



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users, especially the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

For ease of accessibility to the census data, the district report and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The report will also be posted on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. While appreciating the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census, we wish to specifically acknowledge the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for providing resources for the preparation of all the 216 district reports. Our gratitude also goes to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, the Ministry of Local Government, Consultant Guides, Consultant Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their invaluable support during the report writing exercise. Finally, we wish to thank all the report writers, including the GSS staff who contributed to the preparation of the reports, for their dedication and diligence in ensuring the timely and successful completion of the district census reports.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOBDA	Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit=
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goal
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 112,706 representing 5.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.2 percent and females represent 51.8 percent. A little more than half (51.9%) of the District's population lives in the rural areas, and has a sex ratio of 93 males to a hundred females. About two-fifth (43.4%) of the population of the District is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 95.4, and males have a higher dependency ratio of 104.2 compared to females who has a dependency ratio of 87.9

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 4.7 with a General Fertility Rate of 134.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 105.3. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9.9 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above than for females in the same age group. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.0 percent of all deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (70.6%) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region while 29.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region. Most migrants (31.9%) born elsewhere in another region were born in the Eastern Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 111,094 with a total number of 26,997 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.5 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.3 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (45.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.0 percent have never married, 5.0 percent are in consensual union, 6.0 percent are widowed, 6.0 percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. Among the married, 27.5 percent have no education while about 5.1 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 9 in

10 (88.1%) of the married population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 10.6 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.0 percent are literate and 21.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (51.9%) is slightly higher than that of females (48.1%). Almost seven out of ten people (69.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the District, 18.4 percent has never attended school, 44.1 percent are currently attending and 37.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 49.4 percent are students, 21.1 percent perform household duties and 9.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 65.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.1 percent as service and sales workers, 10.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 69.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 9.3 percent are employees, 15.5 are contributing family workers, 1.0 percent are casual workers and 0.3 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self-employed without employees and contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 92.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.2 percent and the private formal engaging 2.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 34.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 41.5 percent as compared to 27.4 percent of females. Less than ten percent (1.7%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District. 760 households representing 2.8 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.8 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (3.5%) is slightly lower than that of

females (4.0%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.7 percent followed by physical disability (29.1%). There are more females with sight and physical disabilities than males in the District. Of the population disabled, 40.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

A little over four-fifths (83.0%) percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (92.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 74.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (97.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant livestock reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is 18,244 representing 5.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average household size in the District is 4.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (59.6%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; separate houses account for 30.7 percent of all dwelling units and 5.1 percent are semi-detached. About two-thirds (63.2 %) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 14.9 percent are owned by other private individuals; 19.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than ten percent (0.6 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth accounting for 63.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 29.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (78.3%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet (86.4%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District with thatch/palm leaf or raffia constituting 6.9 percent.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (65.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 17.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the District.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the District is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 44.8 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (71.9%), with 16.2 percent using charcoal. A little over two-fifths (43.9%) of households cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, while 16.5 percent of households cook in open space in compound. The main sources of water in the

District for drinking are borehole/pump/tube well, constituting 37.8 percent with 18.2 percent of households drinking from rivers and streams.

A little over half (52.8%) of households in the District use the public toilet with 6.1 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. About a quarter (28.5%) of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 23.2 percent own bathrooms for the exclusive use of their households.

Waste disposal

Most households (82.6 %) in the District have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (40.8%) and onto street /outside (35.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was also established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-six (36) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

1.2 Physical feature

The District is located in the North-Central portion of the Central Region of Ghana. It covers an area of 884.84 square kilometres. It is located between latitude 5^o 51" and 5^o 52" North and longitude 1^o 50" and 1^o 5" West. It is bordered on the north by Birim South District in the Eastern Region, on the south by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, on the west by Assin South District and on the east by Agona East District.

The District is generally low lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level. However, it is undulating with isolated patches of highland. There are swampy areas at certain portions of the low lands. The District is drained by the Ochi River and its tributaries. The rivers are perennial and could be dammed for domestic and industrial purposes. It is also rich in fishes like Tilapia which is not being tapped. The Cape Coast granites rock basically underlines the District. These rocks which consist of granite and muscovite granite form the basis of high potential of muscovite and quarry stones particularly at Odoben, Kokoso, Otabilkwa, Attu Dauda and Fosuansa. Geologically, the soil associates encountered in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District are developed from this granite rocks and river deposits.

