghanaians outside to be known. There is a special migration module in the questionnaire.

29. How many censuses has Ghana conducted?

There have been five post-independence censuses in Ghana. Before independence, there were six population censuses conducted in the Gold Coast colony. The pre-independence censuses were in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, and 1948. The 1941 census was postponed to 1948 due to the outbreak of World War II. The post-independent censuses were conducted in 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010.

30. How can one join the Census exercise as a field officer?

To apply as a field officer (enumerator or supervisor) for the census, interested applications should use the online application portal of the Ghana Statistical Service Enumerator Bureau. The application portal can be accessed here: https://phc2020.statsghana.gov.gh.

31. How much do applicants have to pay to apply for a position with the census?

There are no application fees associated with this recruitment process for all levels of field personnel (trainers, enumerators, supervisors, data quality monitors and IT officers). All eligible applicants need to do is go to https://phc2020.statsghana.gov.gh and apply.

32. I received a message on recruitment asking me to call a certain number. What should I do?

Do not respond to any messages requesting that you contact specific people. GSS will not contact you and request that you call anyone. Note that the official channels for information related to recruitment are:

- The GSS website (www.statsghana.gov.gh) or social media pages (https://www.facebook.com/statsghana or https://twitter.com/StatsGhana)
- The following contact numbers: 059-147-6893, 020-685-0157, 055-162-5567, 059-147-6884 or 059-147-6895
- The following email address: phc2020recruit@statsghana.gov.gh

33. How will the public identify census officials?

All census officials will wear reflective jackets showing the census logo and have an ID card. They are to present their ID card when introducing themselves.

34. Does the census have volunteer opportunities?

Support your community by freely giving your labour and time to the census. The census has volunteer opportunities in a variety of areas including being complete coverage champions, leading, outreach events, advocacy, sharing social media content, distribution of publicity materials, translation services, door to door canvassing, recruitment of other volunteers, photography/videography, technical support, and many more. Sign up to volunteer on the census website.

100 USES OF CENSUS DATA

ABOUT

Ghana Statistical Service has compiled some of the ways in which census data are used in Ghana to raise awareness of the importance of censuses and how beneficial the resulting data are. The purpose of compiling this list is to promote increased usage of census data.

OVER 100 WAYS CENSUS DATA WILL BE USED IN GHANA

The conduct of the Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will provide updated demographic, social and economic data to support national development activities and track the implementation of global and continental development goals including the Sustainable Development Goals, International Conference on Population and Development Goals, and Africa's Agenda 2063.

The Ghana Statistical Service has highlighted the benefits of the data that will be collected on individuals, households, and structures, during the listing and enumeration exercise for the 2021 PHC. Also, the resourcefulness of geospatial data has been catalogued. This data was collected for all the over 131,000 localities in Ghana during the Census Mapping exercise and will be updated during the fieldwork for the main Census.

The 2021 PHC will produce data on who we are, how many we are, as well as where and how we live. The data are expected to be used by the government, private sector, businesses, civil society organisations, development partners, special interest groups, academia, media, households, and other stakeholders to conduct research and generate information for general use and to inform specific policies and their implementation.

Data from the 2021 PHC will be used, among others, in the following areas:

DECISION-MAKING AND POLICY

1. Inform the distribution of local government funds.
2. Plan government budgets at all levels.
3. Inform decisions on the public infrastructure needed in the localities.
4. Provide guidance on the creation of districts based on population size.
5. Provide guidance on the creation of electoral areas based on population size.
6. Plan future government services based on population needs.
7. Inform environmental protection policies based on the use of cooking fuels and availability of potable water.
8. Plan the location of public services based on population distribution.
9. Create informative maps for government and businesses to make decisions.
10. Provide data to help plan for the dependent populations (including children, the elderly, and persons with difficulty in performing activities).
11. Provide sampling frames for future surveys such as the Ghana Living Standards Survey that will generate further data to solve the country's development challenges.

DEVELOPMENT

12. Monitor progress towards development targets including the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017 to 2024), Africa's Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
13. Monitor trends in the economic well-being of the population.
14. Create maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
15. Use information on economic activities for the development of rural areas.
16. Obtain data on the proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or poor housing conditions.
17. Provide data on the prevalence of difficulty in performing activities to aid the formulation of inclusive policies.
18. Know the building density for urban planning.
19. Identify households and individuals in poverty for the programming of assistance.
20. Attract new businesses to districts and localities.

HOUSING

21. Identify current housing needs of the population.
22. Obtain information on the proportion of structures with Ghana Digital Post Addresses.
23. Guide planning based on the data on uncompleted structures.
24. Provide data on residential and non-residential structures to inform policy where there is deficit in either categories.
25. Provide data on the use of structures listed to ascertain the stock of habitable structures.
26. Provide data on room occupancy to inform policy and fill housing deficits.
27. Provide data on main construction materials (walls, roofing, and floors) for dwelling units of the population to inform government on the quality of structures.
28. Obtain data on housing stock.
29. Determine housing security using information on tenure and holding arrangements.
30. Determine areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation.
31. Forecast future housing needs.
32. Obtain information on the number of households sharing dwelling units with other households.

GEOGRAPHY

33. Plan urban land use.
34. Establish boundaries of localities, constituencies, districts, and regions.
35. Identify localities and districts with boundary issues to seek the appropriate resolutions.
36. Identify new localities.

37. Integrate population data with maps for geo-spatial analyses.
38. Know the ease of accessibility (geometry, perimeter, compactness) within districts.
39. Identify gaps and overlaps of the already existing district and locality boundaries.
40. Identify deserted or collapsed localities.
41. Know the population density by locality, district, and region for urban planning.
42. Estimate the number of people displaced by natural disasters.

WATER AND SANITATION

43. Improve sanitation using information on solid waste disposal, wastewater disposal and toilet facilities.
44. Obtain data on the types of bathing facilities used by households.
45. Obtain data on mean time taken to access potable water.
46. Obtain data on households that use various forms of toilet facilities (private, public, communal) to bridge the deficit gap.
47. Obtain data on localities that practice open defecation.
48. Obtain data on households that use standard waste bins by urban/rural to ensure that goal six of the SDG on sanitation is achieved.
49. Obtain data on households that practice open burning of waste to inform policy.
50. Obtain information on the proportion of households that dispose of their wastewater by throwing it out onto the open to inform Government decision-making on developing the drainage systems of the communities.
51. Use data to map out access to improved water and sanitation facilities.
52. Determine the capacity of waste treatment plants.
53. Identify localities where unimproved toilet facilities i.e. pan latrines are being used for targeted interventions.
54. Inform the determination and estimation of tariffs for vacuum trucks in each district.

UTILITIES AND ENERGY

55. Obtain information on the primary and secondary lighting sources used by households.
56. Obtain information on households using electricity (mains, generator, solar etc.) to ensure fair distribution of affordable and clean energy as required by SDG 7.
57. Obtain information on the proportion of households sharing cooking facilities with other households.

BUSINESSES

58. Use the industrial distribution of the labour force for planning.
59. Obtain data on businesses and their locations.

60. Provide geospatial information to inform the location of factory sites and distribution.
61. Use data to identify potential location of business.
62. Undertake market research to understand consumer needs.

EDUCATION

63. Identify localities where new schools may be needed.
64. Direct services to children and adults with limited literacy.
65. Develop adult education programs from the literacy data obtained.
66. Know the number of educated persons from basic to tertiary level to inform educational policies.
67. Obtain information on the proportion of children (5-14 years) who are not in school.
68. Provide levels of literacy of the population.

DEMOGRAPHIC

69. Provide age-sex disaggregated data.
70. Make population and workforce projections.
71. Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable populations.
72. Identify internal and international migrants, their distribution, and their characteristics.
73. Provide data on migration patterns of the population to formulate migration policies.
74. Provide information on religious affiliations of the population.
75. Provide information on the ethnicity of the population across regions and districts.
76. Provide information on the nationality of persons living in Ghana.
77. Provide data on sizes of localities and their population.
78. Provide data on factors of natural population change (fertility and mortality).
79. Provide information on marriage patterns of the adult population (current marital status).
80. Provide information on the married population i.e., proportion traditional, ordinance etc.

ICT

81. Provide data on internet usage by place of residence.
82. Provide data on ownership of smartphones and other ICT devices.
83. Obtain data on the population with access to mobile phones.
84. Obtain data on usage of ICT to inform decision-making in the telecommunications sector.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

85. Provide data on the location of hospitals, health centres, Community-based Health Plan and Services (CHPS) compounds, and other health facilities.
86. Provide data on maternal mortality.
87. Provide data on child mortality.
88. Provide data that can be used to calculate life expectancy (how long people live on average).
89. Provide data on the proportion and distribution of persons with difficulties performing activities (seeing, hearing, speech, walking, remembering, and concentrating, self-care and speech).
90. Assess the potential for the spread of communicable diseases based on population density and sanitation.
91. Provide information on the general causes of death (illness, pregnancy-related, or accident/violence/homicide/suicide).
92. Determine the proportion of the population that does not have health insurance coverage.

LABOUR FORCE

93. Obtain information on the labour force distribution in the various industries.
94. Provide data on employment status to inform labour policies.
95. Determine the proportion of children 5-14 years engaged in child labour.
96. Provide information on labour supply.
97. Obtain information on the occupational distribution of the population for policy and planning.
98. Obtain data on professionals in the economically active population.
99. Provide data on employment, underemployment, and unemployment among the population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

100. Provide data to guide policies to reduce inequality across various sections of society (e.g., within and across districts, among socio-economic groups).
101. Provide information to design public safety strategies.
102. Analyse changes in the socio-economic, demographic, and living arrangements and conditions of the population since the previous census.
103. Measure the living conditions and quality of life of the population using information on household ownership of assets (vehicles, farm equipment, televisions, refrigerators, etc.).
104. Measure financial inclusion based on usage of mobile phones for mobile money and other financial transactions.
105. Determine the proportion of persons who are multidimensionally poor.

ANNEX 3

MEDIA BRIEFS

ABOUT

Media briefs are developed for specific census activities in order to to provide journalists with background information to report on these events.
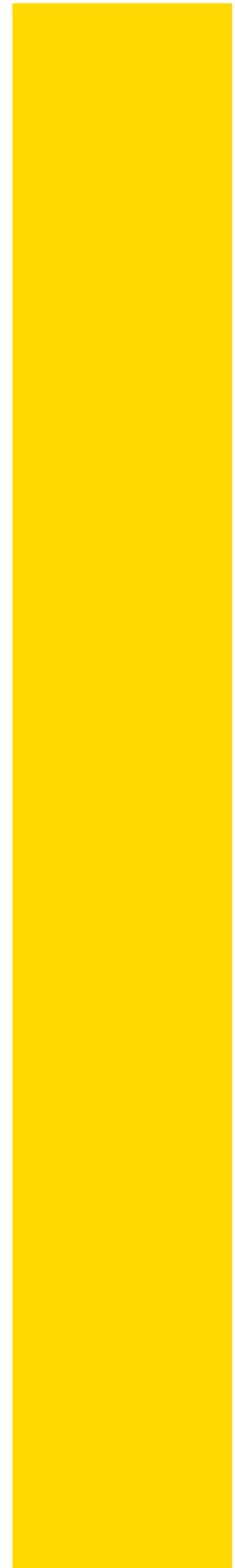
Ghana Statistical Service Recruitment and Pre-Certification of Trainers for Censuses

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is currently recruiting prospective trainers to participate in a Pre-Certification Training Programme of Trainers for Censuses. The pre-certification programme is being offered for both National Trainers (trainers of Regional trainers) and Regional Trainers (trainers of Field Officers). This training programme will combine virtual with in-person modules and will run from 5th October 2020 to 5th February 2021 for National Trainers, and from 7th November 2020 to 5th March 2021 for Regional Trainers. Applications were being accepted on a rolling basis until 25th September 2020 for National Trainers and 23rd October 2020 for Regional Trainers.

As part of its mandate stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003), the Ghana Statistical Service provides quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development. The generation of statistical information requires the utilization of field personnel who must be trained with the knowledge, understanding and application of the instruments for data collection. The services of capable and competent trainers are critical to the data collection process.

The upcoming Population and Housing Census will be used to launch the maiden programme for the pre-certification of trainers for data collection in Ghana to qualify them as trainers for the upcoming Population and Housing Census and future censuses. The pre-certification of trainers will make them eligible for participation in trainings for other national censuses and surveys of the Statistical Service which include but not limited to the periodic conduct of agriculture censuses and surveys, economic censuses and surveys, Ghana Living Standards Survey, Demographic and Health Surveys and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

The training programme will equip participants with the tools to effectively communicate key concepts to other trainers and enumerators as well as build capacity in important areas such as presentation skills, classroom management, and leadership.

The application process is free. Eligible individuals with a postgraduate degree or equivalent experience as a trainer for censuses/surveys are encouraged to apply online through https://phc2020.statsghana.gov.gh

For further information,

- Visit the GSS website (www.statsghana.gov.gh) or social media pages (https://www.facebook.com/statsghana or https://twitter.com/StatsGhana)
- Call 0591476893, 0206850157, or 0551625567 from 8 am – 8 pm
- Email phc2020recruit@statsghana.gov.gh

Ghana Statistical Service Holds Meeting with Development Partners on the 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) held a meeting with Development Partners on Thursday 5th November 2020 at the La Palm Royal Beach Hotel in Accra. The meeting was hosted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). It was organised in collaboration with GSS and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office to provide a forum for Development Partners to discuss strategic engagement in the Ghana 2021 PHC process.

UNFPA, the lead global partner in census implementation, is working closely with GSS to ensure that the Ghana 2021 PHC is implemented in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2020 World Programme on PHCs.

This meeting is the first in a series of continuous engagements with the Development Partners. Additional engagement meetings will be held with other stakeholders in the public and private sectors as well as with various community leaders, CSOs, and the media.

The meeting featured remarks from the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Charles Abani, and the UNFPA Country Representative, Mr. Niyi Ojuolape. Their remarks focused on the importance of censuses as a priority in national development activities, the shared interest of partners in having a productive partnership with the Government of Ghana and the Ghana Statistical Service to support the successful implementation of the 2021 PHC.

The Government Statistician, who is also the Chief Census Officer, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, and the Chief Technical Advisor to the Ghana 2021 PHC, Dr. Collins Opiyo made presentations on census implementation and the areas of strategic support required, respectively after which there was a discussion on how partners can support the census process.

Development Partners present included the World Bank, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Department for International Development (DFID), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Representatives from the media were also in attendance.

Ghana Statistical Service Rolls Out Pre-Certification Training Programme for Trainers of Censuses

Ghana Statistical Service has launched the maiden Pre-certification Training for National Trainers with the initiation of registration, which does not require the payment of any fees.

The online application for the training programme attracted 3,058 applications from all over the country. A competitive shortlisting, screening, and interview process led to the selection of 1,744 applicants who will participate in the programme. The training will combine virtual with in-person trainings.

The virtual training of National Trainers, which is the first of its kind, is one of the innovations of the upcoming digital Population and Housing census. The virtual training allows for a cost-effective sustained engagement and is designed to give participants the flexibility to learn at their own pace and at times most suited for them. The mode of course delivery will be mainly offline with participants required to listen to pre-recorded lectures and complete uploaded assessments. Participants will have the chance to interact live with facilitators once a week as well as post their questions and comments on their group platforms.

The virtual training programme kicked off with an orientation, which started on 19th October 2020 for participants. The orientation introduced the training and an overview of the tools needed to train successfully in censuses. The main virtual training started on 26th October 2020 and was scheduled to run for three months.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the objectives of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to provide quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information for the purpose of national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem.

Ghana Statistical Service Organises a Data Users Symposium

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) organised a Data Users Symposium to showcase the statistics being generated by the Service and highlighted innovations and modern technologies being employed for data collection. The symposium was organised in accordance with the objectives of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to provide quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem.

The event was held at the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) conference hall on 18th November 2020, African Statistics Day. African Statistics Day is marked annually on 18th November to raise awareness on the importance of statistics, particularly for development. The theme for this year's African Statistics Day is "Modernizing National Statistical Systems to Provide Data and Statistics to Support Sustainable Peace and Development in Africa".

The purpose of organising the symposium is meant to promote the utilisation of the data produced in Ghana's National Statistical System. The statistics generated by GSS can be utilised by a wide cross-section of users including the public sector, businesses, academia, and Civil Society Organisations. GSS produces monthly data

on important economic indicators such as inflation, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Producer Price Index as well as population, housing, demographic and economic data at the locality, district, and national levels from routine surveys and censuses.

The symposium featured presentations by project coordinators on ongoing projects and data products available from GSS and how prospective users can access the data. Strategic Partnerships, Call Detail Records, Citizen Generated Data, African Regional Data Cube/Digital Earth Africa, Data Quality Assurance Framework, and the COVID-19 Trackers (business, household, and jobs, local economy) were all featured.

The event was chaired by Dr. Evans Aggrey-Darkoh, Chief Director, and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The Government Statistician, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim gave the welcome address. The symposium also featured a launch of the Harmonising and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWAP) project by Dr. Grace Bediako, the GSS Board Chair. The first project to be undertaken under the HISWAP project will be the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

A preview of the data that would be collected from the upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was also provided. The 2021 PHC which will be Ghana's first digital PHC will involve the use of tablets for electronic data capture and GPS for recording coordinates of structures in accordance with United Nations Principles and Recommendations (UN P&R). The 2021 PHC will produce updated socio-demographic, economic and housing data in the country that will be disaggregated also in accordance with UN P&R.

Ghana Statistical Service on Screening Exercise to Shortlist Regional Trainers Applicants for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service has started a nationwide exercise to screening applicants who applied for the Pre-Certification Training Programme for Regional Trainers. The screening which is taking place in all the districts in the country is scheduled to last for a week.

The pre-certification training programme which will combine virtual with in-person modules will equip selected applicants with the tools to effectively communicate key concepts to other trainers and enumerators. Trainees who will successfully complete the programme will be selected as Regional Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census which is scheduled to take place in May and June 2021. Regional Trainers will be responsible for training the 75,000 Enumerators and Supervisors who will collect data during the census.

The online application process, which did not require the payment of any fees, attracted 14,453 applications from all over the country. The competitive screening process will lead to the selection of 8,775 trainees for the pre-certification training programme.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the objectives of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to provide quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem.

Ghana Statistical Services commences CAPI Training of Master Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has commenced the last phase of training for Master Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) in Winneba. This in-person training workshop on Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is scheduled to last from 9th to 16th December 2020 and follows a 10-day virtual training programme.

The CAPI training is necessary because the upcoming 2021 PHC which is scheduled to take place in April and May 2021 is a digital census that involves the use of tablets (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, CAPI) for electronic data capture and syncing. Therefore, trainers for the 2021 PHC are required to have mastery of the use of tablets in addition to the questionnaire content and enumeration procedures.

In all, 127 prospective Master Trainers are participating in the workshop which will involve assessments to determine the participants who will be selected as Master Trainers for the 2021 PHC. The Master Trainers are at the apex of a four-tier training strategy for the 2021 PHC which aims to train approximately 75,000 Field Officers to collect data. Master Trainers will train National Trainers who will in turn train Regional Trainers who will directly train Field Officers.

At the opening ceremony to commence the training, Mr. Owusu Kagya, the Head of Census Methodology welcomed participants on behalf of the Management of Ghana Statistical Service and the training team. He entreated participants to take the training seriously because census work is demanding and requires commitment. He stressed that the main objective of the census is to collect credible usable data for decision-making and as such effective training is key to making that possible.

The Head of the National Census Secretariat, Mr. George Emmanuel Ossei also gave remarks and stressed the importance of the exercise and the need for participants to observe all the health and safety protocols that have been put in place.

Ghana Statistical Services concludes Training of Master Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has concluded the last phase of training for Master Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). This in-person training workshop which started on Wednesday 9th December follows a series of

virtual and in-person engagements with prospective Master Trainers to prepare them to train National Trainers early next year.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the objectives of Ghana Statistical Service to provide quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem.

The Head of the National Census Secretariat, Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei welcomed the participants to the event and introduced the dignitaries in attendance.

In attendance were the Acting Government Statistician (Operations) Mrs. Araba Forson; Chair of the National Census Technical Advisory Committee on Recruitment and Training, Professor Stephen Owusu Kwankye; Head of Recruitment and Training for the 2021 PHC, Mrs. Abena Osei-Akoto; Head of Publicity for the 2021 PHC, Mr. Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi, Chief and Deputy Chief Trainers for the 2021 PHC and Curriculum Reviewers for the 2021 PHC from the University of Ghana Regional Institute for Population Studies and the University of Cape Coast Department of Population and Health.

Mr. Owusu Kagya, the Head of Census Methodology, in his remarks to trainees, encouraged them to give their best. He noted that in the past eight days, the training has built capacity of trainees and given them the tools to become effective trainers for the census. He reminded trainees that, Master Trainers had the mandate to teach, monitor, and provide guidance. He stressed that the country needs quality data, and the census is meant to provide such quality data and so trainees were to do everything necessary to make that possible.

Professor Kofi Awusabo-Asare, Co-Chair of the National Census Technical Advisory Committee, in his remarks, expressed his gratitude to all persons present for their willingness to help the Census. He noted that during this advent period leading to the remembrance of the birth of Christ which is associated with censuses, an indication that censuses and their benefits have existed for centuries. Censuses are the source of reliable and good quality data for planning which form the basis for achieving national objectives. He ended by reminding trainees that getting good quality data depends on the quality of training received.

