



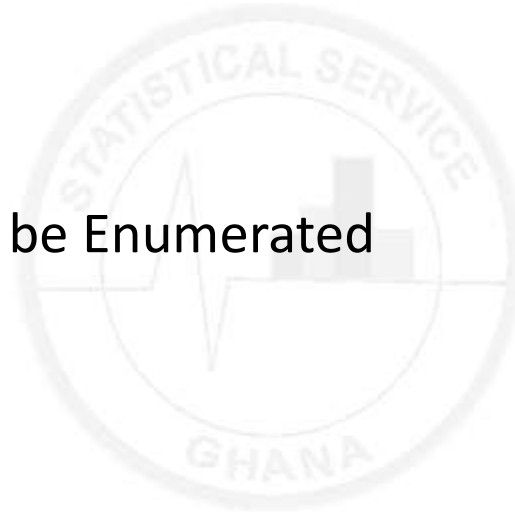
# 2021 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

## INTRODUCTION TO 2021 PHC



# Outline of Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Purpose and Learning Outcomes
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5. Essential Features of 2021 PHC
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# Introduction (1/2)

- Population censuses have been conducted in Ghana at approximately ten-year intervals since 1891.
- Ghana has conducted five population censuses after independence – 2010 was the last.
- The last two censuses (2000 & 2010) combined Population and Housing in one operation.
- The last census conducted in 2010 recorded a total population of **24.7 million**.



# Introduction (2/2)

- Field work for 2021 PHC is scheduled to begin on **18<sup>th</sup> April 2021**, with **2<sup>nd</sup> May 2021** as **Census Night**.
- The rationale for conducting periodic censuses is to update the socio-demographic and economic data in the country and ascertain the changes that have occurred in the population structure since the last Census.



# Purpose and Learning Outcomes

The purpose of this presentation is to equip trainees with knowledge and skills to appreciate the importance of the 2021 PHC, understand the entire Census process and be able to explain its rationale.

By the end of this presentation the participants should be able to:

1. Distinguish between Population Census and Housing Census;
2. Explain the significance of the Census Night;
3. Identify the essential features of the 2021 PHC;
4. Explain the 2021 PHC process;
5. Explain the rationale of the 2021 PHC;
6. Identify and explain the key elements in the legal framework; and
7. Discuss the importance of confidentiality in the conduct of the Census.

# Concepts and Definitions (1/3)

**Population Census:** It is the complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time.

**Housing Census:** It is the complete enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time.

- While **Population Census** identifies persons, where they live and records their socio-demographic characteristics, **Housing Census** collects information on the characteristics of living quarters.
- The 2021 Census combines the two (Population Census & Housing Census) into one comprehensive exercise.



# Concepts and Definitions (2/3)

**Census Night:** It is a statistical reference point or period for a census.

- Statistically, it is the midnight of the Census Night date (**2<sup>nd</sup> May 2021**).
- This assumes that all persons should have been enumerated at midnight of 2nd May 2021.
- It is therefore the reference point to the Census; all enumeration must relate to that night.
- That night signifies an imaginary snapshot of the population status of the country at that point in time.



# Concepts and Definitions (3/3)

**Confidentiality:** This refers to the non-disclosure of any information obtained from the Census to other persons using any means including media platforms without express permission from the Government Statistician.

**Note:** You are not permitted to disclose any information to anyone who is not an authorized officer, nor should you leave the information where others may have access to it.





# History of Censuses in Ghana

## Pre-independence

Year	Count
1891	764,613
1901	1,549,661
1911	1,503,911
1921	2,296,400
1931	3,160,386
1948	4,118,450

## Post-independence

Year	Count
1960	6,726,815
1970	8,559,313
1984	12,296,081
2000	18,912,079
2010	24,658,823
2021	?



# Essential Features of 2021 PHC

There are **four** main essential features of a Population and Housing Census:

1. It must be conducted at regular interval, usually **every 10 years**;
2. Its operation must be limited to a **well-defined territory**:
  - All persons residing / present in Ghana on the **Census Night** must be enumerated,
  - All structures in Ghana irrespective of type must be listed except Embassies / High Commissions;
3. Each individual and each living quarters must be enumerated separately and only once; and
4. It must refer to a well-defined reference point (**CENSUS NIGHT – the midnight of Sunday, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2021**).