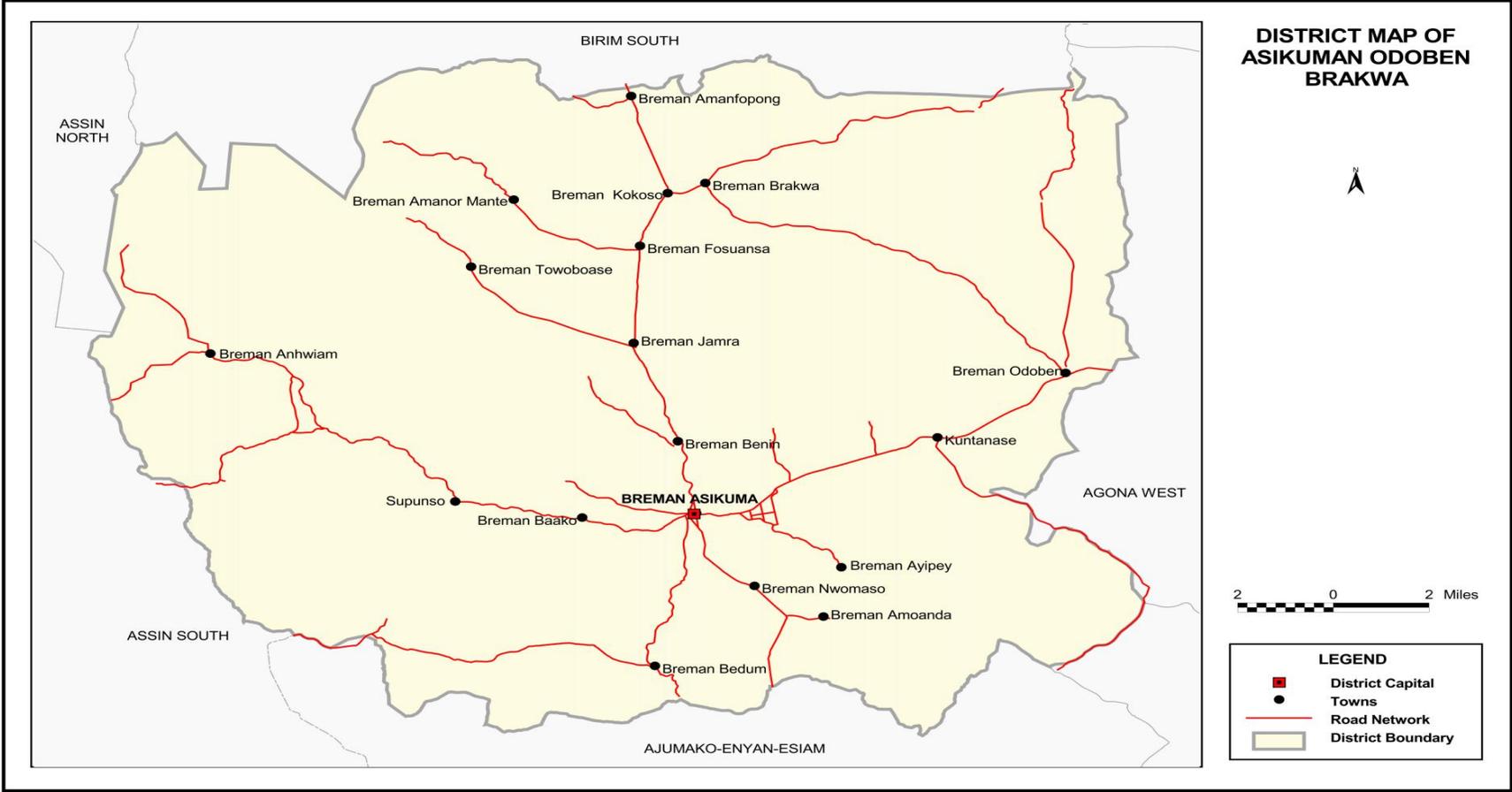
1.2.1 Climate

The District lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone. Monthly temperature ranges from 34^oC in the hottest month (March) to about 26^oC in August. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 120 centimetres in the south east to 200 centimetres in the North West. The District experiences double maxima rainfall with peaks in May-June and September – October. Relative humidity during the rainy season is high around 80 percent but falls between 50 percent and 60 percent during the dry hot season.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The forest and savannah type of soils found in the district are suitable for the cultivation of a variety of cash crops including cocoa, citrus, oil palm and staple food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, maize, rice and vegetables. The district contributes significantly to the production of industrial crops such as cocoa, pawpaw and oil palm and also has a substantial share in the district production of maize, cassava, and oil palm. Available also in the district are exotic crops such as black and sweet pepper, rubber and mangoes, which are all gaining importance as export commodities. The vegetation which is basically semi-deciduous forest contains commercial trees such as Odum, Mahogany, Wawa and other hard wood.

Figure 1.1: Map of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly has the overall responsibility of the local government administration of the District. It exercises administrative authority, provides guidance and gives direction on how resources are managed in the district. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day to day executive and administrative functions of the assembly and is the chief representative of the Central Government. The DCE is appointed by the President with the prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly present and voting at the meeting. The DCE is assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who heads the district bureaucracy and is Secretary to the Assembly. The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly consists of forty-six (46) Hon. Members of which 13 are government appointees. There are Thirty-three (33) Electoral Areas with only One (1) Constituency. The Assembly itself has 8 Town and Area Councils which are supported by 71 unit committees. The unit committees are consultative bodies at the grassroots and are in close contact with and organize the people for communal labour, revenue mobilization and maintenance of environmental sanitation among other activities.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

1.4.1 Social structure

The people of the district are organized under chiefdoms at the lineage and settlement levels. A lineage comprises extended families that trace their genealogy to the same ancestor. The extended families also have heads who are most often the oldest male. Polygyny is a common social characteristic in the district, especially in the farming communities. The district comprises three Fante-speaking groups namely Breman, Agona and Ekumfi. Other ethnic groups in the district are from Gomoa, Ajumako, Ewe and Assin.

The communities of the district observe the Akwambo and Okyir festivals in their own peculiar way. Such celebrations could be well organized and developed into tourist attractions. The people of the district practice matrilineal inheritance system where the survival of the family units is dependent on the generation from the female members of the family. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews or nieces).