In his keynote address, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, Government Statistician and Chief Census Officer reminded trainees of the enormity of the task ahead. The 2021 Population and Housing Census aims to count a projected population of over 31 million people during a 14-day period. The 2021 PHC aims to count everyone once, at the right time, and the right place. The Master Trainers will play a key role in achieving the aims of the Census.

Prof. Annim thus urged trainees to not only think of their role as only delivering training content in the classroom but to think more broadly about contributing in diverse ways to the Census and to have the 3 P - preparedness, passion, and the psychological orientation – needed to support the census successfully. Priority areas for them to focus on included contextualizing training to suit different parts of the country. He also stressed on integrity and honesty at all levels of their engagement with other trainers

and Field Officers. He further urged trainers to remember that it was important that public trust and confidence in the census data are critically considered as paramount. He concluded by highlighting some of the innovations that the 2021 PHC had put in place to enhance training including virtual learning and mentorship opportunities for trainees.

Ghana Statistical Services commences Trial Census III Exercise for the 2021 Population and Housing Census in Fanteakwa South District

Ghana Statistical Service has commenced the Trial Census III in the Fanteakwa South District in the Eastern Region. The Trial Census is part of preparatory activities for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which will take place in April and May this year, 2021.

Two Trial Censuses had already been carried out: Trial Census I in May and June 2019 and Trial Census II, from November to December 2019.

The Trial Census III will start with training for Enumerators on 18th December 2020 in Osino which will run until 30th December with a three-day break for Christmas. Listing of structures, which involves numbering all structures in the district will commence on 4th January 2021 and will last for two weeks. A Trial Census Night would be observed on midnight of Sunday, 17th January 2021. It is a reference period for enumeration and all questions in the Trial Census will relate to. To help make the Trial Census Night memorable, exciting events will be organised in communities throughout the Fanteakwa South District. Enumeration for the Trial Census will take place from 18th January to 3rd February 2021.

A Trial Post Enumeration Survey will follow from 15th February to 7th March to provide an independent evaluation of the Trial Census III.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the mandates of Ghana Statistical Service to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Section 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003). The conduct of this Trial Census III and Trial Post Enumeration Survey is also in line with the United Nations' Principles and Recommendations, which guides the implementation of Population and Housing Censuses worldwide.

The second edition of the 2021 PHC Newsletter which highlights the key preparatory activities for the 2021 PHC is available now and can be downloaded from www.statsghana.gov.gh

Enumeration for Trial Census 3 Draws to a Close in Fanteakwa South District

The Ghana Statistical Service has concluded data collection for the Trial Census 3 in the Fanteakwa South District in the Eastern Region.

The data collection involved the listing (numbering) of all structures in the district and the enumeration (counting and collecting information on) of all households in the district. The enumeration for the Trial Census started following trial census night celebrations in the district which involved the use of singing groups, information vans going around the district playing of the Trial Census 3 jingles at community information centres and on radio

With the completion of enumeration for the Trial Census, the Ghana Statistical Service will now turn its attention to the Trial Post Enumeration Survey (TPES) that will take place from 15th February to 7th March 2021. The TPES will provide an independent evaluation of the Trial Census 3 and will involve data field officers visiting selected households within the district to collect information that can be compared to what was collected during the Trial Census.

The Trial Census and Trial Post Enumeration Census are part of preparatory activities for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which will take place in the coming months.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the mandates of Ghana Statistical Service to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003). The conduct of this Trial Census III and Trial Post Enumeration Survey is also in line with the United Nations' Principles and Recommendations, which guides the implementation of Population and Housing Censuses worldwide.

Virtual Training of National Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census commences

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has commenced live virtual training of almost 1,800 prospective National Trainers ahead of the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The training started on Monday 1st March with a virtual opening ceremony and a baseline assessment and is scheduled to last until the end of March.

This training is the second phase of the three-phase training strategy adopted for Trainers for the 2021 PHC. The training strategy for the 2021 PHC was revised to incorporate virtual training to complement the traditional face-to-face approach. The purpose of this change was to make training more effective by introducing sustained engagements with trainees over a longer period. The hybrid approach to training is one of the many digital innovations being adopted by the 2021 PHC.

This second phase follows a three-month self-learning phase where prospective Trainers were enrolled into 17 virtual classrooms and provided training materials to study at their convenience. They were also required to complete review quizzes and participate in interim assessments to monitor their progress.

Master Trainers, who completed their training at the end of 2020 are the facilitators for this training. Three Master Trainers have been assigned to each of the 36 virtual classes.

Speaking in a pre-recorded virtual address to the National Trainers, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, the Government Statistician and Chief Census Officer thanked prospective National Trainers for their interest in the 2021 PHC, updated them on the status of census implementation and highlighted some of the relevant innovations of the 2021 PHC meant to achieve complete coverage and quality data. He ended his address by wishing them all a fruitful engagement.

Date for the 2021 Population and Housing Census Night to be Announced Tomorrow

On Friday 19th March 2021 the Vice President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia will launch the count down to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Census Night.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the mandates of Ghana Statistical Service as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information to guide national development.

The 2021 PHC was initially scheduled to be conducted in 2020 but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, the nation is on course for the collection of data in the second quarter of the year.

Preparations for the Census have reached an advanced stage with several key activities like the delineation of the entire country into about 52,000 enumeration areas (EAs), finalisation of enumeration instruments and quality assurance procedures, concluded. In addition, three trial censuses, two trial post enumeration surveys and procurement of logistics have been completed while recruitment and training of approximately 75,000 census officials to be deployed for the exercise are ongoing.

The programme will bring together a diverse group of policy makers and stakeholders who will be strategic partners in the implementation of the Census. The magnitude and complexity of census implementation requires the involvement of key stakeholders and the public for success. The lead implementing agency for the 2021 PHC is the Ghana Statistical Service.

Census Night is the reference date for census enumeration and all questions asked during enumeration will relate to that Night.

The launch will be streamed live on the Ghana Statistical Service Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/statsghana

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100 Days to Census Night Launched by His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia

On Friday 19th March 2021, the Vice President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia launched the 100 days to Census Night countdown for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The event which brought together a wide range of stakeholders took place at the Alisa Hotel in North Ridge, Accra.

The launch featured a keynote address by His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia which focused on the importance of data in this era of technological innovation. There were also remarks by the Honourable Minister for Information, Honourable Kojo Oppong Nkrumah, who is also the chair of the National Census Publicity Education and Advocacy Committee. The Government Statistician and the Chief Census Officer, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, gave an update on census implementation and highlights of key upcoming activities. Representatives of the following key strategic stakeholder groups gave solidarity messages in support of the census: Muslim community, Heads of Cooperation, United Nations Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector and the Christian Community.

The date for the 2021 PHC Census Night is slated for 27th June 2021. Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in consultation with the National Census Steering Committee and the Office of the Presidency has set the Census date for this year's Population and Housing Census (PHC). Technically, a Census date, also known as Census reference date, is the specific point in time to which all enumeration refers, and is the midnight of 27th June 2021. However, practically, a Census Night – the 12-hour duration comprising the last six (6) hours of 27th June 2021 and the first six (6) hours of 28th June 2021 – will be used to approximate the Census date in order to provide a 'snapshot' of Ghana's population on this date. Thus, all enumeration will refer to the Census Night. The scheduled duration of data collection, from 28th June to 11th July 2021, is referred to as the Census period. The enumeration will be preceded with the listing of all structures which has been scheduled to start on 13th June 2021.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the mandates of the Ghana Statistical Service as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information to guide national development.

Ghana Statistical Service Commences Face to Face Training of National Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

The final phase of training of National Trainers for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will commence on Thursday 8th April 2021. The residential training workshop will last until Friday, 16th April, 2021.

The purpose of the training is to equip prospective trainers with the requisite knowledge, skills and competencies to train regional trainers who in turn will train enumerators and supervisors. The training, which will be conducted in eight regions will bring together prospective National Trainers from all regions of the country.

The training workshop is a culmination of months-long engagement with prospective National Trainers who have participated in a three-month virtual self-learning and a 15-day live virtual training. After a competitive screening process, 1,373 trainees were selected from 1,744 participants for the virtual training workshop. In pursuance of our targeted goal, the National Trainers for the 2021 PHC would be selected based on performance on assessments, participation in class discussions, attitude and conduct, attendance, punctuality, and results of field practice.

Three categories of trainers (Master Trainers, National Trainers and Regional Trainers) have been identified and would be utilised for the training exercise. National Trainers are crucial to the success of the 2021 PHC training strategy which aims for quality standardised training at all levels and in the selected training centres. The National Trainers will train the Regional Trainers who are also responsible for training the approximately 75,000 Field Officers ahead of the data collection for the Census.

The Census Night date for the 2021 PHC will be 27th June 2021.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003).

You Count, Get Counted

Ghana Statistical Services Concludes Training of National Trainers for the 2021 PHC

The Ghana Statistical Service has completed training of National Trainers for the 2021 PHC following a nine-day residential training workshop. Following the completion of the training, a competitive merit-based selection process will determine the final list of National Trainers for the 2021 PHC.

The purpose of the national training was to equip prospective trainers with the requisite knowledge, skills, and competencies to train Regional Trainers who in turn will train enumerators and supervisors. The training, which was conducted in eight regions brought together prospective National Trainers from all regions of the country.

The residential workshop which started on 8ᵗʰ April ended on Friday 16ᵗʰ April. The residential training marked the final phase of training for National Trainers following three months of self-learning and 15 days of live virtual training. The purpose of engaging prospective trainers for prolonged periods for the 2021 PHC is to ensure that they develop a firm grasp of the census methodology and enumeration procedures to ensure that quality training is delivered consistently at all levels and at all training centres.

In a statement read on behalf of Management, trainees were urged to use the time after the training to continue to study and master the Field Officer's Manual, Training Slides, and the Trainer's Guide that they will be using to train others. They were reminded of their role in ensuring that there is comprehensive complete coverage and quality data when the data collection begins in June.

National Trainers will be responsible for training the Regional Trainers who will directly train the approximately 75,000 Field Officers to be deployed for the census exercise.

The completion of training of National Trainers marks the attainment of another key milestone in preparation for the enumeration phase of the 2021 PHC which is scheduled to start immediately after the Census Night date on Sunday 27ᵗʰ June 2021.

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003).

Former Presidents Pledge Support for 2021 Population and Housing Census

"Census - A non-political partisan national programme"

This week, a delegation from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) paid courtesy calls on former Presidents John Mahama and John Agyekum Kufuor on Tuesday, 20th April 2021 and Thursday, 22nd April 2021 respectively. These visits were subsequent to a briefing session to President of the Republic of Ghana, Nana Addo-Dankwa Akufo-Adda on 7th April 2021 on the status on the upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census. Following the briefing by the Government Statistician, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, the President affirmed his unflinching support of decennial non-political partisan national programme and indicated his availability to launch the 30-day countdown to the Census Night on 28th May 2021.

Consequent to this, a delegation comprising the Government Statistician (Chief Census Officer), members of the Board of Ghana Statistical Service and the Census Coordinating and Management Team have visited both Former Presidents Kufuor and Mahama. The purpose of the courtesy calls was to brief the former heads of states on the upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and elicit their support for census publicity, education, and advocacy (PEA) activities.

The slogan for the 2021 PHC is you count, get counted. This is because the 2021 PHC aims for comprehensive complete coverage so that no one is left behind. Data from

the census will be used for decision-making, policy, and planning for the development of the nation and its residents.

The census is priority development non-partisan programme that requires the participation of all Ghanaians. To that end, as part of the census PEA strategy, the Ghana Statistical Service is enlisting the support of statesmen, political and religious leaders in the country to advocate for the census to ensure that all persons why the census is being conducted, the benefits and why they need to be counted.

On Tuesday, President Mahama thanked the delegation for paying the courtesy call on him and for demonstrating that the census is a nonpartisan activity. He was happy to lend his support to such an important exercise. He noted he had been heavily involved in the past two censuses, first as the Minister of Information and then as Vice President. He stated that the census was timely so that the nation can have updated data instead of relying on projections. For him, the use of data for targeted interventions such as poverty reduction, and decisions on where to site public services such as hospitals and schools. He also acknowledged that it was positive step for Ghana to conduct a digital census because in this digital era it is good to get speedy results. As such, he would lend his voice to publicise that the census is nonpartisan and encourage everyone to ensure that they are counted.

Also present during the courtesy call with President Mahama were the Chairman of the National Democratic Congress (NDC), Mr. Samuel Ofosu-Ampofo; NDC Vice-Presidential candidate for the 2020 elections, Professor Jane Naana Opoku-Agyemang; and former Finance Minister Mr. Seth Terkper who also added their voices on the importance of the census ad, the need to depoliticise the census process. They both called for inclusion during the process to make everyone aware of the importance of the census and to ensure that the information on the census is disseminated to all persons regardless of affiliation and the recruitment process for census officials is fair and unbiased,

President Kufuor on Thursday welcomed the delegation. He said it goes without saying that he supports all efforts for Ghana. A census is a national activity to generate data to be used as the basis for our development and determination of how national resources should be allocated. He agreed that census is not a political activity because it helps the nation to plan for all categories of persons.

He advised that the engagement of the Chief Census Officer with statesmen and other leaders should confirm that census is inclusive and non-partisan and all must be endeavour to be counted. He noted the tendency of politicising activities that need not have political undertones and it remains a hindrance to the completion and success of development initiatives meant to benefit the general populace. He urged the Ghana Statistical Service to implement the census properly and in an inclusive manner to ensure that the exercise remains free of politics.

Ghana Statistical Service to Commence Training of District Data Quality Management Team for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service will commence training of 1,605 prospective District Data Quality Management Team (DDQMT) members for the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The ten-day residential workshop will take place at the University of Cape Coast from 4th to 15th May 2021. The trainees were invited for the workshop after making it through a rigorous selection process comprising entrance assessments, online self-learning and live virtual training.

This year's census will be the first digital Population and Housing Census (PHC) to be conducted in Ghana. Tablets will be used for data capture and the data collected will be sent daily to the server making it possible to employ real time data monitoring to achieve complete coverage and quality data. For this reason, a four-member DDQMT is being constituted in each statistical district to ensure that all data errors are identified and corrected during data collection. The role of the DDQMT is critical to ensuring that the 2021 PHC generates accurate, relevant, and timely data for decision-making and development.

The team comprises the District Census Officer (DCO), District Field Supervisor (DFS), District Data Quality Monitor (DDQM), and District IT Officer (DIT). The team responsible for ensuring that technical issues and challenges arising during field work are resolved promptly and that there is complete coverage and accurate data collected within the district, monitoring the work of Field Officers for quality and timely completion, and ensuring that all logistics are returned at the end of field work. The DDQMT will also support the District Census Implementation Committees to implement preparatory activities in the district before data collection such as publicity, education, and advocacy, and training of Field Officers.

The training of District Data Quality Management Team marks the implementation of another key activity in preparation for data collection for the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Listing of structures commences on 13th June. The Census Night date is Sunday 27th June 2021. The enumeration will take place from 28th June to 11th July 2021.

Ghana Statistical Service Embarks on Screening Exercise to Select Prospective Enumerators and Supervisors for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) on Thursday 5th May started a nationwide exercise to screen applicants who applied to be Enumerators or Supervisors for the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The screening exercise is ongoing in all districts in

the country and scheduled to last for three (3) to ten (10) days depending on the number of applicants per district.

Successful applicants will be invited to participate in the 10-day training of Enumerators and Supervisors scheduled to start on 31st May in all districts in the country ahead of the data collection for the census exercise which starts on 13th June with the listing of structures. The enumeration of the population will take place from 28th June to 11th July.

The 2021 PHC which will be Ghana's first digital population and housing census has introduced several technological innovations which include the use of a free online application portal for all prospective census officials. Over 200,000 applicants will be screened for the exercise which involves the verification of certificates and IDs and an interview with a three-member panel made up of District Census Implementation Committee members. This competitive screening process will lead to the selection of approximately 75,000 applicants who will be trained after which the Enumerators and Supervisors who will be deployed for the census exercise will be selected based on their performance.

The Census Night date for the 2021 PHC is 27th June. For more information on the census visit the 2021 PHC website at https://census2021.statsghana.gov.gh

The conduct of the Census is in accordance with the objectives of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to provide quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information for the purpose of national development as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem.

Additional news stories can be found under the news section of the census website: https://census2021.statsghana.gov.gh/uptodate.php?readpage=ODk3MzA4MjkyLjgwMQ==&News or by scanning the QR code below:

2021 PHC News and Events

ANNEX 4

CENSUS GLOSSARY

ABOUT

The glossary provides an alphabetical list of terms associated with the census and their definitions.
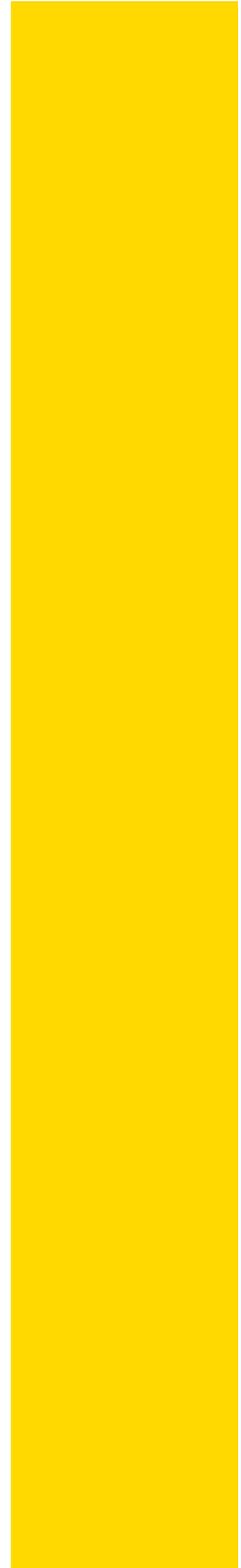
GLOSSARY OF CENSUS TERMS

C

CAPI (Computer-Assisted-Personal-Interviewing)

A technology that uses mobile devices (personal digital assistants, laptops, tablets, and smartphones) and internet or cellular networks to enable field officers to collect data on the field.

Call back card

A card left with neighbours of residents who are not at home when the enumerator arrives to indicate when the enumerator will return.

Call Centre

Helpline set up to respond to requests, enquiries, and complaints from the public. During data collection, the call centre will be used to field reports from individuals/households who suspect that they have not been enumerated.

Canvassing

Process of moving within and around an enumeration area to identify the boundaries, major landmarks, and positioning of structures.

Census

The process of systematically counting (enumerating) all persons within a population and recording information on selected characteristics.

Census Night

Census Night is the reference point for census enumeration and all questions in the census will relate to that night. The Census Night for the 2021 PHC is Sunday 27th June. Everyone must make a note of the Census Night date and remember to answer the questions accurately during enumeration. Reference the Census Night is necessary to tell a complete and accurate story about the population in Ghana for the 2021 PHC.

Examples of activities organised to mark Census Night and raise awareness are sounding of sirens, tolling of church bells, brass bands, traditional drumming, gong-gong beating, television and radio programmes featuring the Census, and cultural shows.

Census Secretariat

Unit providing administrative and operational support to the implementation of the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) operations and ensuring information flow across all entities and persons involved in the implementation of the census.

Census stakeholders

Major users of census data, persons, and institutions participating in the census operations and the public.

Census partners

Institutions or persons strategically supporting the census through the provision of technical, human, financial, and/or logistical resources.

Certificate of enumeration

Document given to floating populations who are enumerated on Census Night. The purpose of issuing the certificate of enumeration is to avoid omissions and double counting of the population.

Respondents are requested to keep the certificate of enumeration until the census exercise has ended so that they can show the certificate to any Census Official to clear any doubt of his/her enumeration when the need arises.

Chief Census Officer

Census official responsible for providing overall strategic direction, operational leadership, contributing to technical engagements, and ensuring financial haven for the Census undertaking. The Chief Census Officer for the 2021 PHC is the Government Statistician who is mandated by the Statistical Service Act to conduct a census every 10 years.

Complete coverage

This refers to the listing of all structures and households and the enumeration of all persons in the country. The 2021 PHC aims to achieve complete coverage i.e., to count all persons who spend Census Night in Ghana

Complete count champion (CCC)

Volunteers who commit to the Census at the National or regional or district or local governments to increase awareness and motivate residents to participate and respond to the 2021 Census questions. They will play an integral part in ensuring a complete and accurate count of the people in the communities for the 2021 PHC.

Confidentiality

Legal restriction on publishing particulars on individuals. Only aggregated data will be reported for the 2021 PHC so the Ghana Statistical Service is required to ensure that personal details are protected and removed from any information used in its work or shared with other users.

Consultative meetings with stakeholders

Meeting where census officials sensitise key stakeholders on the importance of the census and discuss strategic areas where stakeholders can support the census.

D

Data collection

The process of recording information on structures and households. The information will be recorded by census officials known as enumerators who will visit all structures and households and elicit the information from an adult member of the household.

Decennial census

A census that is held every ten (10) years. The Statistical Service Act, 2019 mandates that Ghana carries out a Population and Housing Census every 10 year.

De facto count

Also known as a population present count. The mode of counting where people are enumerated at the place where they are found on Census Night, i.e., where they spent the Census Night.

This mode of counting reduces the incidence of double counting or missing people. Generally, people are counted where they sleep and not where they work. As such, persons who are working a night shift on Census Night will be counted where they returned to sleep after work that night.

De facto household population

These are persons that spent Census Night in a particular household. The de facto population comprises usual members that were present and visitors.