# Persons to be Enumerated/Not to be Enumerated (1/2)

The following persons must be enumerated during the 2021 PHC:

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

# Persons to be Enumerated/Not to be Enumerated (1/2)

The following persons **must not** be enumerated:

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



# Why 2021 PHC

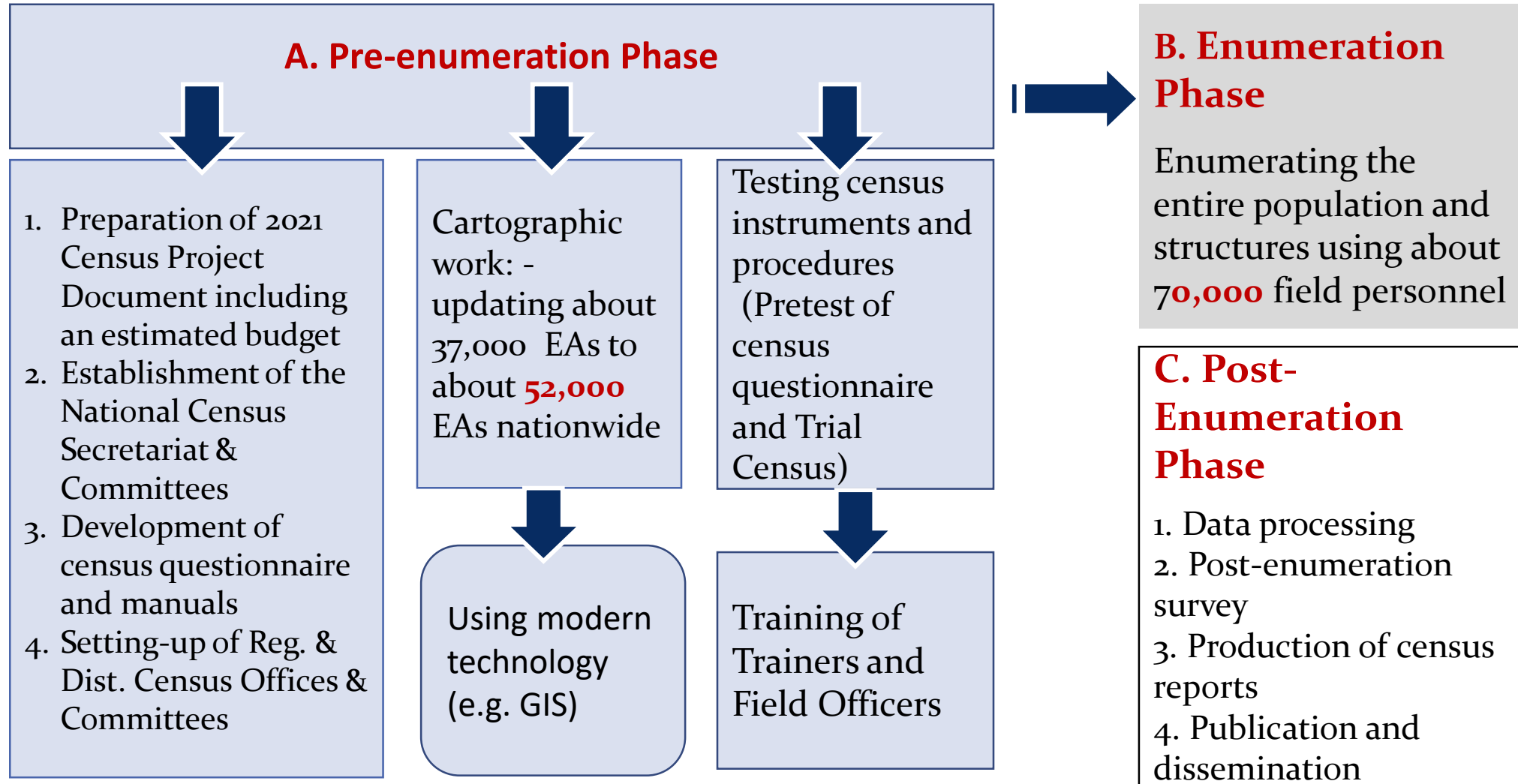
- The 2021 PHC is important for the following reasons:
  - It records the number of people in the country, their socio-economic and demographic characteristics, and housing conditions;
  - It describes the population distribution at all levels including one person settlements;
  - It helps to track the progress that have been made as a nation.

# Census Process (1/2)

The Census process has been grouped into three (3) main phases, namely:

1. Pre-enumeration
2. Enumeration
3. Post-enumeration

# Census Process (2/2)



# Activities Undertaken by GSS (1/2)

The following preparatory work were done by GSS in relation to the 2021 PHC:

- Preparations toward the 2021 PHC started about four years ago.
- The geographical field work which involves the demarcation of Ghana into about 52,000 enumeration areas (EAs) began in 2018.
- Preparations of census documents and other activities started in January, 2017.
- Two Trial Censuses to test maps, documents and procedures were conducted in May and November, 2019.