1.4.2 Religion

The inhabitants of the district profess to be religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Other religions such as Islam and Traditional worship also exist but in the minority. The communities in the district observe the taboo days, which have socio-economic and spiritual importance to the people. For example, they regulate farming days, land uses and water bodies.

1.4.3 Tourism potentials

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district has many historic sites which have the potential of serving as tourist attraction centres. These include: the sacred fowls at Brakwa, the stone coffin at Asarekwaa and the shining stone at Abokuwa.

1.4.4 Demographic Characteristics

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has a population of 112,706 representing 5.1 percent of the central regional population (GSS, 2013). Compared to the 2000 PHC, the district

population increased by 23,311 (from 89,395 in the year 2000 to 112,706 in 2010) representing 1.8% increment. The average population density for the district is 127 persons per a square km. this figure seems to paint a picture of a highly densely operated area. However, apart from the three major commercial and traditional towns: Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, there is no community where the population is over 5000. The settlement patterns of the district are more concentrated along the major trunk roads. Besides this pattern, most of the smaller settlements are scattered all over the district.

1.5 Economy

The district is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soil and good climatic conditions. The district produces large quantities of cassava, maize, rice, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Cocoa and palm nuts are the major cash crops. The district has diverse occupational structure. However, the informal sector takes the majority of the employed population with the formal sector absorbing the rest. The major occupation in the district is agriculture which employs 65 per cent of the labour force. About 52% of those engaged in other occupation still take up agriculture as a secondary occupation. This is primarily because of the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the District. Crop farming is the major Agriculture activities practiced in the District.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

The topics selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations contained in the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and the African Addendum to that document as well as the needs of data users. All the core topics recommended at the global level, i.e., geographical and internal migration characteristics, international migration, household characteristics, demographic and social characteristics such as age, date of birth, sex, and marital status, fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the 2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire; the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire. The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern

Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

All post-independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off

smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that: 97 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent. Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups. There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census were released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing were prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and

Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

The concepts and definitions are provided to facilitate understanding and use of the data presented in this report. Users are therefore advised to use the results of the census within the context of these concepts and definitions.

Region

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they were in 1984 and 2000.

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

The 2010 Census was a "de facto" count and each person present in Ghana, irrespective of nationality, was enumerated at the place where he/she spent the midnight of 26th September 2010.

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

- a) Educational Institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes
- c) Hospitals and healing centres
- d) Hotels
- e) Prisons
- f) Service barracks
- g) Soldiers on field exercise
- h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

The age of every person was recorded in completed years disregarding fractions of days and months. For those persons who did not know their birthdays, the enumerator estimated their ages using a list of district, regional and national historical events.

Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

The question on literacy referred to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person was considered literate if he/she could read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of persons 11 years and older.

Education***School Attendance***

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education.

Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

Level of education

Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. This information was obtained for persons 3 years and older.

Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers. Did not work, but had jobs to return to were unemployed.

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

Employment sector

This refers to the sector in which a person worked. The employment sectors covered in the census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Disability

Persons with disabilities were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

The census sought information on household members who are engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops or tree planting, rearing of livestock or breeding of fish for sale or family consumption. Information was also collected on their farms, types of crops and number and type of livestock.

Housing conditions and facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun" was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organization of report

The report is organized into three broad sections, namely, the background of the district, analysis of the data, conclusion and recommendations and summary indicators.

The report is presented in nine chapters. Chapter one provides a brief description of the district's features, vegetation and climate, population and social, demographic and economic characteristics. Chapter two captures the demographic characteristics of the districts. Chapter three describes the social characteristics of the people of the districts. Chapter four examines the economic activities of the people in the districts. Chapter five provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, household ownership of desktops or laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines. Chapter six presents data on the prevalence of disability, and the socio-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the district. Chapter seven provides a description of household members engaged in agricultural activities. In Chapter eight, the report analyses the housing condition of the people in the districts. It concludes with a chapter on summary, conclusion and policy implication.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A district's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging implications for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and development and in provision of services. This chapter therefore provides information on the age and sex of household members, the population size of the districts, the sex and dependency ratios as well as the migratory patterns within the district. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and child survival.

2.2 Population size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population of the district by age, sex, sex ratio and locality type. The district has a total population of 112,706 comprising 54,293 males and 58,413 females, constituting 5.1 percent share of the regional population and 0.46 percent of the national population figures, according to the 2010 PHC.

2.2.1 Population distribution by sex

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate the reverse. From Table 2.1, the sex ratio of the district is 92.9 and shows that there are about 93 males to 100 females of the population.

This means that there are more females than males in the district. Among all the age groups, there are more females than males, except the age group 0-19 which has a higher proportion of males than females.

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.1 also shows the age dependency ratio for the district and for rural and urban localities. The district has a total age dependency of 95.4. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 95 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Age dependency ratio is lower in urban localities 89.7 than in rural areas 101.0, which means that the age dependency burden is heavier in the rural than urban localities.