District Census Implementation Committee (DCIC)

A committee set up to decentralize the management and supervision census implementation in the region. The responsibilities of the DCIC include coordinating publicity; monitoring field activities; assisting with the recruitment of census field personnel in the districts; mobilising resources; providing logistical support; reporting on the status of census implementation to the National Census Secretariat, securing storage facilities and offices and ensuring complete and accurate data is collected.

District Census Officer (DCO)

An official whose function is to handle administrative activities within the district of assignment, and act as the mediator between the Field Officers and the Regional Census Officer. He/she is responsible for all aspects of Census work in the district. The DCO takes charge of issues relating to the Census with the support of the DCIC.

District Data Quality Management Team (DDQMT)

The team responsible for ensuring that technical issues and challenges arising during field work are resolved promptly and that there is complete coverage and accurate data collected within the district, monitoring the work of the Data Field Officers for quality and timely completion, and ensuring that all logistics are returned at the end of field work.

Difficulties in performing activities

This refers to inabilities or restrictions in the performance of specific tasks/activities (seeing, hearing, walking, and climbing stairs, remembering, and concentrating, self-care and speech) due to loss of function of any part of the body because of impairment or malformation. This excludes persons who do not have difficulties when using assistive devices e.g., a person who sees clearly when they wear eyeglasses will not be classified as having difficulty seeing.

Digital Census

A census that involves the use of technology for data collection as recommended by the United Nations for data collection. For the 2021 PHC, tablets will be used for data capture and Geographic Positioning System to capture the location of all structures.

Double counting

Instances where a person is counted more than once.

Dwelling unit

A separate and independent space that can serve as a home or residence. Dwelling units may have one or more rooms that are occupied or not occupied. A dwelling unit occupied by residents is known as a housing unit.

E

Economic Activity

Any work that contributes to economic production of goods and services. Economic activity refers to work that produces output and as such excludes activities such as studying and begging.

Emigrant

Ghanaians who were once usual members of a household but have currently moved to live continuously outside the borders of Ghana for 12 months or more or have the intention to live continuously for 12 months or more. For the 2021 PHC, information will be collected on emigrants, but they will not be counted as part of the population unless they were present in Ghana on Census Night.

Enumeration

The collection of detailed information on structures, households, and individuals.

Enumeration area (EA)

An enumeration area is the smallest geographical area with a well-defined boundary and features that is assigned to an enumerator which can easily be canvassed and enumerated during the data collection period. Each enumeration area will be assigned one primary enumerator who will be responsible for listing of all structures and enumeration of all households in their EA.

Enumerator

The census official who is responsible for collecting detailed information on structures, households, and individuals within an enumeration area.

F

Fertility

The number of children born to a woman. The fertility questions in the 2021 PHC collect information on the total number of children (male and female) ever born alive by females 12 years or older.

Floating population

Floating populations who are found outdoors or in transit on Census Night i.e., persons who were in transit on the Census Night e.g., at sea, on buses, railway lorry parks etc.

G

Group quarters

Persons who live as a group in an institution (e.g., boarding school, hospital, prison, police academy) but do not form a household.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

National Statistical Office in Ghana and the lead implementing agency for the 2021 PHC. The mandate of Ghana Statistical Service to provide comprehensive, reliable, quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information to guide national development as stipulated in Clause 3 of the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003).

Statistical Service Law, 1985 (PNDCL 135) established the Ghana Statistical Service as an autonomous independent public service with a Board of Directors who report directly to the Office of the President.

H

Hard to count populations

These are population groups that are challenging to count that require targeted strategies during data collection to ensure that complete coverage is achieved. These groups are hard to count due to one or more of the following characteristics:

- Hard to locate: populations whose locations are challenging to identify such as the homeless, nomadic populations, and stigmatized groups.
- Hard to contact: populations that are difficult to access when located such as residents in gated communities.
- Hard to persuade: populations that are reluctant to participate in the census due to mistrust of the government, lack of awareness of the importance, or a belief they do not have enough time.
- Hard to interview: populations that are difficult to interview due to language barriers, low literacy, or other intellectual disabilities.

Homeless household

Households who sleep outdoors in a fixed location each night.

Household

A person living alone, or a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living and recognise one person as the household head.

Household head

Household member acknowledged by other members as the head and has the primary responsibility for making major decisions on the household's living arrangements.

Household roster

List of all persons in the household at the time of enumeration. To facilitate enumeration and to avoid double counting, the household roster has three categories based on each person's status on Census Night: usual member present, visitor present and household member absent.

Housing unit

A separate and independent place of residence where one or more households live.

I

Individual listing

Process of assigning one enumerator to identify, number and collect information on all structures in the enumeration area. The 2021 PHC will employ this mode of listing.

Industry

The kinds of goods produced, or services rendered at the workplace where a worker is engaged. Classification of industries for the 2021 PHC will be done using the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). Industries fall under the three broad categories of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Industry; and Services.

Institutional population

Populations who spend Census Night in an institution where they are residing temporarily or permanently. Examples of institutions are boarding houses, hospitals, orphanages, prisons, police academies etc.

Informational road shows

Public outdoor events to provide an opportunity to learn about the 2021 PHC and understand the benefits. The purpose of these road shows is to encourage the public to participate in the census and cooperate with census officials. Informational road shows will be held in all parts of the country.

Interactive map

An electronic map with a Global Positioning System (GPS) that provides navigation guidance to enumerators to help them work within the boundaries of their assigned enumeration areas. The interactive map also plots the GPS coordinates and addresses of the structures that are listed to help ensure complete coverage during enumeration.

L

Listing

The first seven days of the field data collection will be devoted to the listing of structures. Listing involves locating every structure in the enumeration area and assigning unique serial numbers to the structure and collecting some basic information on the structure and its occupants, if there are any.

Literacy

An individual's ability to read and write in any language. For the 2021 PHC, an individual will be considered literate is they can read and write a simple statement with understanding. Literacy questions will be asked for persons six (6) years or older.

Locality

An inhabited geographical area with a distinct name such as a hamlet, village, town, city or part of a town or city.

M

Mortality

This refers to deaths. The 2021 PHC will collect information on deaths to household members within the 12 months preceding census night.

Mortality related to pregnancy or maternal causes

Deaths occurring to women aged 12-54 years while pregnant, during childbirth or within six (6) weeks of delivery or the end of a pregnancy (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth).

O

Oath of secrecy

A binding promise by census officials not to disclose any information which comes to your knowledge by reason of their engagement as census officials. All census officials are required to take the oath of secrecy to protect the confidentiality of respondents before they can be allowed to commence work as census officials. The oath is required by the Statistical Service Act and persons that break the oath are guilty of an offence and liable to punishment.

Occupation

Main type of work done by a worker which is classified based on the kinds of tasks and duties performed. Classification of occupation for the 2021 PHC will be done using the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO). Occupations fall under the following major groups: Managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals; Clerical support workers; Service and Sales workers; Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers; Craft and related trades workers; Plant and Machine operators and assembles; Elementary occupations and Armed Forces occupations.

Omission

Instances where a person or a population group is not counted. Certain groups are at greater risk of being overlooked and not being counted such as new-born babies, outdoor sleepers, and persons with intellectual disabilities.

Outdoor sleepers

Individuals or homeless households who sleep around a structure (on verandas, in the streets) and open spaces and without a shelter.

Outreaches

Public outdoor events targeting hard to count populations to provide an opportunity to learn about the 2021 PHC and understand the benefits. The purpose of these

outreaches is to encourage these population groups to participate in the census to achieve complete coverage.

P

Population and Housing Census

A Population and Housing Census consists of a Population Census and a Housing Census as one operation. A Population Census is the complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time. A Housing Census is the complete enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time.

Post enumeration survey

Short survey conducted few weeks after a census to determine the accuracy and reliability of the census. The PES would help to determine how many people were missed or counted more than once.

Q

Questionnaire

Set of questions that will be used collect information on structures on household and structures during the census. The 2021 PHC will utilise the following questionnaires:

- Listing form: for listing of all structures
- PHC 1A: for enumeration of conventional household populations (persons living in indoor residential spaces) and homeless households (persons sleeping outdoors in fixed locations).
- PHC 1B: for enumeration of stable (long-term) group quarters/institutional population. Examples are persons in boarding schools, orphanages, hostels etc.
- PHC 1C: for enumeration of unstable (short-term) group quarters/institutional population. Examples are persons on admission in health facilities, on remand, in prayer camps etc.
- PHC 1D: for enumeration of floating populations i.e., persons travelling, in transit or sleeping outdoors.
- PHC 1E: for enumeration of guests in hotels and guest houses

R

Regional Census Implementation Committee (RCIC)

A committee set up to decentralize the management and supervision census implementation in the region. The responsibilities of the RCIC include coordinating publicity; monitoring field activities; assisting with the recruitment of census field personnel in the districts; mobilising resources; providing logistical support; reporting on the status of census implementation to the National Census Secretariat, securing storage facilities and offices and ensuring complete and accurate data is collected.

Regional Field Supervisor (RFS)

Census official responsible for coordinating all census activities in the assigned statistical region which includes developing of field strategies, ensuring recruitment targets are met, resource mobilisation, organisation of publicity, education, and advocacy activities, monitoring of training and data collection, and supervision of census officials within their statistical region.

Regional Statistician (RS)

The census official responsible for all the administrative and operational functions necessary for the success of the census in the administrative region including publicity, education and advocacy, management, coordination, operational and resource mobilization as well as all other related census. Regional Statisticians are also known as Regional Census Officers.

Respondent

The person who provides the information to enumerators during data collection. A respondent is typically the head of the household (or an adult member of the household) for whom the information is being collected.

S

Scores of difficulties

Indicator that provides information on the challenges to accessing localities in the EA and extent of difficulty in working in an EA. The scores of difficulties are calculated using several indicators such information on area, road network, tree cover and building density.

Statistical district

Statistical districts are made up of the administrative districts, municipalities, and metropolitan areas. For the 2021 PHC, there are 272 statistical districts.

Statistical region

Statistical regions comprise sub regions carved from the administrative regions that are created based on the number of enumeration areas and the projected population size. The number of statistical regions within an administrative region ranges from one to four. For the 2021 PHC, there at 32 statistical regions. The census official responsible for census implementation in the statistical region is the Regional Field Supervisor.

Statistical zone

The country's administrative regions have been grouped into six zones for operational purposes. The zonal level comprises the country's 16 administrative regions grouped

based on number of enumeration areas and population size. The coordination of all activities within the statistical zone will be done by the Zonal Field Coordinator

Structure

A separate and independent building or an enclosure. For the 2021 PHC, completed buildings, unconventional structures (such as kiosks and containers), and uncompleted buildings that have been constructed beyond the window level will be counted as structures.

Supervisory Area (SA)

A geographical area made up of a group of adjoining enumeration areas. The data collection in the supervisory is overseen by the Field Supervisor.

Statistical Service Act

The Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) is the legal backing for the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Act 1003 governs the conduct of the census.

T

Type 1 EA

An enumeration area where one locality comprises the entire enumeration area.

Type 2 EA

An enumeration area where part of a locality constitutes the entire enumeration area.

Type 3 EA

An enumeration area where multiple localities make up the enumeration area.

U

Usual member of a household

A person who has spent at least the last six months with the household or intends to spend at least the next six months with the household. A usual member could have been either present or absent on Census Night.

V

Visitors present on Census Night

A person who is not a usual household member but spent the Census Night with the household. This person could be a relative, friend or stranger.

Z

Zonal Field Coordinator

Census official responsible for providing certification of preparedness, monitoring of field activities and support for census implementation within the statistical zone.

CENSUS NEWSLETTERS

A B O U T

The quarterly 2021 PHC newsletter is meant to provide stakeholders with information on census implementation.

1. Know Your Census Team
2. Preparatory Activities
3. Census Methodology
4. Decentralisation of Census Activities

Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census
Newsletter

YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN & CHIEF CENSUS OFFICER

Ghana is preparing to undertake its sixth post-independence census (after the 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, and 2010 censuses) and its third Population and Housing Census (PHC) . The 2021 Population and Housing Census scheduled to take place in April and May next year will be the first digital census in Ghana. It will involve the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing devices (tablets) for electronic data capture and Geographic Positioning Systems (GPS) for recording coordinates of structures as recommended by the United Nations. Collecting data on tablets and syncing that data daily to the server is an efficient data collection strategy that minimises the time spent processing data and allows for real-time data quality monitoring while the GPS records ensure that there is complete coverage of all structures, households and localities.

This digital census has brought with it several technological innovations to improve census implementation and the relevance, timeliness and quality of census data produced. These innovations include use of a dashboard for data monitoring, employment of geo-spatial data to validate and complement census mapping work and deployment of a host of IT solutions including Logistics Management Information System, online recruitment portal, Learning Management Systems and mobile applications to provide the public with regular updates on census activities.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) which is the National Statistics Office and the lead agency in the census implementation has in collaboration with government and development partners such as United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, UK-Office for National Statistics (ONS) and UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) achieved the following: successful conduct of two trial censuses and delineation of the entire country into Enumeration and Supervisory Areas, prepared drafts of training materials, trained over 50 Master Trainers and recruited close to 2,000 National Trainers.

The Census, which was originally scheduled for 2020 has been postponed to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. When Ghana recorded its first COVID-19 case, GSS developed a Business Continuity Plan which included adherence to the Government's directives on social distancing and public health hygienic protocols; deployment of virtual meetings and trainings; and estimation of the cost implications of postponing the Census. As a result of lessons learned from the initial virtual engagements, there will be an integration of virtual and in-person training at all levels of Census implementation for sustained, effective and cost-effective training of the approximately 80,000 personnel (made up of Trainers, Data Quality Monitors, IT Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators) to be engaged for the census exercise.

Since the easing of the COVID-19 restrictions census preparatory activities have picked up with daily and weekly engagements internally and with external partners. Several preparatory activities are ongoing including the finalization of training materials in collaboration with Curriculum Reviewers from public universities in Ghana, validation of maps, final procurement of equipment and supplies, recruitment of approximately 8,000 Regional Trainers and virtual training of Master and National Trainers.

MESSAGE FROM THE UNFPA CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR

'A population census is the <u>total</u> process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. It involves every person within the borders of the country and is therefore, the most important and largest peace-time activity conducted in any country.

In 1958 the United Nations (UN) issued an order to standardize the World Programme on Population and Housing Census (PHC). Following this order UN took up the coordination role of the census programme, leading up to the production of the Principles and Recommendations (P&R) for PHCs for each decennial census round.

Overall, the UN P&R emphasizes five key features of modern PHCs: (i) enumeration of each unit (individuals and living quarters); (ii) enumeration of all units within the country or territory; (iii) enumeration of all units using the same reference date; (iv) regular census taking e.g. every 10 years; and (v) census programme evaluation to give the users a level of confidence.

Ghana 2021 PHC is being implemented within the framework of the UN P&R for the 2020 Round of PHCs (censuses conducted from 2015 to 2024), which encourages the use of technology to enhance quality data collection and timely release of the results. Accordingly, Ghana 2021 PHC will be conducted using tablets. In addition key component processes have been automated to improve operational efficiency and assure collection of complete and accurate data, including: (a) use of interactive maps for accurate identification of enumeration and supervision areas; (b) use of dashboard for real-time enumerators tracking and coverage control; (c) establishment of district data quality management teams (DDQMT) to conduct online monitoring of data quality in real-time; (d) facilitation of continuous and real-time engagement with the stakeholders and the general public via citizens platform and other online interfaces; and (e) advance preparations for the post Census enumeration survey (PES) to undertake quantitative evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of the Census data so as to give the users a level of confidence and increase utilization of the products.

In a nutshell, UNFPA, the lead partner agency, is working closely with the Ghana Statistical Service to ensure that Ghana 2021 Census methodology and modi operandi adhere to the UN P&R for the 2020 round of PHCs, in addition to drawing from other international best practices. Needless to say, the Ghana 2021 PHC is billed to be a resounding success where everyone will be counted, once, and in the right place.

Because everyone counts!

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL CENSUS SECRETARIAT

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in collaboration with other key stakeholders, is preparing to conduct the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The Census will play an essential role in public administration in the country because the data will be used as a critical reference to ensure equity in the distribution of the nation's wealth, government services, wealth creation and representation nationwide.

A National Census Secretariat has been established at GSS with staff from various Directorates of the Service and others seconded from other Ministries, Departments and Agencies to support census implementation. Weekly meetings for all workstreams under the Secretariat are ongoing to ensure a successful implementation of activities towards the 2021 PHC. These workstreams are Technical; Information Technology and Data Processing; Census Mapping; Logistics, Finance and Administration; Publicity, Education and Advocacy; Post Enumeration Survey; and Monitoring and Evaluation.

In addition to the Secretariat, a National Census Steering Committee, with institutional and sectoral representation; a National Census Technical Advisory Committee , made up of census experts; and a National Census Publicity, Education and Advocacy Committee have also been formed to plan and direct the conduct of the census. Further, Regional Census Implementation Committees have been established in all the 16 administrative regions of the country, as well as District Census Implementation Committees to assist with publicity and all other related census activities in their respective regions and districts.

MESSAGE FROM THE CENSUS COORDINATING TEAM

The Census Coordinating Team (CCT) coordinates all census activities and programs to ensure the successful implementation of the 2021 Population and Housing Census and performs the following functions, among others:

◗ Supervision of the development of the overall census plan, including detailed plans for preparation of enumeration area maps, design of data collection tools, recruitment, training, field data collection and data monitoring, publicity, education and advocacy, data processing, conduct of post enumeration survey, publication and dissemination of census results.

◗ Supervision of the finalization of questionnaires; enumeration and supervision area maps and related forms; administrative guidelines; training, coding, and editing, and tabulation instructions and manuals.

◗ Overseeing the execution of activities relating to census policy formulation, recruitment, training, capacity building and renumeration of census personnel, as well as procurement, transportation, security, and storage of logistics, archiving and retrieval of census data.

◗ Coordinating the planning and execution of pre-census field tests and providing technical inputs pertaining to the review of the overall census implementation strategy.

◗ Overseeing the incorporation of e-processes in all aspects of the census including a logistics management information system, enumerator's recruitment bureau, Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) application for field data collection and real time data transmission to cloud servers, electronic maps and electronic field data monitoring, learning management system and internet for meetings and virtual training, communication through social media and a citizen's platform and the use of a documents management system.

◗ Coordinating consistent communication with the Government Statistician, GSS Board, Census Committees, Development Partners, and other stakeholders.

◗ Facilitating mobilization of resources from all partners.

NATIONAL CENSUS STEERING COMMITTEE (NCSC)

**Hon. Ken Ofori-Atta
Chair of NCSC**

The National Census Steering Committee is the highest decision body for the implementation of the 2021 Census. The committee provides overall policy direction, resource mobilization and strategic guidance on all aspects of the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The members of the NCSC represent institutions who are key stakeholders and strategic partners in the census implementation process.

NCSC MEMBERS

1.	Hon. Ken Ofori-Atta	Minister for Finance (Chair)
2.	Hon. Prof. George Gyan Baffour	Minister for Planning (Co-Chair)
3.	Hon. Samuel Atta-Akyea	Minister for Works and Housing
4.	Hon. Ambrose Dery	Minster for Interior
5.	Hon. Ursula Owusu Ekuful	Minister for Communication
6.	Hon. Hajia Alima Mahama	Minister for Local Government and Rural Development
7.	Hon. Pius Enam Hadzide	Deputy Minister for Information
8.	Togbe Afede XVI	President, National House of Chiefs
9.	Dr. Ernest Addison	Governor, Bank of Ghana
10.	Dr. Evans Aggrey-Darkoh	Chief Director, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
11.	Mr. Bawa Amadu	Assistant Representative, UNFPA
12.	Prof. Samuel K. Annim	Government Statistician
13.	Dr. Leticia Adelaide Appiah	Executive Director, National Population Council
14.	Dr. Nana Ato Arthur	Head, Local Government Service
15.	Dr. Yaw Baah	Chairman, Trades Union Congress
16.	Dr. Grace A. Bediako	Board Chair, Ghana Statistical Service
17.	Mr. Yaw Boadu-Ayeboafo	Chairman, National Media Commission
18.	Dr. Yaw Adu Gyamfi	President, Association of Ghana Industries
19.	Mrs. Jean Mensah	Chairperson, Electoral Commission
20.	Prof. Abena D. Oduro	Board Member, Ghana Statistical Service
21.	Ms. Galina Okartei-Akko	Board Member, Ghana Statistical Service
22.	Prof. Kwasi Opoku Amankwa	Director General, Ghana Education Service
23.	Mr. George Osei-Bimpeh	Co-Chair, Ghana Civil Society Organisation
24.	Dr. Kofi Kodua Sarpong	Chief Executive Officer, GNPC

NATIONAL CENSUS PUBLICITY EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY COMMITTEE (NCPEAC)

Hon. Kojo Oppong Nkrumah
Chair of NCPEAC

The National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEAC) is responsible for the technical direction and policy advice for the development and implementation of the publicity, education and advocacy programme of the 2021 PHC. The Committee assists with the planning and monitoring of the national Publicity, Education and Advocacy (PEA) programme to ensure uniform and coordinated implementation of activities at all levels. The composition of the NCPEAC reflects the national as well as multi-sectoral components of civic education, advocacy and information sharing, and its membership is mainly institutional-based.