# Activities Undertaken by GSS (2/2)

Additional work yet to be done include:

1. Listing of houses/structures would be carried out two weeks preceding Census Night (2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2021).
2. Enumeration of household population and collection of data on housing units are scheduled for 14 days beginning 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2021.
3. There will be about 75,000 census Field Officers (11,000 Supervisors, and 64,000 Enumerators) to be trained.
4. A Post Enumeration Survey (PES) will be carried out after the general enumeration to evaluate coverage.
5. Plans for data processing have already been outlined.

# What is New in the 2021 PHC

1. The use of **Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)** to ensure efficient data collection, management and processing for early release of results;
2. The use of **Geographic Positioning System (GPS) coordinates** to pick locations of structures and localities using the tablet;
3. Inclusion of additional questions to elicit more information on sanitation including **solid waste disposal, toilet facilities and wastewater disposal**;
4. Expansion of the ICT Section to ensure the measurement of **SDG indicators**.

# Importance of PHC

The following are some of the importance of PHC:

- It collects a comprehensive and detailed data on the whole population in addition to demographic, social and economic characteristics by the lowest administrative or geographical level and related rates and indicators.
- It provides the necessary data for the assessment of population status during intercensal periods.
- It provides data on expatriates or migrants, their distribution and characteristics with a high degree of precision.
- It makes available a database upon which population and workforce projections can be estimated.
- It provides a database needed to study specific socioeconomic issues.



# Legal Framework (1/2)

1. The Legal Authority for conducting the 2021 PHC is the Statistical Service Act 2019 (Act 1003).
2. This Law empowers the Government Statistician to conduct statistical surveys and any census in Ghana:
  - Population and Housing Census – every ten years
  - Nationwide Sample Surveys – as and when needed
3. The law mandates census officials to comply with this legal framework (Act 1003).

# Legal Framework: Confidentiality (2/2)

1. The information obtained is **CONFIDENTIAL** and **shall** only be used for statistical purposes.
2. Information obtained should not be disclosed to anyone who is not an authorized census official.
3. Information collected should not be left where others may have access to.
4. All field officers shall take an **Oath of Secrecy**.
5. Anyone who violates the oath is guilty of an offence and liable to punishment according to the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003), Section 54:
  - Payment of fine
  - Imprisonment
  - Both fine and imprisonment

# Security and Safety Guidelines (1/2)

Guidelines for Trainers, Monitors, Supervisors & Enumerators:

1. Keep a clean filled water bottle on you at all times;
2. Always keep minimal cash when stepping out;
3. Keep all equipment and gadgets (i.e. tablets, power banks, etc.) inside your bag at all times except when administering a questionnaire;
4. Avoid shortcuts, dark routes, suspicious neighbourhoods etc. while moving from one place to the other;
5. Avoid indulgence in any kind of arguments with natives;
6. Leave behind expensive articles such as jewellery, etc.



# Security and Safety Guidelines (2/2)

7. If possible, avoid working during odd hours i.e. night, dawn;
8. Identify multiple safe points (open space) within the SA to converge with your Supervisor. Try as much as possible to rotate the meeting points;
9. Ensure your luggage has a good lock to keep items safe after relocation into communities;
10. If you become suspicious, consider changing the 'key cylinder' in lock on the door of room where you reside; and
11. Where necessary, report the incidence to the police.



# Health Guidelines (1/4)

- The emergence of COVID-19 presents a new way of life for every person.
- Perceived to have evolved from a meat market in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, the new coronavirus has spread to almost every part of the world.
- This virus can spread from person to person:
  - Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet);
  - Via respiratory droplets: coughs or sneezes; and
  - When an infected finger touches the mouth, eyes or nose (MEN).
- It can also be transmitted from animals to humans.



# Health Guidelines (2/4)

- Symptoms may include:
  - Fever, cough, running nose, sore in the throat, frequent headaches, body temperature above 37.5°C, shortness of breath, etc.
- The symptoms may appear from 2–14 days (incubation period) after contact with an infected person and may range from mild to severe illness.
- There is currently no vaccine to prevent COVID-19 infection.
- The only way to prevent being infected is to avoid being exposed to the virus.

# Health Guidelines (3/4)

- Everyday preventive actions include:
  - Wear face mask anytime you step out of you room.
  - Physically distance yourself – at least 2 metres from any person.
  - Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 70% alcohol. Always wash hands first with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.
  - Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
  - Cover your nose and mouth with disposable tissue when coughing or sneezing, and then properly dispose of the tissue.
  - Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using regular household cleaning spray or wipe.

# Health Guidelines (4/4)

- Everyday preventive actions include:
  - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
  - Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
  - Stay at home if you are sick.

# Revision

1. Distinguish between Population Census and a Housing Census
2. Why is the Census Night relevant in the 2021 PHC?
3. What are the essential features of the 2021 PHC?
4. What constitutes the Census Process?
5. What is the relevance of the 2021 PHC?
6. Identify and explain the key elements in the legal framework that guide the conduct of the 2021 PHC.

**Thank you for your attention**