Table 2.1 also shows that the district total age dependency ratio of 95.4 is higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81 percent. Furthermore, the dependency ratio is higher among males (104.2) than females (87.9)

Table 2.1: Population size, age, sex distribution, sex ratio and type of locality

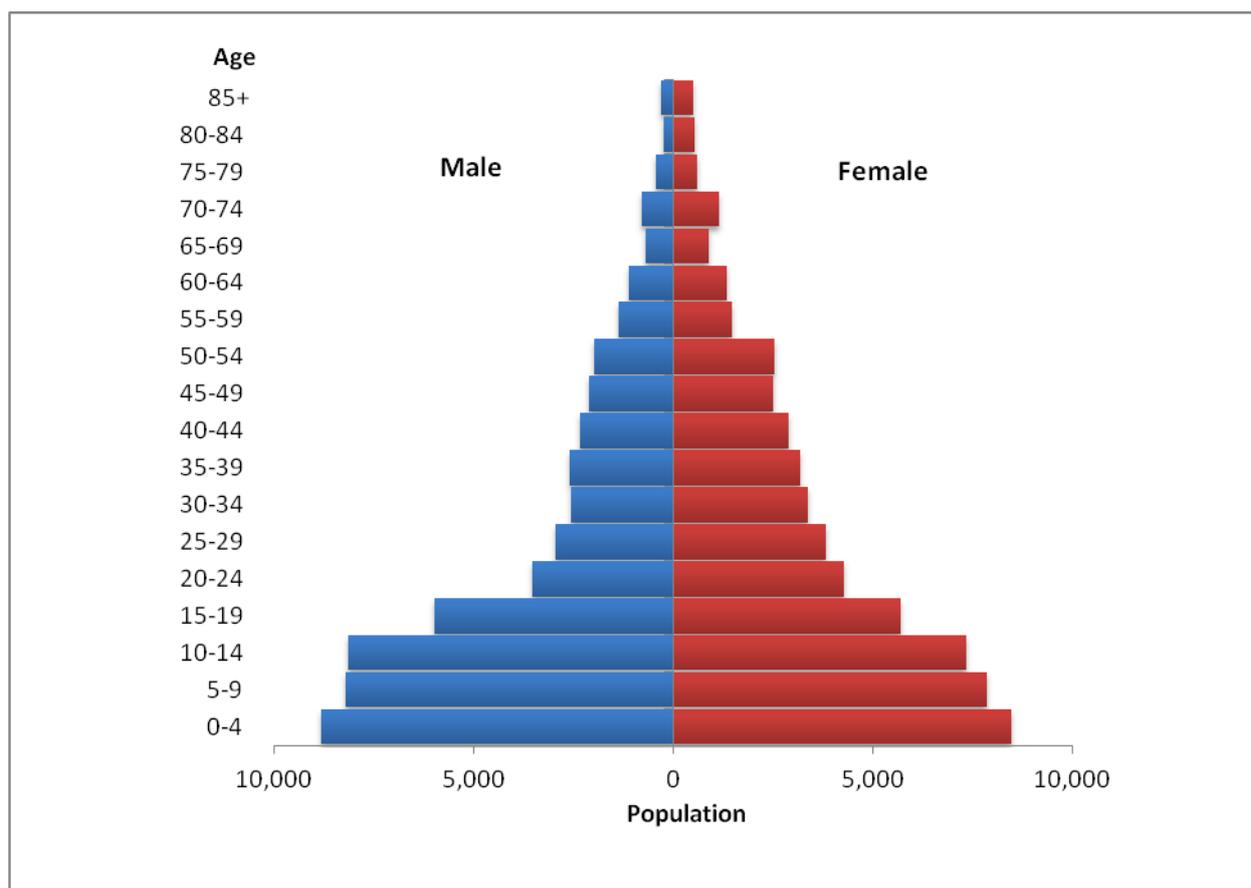
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	112,706	54,293	58,413	92.9	54,213	58,493
0 - 4	17,323	8,835	8,488	104.1	7,937	9,386
5-9	16,075	8,219	7,856	104.6	7,263	8,812
10-14	15,508	8,161	7,347	111.1	7,269	8,239
15 - 19	11,697	6,005	5,692	105.5	5,775	5,922
20 - 24	7,818	3,551	4,267	83.2	3,955	3,863
25 - 29	6,756	2,944	3,812	77.2	3,372	3,384
30 - 34	5,949	2,561	3,388	75.6	3,031	2,918
35 - 39	5,768	2,602	3,166	82.2	2,828	2,940
40 - 44	5,229	2,338	2,891	80.9	2,545	2,684
45 - 49	4,622	2,107	2,515	83.8	2,224	2,398
50 - 54	4,523	1,980	2,543	77.9	2,193	2,330
55 - 59	2,851	1,385	1,466	94.5	1,453	1,398
60 - 64	2,462	1,118	1,344	83.2	1,199	1,263
65 - 69	1,584	704	880	80.0	832	752
70 - 74	1,948	798	1,150	69.4	1,005	943
75 - 79	1,033	432	601	71.9	539	494
80 - 84	773	252	521	48.4	394	379
85 - 89	387	155	232	66.8	196	191
90 - 94	258	92	166	55.4	136	122
95 - 99	142	54	88	61.4	67	75
All Ages	112,706	54,293	58,413	92.9	54,213	58,493
0-14	48,906	25,215	23,691	106.4	22,469	26,437
15-64	57,675	26,591	31,084	85.5	28,575	29,100
65+	6,125	2,487	3,638	68.4	3,169	2,956
Age-dependency ratio	95.4	104.2	87.9		89.7	101.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the population of the district is presented graphically in a population pyramid (Figure 2.1). The pyramid has a broad base which tapers off at the end. This depicts that the district has a youthful population and therefore the district authorities will need to factor in this during their development planning by making provisions for facilities to accommodate the youthful population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency or childbearing among a population. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis of fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. There are other fertility measures such as the General Fertility Rate (GFR), the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), among others used in the 2010 census. The general fertility rate is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 and 15-49. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women in the district still have births after age 45. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator and always expressed per 1000 population.