NCPEAC MEMBERS

1. Hon. Kojo Oppong Nkrumah — Minister for Information (Chair)
2. Prof. Samuel K. Annim — Government Statistician
3. Mr. Francis Nyarkoh- Larbi — Ghana Statistical Service
4. Dr. Mohammed Marzuq Abubakari — Office of the Chief Imam
5. Alhaji B.M. Adam — Coalition of Muslim Organisation (COMOG)
6. Mrs. Mamle Andrews — Ministry of Information
7. Ms. Rosemary Ardayfio — Media, Communication, and Advocacy Network (MCAN)
8. Rev. Emmanuel Teimah Barrigah — Ghana Pentecostal & Charismatic Council (GPCC)
9. Rev. Fr Dieu-Donne Kofi Davor — Ghana Catholic Bishops Conference
10. Ms. Gloria Hiadzi — Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association (GIBA)
11. Mr. George Lomotey — Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC)
12. Mr. Oheneba-Kofi Ntiamoah — Christian Council of Ghana
13. Mrs. Patricia Dovi Sampson — Ministry of Information
14. Ms. Beatrice Asamani Savage — Ghana News Agency (GNA)
15. Mr. Kenteman Nii Heyman Sowah — Private Newspaper Publishers Association of Ghana (PRINPAG)
16. Mr. Abass Bin Wilson — Ahmadiyya Mission

NATIONAL CENSUS TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NCTAC)

Prof Kofi Awusabo-Asare
Chair of NCTAC

The National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) serves as an expert think-tank group to the National Census Secretariat on the implementation of the Census Programme. The Committee's primary responsibility is to ensure that key processes, content, and outcomes of the census respond to national needs and meet international benchmarks. The NTAC has two subcommittees – one on Census Mapping and one on Recruitment and Training – to provide specialized technical support to selected workstreams.

The NCTAC has several subcommittees to provide specialized technical support to workstreams – the Questionnaire and Tabulation; Recruitment and Training; IT Infrastructure; Quality Assurance and M&E; Trial Census and Mapping; Planning and Field Operations sub-committees.

NTAC MEMBERS

1.	Prof. Kofi Awusabo-Asare	University of Cape Coast Department of Population and Health (Chair)
2.	Prof. Samuel K. Annim	Government Statistician (Co-Chair)
3.	Mr. Benjamin Akuetteh	GIS Consultant
4.	Mr. Bawa Amadu	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
5.	Dr. Wilfred K. Anim-Odame	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
6.	Dr. Leticia Adelaide Appiah	National Population Council (NPC)
7.	Dr. Grace A. Bediako	Ghana Statistical Service Board
8.	Mrs. Rebecca deGraft Johnson	Consultant
9.	Prof. Stephen O. Kwankye	University of Ghana Regional Institute for Population Studies
10.	Mr. Yaw Aboagye Kyei	Lands Commission Survey and Mapping Division
11.	Ms. Salome Odoom	National Communications Authority (NCA)
12.	Mr. Eric Okrah	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
13.	Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei	National Census Secretariat

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE GOVERNING BOARD

The Ghana Statistical Service Board members serve as independent external monitors with oversight responsibility over the entire census programme. The Board gives directives and recommendations to ensure a successful conduct of the census.

Dr. Grace Bediako
Chair of GSS Board

GSS GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

1.	Dr. Grace A. Bediako	Chairperson
2.	Prof. Samuel K. Annim	Government Statistician
3.	Mr. Phillip Abradu-Otoo	Bank of Ghana
4.	Prof. Abena D. Oduro	University of Ghana Department of Economics
5.	Ms. Galina Okartei-Akko	Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project, Ministry of Food and Agriculture
6.	Prof. Robert Darko Osei	University of Ghana Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
7.	Mr. Nicholas Okoe Sai	Noswin Consult

PROFILES

Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, Chief Census Officer

Professor Annim is the Government Statistician and Chief Census Officer providing overall strategic direction, operational leadership, contributing to technical engagements, and ensuring financial haven for the Census undertaking. He is a Professor of Economics with specific concentration on Micro Econometrics and Applied Micro econometrics. Professor Annim started his career as an academic and has more than 40 peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters and technical reports to his credit.

As Government Statistician, Professor Annim has pursued a transformational agenda to promote professionalism in the production of statistics and to deepen the relevance of the National Statistical Office in a rapidly changing economic and social environment. He has led GSS to develop a 5-year Corporate Plan as well as a new organizational structure, supervised the passing into law by Parliament the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) and the establishment of quality assurance protocols under which a Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) is currently being developed. His professional orientation on data handling and the establishment of key strategic partnerships between GSS and other National Statistical Offices, including Office for National Statistics, UK and Statistics Denmark, has positioned GSS to implement the first ever digital Census in Ghana.

Mrs. Araba M. Margaret Forson, Convener, Census Coordinating team

Mrs. Forson is the Acting Deputy Government Statistician (Operations) and Convener of the Census Coordinating Team. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Economics and has brought her knowledge and skills in Management Information Systems and Project Management to bear in the internal operations of GSS and within the National Statistical System. Her experience cuts across economic, social, and demographic statistics. Her extensive experience in census implementation includes the coordination of the 2003 National Industrial Census which formed the basis for weighting and sampling for the Producer Price Index published monthly by GSS and a role as member of the Census Coordinating Team and Acting Census Coordinator of the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Dr. Collins Opiyo, UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor

Dr. Opiyo is the UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). He provides responsive technical assistance and oversight to the government and its partners towards ensuring that Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census is implemented successfully, in accordance with international standards and best practices. Dr. Opiyo holds a PhD in Demography with over 20 illustrious years of public service, in partnership with national governments and development partners, in conducting multiple Population and Housing Censuses and other large-scale statistical activities in multiple countries.

CENSUS COORDINATING TEAM (CCT)

The Census Coordinating Team has been established to advise the Chief Census Officer on all technical matters relating to the 2021 PHC as well as supporting the Census Implementation Teams. CCT also advises GSS Management and Census workstreams in the use of appropriate statistical methods, techniques, and quality control measures. The Census Coordinating Team is made up of the Acting Deputy Government Statistician, two Census Operations Advisors and the UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor who bring decades of experience in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of National Censuses.

CCT MEMBERS

1. Mr. Kofi Agyeman-Duah   Census Operations Advisor
2. Mrs. Araba Forson   Ag. Deputy Government Statistician (Operations)
3. Dr. Collins Opiyo   Chief Technical Advisor
4. Dr. Opoku Manu Asare   Census Operations Advisor

NATIONAL CENSUS SECRETARIAT (NCS)

Mr. Emmanuel G. Ossei
Head of NSC

The National Census Secretariat provides administrative and operational support to the implementation of the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) operations and ensures information flow across all entities and persons involved in the implementation of the census. The National Census Secretariat, which is headed by the Census Coordinator, is made up of personnel who have extensive technical, administrative, financial and project management expertise to coordinate census implementation.

Mr. Michael Beckoe
Administrator of NSC

The Secretariat assists the Chief Census Officer and Census Coordinating Team to track the outputs of the various workstreams of the Census, identifies gaps in the operational framework for implementing the census and collates and submits all recommendations that emanate from all meetings that are related to the conduct of the 2021 PHC. The Secretariat additionally assists in processing of financial and procurement requirement, monitor census information, reviews and finalizes reports of the various workstreams and archives all documentation during planning, enumeration, and post-enumeration phases of the Census.

NCS MEMBERS

1. Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei   Social and Demography Directorate (Head)
2. Mr. Michael Beckoe   Coordination and Programme Management Directorate (Administrator)
3. Ms Ruby Ankomah Ayew   Administration
4. Mr. Isaac Odoom   Coordination and Programme Management Directorate
5. Ms. Alberta Seckey   Administration
6. Dr. Francis Kweku Siripi   Finance

CURRICULUM REVIEWERS

Prof. Stephen Owusu Kwankye
Convener of Curriculum Reviewers

The Curriculum Reviewers are academics who are working with the Technical workstream of the Population and Housing Census to support the review of training materials (manuals, guides, presentations, audios and videos), and methodologies, and facilitate virtual and in-person training of trainers. In addition, they support the assessment of Master Trainers by serving as assessors, advising on the assessment strategy for trainers at different levels and collaborating on the development of assessment questions. The Curriculum Reviewers have expertise in the areas of Social Statistics, Economics, Population Studies and Demography, Education, Development Studies and Demography.

2021 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS WORKSTREAMS

TECHNICAL WORKSTREAM

The Technical Workstream is made up of three sub-units whose functions are critical to the conduct of a successful census: Instrument Design, Analysis, and Planning Unit; Recruitment and Training Unit; and Field Operations Unit. The workstream is also responsible for the conduct of Trial Censuses. The Technical Workstream is headed by the Chief Census Trainer who leads the overall management of the Technical Workstream; plans and executes the Workstream's strategies; including questionnaires design and finalisation, development and finalization of training tools, training of trainers and field personnel, data analysis, as well as the publication and dissemination of census results.

Mr. Owusu Kagya
Team Lead for Technical Workstream

INSTRUMENTS DESIGN, ANALYSIS, AND PLANNING UNIT

The Instrument Design, Analysis, and Planning Unit is responsible for designing appropriate questionnaires and other materials to be used to solicit the required information from respondents by identifying topics and questions based on the UN Recommendations for 2020 Round of Population Censuses and the needs of data users elicited through broader consultations. The unit is also responsible for the preparations of tabulation plans for the various planned reports and publications. The unit has developed six questionnaires, in addition to training manuals and code lists which provide instructions on how to effectively carry out enumeration of all persons and structures in the country.

Mr. Godwin Odei Gyebi
Team Lead

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING UNIT

The function of the recruitment and training unit is the recruitment and selection of personnel for the 2021 PHC. This is of paramount importance to get qualified staff with the requisite knowledge, skills, and attributes to enable GSS fulfil its corporate mandate of collecting good quality data. The second mandate is to ensure that recruited personnel are adequately trained and equipped with the requisite skills necessary for the realization of the set objectives. The Unit is responsible for designing appropriate strategies, materials and tools to facilitate effective training at all levels of training for successful enumeration of all persons and structures in the country.

Mrs. Abena Osei-Akoto
Team Lead

FIELD OPERATIONS UNIT

The Field Operations Unit is required to collect reliable and quality data for all the regions, districts, and localities in the country. The unit drives the field related activities of the 2021 PHC. The success of the census hinges largely on the preparedness and strategies put in place to reach out to all categories of the population including household population, institutional population, and population of the outdoor sleepers. Measures and strategies from the Field Operations Unit are to guide field operations to achieve complete coverage by ensuring every person in Ghana irrespective of age, sex, nationality, and their location are enumerated. The goal is to get the entire population in the country enumerated and all the needed information, including their socio-demographics, economic activities, housing conditions, sanitation issues and facilities available at areas they live, are gathered.

Mr. Peter Takyi Peprah
Team Lead

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING (ITDP) WORKSTREAM

The Information Technology and Data Processing Workstream (ITDP) is responsible for developing the technical specifications for the field data collection devices, programming digital questionnaires from the paper versions and developing technical guidelines for data collection and coding. The workstream manages hardware, software and data and the inventory of census IT equipment.

Mr. Mark Abuabu-Dadzie
Team Lead for IT
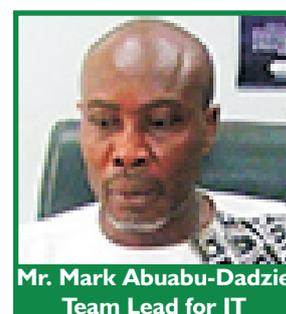
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum
Team Lead for DP

The Data Processing Unit is responsible for training and providing technical support to personnel (staff, trainers, enumerators and supervisors) on using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) application to collect, edit and sync data from the field, and to monitor and evaluate data collection and transmission from the field and manage the data processing activities.

The Information Technology Unit of the workstream is made up of IT Support and IT Assets. The IT Assets team delivers a range of services covering all aspect of 2021 census IT operations before, during and after the Census. IT Support focuses on supporting the ITDP strategic objectives for the 2021 PHC by providing innovative ways of receiving, distributing, and retrieving IT assets thereby improving inventory accuracy and reducing cost.

LOGISTICS, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (LFA) WORKSTREAM

This workstream's main task is to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the deployment of all census materials. Specifically, to ensure that the right products, reach the right Location, in the right state, at the right time for effective and efficient enumeration of all persons and structures within the territorial sovereignty of Ghana. The workstream is to ensure that all census materials are distributed from HQ to the districts, that every Field Officer has all the tools needed to undertake their work, that damaged census materials are replaced speedily in a transparent manner, and that there is a documentation of all items dispatched and received.


Mr. Robert Kwami
Team Co-Lead

Mr. Kwadwo Asante Mensah
Team Co-Lead
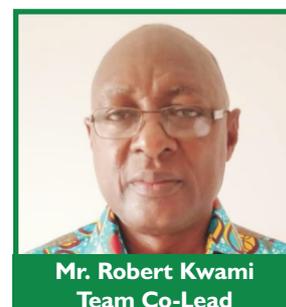
MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) WORKSTREAM

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) workstream coordinates and monitors all Census Workstream activities and reporting. It leads evaluation exercises on all census activities and the preparation of monthly reports to provide status on progress made by workstreams to provide recommendations to Census Coordinating Team. This workstream is responsible for compiling of Census composite work plan in addition to developing and updating the Census M&E Indicator Tracking Matrix for all the workstreams. M&E in addition tracks progress being made by the workstreams to mitigate anticipated risk elements and profiles risk elements gathered from the various work streams on the Risk Monitoring Dashboard.

Dr. Emmanuel Dwamena Sasu
Team Lead
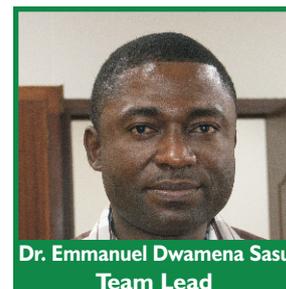
PUBLICITY, ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION (PEA) WORKSTREAM

The Publicity, Advocacy and Education Workstream's main function is to create awareness of the 2021 Population and Housing Census and educate the public and all relevant stakeholders on the importance of the census data that will be generated. The PEA Workstream also provides information and educates the people on the importance of the PHC questionnaire, its content and the role of individuals, households, and communities during the field enumeration exercise. The advocacy aspects focus on securing support and commitment of all categories of leaders and the public.

Mr. Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi
Team Lead

CENSUS MAPPING WORKSTREAM

The Census Mapping Workstream is responsible for the updating of all the 2010 Population and Housing Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) and digitizing maps of all EAs and Supervisory Areas (SAs) to facilitate data collection using electronic data capture and recording of coordinates for the digital 2021 PHC. The workstream is also responsible for developing a Master Sample Frame for future statistical exercises, re-demarcating large EAs and amalgamating small EAs as needed, carrying out boundary reconciliation in newly created districts and engaging with stakeholders to resolve all boundary disputes before, during and after the census exercise. Census Mapping will also collaborate with the Data Processing sub-unit to produce a census atlas.

Mrs. Rosalind Quartey
Team Lead

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY (PES) WORKSTREAM

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) Workstream is responsible for the design and administration of a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) after enumeration for the census is completed. PES is a complete re-enumeration of a representative sample of a Population and Housing Census which provides an independent assessment of the coverage and accuracy of the Census. It involves matching of records of individuals enumerated in the PES with their corresponding information collected from the Census enumeration to determine the existence and extent of errors (related to both coverage and content).

Mr. Emmanuel Boateng
Team Lead

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

- Review of training materials (manuals, presentations and guides)
- Recruitment of Regional Trainers
- Recruitment of District Data Quality Management Team (DDQMT) members
- Technical census workstream meetings
- Procurement of vehicles, IT equipment, and general supplies
- Validation and finalization of Enumeration and Supervisory Area maps (census mapping and GIS)
- Finalization of strategies and protocols
- Preparation for Trial Census 3

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

- Staff sensitisation on the census
- Sensitisation of key stakeholders
- Technical census workstream meetings
- Training of National Trainers
- Training of District Data Quality Management Teams
- Trial Census 3
- Recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors

DID YOU KNOW?

It is a legal requirement to hold a population and housing census in Ghana every 10 years. This is stipulated by the Statistical Service Act 2019 (Act 1003). It is also a UN recommendation for all member countries to hold a census at least every 10 years.

Data from the census will support decision-making by providing information in the following areas:
- The progress of poverty reduction programmes including the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs)
- Vulnerability and populations in need of targeted interventions
- Housing, living conditions and sanitation across the country
- Geographic areas in Ghana where there are higher levels of poverty
- Data for businesses to help support Ghana's growing economy.

BENEFITS OF THE 2021 CENSUS

Accurate and dis-aggregated data for decision making

Assessment of COVID-19 impact

Identification of vulnerable persons

Fulfilment of legal mandate: Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003)

A successful census is a source of national pride

NEXT ISSUE

❯ **KNOW YOUR REGIONAL CENSUS TEAMS**

Acknowledgements

Census Coordinating Team
National Census Secretariat
UK-Office of National Statistics
Workstream Leads

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Mr. Felix Adjei (Artwork and printing)
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Mr. Kwasi Nyarko-Ofei (Photography)
Dr. Collins Opiyo (Concept)
Dr. Francis Siripi (Content)

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Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census
Newsletter

▶ **PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES**   **October - December 2020 | Issue #2**

YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED

MESSAGE FROM PROF. SAMUEL KOBINA ANNIM, THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN & CHIEF CENSUS OFFICER

Preparations for Ghana's 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) are at an advanced stage.

Following the easing of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, in-person programme activities have largely resumed, with the appropriate COVID-19 health and safety protocols in place. In September 2020, the Ghana Statistical Service declared the months of October and November 2020 as: "a critical period for laying the needed foundation for a successful census implementation". Accordingly, the Census Coordinating Team and all Census workstreams timely resumed their weekly in-person meetings. In addition, a cross-workstream technical working sessions were initiated to foster a more collaborative workflow and increase the sharing of important information.

Key activities needed to be completed by the end of the 2020 calendar year were identified and converted into weekly and monthly targets with corresponding indicators. These targets include finalisation of enumeration and supervision area maps; review and finalisation of training materials; completion of occupational and industrial classification code guides; recruitment and training of National Trainers and District Data Quality Management Teams; sensitisation of staff to support the census process; renewed engagements with District Census Officers; and building of strategic partnerships with key stakeholders.

Subsequently, several milestones have been achieved during the past weeks with the following on the schedule ahead: gazettement of data collection instruments; sensitisation of staff at the regional offices; formation of a Census Development Partners Forum; training of Regional Trainers, training of Regional Data Quality Monitors and IT Officers; conduct of a census process audit; and convening of a Census data users symposium.

I am very grateful for the tremendous support received so far from staff, GSS Board, the National Census Steering Committee, our Partners and have no doubt that the Ghana 2021 PHC will be successful.

DETAILS OF PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

The technical work sessions form an integral part of the ongoing preparatory activities. Their purpose is for workstreams to review progress towards their set targets, address matters arising and take strategic decisions on census implementation processes. Participation is mandatory, save for authorised absence. The Census Coordinating Team (CCT) members attend these working group sessions in an advisory and oversight capacity.

A representative of the Monitoring and Evaluation workstream is assigned to each workstream to assist in tracking progress and outputs and managing risks. A representative of the Publicity, Education and Advocacy workstream is also assigned to each workstream to gather content for the development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. There is a representation from the Information Technology and Data Processing Unit to support the implementation of e-census functions within each workstream.

To complement the weekly working group sessions is a joint meeting between the team leads and CCT. The purpose of these meetings is to review progress, discuss solutions for emerging challenges and, plan the next steps and activities. There is also a weekly virtual meeting with all the 16 Regional Statisticians, which is a strategic addition because Ghana 2021 PHC implementation follows a decentralised operational strategy whereby the regional (and district) statistical and other governmental administrative offices play important roles in the coordination and supervision of census activities within their jurisdiction.

TABLET PREPARATION

Ghana 2021 PHC is fully digital, requiring the deployment of 75,000 tablets to be used by field personnel for identification of enumeration areas and data collection. So far, 43,180 new android tablets have been delivered. Pre-provisioning of the delivered tablets, which involves charging and manually checking each tablet for possible defects or malfunctions, has been completed.

The pre-provisioning checks ensure that each tablet can power up and boot down, the serial numbers to conform with factory settings, the dates and times are correct, the charger head and android cables are functioning, and the tablet screens have no cracks. For tracking and ensuring safety, all tablets have also been tagged with serial numbers and fitted with screen protectors.

The pre-provisioning is to prepare the tablets for the main provisioning, which will involve the uploading of the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing software, enumeration and supervision area maps, and training materials onto the tablets. Additionally, 20,000 power banks have been checked to ensure they are operational.

Validation of 30 percent sample of the pre-provisioned tablets, representing over 12,000 tablets, has also been completed. The validation process involves randomly sampling tablets for further checks to test whether key buttons (that is, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, location, and mobile data) are properly functional, there is SIM card connectivity, and the SD card slot is working.

RECRUITMENT OF FIELD PERSONNEL

One of the innovations of the 2021 PHC is the use of an online recruitment portal to identify suitable personnel who will be involved in the data collection exercise. The 2021 PHC is leveraging the existing Ghana Statistical Service Enumerators' Bureau to recruit about 85,000 field personnel (including Trainers, Supervisors, Enumerators, IT Officers and Data Quality Monitors).

Currently, screening for some categories of field personnel is ongoing, including interviews for prospective Regional Trainers and online assessment for prospective Data Quality Monitors and IT officers.