Table 2.2 presents the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in the Central Region. The TFR in the district is 4.7 births per woman. This means that a woman in the district would have, on the average, between 4 and 5 children in her lifetime. This however is higher than the regional average of 3 or 4 births per woman. The district also recorded a GFR of 134.9 which is the number of births per 1000 women aged 15- 49 years. This is also higher than the regional average of 105.3. CBR as presented in the table 2.2 is

30.8 for the district. This average means that there are about 31 births per 1000 population in the district.

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 126,154 children have ever been born and 105,421 are surviving by a total of 38,988 women aged 12-60 years and above in the district (Table 2.3). The data also show that the number of children ever born increases with age except for the age group 55-59. The same trend is observed for children surviving. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by the female concerned who are still living. The data shows that about 84.0 percent, representing 105,421 children born to women of childbearing ages (12- 49 years) in the district survive. This means that about four in every five children (84%) survive in the district. However, the data show variations among the age groups in the district.

Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	38,988	126,154	63,102	63,052	105,421	52,361	53,060
12-14	4,266	24	9	15	19	7	12
20-24	4,267	4,335	2,176	2,159	3,919	1,924	1,995
25-29	3,812	8,337	4,279	4,058	7,639	3,850	3,789
30-34	3,388	11,703	5,862	5,841	10,668	5,337	5,331
35-39	3,166	14,414	7,294	7,120	13,018	6,530	6,488
40-44	2,891	15,377	7,705	7,672	13,529	6,754	6,775
45-49	2,515	14,239	7,112	7,127	12,162	6,081	6,081
50-54	2,543	15,281	7,611	7,670	12,782	6,323	6,459
55-59	1,466	8,977	4,458	4,519	7,236	3,613	3,623
60+	4,982	32,548	16,129	16,419	23,640	11,547	12,093

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population growth and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Out of the total population of 112,706, the district recorded 1,114 deaths at the household level, with a crude death rate (measuring the number of deaths per 1,000 populations) of 9.9 deaths per 1000 population. This figure is higher than the regional average of 7.6 deaths per 1000 population (Table 2.4)

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.4 Causes of death

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death in the Central Region by district. Of the 1,114 deaths that occurred in the households during the last 12 months prior to the census, 11 percent is due to either accidents, violence, homicide or suicide while eighty-nine (89%) is attributed to other causes. Compared to the regional figure of 14.1 percent for accident/violence/homicide/suicide the district recorded 3.1 percentage points lower. (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Causes of death by district

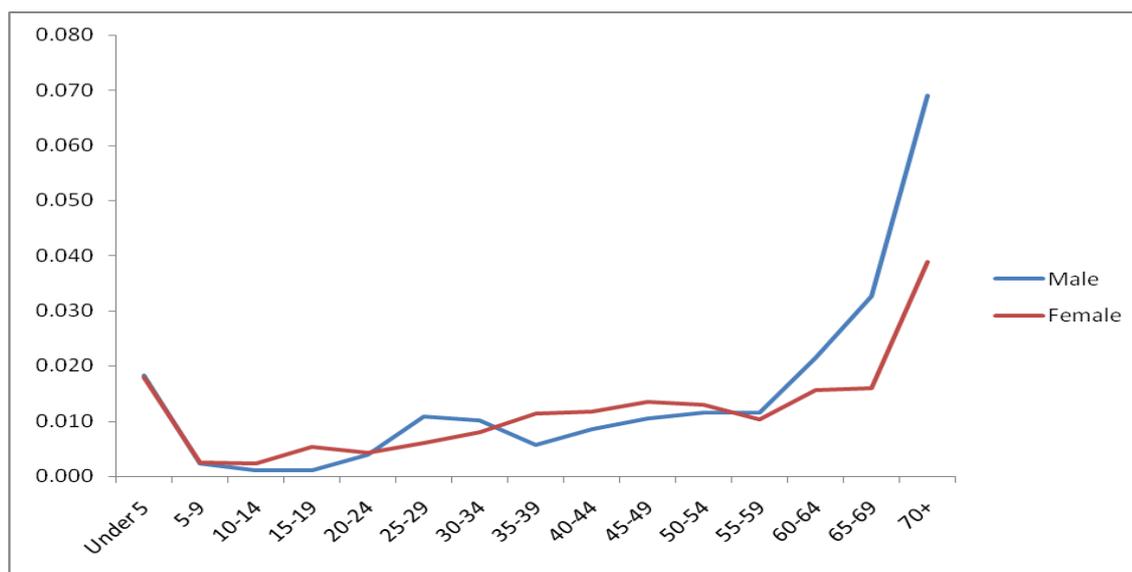
Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
GHANA	163,534	11.6	88.4
CENTRAL	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	12.8	87.2
<i>Cape Coast South</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>84.7</i>
<i>Cape Coast North</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>92.7</i>
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12	88
Mfantsiman	994	12.9	87.1
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu Municipal	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	655	14.8	85.2
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11	89
Assin South	753	12	88
Assin North Municipal	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	339	15	85
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	10	90
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	11.9	88.1
Ekumfi	559	6.4	93.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	20.8	79.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Reported age specific death rate

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The reported Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is computed as the number of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 years age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000. Figure 8.3 provides information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages 0-4 but lowest at ages 5-14. The death rates start rising at ages 15-19 years and intensifies with increase in age. Between ages 15-54 (the reproductive period), ASDR for females and males are alternating with males being higher than females at ages 20-34 and females being higher than males at 35-54. ASDR for males are higher at ages 55 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDR are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.6 Migration

Table 2.6 shows the age distribution of the migrant population in the district by place of birth and duration of residence. The data include those who were enumerated in the district during the census period but were born outside the region.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,487	100.0	13.2	26.0	18.8	19.9	22.0
Different locality in this region	22,931	100.0	12.3	24.9	18.5	20.5	23.8
Western	1,728	100.0	18.9	29.6	22.0	18.7	10.9
Central	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	1,259	100.0	18.3	34.7	18.7	16.5	11.8
Volta	757	100.0	14.5	24.7	17.0	22.1	21.7
Eastern	3,044	100.0	12.1	24.7	19.3	19.7	24.2
Ashanti	1,469	100.0	17.8	32.0	19.3	15.2	15.7
Brong Ahafo	335	100.0	17.3	32.2	17.9	16.7	15.8
Northern	177	100.0	19.2	29.9	11.3	15.8	23.7
Upper East	118	100.0	14.4	25.4	19.5	19.5	21.2
Upper West	56	100.0	17.9	32.1	17.9	10.7	21.4
Outside Ghana	613	100.0	10.6	27.9	23.2	21.2	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The census sought information on place of birth in relation to locality of enumeration. Birthplace and migratory pattern are, therefore, analysed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration. Persons “born in the locality of enumeration” are assumed not to have had any migratory history. This may not necessarily be the case since some people who might have moved outside their locality of birth could have returned to that locality for the census or on visit or on retirement. Their migratory moves would thus be lost. Birthplace in relation to place of enumeration is, therefore, only a crude measure of migration. The

information is restricted to Ghanaians by birth and therefore does not capture the true volume of movement into the district.

Of those enumerated in the district, 32,487 were born outside the district with 22,931 born in another locality within the central region. The Eastern Region has the highest figure of 3,044 of reported birth place amongst regions. About 22.0 percent of those born outside the district (32,487) reported to stayed in the district for about 20 years or more. Those born elsewhere in the region about 23.8 percent reported to have stayed in the district for 20 years or more.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. This chapter therefore discusses some key aspects of the household. They include household composition and structure, marriage pattern, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements.

Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the district is 4.1 as compared to the regional average of 4.0 percent.

The average household size is higher for rural areas (4.3) than for urban areas (3.9) respectively. The table further reveals that, the average households per house for the district is 1.5 and this is higher for urban areas (1.8) compared to rural areas which is 1.2.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	111,094	53,297	57,797
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	13,684	13,313
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows the household composition of the district. There are 111,094 households population in the district of which 48.3 percent are males and 51.7 percent are females. In terms of household membership status, 45.5 percent are children while about a quarter 24.3 percent are household heads. Majority of the household members 48.0 percent are male children of the household head. Of the male household population heads constitute 31.1 percent while 10.5 percent are grandchildren of the household head. The data show that 17.9 percent of the female household population are household heads in the district and 19.6 percent are spouse to the household head.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,094	100.0	53,667	100.0	57,427	100.0
Head	26,997	24.3	16,700	31.1	10,297	17.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,026	10.8	759	1.4	11,267	19.6
Child (son/daughter)	50,559	45.5	25,761	48.0	24,798	43.2
Parent/Parent in-law	988	0.9	130	0.2	858	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	488	0.4	138	0.3	350	0.6
Grandchild	11,124	10.0	5,640	10.5	5,484	9.6
Brother/Sister	2,266	2.0	1,215	2.3	1,051	1.8
Step child	822	0.7	448	0.8	374	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	328	0.3	165	0.3	163	0.3
Other relative	4,463	4.0	2,172	4.1	2,291	4.0
Non-relative	1,033	0.9	539	1.0	494	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 presents household population by structure and sex in this section. It refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on the census night. Table 3.3 shows that single person households constitute 4.7 percent of the total number of households in the district. Household population composed of the head and his or her spouse constituted only 2.0 percent of total households in the district. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children constitute about 34.3 of total household population while single parent nuclear family households is 13.5 percent of the total number of households. Households with other family members (extended families) accounts for 18.1 percent of the household population in the district. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,094	100.0	53,667	100.0	57,427	100.0
Nuclear Family Head only	5,221	4.7	3,379	6.3	1,842	3.2
Head and a spouse only	2,182	2.0	1,096	2.0	1,086	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	38,110	34.3	19,781	36.9	18,329	31.9
Single parent Nuclear	14,983	13.5	6,393	11.9	8,590	15.0
Extended Family Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	20,088	18.1	9,949	18.5	10,139	17.7
Extended + non relatives	1,112	1.0	576	1.1	536	0.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,226	2.9	1,589	3.0	1,637	2.9
Single parent Extended	17,576	15.8	6,959	13.0	10,617	18.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	810	0.7	359	0.7	451	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,786	7.0	3,586	6.7	4,200	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