MAP SHOWING REGIONAL RECRUITMENT TARGETS
FOR NATIONAL (NT) AND REGIONAL (RT) TRAINERS

REGIONAL MAP OF GHANA
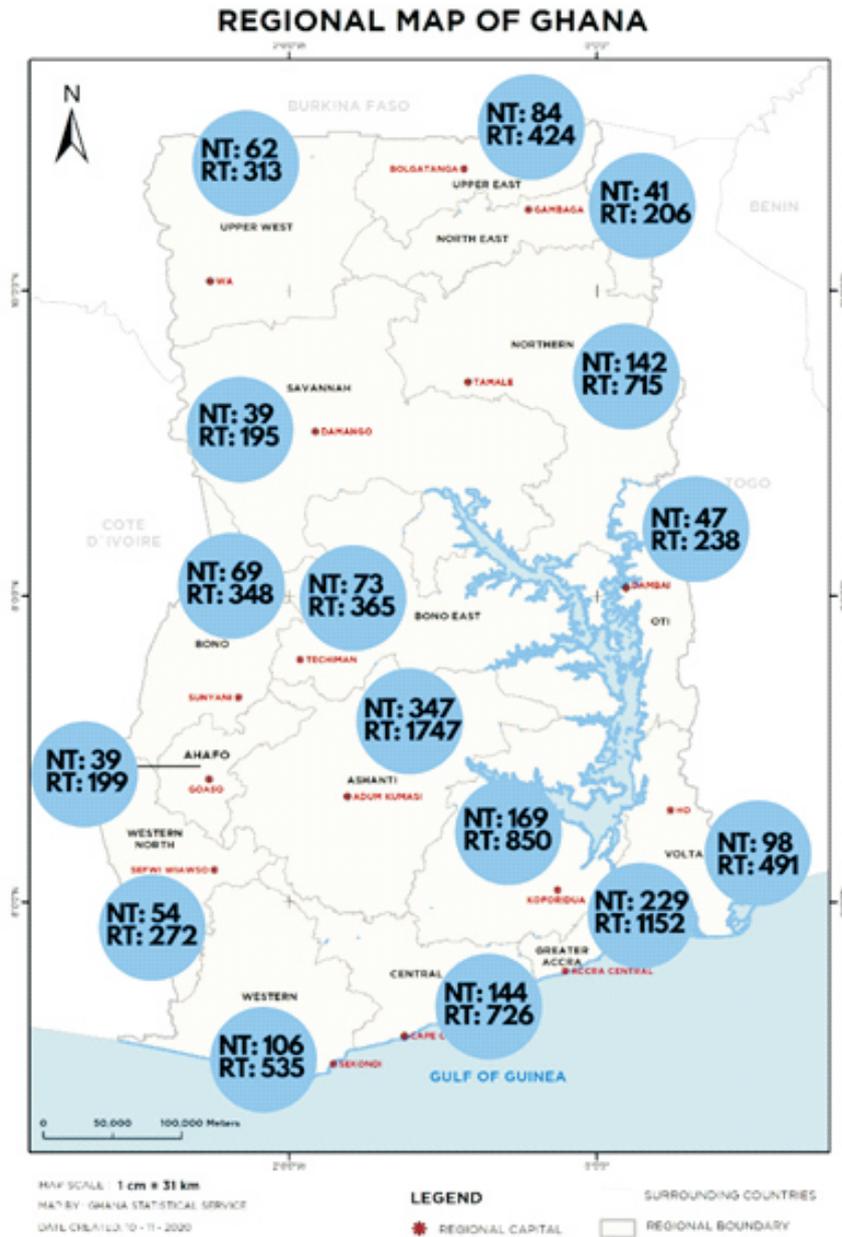
TRAINING OF NATIONAL TRAINERS

The process of recruiting trainers, which emphasized proportionate spatial distribution, targeted applicants from all districts in the country. After the application deadline, an initial desk review exercise was conducted to shortlist and select the applicants who would subsequently be invited for interviews at the regional for the position of National Trainers; and at the district level as Regional Trainers.

Successful applicants will first undergo a three-month virtual training after which the qualified trainees would be invited to participate in the subsequent in-person training activities.

TRAINING OF NATIONAL TRAINERS

The national training is pivotal to the four-tier (Master, National, Regional and District) training strategy scheduled for the 2021 PHC. National Trainers are responsible for training Regional Trainers who will directly train Enumerators and Supervisors. In view of the fact that the cascading approach to teaching and learning could lead to loss of quality in the lower hierarchies, the focus of the training strategy is to ensure high quality delivery of training at all levels.

For this reason and in accordance with the mandate of GSS, which includes an oversight of capacity building in the statistical ecosystem, the 2021 PHC is being used to launch the maiden programme for the pre-certification of trainers for field data collection in Ghana. The programme aims at equipping trainers with improving content knowledge, communication, management, and leadership skills to effectively train others on a large and complex scale.

The online recruitment process has attracted over 3,058 applicants out of whom about 60 percent were competitively selected.

A comprehensive and detailed curriculum has been developed and is being implemented with technical support from external resource persons from the University of Ghana, the Ghana Institute for Management and Public Administration, University for Development Studies, University of Education, Winneba, and the University of Cape Coast. These external resources persons are also providing additional training content on administration, communication skills, emotional intelligence, and classroom management on soft skills capacity building.

The virtual self-learning approaches to training, which aim to introduce key concepts and processes, is designed to give trainees flexibility by limiting time spent on live sessions and providing pre-recorded lectures and materials for self-leaning. It is scheduled to last for three months after which the best performing trainers will be invited to participate in the in-person training for the 2021 PHC.

SPOTLIGHT ON THE VIRTUAL ORIENTATION OF NATIONAL TRAINERS

The pre-certification training started with a virtual orientation meant to sensitise National Trainers on the importance of censuses, census data and their role as trainers. The virtual orientation featured pre-recorded presentations by the Government Statistician, Professor Samuel Kobina Annim; the UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor, Dr. Collins Opiyo; and the Chair of the National Census Technical Advisory Committee on Recruitment and Training, Professor Stephen Owusu Kwankye.

The main takeaway from the virtual orientation based on feedback from the trainees is that the virtual training was a welcome innovation. This is particularly because, they can access the Learning Management System with their smartphones, even though internet connectivity was a challenge. An impressive 85.1% of trainees indicated in the pre-orientation survey that they would be accessing the virtual training using cellular data.

Snapshot of Feedback on Virtual Orientation

"I think Ghana Statistical Service must be commended greatly for this initiative.

"Internet accessibility in my area is poor so accessing the materials took a lot of time."

"As matter of fact I had enjoyed the orientation. The distraction is the on and off of the network"

"It offers trainees the opportunity to learn at their own pace. Thumbs up."

"First time using this medium as channel of receiving training. Very efficient and innovative"

"The audios and videos were too large so downloading was not possible in my location. If there could be different way to upload the audios and videos."

"A good way to introduce us to the subject matter and build confidence in a relaxed setting. Much appreciated."

FINALISATION OF TRAINING MATERIALS

Members of the Technical workstream in collaboration with the Curriculum Reviewers and CCT and with support from Master Trainers have finalised the training materials to be used by trainers, enumerators, and supervisors. The process was conducted largely via virtual engagement spanning an eight-week period. For every four days of each week during the period, parallel virtual working sessions were used to review the content of presentations, Field Officers' Manual and Trainers' Guide. After the review exercise, the training materials were finalised at a four-day in-person workshop to certify that there were consistency and clarity within and across the training materials.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2021 PHC CENSUS RISK DASHBOARD

The M&E workstream, in consultation with all workstreams, has established a risk dashboard to monitor progress on the work plan activities and identify potential risks for effective implementation. The purpose of the risk profiling is to mitigate or minimize the likelihood of the risks occurring and its impact thereof. Members of the M&E workstreams are to monitor the risk profile of the workstreams they are assigned to and provide weekly reports.

The Ghana 2021 PHC dashboard contains the following information for each workstream: activity and the person(s) responsible, peril (what would cause the activity to not be completed successfully); hazard (conditions that trigger the peril); risk element (the likelihood that the peril will occur; and the mitigation strategy (what will be done to minimize or eliminate the hazard).

ENGAGEMENTS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The 2021 PHC is a priority national development programme that requires huge resources to implement. The successful implementation of the Census seeks the leveraging of resources and support at all levels and among various partners, institutions and even individuals to achieve the afore-stated goal. Therefore, one of the goals of the Census Publicity, Education and Advocacy (PEA) strategy is to have sustained and effective engagements with all stakeholders to mobilize the required resources. Identified target groups include academia, development partners, public sector institutions, private sector companies, civil society organisations, and the media.

SPOTLIGHT ON STAFF SENSITISATION

GSS staff at the sensitisation event

The staff of key institutions, including GSS and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) need to be sensitised and empowered to support the census and be part of the advocacy efforts. Accordingly, the PEA workstream has embarked on staff sensitisation activities to raise awareness and advocate for staff to be ambassadors for the census programme.

At GSS, the first category of staff sensitised were the security men, drivers and cleaners who were engaged for two sessions where they were educated on the Census process and were also given the opportunity to ask questions and give comments. Sensitisation sessions for other categories of staff are scheduled to include virtual sessions with staff at the regional offices.

SPOTLIGHT ON MEETING WITH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

UNFPA Country Representative, Mr. Niyi Ojuolape speaking at the meeting

As part of the stakeholders' engagement in the census process, GSS engaged with Development Partners on 5th November 2020 in Accra. The meeting was hosted by the UNFPA and organised in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's office. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a forum for Development Partners to discuss strategic engagement in the Ghana 2021 PHC programme. Development partner agencies represented at the meeting included JICA, UNCDF, UN, UNICEF, UNOPS, USAID, IOM, UKAID, UNHCR and the Embassy of Denmark.

Mr. Niyi Ojuolape, UNFPA Country Representative and representative of the UN partner agencies on the National Census Steering Committee gave the welcome address. He stated that it is his hope that the meeting would represent the start of a sustained long-term engagement between the GSS and development partners for a successful implementation of the 2021 PHC that delivers quality and timely results. The UNFPA, as the lead agency for census implementation, supports the conduct of regular and credible censuses. The UN's ongoing support for the 2021 PHC includes technical assistance; capacity strengthening; procurement of equipment and services; financial and operational support; coordination and management of financial resources for the census; and facilitation of South-South cooperation.

The UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Charles Abani, in his statement highlighted the importance of the Census as one of the most complex and massive peacetime exercise a country can undertake, involving a significant amount of

UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Charles Abani speaking at the meeting

work and requiring strategic partnerships for a successful implementation. Mr. Abani also touched on the critical uses of census data in areas such as planning, tracking progress on developmental goals and market analysis. He concluded by affirming, on behalf of the UN and other development partners, the commitment to supporting a successful implementation of the 2021 PHC.

The Government Statistician and the Chief Census Officer , Professor Samuel Kobina Annim, presented an overview of census implementation, while the UNFPA Chief Technical Advisor to the Ghana 2021 PHC, Dr. Collins Opiyo, highlighted the specific areas where strategic support is required.

FINALISATION OF ENUMERATION AND SUPERVISION AREA MAPS

The Census Mapping workstream is currently in the process of finalising and creating PDF (static) and interactive maps for the 2021 PHC. Three types of maps will be utilised – district maps, Enumeration Area (EA) and Supervisory Area (SA) maps. Since the 2021 PHC is digital, interactive maps aided by Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) applications will be used. The finalisation work is proceeding systematically by regions, and districts.

The map production process is a complex exercise, and requires a series of validations, evaluations, and quality assurance steps to ensure that the final maps are accurate, reliable and usable. The office work starts with validation of field returns which ensures that all EA maps correspond with the narrative description of the maps. The EA maps are then merged to resolve gaps, overlaps and boundary issues. Identified errors are then corrected on the maps and the description forms to generate the maps in both PDF and interactive formats.

FINALISATION OF ENUMERATION AND SUPERVISION AREA MAPS

The uniqueness of the 2021 Census mapping exercise is the use of a host of geo-spatial resources, including the super imposition of building footprints and overlaying of satellite imageries to ensure a complete inclusion of all structures, accurate definition of boundaries and identification of hard-to-reach areas. This innovation has culminated in the engagement of an international GIS expert, to assess final quality checks on the maps and integration of GIS resources. The UN Economic Commission for Africa provided partial financial support to GSS to actualise this engagement. After final quality assurance checks, the finalised hard copies of the maps would be printed, and soft copies forwarded for uploading onto the tablets.

ACTIVITIES

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

1. Technical Working Group sessions
2. Refresher training of Master Trainers
3. Virtual training of National Trainers
4. Recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors
5. Procurement of vehicles, equipment, and supplies
6. Validation and finalisation of Enumeration and Supervisory Area maps
7. Preparation for Trial Census 3
8. Preparation for Trial Post Enumeration Survey 2
9. Pre-provisioning of tablets
10. Staff sensitisation on the census
11. Shortlisting of Data Monitors and IT Officers

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

1. Trial Census 3
2. Trial Post Enumeration Survey 2
3. Engagement with stakeholders
4. Provisioning of tablets
5. Training of Trainers
6. Training of Data Monitors and IT Officers
7. Recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors
8. Gazetting of data collection instruments
9. Creation of interactive maps
10. Conduct of census audit

All responses provided to enumerators during the census are strictly confidential.

Ghana 2021 PHC will be conducted in accordance with the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003), which particularly stresses on confidentiality of the information collected from individuals. The law restricts publishing particulars on individuals so that only aggregate data will be published. GSS will ensure that personal details are protected and removed from any information used in its work or shared with other users.

Field Officers are not permitted to disclose any Census related information to non-authorized persons under the Census Law.

Therefore, to enforce strict adherence to confidentiality, all census field officers will take an oath of secrecy, affirming their commitment to fulfil their duties faithfully and honestly without disclosing any information which comes to their knowledge by reason of their engagement as census officials. This oath is prescribed by the law and will be administered to all the staff of the Statistical Service as well as all other persons engaged to perform a duty under the Statistical Service Law. Census officials who violate this oath are guilty of an offence and liable to punishment (a fine, imprisonment, or both). Any person who fails to take the oath will not be allowed to work as a census official.

CENSUS NEWSLETTER SURVEY

We would love your feedback. Please click or copy this link to fill out a brief survey on the newsletter:

https://forms.gle/nSApAoHq88wtbDHW6

NEXT ISSUE

❱ **CENSUS METHODOLOGY AND ENUMERATION PROCEDURES**

Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census
Newsletter

**MR. OWUSU KAGYA
HEAD OF CENSUS METHODOLOGY**

In the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), Census Methodology is used in both an operational and structural perspective. Operationally, it refers to how the census will be conducted (i.e. who will be enumerated, where the enumeration will be done, the preconditions etc.) and the procedures, duration and reference periods to be followed (enumeration, mapping monitoring etc.). In terms of the implementation structure Census Methodology is to one of the seven workstreams (Census Mapping; Information Technology and Data Processing; Logistics, Finance and Administration; Monitoring and Evaluation; Post Enumeration Survey; and Publicity, Education and Advocacy) of the 2021 PHC.

At the tail end of last year, the Technical workstream was renamed the Census Methodology workstream. The purpose for the renaming was to enhance the operations of the workstream in anticipation of data collection. The Census Methodology workstream lays out the blueprint to guide the processes and outputs of the other workstreams. The revamped Census Methodology workstream is now responsible for coordinating information flow across the

MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF CENSUS METHODOLOGY

various workstreams and fostering a more collaborative work environment. These additional functions are necessary as this workstream sets the agenda for the other workstreams by defining the methodology by which the Census will be conducted. The workstream aims to accomplish these by monitoring and synthesizing the strategies and operational decisions taken by all workstreams to ensure they align with the overall Census Methodology and enumeration procedures.

The Census Methodology workstream comprises the Instruments Design, Planning and Analysis; Recruitment and Training; and Field Operations units. The three units have jointly developed three documents that contain all the information needed on Census Methodology and enumeration procedures for census officials and monitors to utilise to achieve complete coverage and quality data collection. These are the Field Officers' Manual, the Trainers' Guide, and the Field Operations Handbook. These documents were developed and revised in consultation with a diverse group of reviewers comprising the National Technical Advisory Committee, Census Coordinating Team, Curriculum Reviewers, Regional Statisticians and Master Trainers.

To date, the Census Methodology workstream has coordinated three trial censuses in accordance with United Nations principles and recommendations to test and finalise the census methodology, instruments, and enumeration procedures for the 2021 PHC.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY - KEY ACTIVITIES

CONDUCTING A DIGITAL CENSUS

Ghana's 2021 PHC is the first fully digital Population and Housing Census to be conducted in the country. It employs increased use of digital technology to enhance data quality and timeliness as recommended by the United Nations. To this end, Ghana 2021 PHC has the following key features to ensure that the census achieves complete coverage and collects accurate data:

1. Use of tablets in deploying Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) application instead of paper questionnaires for data collection. The use of CAPI reduces enumerator error by automating skip patterns, building in consistency checks, and pre-filling certain fields. The use of CAPI also improves data quality and reduces data processing times because data collected can be synced daily to the server for download and analysis by the Data Processing Team.
2. Daily synchronisation of data collected to the server thus eliminating the time spent entering data from paper questions.
3. Capture of the location of structures using Geographic Positioning Systems (GPS) to enable georeferencing of all structures.
4. Use of interactive maps for accurate identification of the boundaries of enumeration areas on the ground to minimise errors.
5. Employment of real-time data quality monitoring to ensure high quality data.

For the 2021 PHC team, going digital means more than just using tablets to administer questionnaires. The digital aspect transcends data collection to other operations such as recruitment and training; procurements and logistics management; publicity, education, and advocacy; and census mapping. Some of the ways the 2021 PHC has gone digital to enhance census implementation include:

1. Online recruitment of trainers and field officers through the web-based Enumerators Bureau platform.
2. Utilization of learning management systems (LMS) for virtual training of Trainers and Data Quality Management Teams.
3. Deployment of a logistics management information system (LMIS).
4. Development of a citizen's platform mobile application to provide up to date information to the public and a forum for the public to engage with members of the census implementing team.
5. Geospatial integration to use other data sources such as satellite imagery and building footprints to overlay on maps to predict workload of enumerators.
6. Use of social media to support publicity, education and advocacy activities.

PRE-ENUMERATION ACTIVITIES

The pre-enumeration phase of the 2021 PHC requires the completion of key activities to prepare for the enumeration phase where the data will be collected. These include the development of strategies, workplans and implementation plans, setting up of committees and workstreams (see Census Newsletter October to December, Vol #1: Know Your Census Team), demarcation of the entire country and critical preparatory activities including training of census officials, provisioning of tablets, finalisation of maps, and stakeholder engagement (see Census Newsletter October to December, Vol #2: Preparatory Activities).
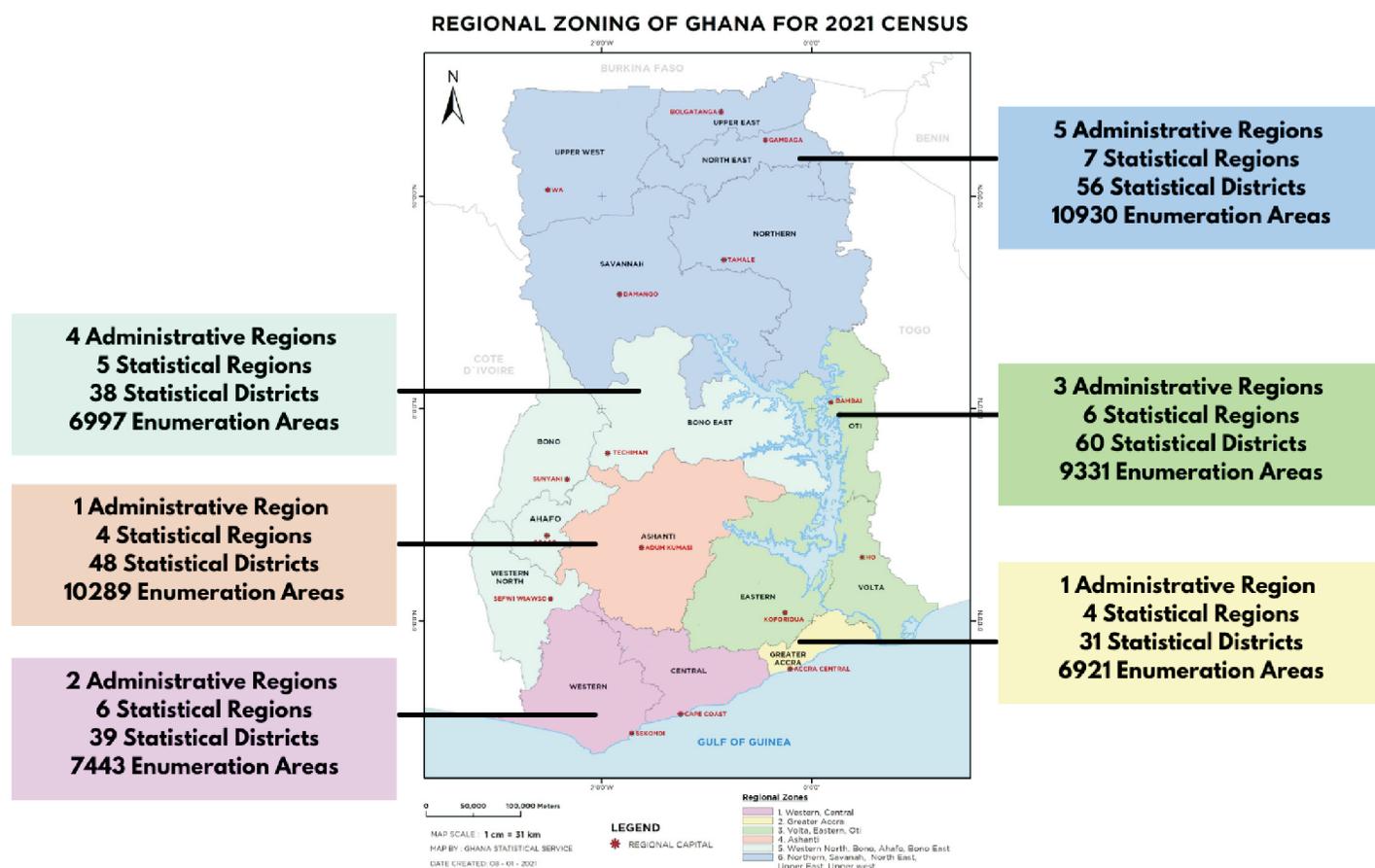
ZONING THE COUNTRY

The census mapping process has demarcated the country into almost 52,000 enumeration areas (EAs) made up of over 131,000 localities. An EA is the smallest geographical area with a well-defined boundary and features which is assigned to one Enumerator to enhance easy canvassing and enumeration during the data collection period.

For the purpose of the 2021 PHC, 272 statistical districts have been designated made up of the country's administrative districts and metropolitan areas. In each statistical district, enumeration areas have been grouped into Supervisory Areas (SAs) for management purposes. An SA comprises three to seven contiguous EAs grouped which is overseen by one Field Supervisor.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY - KEY ACTIVITIES

ZONING THE COUNTRY

The statistical districts have been further grouped into 32 statistical regions for operational purposes. The statistical regions are meant to divide the larger administrative regions into smaller units that can be overseen by one Regional Field Supervisor. The statistical regions have been further grouped into six (6) zones coordinated by Zonal Field Coordinators.

REGIONAL ZONING OF GHANA FOR 2021 CENSUS

5 Administrative Regions
7 Statistical Regions
56 Statistical Districts
10930 Enumeration Areas

4 Administrative Regions
5 Statistical Regions
38 Statistical Districts
6997 Enumeration Areas

3 Administrative Regions
6 Statistical Regions
60 Statistical Districts
9331 Enumeration Areas

1 Administrative Region
4 Statistical Regions
48 Statistical Districts
10289 Enumeration Areas

1 Administrative Region
4 Statistical Regions
31 Statistical Districts
6921 Enumeration Areas

2 Administrative Regions
6 Statistical Regions
39 Statistical Districts
7443 Enumeration Areas

MAP SCALE : **1 cm = 31 km**
MAP BY : GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
DATE CREATED: 08 - 01 - 2021

LEGEND
❋ REGIONAL CAPITAL

Regional Zones
1. Western, Central
2. Greater Accra
3. Volta, Eastern, Oti
4. Ashanti
5. Western North, Bono, Ahafo, Bono East
6. Northern, Savanah, North East, Upper East, Upper west

LISTING STRUCTURES

The first seven (7) days of the field data collection will be devoted to the listing of structures. Listing involves locating every structure in the enumeration area and assigning a unique serial number to each structure and collecting some basic information on the structure and its occupants or owners.

The purpose of the listing is to identify every structure and the households within an enumeration area to ensure that all persons and structures are counted during the enumeration period. A successful listing operation is also a prerequisite for complete coverage of the population. During listing the following information will be collected on the structure:

1. Address
2. GPS coordinates
3. Type of structure
4. Level of completion
5. Occupancy
6. Number of persons (male and female) resident within
7. Type of population resident within (household or institution)
8. Use of the structure
9. Presence of outdoor sleepers around the structure
10. Availability of toilet facilities

LISTING STRUCTURES

Structures to be listed are completed buildings, unconventional structures (such as containers, kiosks) and uncompleted buildings above window level.

In addition to identifying and numbering structures, the listing exercise will collect information on the number of households and the number of persons living within each structure. This information will be used in tandem with other indicators to predict the workload of enumerators and serve as a benchmark to be used for monitoring data collection during the enumeration phase.

The listing exercise will also collect information on the availability of facilities within each EA. This information will provide data on the number and types of facilities such as educational facilities, health facilities, financial institutions, police stations, public toilets and bathhouses, post office and telecommunication centres, markets etc.

Ahead of the listing exercise, field officers will complete the community entry process to formally announce to community leaders that they are about to commence work in the area. They will then canvass the entire EA to familiarize themselves with the area before numbering all identified structures.

CLASSIFYING THE DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS

Enumerators will administer questionnaires to persons based on where they spent Census Night, that is, the reference date for all questions asked in the census questionnaire. The 2021 PHC aims to count everyone, once, and at the right place. For this reason, it is necessary to correctly ascertain where each individual spent census night to avoid duplications and or omissions of certain individuals or groups.

During enumeration, questionnaires will be administered to the following groups:
1. Conventional households (those who live in enclosed residential spaces)
2. Homeless households (those who sleep outdoors in a fixed location each night)
3. Stable (long-term) group quarters or institutional populations (those who spend Census Night in an institution where they are residing temporarily or permanently e.g. boarding houses, hospitals, orphanages, police academies etc.)
4. Unstable (short-term) group quarters/institutional populations (those who spend Census Night in an institution where they are residing temporarily e.g. hospitals, remand centres, prayer camps etc.)
5. Floating populations (persons who sleep outdoors in transient locations, and those travelling or in transit on the Census Night such as at sea, railway stations, and lorry parks etc.)
6. Guests in hotels and guesthouses

Copies of all the questionnaires to be administered are available on the 2021 PHC website: https://census2021.statsghana.gov.gh/

CONDUCTING A DE FACTO POPULATION COUNT

The 2021 PHC will employ a population count known as a de facto population or population present count. With this mode of counting, people are enumerated at the place where they spent the Census Night. This mode minimizes the incidence of duplications or omissions of households or individuals.

Though the 2021 PHC will utilise a de facto count approach for enumeration, a de jure count will also be generated as well. A de jure count is one where individuals are enumerated at their usual place of residence as compared to where they were on census night.

Information collected on the household roster during enumeration includes the usual members (i.e. persons who have lived or plan to live in that household for six months) and visitors present on Census Night. The information on the usual

members whether present or absent on census night makes it possible to count persons by their usual place of residence.

The household roster is the only part of the questionnaire that collects information on the de jure population. The rest of the questionnaire collects information only on persons who are present in the household on the Census Night i.e. the de facto census night population.

ENUMERATING HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE CENSUS

The enumeration period for the 2021 PHC is scheduled to last for 14 days. The enumeration involves the detailed information of data on structures, households, and individuals. The enumeration for the 2021 PHC will collect data on the following:

1. Travel history of household members who have migrated abroad
2. Sociodemographic characteristics (age, sex, education, ethnicity, religion etc.)
3. Literacy and education
4. Economic activity (employment status, occupation, industry)
5. Difficulties in performing daily living activities (seeing, hearing, walking etc.)
6. Ownership and usage of ICT devices
7. Children born to women 12 years or over
8. Deaths of household members within the past 12 months
9. Housing conditions (construction materials of structure; water supply; asset ownership)
10. Sanitation (disposal of solid and liquid waste)
11. Source of water, lighting and cooking fuel

ACHIEVING COMPLETE COVERAGE

Complete coverage means that all localities, structures, households, and persons in the country are enumerated. To achieve complete coverage, the 2021 PHC is implementing several interventions including the use of:

1. Real-time data validation and quality monitoring to check for gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies.
2. The resourcefulness of the listing exercise to generate information on occupied housing units, outdoor sleepers, and population size. This information will be pre-loaded into the enumeration questionnaire by the computer assisted personal interviewing software to ensure all households listed are enumerated.
3. Census complete coverage champions to certify that their localities have been covered.
4. Tailored district field operations strategy to identify context-specific challenges and solutions to ensure complete coverage in each district.
5. Census Call Centre to improve and monitor coverage. The Call Centre will both receive inbound calls from households that have not been listed and/or enumerated and make outbound calls to randomly selected household to confirm whether they have been enumerated.

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

In accordance with UN Principles and Recommendations, there will be a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted within three months of the census enumeration. The PES is a short survey conducted after census enumeration to determine the accuracy and reliability of the census.

QUESTION AND ANSWER WITH THE HEAD OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) SUPPORT FOR THE 2021 PHC

MR. EMMANUEL NANA DEBRAH, HEAD OF IT SUPPORT

The country has been demarcated into almost 52,000 enumeration areas which one enumerator will be assigned to work in. Given the circumstances that the country does not have a full coverage of access to electricity and Internet, how is IT support going to ensure that each enumerator can successfully collect data on their tablets and sync that data daily?

The 2021 PHC faces unique challenges compared to previous censuses. In the past, one of the major challenges faced was a shortage of questionnaires during enumeration and delays in data processing. This being a digital census, the anticipated challenges will be technological in nature.

Internet connectivity as part of technology plays a key role in the synchronization of data collected during data collection and this process can be disrupted in some parts of Ghana with limited or no access to internet and/or electricity. Enumerators will require access to 3G connectivity or better to sync data. The challenge of rural internet connectivity is related to the availability of electricity. Lack of steady and reliable power is one of the main challenges affecting rural connectivity.

Anticipating some of the limitations that might be encountered in the upcoming census due to the above-mentioned issues, an IT Field Support Team has been established alongside other units to resolve all technological issues that will arise in the field. During data collection, the IT Support is expected to play a "rover" role which in the context of 2021 PHC, means 'a trained expert who moves from one locality to another to resolve all IT related issues within a specific jurisdiction'.

It is anticipated that localities without electricity and/or internet will pose synchronisation challenges to enumerators because both are required. Therefore, appropriate measures have been put in place to overcome these challenges. To facilitate daily synchronization and promote prompt data monitoring and evaluations, supervisors are expected to identify locations with suitable internet connectivity in collaboration with the District IT Officer based on coverage data obtained from the telecommunications within the supervisory area and ground reconnaissance. The purpose of this exercise is to ensure that each enumerator is able to sync data collected at the end of the day's work as is required of them.

However, in areas where there is no cellular coverage, the District IT Officers would meet with enumerators and supervisors every day to copy the data received from the team unto the IT Rover's tablet via Bluetooth and move to a location with strong internet connectivity to sync the data to headquarters on behalf of the team. Lessons from the three trial censuses have been used to shape the current IT support strategy which aims to ensure that technology is used effectively in this census.

ACTIVITIES

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

1. Trial Post Enumeration Survey II
2. Analysis and report writing for Trial Census III
3. Technical working sessions
4. Virtual training of National Trainers
5. Virtual training of Data Quality Management Teams
6. Recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors
7. Procurement of vehicles, equipment, and supplies
8. Printing of enumeration and supervisory area maps
9. Pre-provisioning of tablets
10. Creation of interactive maps
11. Engagement with stakeholders
12. Finalisation of regional and district field strategies

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

1. Provisioning of tablets
2. Gazetting of data collection instruments
3. Shortlisting of Enumerators and Supervisors
4. Launch of 100 days to Census Night
5. Information sessions with Regional and District Census Implementation Committees
6. Data Users Symposium
7. Face to face training of National Trainers
8. Virtual training of Regional Trainers

DID YOU KNOW?

Census Night is the reference point in time for the census; enumeration and all questions in the census will relate to the Census Night. This accuracy is necessary to provide a complete and accurate picture about Ghana's population per the 2021 PHC. You will need to take note of the Census Night and remember where you spent that night to answer the questions accurately. All household heads must make note of all the persons that slept in their household on Census Night.

To help make the Census Night memorable, various events will be organised in communities throughout the country to mark the night. Examples of census night events include durbars, floats, and cultural shows.

Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census
Newsletter

▶ **DECENTRALISATION OF CENSUS ACTIVITIES**   April - May 2021 | Issue #1

YOU COUNT, GET COUNTED

MR. PETER TAKYI PEPRAH
HEAD OF FIELD OPERATIONS

Preparations are well underway for the conduct of the impending 2021 Population and Housing Census. The previous months have focused on the completion of key preparatory activities including the conduct of a third trial census, training of Master Trainers, screening and selection of Trainers and Data Quality Management Teams, creation of interactive maps, trial Post Enumeration survey, launching of the 100 days to census night, arrangements for distribution of logistics, virtual training of National and Regional Trainers, securing of a server for data storage and review of the Computer Assisted Personal Interview application to be used for data collection.

In the final months leading up to the census, we will intensify our focus on implementing and operationalising the field strategies and procedures. In addition, lessons from the just concluded third Trial Census activities will be finalized and incorporated into the national field operations strategy.

The Census aims at ensuring that, in all parts of the country, every structure, household and individual are counted, once, and at the right place. To that end, the 2021 PHC has adopted a hierarchical management structure in tandem with the county's administrative structure in

MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF FIELD OPERATIONS

order to decentralise census operations for more effective and efficient implementation at all levels. This decentralization is to ensure that all the statistical units have the requisite technical, operational, logistical, financial, and human resources to successfully implement the census related activities and collect complete, accurate, and timely data.

The country's 16 administrative regions have been grouped into six zones whose activities would be coordinated by Zonal Field Coordinators. The administrative regions, except for the six newly created regions, have been subdivided into sub-regions. The sub-division into statistical regions is based on population size and number of enumeration areas, and is meant to improve the effectiveness of monitoring census activities within each region. In total, 32 statistical regions will be used for the 2021 PHC. Below the statistical region are the 272 statistical districts made up of administrative districts, municipalities, and metropolitan areas.

The zonal teams are tasked with adapting the national field operations strategy for their respective jurisdictions and mapping out contextual and operational challenges requiring attention. These strategies are developed using data information from external sources such as building footprints and information compiled by District Census Officers such as number of hard-to-reach areas, number of localities without electricity and number of localities with internet connectivity challenges. The development of these context-specific strategies is to ensure that the census is implemented successfully in all parts of the country.

DECENTRALISED PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

Several activities are ongoing at the regional and district levels spearheaded by the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees in preparation for the census. These activities include engagement of stakeholders, resource mobilisation and interviews to shortlist National and Regional Trainers. Matching of 169,000 Field Officer applicants to localities is being done by Regional Field Supervisors and District Census Officers under the supervision of the Zonal Field Coordinators. This is to ensure that adequate numbers of Field Officers are recruited to cover all localities in the country within the period of data collection.

PROFILE OF REGIONAL CENSUS TEAMS

In this issue, we are profiling the census implementation teams in the regions. Each region has a Regional Census Implementation Committee (RCIC). The RCIC mandate includes general oversight and guidance for the conduct of the 2021 Census activities in each region; ensuring institutional support for census implementation; coordinating all publicity, education, and advocacy activities; providing logistical support; reporting on the status of census implementation; and monitoring recruitment, training, and data collection to ensure complete and accurate data.

Ahafo Region

MAP OF AHAFO REGION
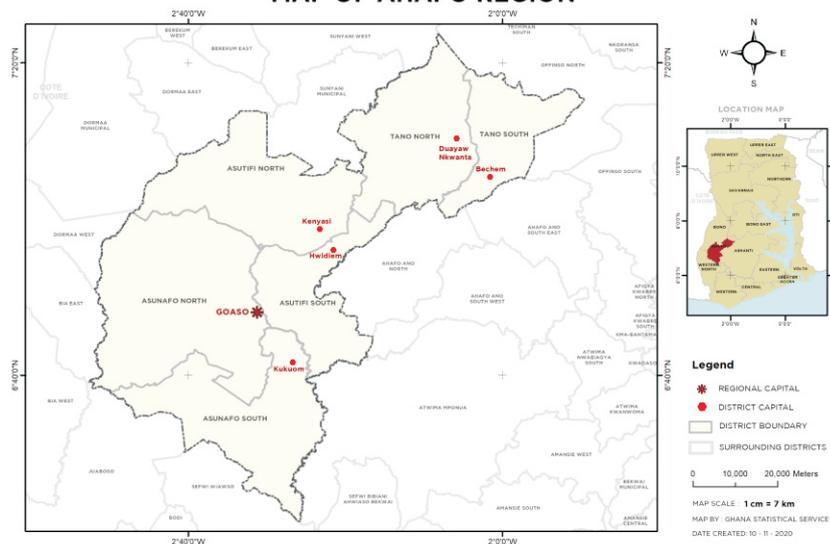
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 6
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,172
Estimated Number of Localities: 14,286

PROFILE OF AHAFO REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Bernard Oduro
Regional Statistician

Mr. Bernard Oduro is the Ahafo Regional Statistician with 20 years working experience. He is endowed with hands-on experience in data collection, management, and leadership. He has successfully managed teams to collect data on various national surveys, projects and censuses whose results have been used for decision-making. He holds a Master of Science degree in Development Management from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi.

He possesses analytical and report writing skills, strong computer literacy skills, relates well with his staff and co-workers, a team player, highly committed to work and very disciplined. He was a co-author of the 2010 PHC District Analytical Report for Tano South, and a former management member of the Tano South Municipal Assembly.

Ahafo Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mr. Ebenezer Amoah	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Bernard Oduro	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mrs. Lucy Ama Ankrah	Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
4.	Dr. Boachie Boateng	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
5.	Mr. Maxwell Basum Combat	Regional Director, Information Services Department
6.	Nana Appiah Kusi	Representative, Traditional Council
7.	Mr. Eric Adu	Regional Director, National Centre for Civic Education
8.	Mr. Charles Asamoah	Representative, National Population Council

Ashanti Region

MAP OF ASHANTI REGION
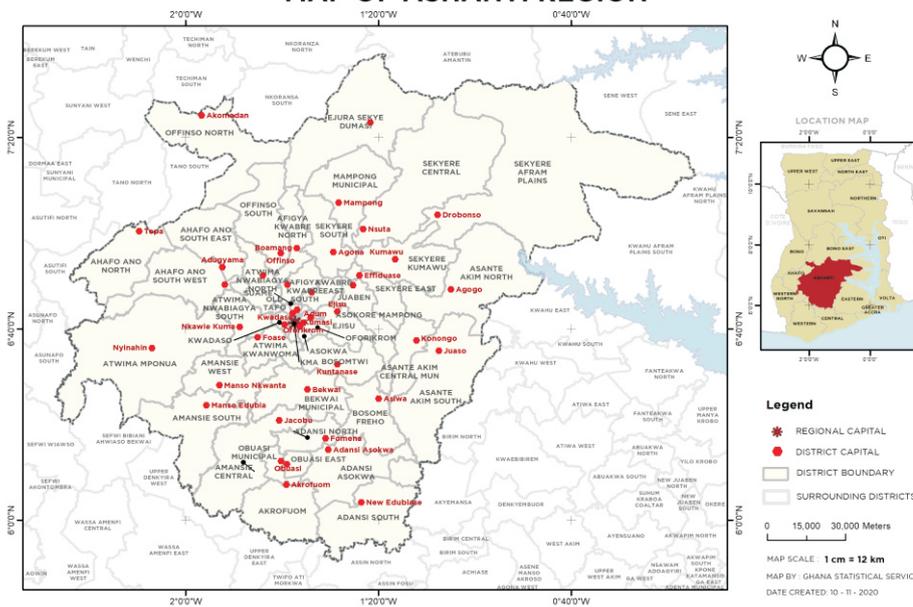
Number of Statistical Regions: 4
Number of Statistical Districts: 42
Number of Supervisory Areas: 1,489
Number of Enumeration Areas: 10,290
Estimated Number of Localities: 31,441

PROFILE OF ASHANTI REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

**Dr. Kobina Abaka Ansah
Regional Statistician**

Dr. Kobina Abaka Ansah is the Ashanti Regional Statistician who also doubles as the Regional Census Officer providing direction for the implementation of the 2021 Population and Housing Census in the region. He holds a PhD in Sociology and a Master's degree in Population Studies from the Universities of Cape Coast and Ghana, respectively. He has worked extensively on decentralisation culminating in the production of a handbook on improving internally generated funds for districts assemblies. He has rich knowledge and skills in statistics with over twenty years work experience in the Ghana Statistical Service.

Dr. Ansah worked in both the 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing censuses in the then East Akyem District as the District Census Officer and in the New Juaben Municipal Assembly as the Municipal Census Officer, respectively.