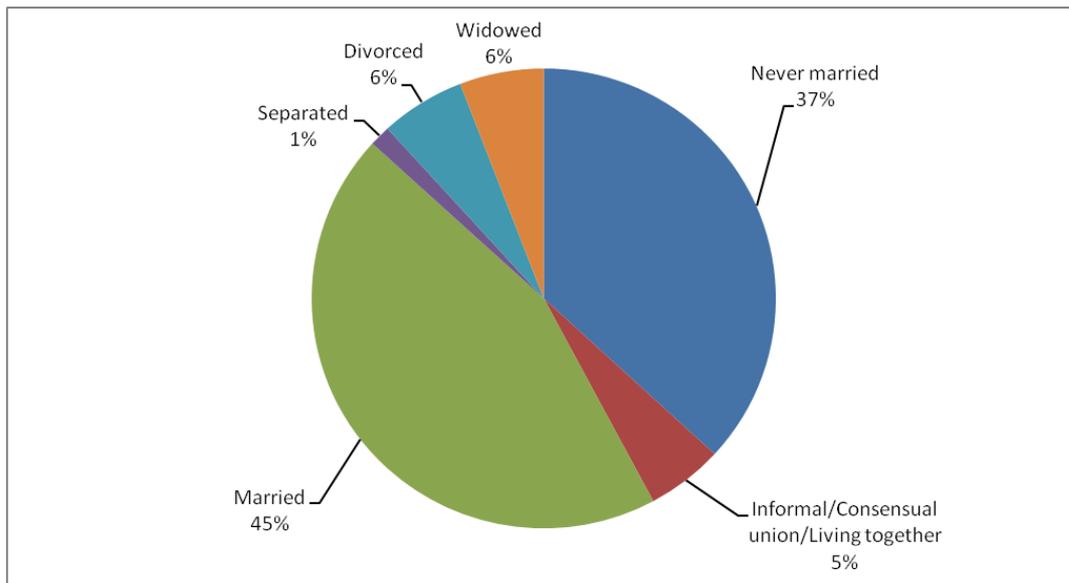
Marital status is classified into persons who are married, living together or in informal or consensual union, separated, divorced, widowed and never married. Persons who 12 years or

older were eligible to provide answers to this question. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: customary, ordinance, and Islamic.

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Figure 3.1 presents persons 12 years and older in the Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa district. About half of the population 12 years and older are either married (45%) or in consensual union (5%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Those never married constitute 37.0 percent while 13.0 percent of the population 12 years and older have ever been in a marital union but are now either divorced (6.0%), separated (1.0%) or widowed (6.0%). This means that about 63.0 percent of the total population 12 years and older have ever been in a marital union.

3.3.2 Marital Status and Education

The marital status of persons 12 years and older presented in Table 3.4 shows that the proportion of those married varies with the level of education. The table shows that while 62.4 percent of people married have basic education, only one percent of those married have tertiary education.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	72,826	100.0	22.1	66.2	7.3	1.3	2.4	0.7
Never married	26,821	100.0	5.1	78.1	13.0	1.1	2.1	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,894	100.0	20.0	70.4	5.3	1.4	2.2	0.7
Married	32,473	100.0	27.5	62.4	4.5	1.6	3.0	1.0
Separated	1,070	100.0	31.7	58.2	5.1	1.9	2.3	0.7
Divorced	4,297	100.0	40.3	54.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.3
Widowed	4,271	100.0	68.2	29.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.1
Male								
Total	33,838	100.0	13.1	71.0	9.6	1.6	3.5	1.3
Never married	15,211	100.0	4.8	77.1	13.9	1.2	2.3	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,539	100.0	16.4	69.9	6.9	1.9	3.7	1.2
Married	15,080	100.0	19.0	66.1	6.1	2.0	4.8	1.9
Separated	305	100.0	19.0	63.9	8.5	2.3	4.3	2.0
Divorced	1,189	100.0	25.7	65.9	3.9	1.4	2.4	0.7
Widowed	514	100.0	41.6	51.6	2.5	1.2	2.5	0.6
Female								
Total	38,988	100.0	29.9	62.0	5.4	1.1	1.5	0.2
Never married	11,610	100.0	5.5	79.5	11.8	1.0	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,355	100.0	22.4	70.7	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.3
Married	17,393	100.0	34.9	59.2	3.1	1.1	1.5	0.2
Separated	765	100.0	36.7	55.9	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.3
Divorced	3,108	100.0	45.8	50.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.1
Widowed	3,757	100.0	71.9	26.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

Secondary²: SSS/SHS and Secondary

Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma³: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing,¹ University Diploma HND, etc,

Tertiary⁴: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Again, while a little over 78 percent of never married people in the district have basic education, only 2.4 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma. It is also observed in the district that more than half of persons divorced (54.4%), those in consensual union (70.4%) and those separated (58.2%) have basic education compared with 2.2 percent, 5.3 percent and 5.1 percent respectively having secondary school education.