Ashanti Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mrs. Emelia Ayebeng Botchway	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Dr. Kobina Abaka Ansah	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mr. Nana Akrasi Sarpong	Regional Director, Information Services Department
4.	Mr. Stephen Ofori	Deputy Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
5.	Nana Baffour Amankwatia VI	Representative, Traditional Council
6.	Margaret Konama	Regional Director, National Centre for Civic Education
7.	Ms. Mercy Adomaa Besseah	Regional Population Officer, National Population Council
8.	Mr. Ebo Abban	Representative, Ghana Health Service

Bono Region

MAP OF BONO REGION
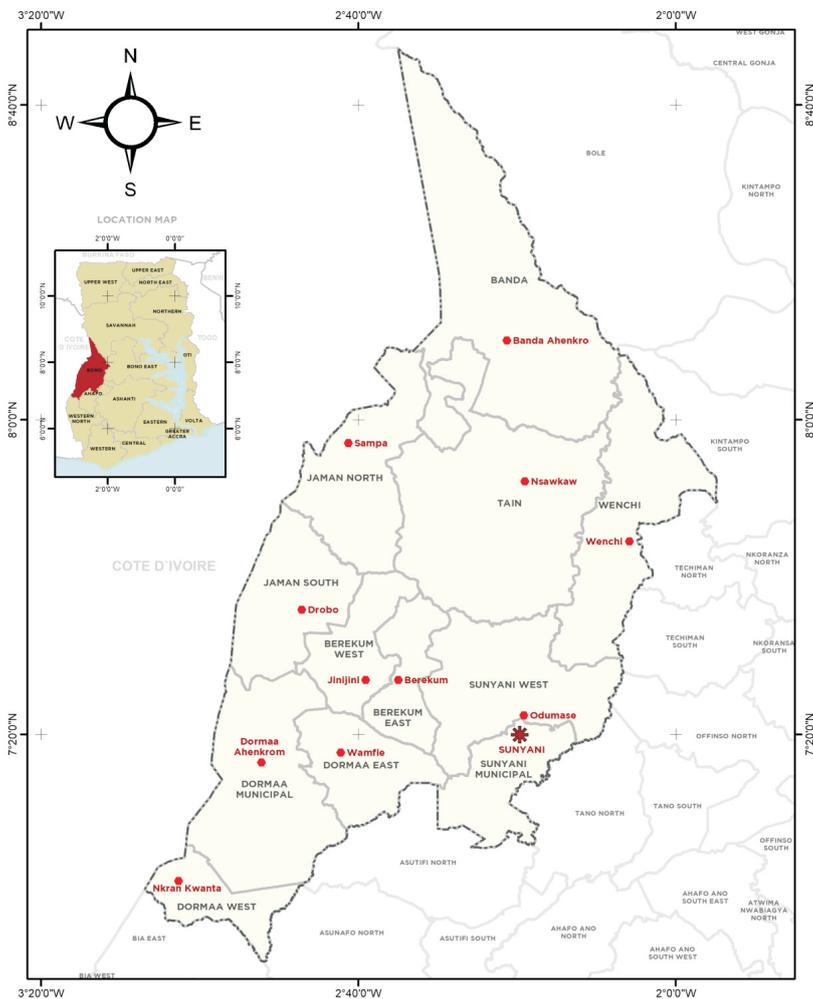
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 12
Number of Supervisory Areas: 296
Number of Enumeration Areas: 2,052
Estimated Number of Localities: 8,081

Legend

REGIONAL CAPITAL   DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT CAPITAL   SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

0   12,000   24,000 Meters
MAP SCALE : **1 cm = 9 km**

MAP BY : GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
DATE CREATED: 10 - 11 - 2020

PROFILE OF BONO REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Amatus S. Nobabumah
Regional Statistician

Mr. Amatus S. Nobabumah is the Bono Regional Statistician and the Secretary to the Regional Census Implementation Committee. Amatus pursued first degree in Population Studies at the University of Cape Coast. In addition, he holds a Master of Philosophy in Development Management from the University of Development Studies, Ghana.

Mr. Amatus has displayed leadership qualities, excellent communication, managerial skills, strong commitment, and passion for work at all times. He has proven himself trustworthy, accountable, and very reliable. Mr. Amatus is assertive, excellent team player with keen interest in ensuring that group goals are attained. He is a hard-working officer who always takes the required initiatives by being proactive in recommending solutions to issues and challenges the team encountered during this period.

Due to the extraordinary work skills and ethics, Mr. Amatus exhibited, he was offered appointment as an Assistant Statistician with the Ghana Statistical Service in 2005. He worked assiduously to meet deadlines and targets set for him. Upon his appointment, he worked briefly at the head office of GSS and was later transferred the same year to the Upper West Regional office. He was appointed Brong Ahafo Regional Statistician in 2014.

Bono Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mr. R. Korzie Sambo	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Amatus S. Nobabumah	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mrs. Ivy Asantewa Owusu	Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
4.	Mr. Davies Yeboah Aboagye	Regional Population Officer, National Population Council
5.	Mr. Imoro Yibana Tebra	Director, Information Services Department
6.	Ibrahim Yusif	Representative, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Dr. Kofi Amo-Kodieh	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
8.	Nana Bofohene	Representative of House of Chiefs

Bono East Region

MAP OF BONO EAST REGION
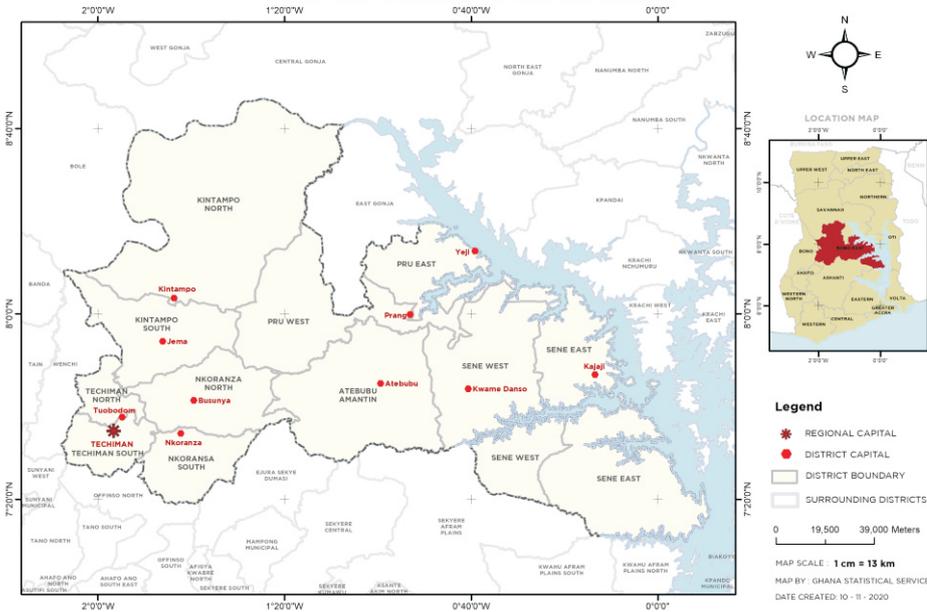
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 11
Number of Supervisory Areas: 291
Number of Enumeration Areas: 2,159
Estimated Number of Localities: 5039

PROFILE OF BONO EAST REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Richard Kumashie
Regional Statistician

Mr. Richard Kumashie is the Regional Statistician for the Bono East Region. He assumed office as the region's first Regional Statistician in October 2019. As Regional Statistician, he provides leadership, technical and operational directions for the implementation of programmes and activities of the Service in the region. He holds a bachelor's degree in Sociology with Political Science from the University of Ghana, Legon and a master's degree in Development Management with a specialization in Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation from the University of Cape Coast.

Mr. Richard Kumashie joined the Ghana Statistical Service in April 1, 2004 as Assistant Statistician and rose through the ranks to Principal Statistician in January 4, 2017. He served as District Statistician in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District in the Central region from 2004 to 2015. During the 2010 Population and Housing Census, he was engaged as the District Census Officer.

He participated in surveys and Censuses as Enumerator, Supervisor, Zonal Coordinator and Regional Trainer. Thus, in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2017) and Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6), he participated as a Supervisor and was involved in the Ghana Census of Agriculture as a Regional Trainer.

Bono East Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1. Mr. George Padmore Mensah   Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2. Mr. Richard Kumashie   Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3. Mrs. Effua A.D Amuah   Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
4. Mr. Fred Adomako Boateng   Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
5. Mr. Paul Desmond Tutu   Regional Director, Information Services Department
6. Mr. Joseph Kwaku Yeboah   Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7. Mr. Michael Ameyaw   Representative, National Population Council
8. Nana Baffour Asare Twi Brempong   Representative, Traditional Council

Central Region

MAP OF CENTRAL REGION
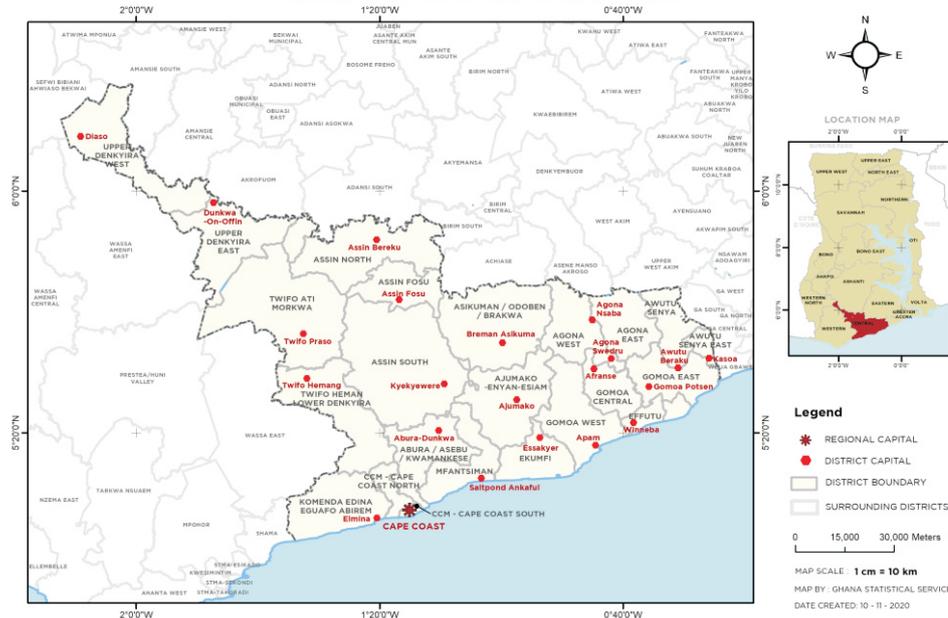
Number of Statistical Regions: 3
Number of Statistical Districts: 22
Number of Supervisory Areas: 728
Number of Enumeration Areas: 4,284
Estimated Number of Localities: 9,658

PROFILE OF CENTRAL REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Isaac Addae
Regional Statistician

Mr. Isaac Addae is the Regional Statistician for Central Region and a Principal Statistician with over 26 years of working experience. He holds a Master's degree in Finance and currently pursuing MPhil in Population and Health. He heads the Central Regional Statistical Service office and assumed the position as Regional Statistician on the June 6, 2014. Having been involved in the 2000 PHC and 2010 PHC as a District Census Officer and in Census of Business Establishments, Census of Agriculture (2018) and 2020 PHC Trial as the Regional Census Officer. He has passion for investing in people.

Central Regional Census Implementation Committee

|		
1.	Mr. Kingsley Adjei Boahene	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Isaac Addae	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mrs. Lily Bempong	Regional Director, Information Services Department
4.	Mr. Augustine A. Jongtey	Regional Director, National Population Council
5.	Dr. (Mrs) Akosua A. Sarpong	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
6.	Mr. Ofori Nicholas Boateng	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Mrs. Martha Owusu Agyeman	Representative, Ghana Education Service
8.	Odeefo Afankwa III	Representative, Regional House of Chiefs

Eastern Region

MAP OF EASTERN REGION

Number of Statistical Regions: 3
Number of Statistical Districts: 33
Number of Supervisory Areas: 723
Number of Enumeration Areas: 5,015
Estimated Number of Localities: 11,855

PROFILE OF EASTERN REGIONAL STATISTICIAN
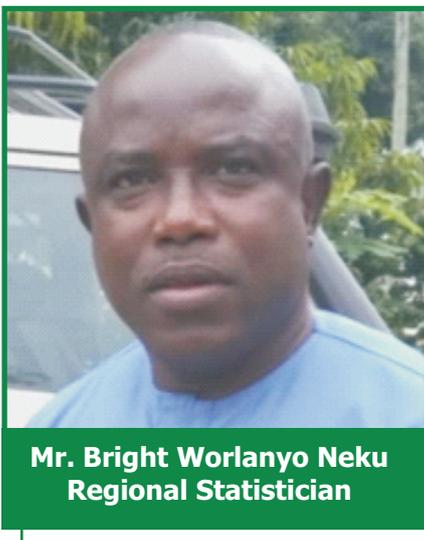
Mr. Bright Worlanyo Neku
Regional Statistician

Bright Worlanyo Neku holds B.Ed Social Sciences in Economics and Management and M.A Development Management from the University of Cape Coast with specialization in Project Planning, Implementation and Motoring and Evaluation. He joined Ghana Statistical Service in April 2004 as an Assistant Statistician and rose through the ranks to Principal Statistician in 2017.

He has 16 years of rich experience from Field Officer, Supervisor, Zonal Coordinator and Regional Trainer in several surveys and censuses conducted by Ghana Statistical Service and other institutions including Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) and Ernst and Young Ghana. During the 2010 Population and Housing Census he served as the District Census Officer at Asante Akim South District of Ashanti Region.

Eastern Regional Census Implementation Committee

1. Mr. Samuel Donkor — Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2. Mr. Bright Worlanyo Neku — Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3. Dr. Winfred Ofosu — Representative, Ghana Health Service
4. Mr. Alex Sackey — Representative, National Commission for Civic Education
5. Mr. Kwasi Owusu Obeng — Representative, National Population Council
6. Mr. Sethlina Adwoa Okai — Representative, Information Services Department
7. Mrs. Margaret Nsiah-Asamoah — Representative, Ghana Education Service
8. Nane Sakite II — Representative, Regional House of Chiefs

Greater Accra Region

MAP OF GREATER ACCRA REGION
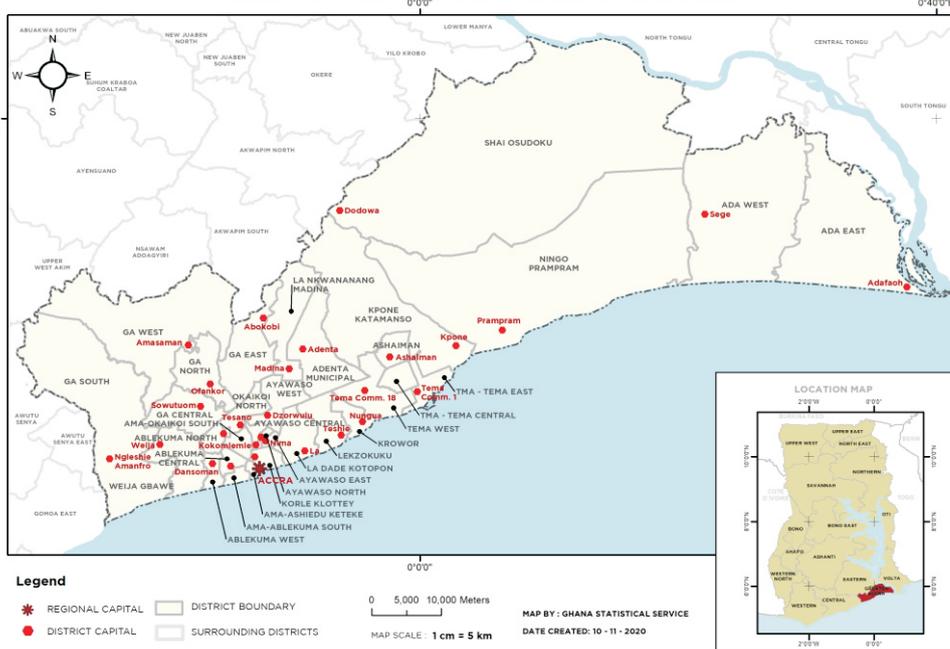
Number of Statistical Regions: 4
Number of Statistical Districts: 32
Number of Supervisory Areas: 1110
Number of Enumeration Areas: 6924
Estimated Number of Localities: 1966

PROFILE OF GREATER ACCRA REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Christian Ayiku Assem
Regional Statistician

Christian Ayiku Assem, is the Greater Accra Regional Statistician and Regional Census Officer providing functional leadership for the conduct of the 2021 PHC in the region. He holds M.A in Population Studies from the Regional Institute of Population Studies of the University of Ghana, Legon.

He has 35 years of work experience in the production of statistics. In 2000, he oversaw Dangbe West District as its District Census Officer and in 2010, he deputized for the then Greater Accra Regional Statistician while serving as the Census Officer for La Dadekotopon.

Greater Accra Regional Census Implementation Committee

1.	Ms. Felicia Dapaah	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Christian Assem	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mrs. Florence Hagan	Regional Director, National Population Council
4.	Ms. Shalomina Awuku Beckoe	Regional Information Officer, Information Services Department
5.	Mr. Enoch Addo	Registrar, Regional House of Chiefs
6.	Mrs. Lucille Hewlett Annan	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Dr. Mrs. Charity Sarpong	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
8.	Mr Kean Appiah	Deputy Director, Ghana Education Service

North East Region

MAP OF NORTH EAST REGION
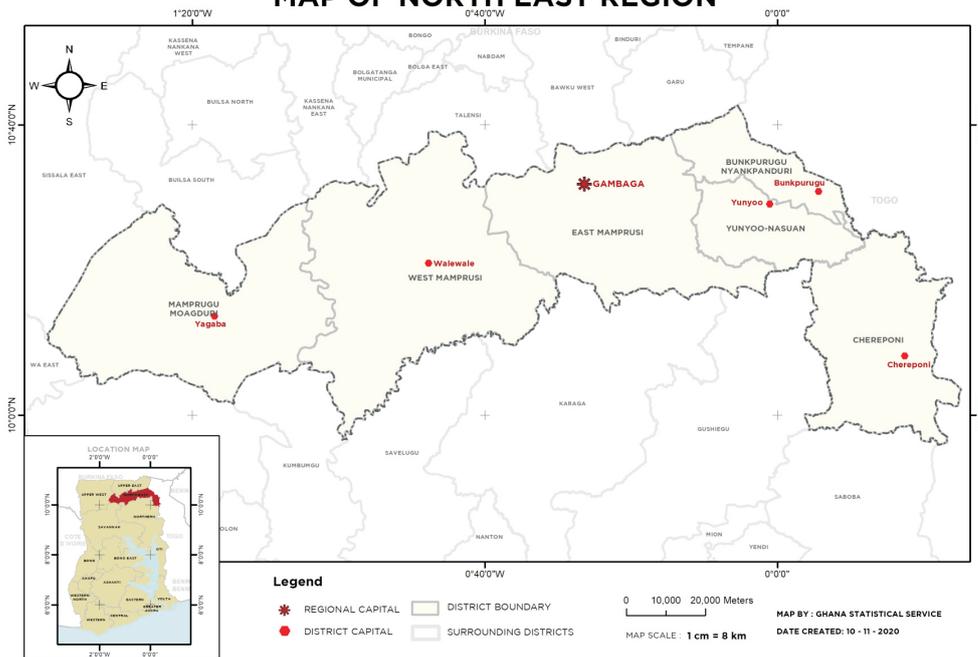
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 6
Number of Supervisory Areas: 145
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,215
Estimated Number of Localities: 859

Legend

✱ REGIONAL CAPITAL	▢ DISTRICT BOUNDARY
● DISTRICT CAPITAL	▢ SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

0   10,000   20,000 Meters

MAP SCALE : **1 cm = 8 km**

MAP BY : GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
DATE CREATED: 10 - 11 - 2020

PROFILE OF NORTH EAST REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Abdulai Salifu
Regional Statistician

Mr. Abdulai Salifu holds HND in Statistics from the Tamale Technical University, BSc. Statistics from the University of Cape Coast and MPhil Mathematical Statistics from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. He provides administrative, technical, and operational directions for the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Service in the region.

In June 2004, he was employed by GSS as a Senior Technical Officer and rose through the ranks to his current grade as a Senior Statistician. Salifu was, in the same year as employed, posted to Lawra district in the Upper West Region as the district Statistical Officer. He became the Lawra District Census Officer in 2010. He has participated in many censuses and surveys conducted by GSS and is a professional market reader (CPI).

North East Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mr. Inusah Abubakari Alhaji	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Abdulai Salifu	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Dr. Abdulai Abubakari	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
4.	Mrs. Mercy Adongo	Acting Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
5.	Mr. Abraham Alenga	Regional Information Officer, Information Services Department
6.	Mr. Wilberforce Zangina	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Mr. Mohammed Abdulai	Representative, Traditional Council

Northern Region

MAP OF NORTHERN REGION
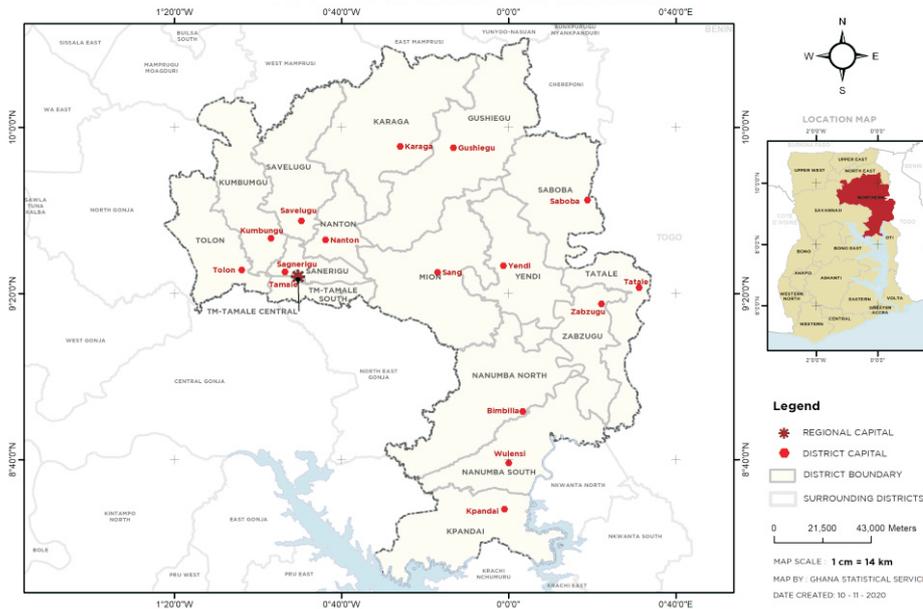
Number of Statistical Regions: 2
Number of Statistical Districts: 17
Number of Supervisory Areas: 545
Number of Enumeration Areas: 4,220
Estimated Number of Localities: 2,499

PROFILE OF NORTHERN REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. George Kwami Agbenyo
Regional Statistician

Mr. George Kwami Agbenyo holds M.A. in Population Studies and BSc in Statistics and Computer Science. He joined the service in 1997 and rose through the ranks to Assistant Chief Statistician. He has held various positions including Head of Electronic Equipment Section, Head of Master Sampling Frame Section and Head of Harmonization and Standardization Section. He also took part in various projects such as CWIQ 1 as an Interviewer, GLSS IV as a Supervisor, Ghana Education Survey as Data Processing Officer just to mention a few.

In the 2000 PHC, he was a Data Processing Officer in Data Processing Unit of the Census Secretariat, and in 2010 PHC he was a District Census Officer at Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly in the Greater Accra Region. In 2011 he was seconded to Policy Evaluation and Oversight Unit (PEOU) of the Office of the President as a Data Analysist. The experience of Mr. Agbenyo cut across varied fields such as data processing, management of master sampling frame, harmonization of concepts, definitions and variables and demography.

Northern Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1. Alhaji Issahaku Alhassan — Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2. Mr. George Agbenyo — Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3. Tolon Naa Major (Rtd) Sulemana — Representative, Traditional Council
4. Dr. Peter Attafuah — Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
5. Dr. John Bertson Eleeza — Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
6. Mr. Ahmed Hussein — Regional Information Officer, Information Services Department
7. Alhaji Issifu Seidu Iddi — Regional Director, National Population Council
8. Alhaji Abdul-Razak Saani — Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education

Oti Region

MAP OF OTI REGION
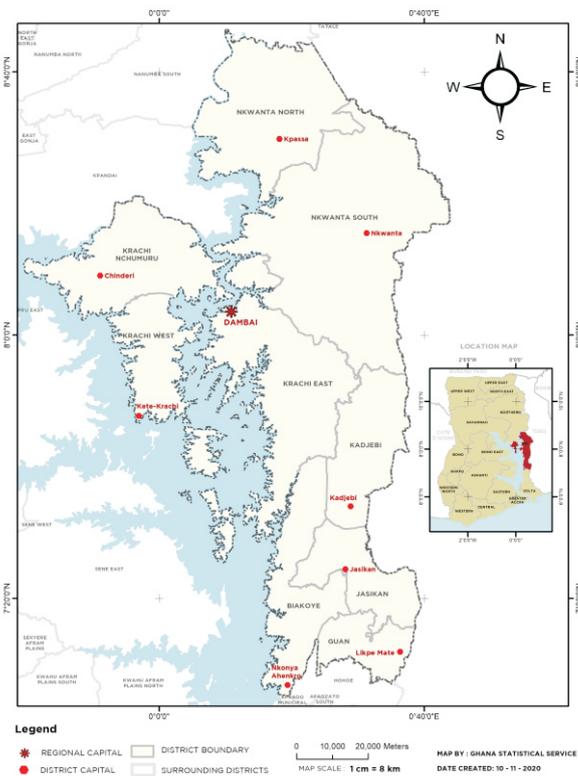
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 9
Number of Supervisory Areas: 187
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,506
Estimated Number of Localities: 4,022

PROFILE OF OTI REGIONAL STATISTICIAN
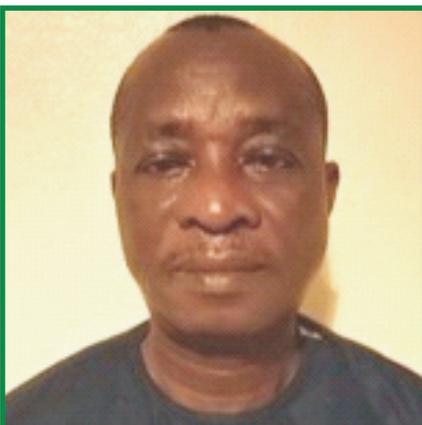
Mr. Henry Loglo
Regional Statistician

Mr. Henry Loglo was appointed the first Regional Statistician of Oti Region in October 2019. His first assignment was to coordinate the conduct of the second Trial Census in the Krachi Nchumuru district. He holds a Master's degree in Economic Policy Management, Bachelor's degree in Sociology and Information Studies and a diploma in Statistics all from the University of Ghana. Mr. Loglo has coordinated the conduct of two Population and Housing Censuses (2000 and 2010) at the district level and their respective Post Enumeration Surveys. He has also worked as a trainer and a supervisor in other censuses and surveys including the Ghana Census of Agriculture and the Integrated Business Establishment Surveys. He was an active member of the team that produced the first draft of the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) instruments.

Oti Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mr. Andrews O. Nawil	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Henry Loglo	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Nana Obrimpong Kanya II	Representative, Traditional Council
4.	Dr. Osei Kufuor Afreh	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
5.	Nana Kugbeadzor Bakateyi II	Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
6.	Mr. Henry Owusu	Regional Economic Planning Officer.
7.	Mr. Stephen Benyanase	Regional Information Officer
8.	Mr. Nana Robert Boame	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education

Savannah Region

MAP OF SAVANNAH REGION

Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 7
Number of Supervisory Areas: 172
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,149
Estimated Number of Localities: 1,189

PROFILE OF SAVANNAH REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

**Mr. Andani Iddrisu Abdulai
Regional Statistician**

Andani Iddrisu Abdulai holds M. A. in Business Planning and Micro Finance Management from the University for Development Studies, a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics and History (combined major) from the University of Ghana, and an HND in Statistics from the Accra Technical University. He was employed by the Ghana Statistical Service in 1997 as a senior technical officer and rose to the grade of Senior Statistician in 2016. He was a Zonal coordinator during the 2000 PHC in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Assembly in the Kpeshie Zone and a District Statistical officer in Kintampo Municipal Assembly in the 2010 PHC.

Mr Abdulai has also been involved in several Surveys and other Censuses as an Enumerator, Field Supervisor, Zonal Coordinator and Regional Trainer. For example, he participated in Ghana School Facility Survey, Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Maternal mortality Survey, Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES), and 2018 Ghana Census of Agriculture as a Regional Trainer, just to mention but few. He has translated many survey questionnaires to Dagbani for easy understanding and administering of the instruments.

Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1. Mr. Adam Mohammed Baba — Chief Director, Regional coordinating council (Chair)
2. Mr. Andani Iddrisu Abdulai — Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3. Mr. Nbowura Francis — Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
4. Dr. Chrysantus Kubio — Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
5. Mr. Mumuni Ziblim — Regional Director, Information Services Department
6. Mr. Kaponi Abutu — Representative, Traditional Council
7. Madam Janet Ameseya — Regional Director, National commission for Civic Education

Upper East Region

MAP OF UPPER EAST REGION
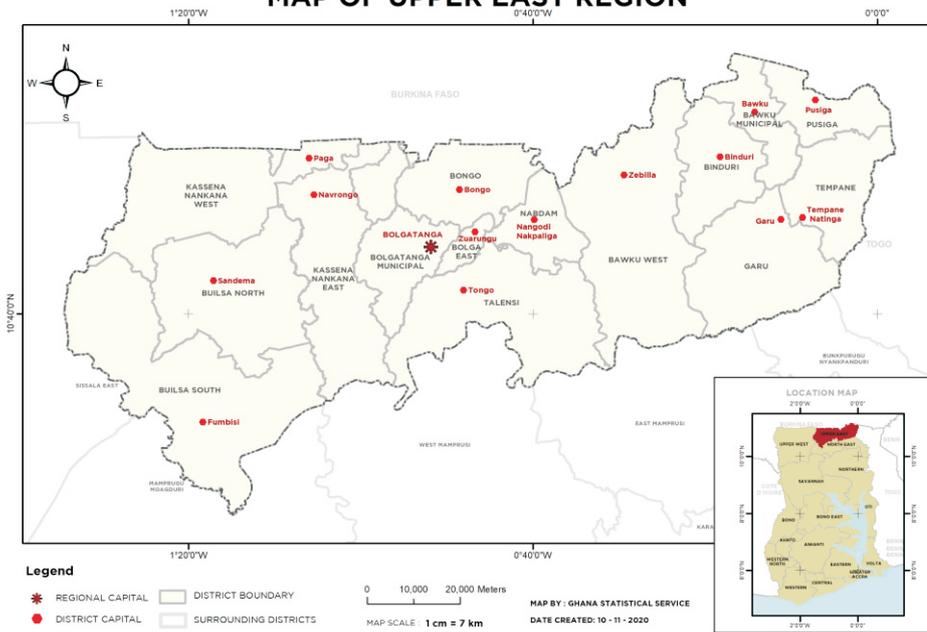
Number of Statistical Regions: 2
Number of Statistical Districts: 15
Number of Supervisory Areas: 306
Number of Enumeration Areas: 2,786
Estimated Number of Localities: 1,574

PROFILE OF UPPER EAST REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Felix Geli
Regional Statistician

Mr. Felix Geli joined the Ghana Statistical Service in 1999 and rose through the ranks to Assistant Chief Statistician in January, 2019. He holds B.A in Geography and Resource Development and, M.A in Population Studies from the University of Ghana, Legon. He served as Statistical Officer in the Kpando District in the Volta Region from 2009 to 2013. He also served as the District Census Officer in the same district during the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Felix Geli has participated in several surveys including Ghana Demographic Survey, Core Welfare Indicator Survey and Ghana Family Life Survey as a supervisor. He again participated in Transport Indicator and Database Survey phase 1 and 2 as a facilitator. He also participated in the 2000 and 2010 PHC demarcation exercises as a mapping assistant and a supervisor respectively in the Upper West, Eastern, Central, Volta and Ashanti regions.

Prior to his appointment as Regional Statistician in 2017, Mr Felix Geli worked in the Cartography Section from 1999 to 2000, the Transport Statistics Section from 2001 to 2012 and in the Field Operation Section from 2014 to 2016.

Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Madam Yvone Wepala Wonchua	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Felix Geli	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mr. Azam Alosibah Akare	Representative, National Population Council
4.	Mr. Ussif Bennin	Representative, Information Services Department
5.	Dr. Emmanuel Kofi Dzotsi	Representative, Ghana Health Service
6.	Mr. Gandaa Sumaila Shaibu	Representative, Ghana Educative Service
7.	Mr. P. P. Apaabey	Representative, National Commission for Civic Education
8.	Mr. Charles Abugri	Representative, Regional House of Chiefs

Upper West Region

MAP OF UPPER WEST REGION
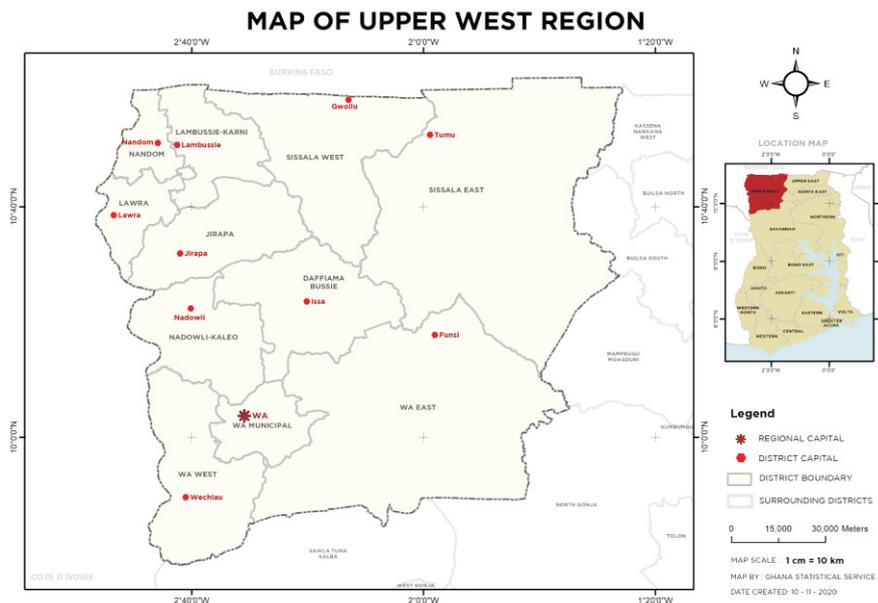
Number of Statistical Regions: 1
Number of Statistical Districts: 11
Number of Supervisory Areas: 232
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,845
Estimated Number of Localities: 1,262

PROFILE OF UPPER WEST REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery
Regional Statistician

Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery is a Statistician and Demographer by training and has 15 years' experience at the Ghana Statistical Service in the statistics production process. He holds M.A in Population and Health Studies and BSc in Statistics both from the University of Cape Coast. He has extensive expertise in survey organization and instrument design, implementation of sample surveys and censuses and the preparation of technical reports.

Mr. Dery has been involved in several field data collections and coordinated the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of social, economic, and demographic statistics in the Upper West Region. He is a member of Ghana Statistics Association, International Union of the Scientific Study of Population and a member of the Titchfield City Group on Ageing. Jeremiah has interest in the production of quality and timely data for policy decision making that impact on the lives of vulnerable people especially children, women, and older adults.

Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery as the Regional Census Officer is responsible for providing operational leadership and strategic direction in the implementation of the 2021 PHC for the Upper West Region and has the additional responsibility for coordinating the census activities in other four (4) regions namely; Savannah, Northern, North East and Upper East Regions as a Zonal Coordinator. Mr Dery has contributed in diverse ways in the preparatory activities towards conducting the first ever digital census in Ghana in the areas such as census mapping, drafting of field operations handbook and an implementation strategy document for the 2021 Population & Housing Census for the Service.

Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1. Mr. Peter Maalu — Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2. Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery — Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3. Mr. Abu Salifu — Regional Director, National Population Council
4. Mr. Nurideen Mumuni — Principal Civic Education Officer, National Commission for Civic Edu.
5. Mr. Razak Z. Abdul-Korah — Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
6. Mr. Guli-Naa Nubalanaang S. B. — Representative, Regional House of Chiefs
7. Mr. Sinto Nuhu Mustapha — Regional Director, Information Services Department
8. Dr. Damien Punguyire — Regional Director, Ghana Health Service

Volta Region

MAP OF VOLTA REGION
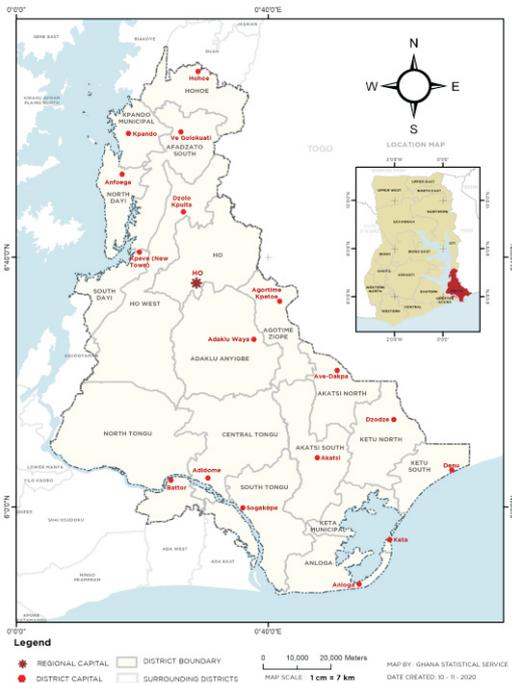
Number of Statistical Regions: 2
Number of Statistical Districts: 18
Number of Supervisory Areas: 455
Number of Enumeration Areas: 2,908
Estimated Number of Localities: 4,694

PROFILE OF VOLTA REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Chris Amewu
Regional Statistician

Chris Amewu holds a Master of Arts in Population Studies and a Bachelor of Arts in Geography and Resource Development from the University of Ghana. As a demographer, he has contributed greatly in the production of statistics for national development. Prior to being appointed as a Regional Statistician, he served as a deputy Volta Regional Statistician from 2008 to 2014.

As the Regional Census Officer, Chris Amewu represents the Government Statistician in the Volta region. Providing managerial, operational, and strategic direction in implementing activities of the 2021 PHC in the Volta region are key responsibilities of the Regional Census Officer. He has the added oversight responsibility of coordinating Census activities in the Eastern and Oti regions as a Zonal Field Coordinator. His contributions to preparations towards conducting the first ever digital census in Ghana are in the areas of census mapping, drafting of field operations handbook and an implementation strategy document for the 2021 Population & Housing Census for the Service.

Regional Census Implementation Committee

1.	Mr. Prosper Afenyo	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council (Chair)
2.	Mr. Chris Amewu	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (Secretary)
3.	Mr. Stephen Adjah	Regional Information Officer, Information Services Department
4.	Mrs. Enyonam Afi Amafuga	Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
5.	Dr. Timothy Letsa	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
6.	Mr. Kenneth Kponor	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Mr. Kojo Adih	Regional Population Officer, National Population Council
8.	Togbe Gbogbi Atsa V	Representative, Regional House of Chiefs

Western Region

MAP OF WESTERN REGION

Number of Statistical Regions: 3
Number of Statistical Districts: 14
Number of Supervisory Areas: 542
Number of Enumeration Areas: 3,158
Estimated Number of Localities: 14,088

PROFILE OF WESTERN REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Ernest Nyarku
Regional Statistician

Ernest Nyarku is a Statistician with very good knowledge in Information Technology, with over 16 years working with Ghana Statistical Service with experience in all the stages of the production of statistics. He holds Master of Philosophy in Statistics from University of Cape Coast and Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics and Computer Science from University of Ghana.

He has extensive expertise in survey organization and instrument design, implementation of sample surveys and censuses and the preparation of technical reports. Ernest has been involved in several field data collection exercises and coordinated the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of social, economic, and demographic statistics in the Western Region.

Ernest Nyarku as the Regional Census Officer is responsible for providing operational leadership and strategic direction in the implementation of the 2021 PHC for the Western Region. He has the additional responsibility for the coordinating the census activities in the Central Region as a Zonal Coordinator.

Regional Census Implementation Committee

1.	Mr. Fredrick Agymang	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council
2.	Mr. Ernest Nyarku	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service
3.	Mr. Frank Ofosu Asante	Representative, National Population Council
4.	Mr. Seth Opoku	Representative, Regional House of Chiefs
5.	Mr. Isaac Adjei	Representative, Ghana Education Service
6.	Mr. Thomas Tawiah	Representative, Ghana Health Service
7.	Mrs. Dinah Ditas Sarpey	Representative, Information Services Department
8.	Mr. Justice Yaw Ennin	Representative, National Commission for Civic Education

Western North Region

MAP OF WESTERN NORTH REGION

Number of Statistical Regions: 2
Number of Statistical Districts: 9
Number of Supervisory Areas: 266
Number of Enumeration Areas: 1,607
Estimated Number of Localities: 31,538

PROFILE OF WESTERN REGIONAL STATISTICIAN

Mr. Richard Sackey
Regional Statistician

Richard Sackey is the Regional Statistician for Western North Region which its regional capital is Sefwi Wiawso. He obtained his first degree (BSc. Mathematics) at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology and in 2017 he obtained Master degree in Statistics (MPhil) at the University of Cape Coast. He has been with the Ghana Statistical Service since February, 2006 and has been actively engaged in several activities, namely; Job tracking survey, trial census in 2009 as a trainer, census officer in 2010 in STMA, a report writer for Suaman after the 2010 PHC, regional trainer and zonal coordinator during the census of agriculture, etc. He was the acting Regional Statistician for Western Region from March to May, 2008 and possesses a strong analytical and report writing skills.

Regional Census Implementation Committee Members

1.	Mr. Sampson Amoako Kwarteng	Chief Director, Regional Coordinating Council
2.	Mr. Richard Sackey	Regional Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service
3.	Mr. Charles Nkrumah	Regional Director, Information Services Department
4.	Mr. Stephen Kweku Owusu	Regional Director, Ghana Education Service
5.	Dr. Mrs. Marian Oko	Regional Director, Ghana Health Service
6.	Mr. Samuel Awudu Dramani	Regional Director, National Commission for Civic Education
7.	Mrs. Nana Ama Obuobi	Regional Director, National Population Council
8.	Mr. George Abie	Representative, Regional House of Chiefs

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

1. Weekly work stream meetings and working sessions
2. Virtual training of National Trainers
3. In-person training of Trainers of Data Quality Management Teams
4. Online recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors
5. Provisioning of tablets
6. Engagement with stakeholders
7. Review of field operations strategy
8. Data processing, analysis and report writing for second Trial Post Enumeration Survey
9. Review of edit specs and tabulation plans for census data processing, analysis and reports

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

1. Deployment of logistics
2. Shortlisting of Enumerators and Supervisors
3. In-person training of National Trainers
4. Virtual training of Regional Trainers
5. Virtual training of District Data Quality Management Teams
6. Refresher orientation of District Census Officers
7. Information sessions with Regional/District Census Implementation Committees
8. Implementation of publicity, education and advocacy campaign

DID YOU KNOW?

The 2021 PHC will be the 12th census, 6th post-independence census and 3rd population and housing census. Before independence, there were six population censuses conducted in the Gold Coast colony in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1948. The post-independent censuses were conducted in 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010. The first and second population and housing censuses conducted in Ghana were in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

CENSUS NEWSLETTER SURVEY

We would love your feedback. Please click or copy this link to fill out a brief survey:

🌐 https://forms.gle/j2NSibbxCVtDvBwd6

NEXT ISSUE

» **100 Days to Census Night**

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