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

As shown in Table 3.5, of the population 12 years and older 66.2 percent are employed, 1.7 percent unemployed and 32.1 percent economically not active. Of the proportion never married, those who are economically not active (63.9%) is higher compared to those economically active (34.0%). On the other hand, of those married, 88.1 percent are economically active while 10.6 percent are economically not active. Males who are married and are employed (90.2%) is higher than females (86.2%) in the same category.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,826	100.0	48,244	66.2	1,240	1.7	23,342	32.1
Never married	26,821	100.0	9,117	34.0	567	2.1	17,137	63.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,894	100.0	3,190	81.9	110	2.8	594	15.3
Married	32,473	100.0	28,602	88.1	431	1.3	3,440	10.6
Separated	1,070	100.0	884	82.6	32	3.0	154	14.4
Divorced	4,297	100.0	3,558	82.8	71	1.7	668	15.5
Widowed	4,271	100.0	2,893	67.7	29	0.7	1,349	31.6
Male								
Total	33,838	100.0	22,237	65.7	528	1.6	11,073	32.7
Never married	15,211	100.0	5,615	36.9	327	2.1	9,269	60.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,539	100.0	1,396	90.7	24	1.6	119	7.7
Married	15,080	100.0	13,609	90.2	153	1.0	1,318	8.7
Separated	305	100.0	257	84.3	7	2.3	41	13.4
Divorced	1,189	100.0	1,002	84.3	14	1.2	173	14.6
Widowed	514	100.0	358	69.6	3	0.6	153	29.8
Female								
Total	38,988	100.0	26,007	66.7	712	1.8	12,269	31.5
Never married	11,610	100.0	3,502	30.2	240	2.1	7,868	67.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,355	100.0	1,794	76.2	86	3.7	475	20.2
Married	17,393	100.0	14,993	86.2	278	1.6	2,122	12.2
Separated	765	100.0	627	82.0	25	3.3	113	14.8
Divorced	3,108	100.0	2,556	82.2	57	1.8	495	15.9
Widowed	3,757	100.0	2,535	67.5	26	0.7	1,196	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the district population consists of 96.3 percent Ghanaians by birth, 1.5 percent Ghanaians with dual nationality and 0.5 percent by naturalization. Non-Ghanaians from the ECOWAS sub region constitute 0.8 percent; other African countries (0.5%) and those outside Africa with 0.4 percent. (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112,706	100.0	54,293	100.0	58,413	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	108,520	96.3	52,262	96.3	56,258	96.3
Dual Nationality	1,742	1.5	816	1.5	926	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	578	0.5	279	0.5	299	0.5
ECOWAS	888	0.8	460	0.8	428	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	519	0.5	258	0.5	261	0.4
Other	459	0.4	218	0.4	241	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious affiliation

Christianity is the dominant religion in the district with 83.1 percent of the population, while Islam constitutes 9.1 percent and Traditional worshippers (0.5%). The population without any religion constitute 6.4 percent. The composition of the Christian religion is made up of Catholic (11.0%), Protestant (22.4%), Pentecostal/ Charismatic (29.0%) and other Christians (20.7%). Apart from Islam and Traditional worship and those with no religion where males out-number females, the Christian religion has more females than males (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Religion	7,158	6.4	4,489	8.3	2,669	4.6
Catholic	12,396	11.0	5,910	10.9	6,486	11.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	25,234	22.4	11,650	21.5	13,584	23.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,666	29.0	15,139	27.9	17,527	30.0
Other Christians	23,325	20.7	10,960	20.2	12,365	21.2
Islam	10,302	9.1	5,273	9.7	5,029	8.6
Traditionalist	544	0.5	337	0.6	207	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,081	1.0	535	1.0	546	0.9

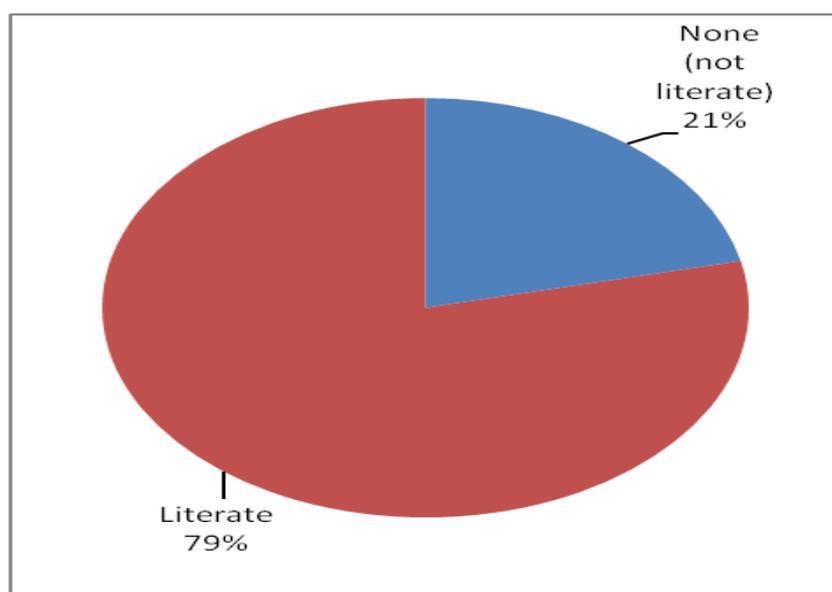
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as literacy not only enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical mobility in society. Figure 3.2 indicates that 79 percent of the population, 11 years and older in the district are literate. This consists of the critical mass of the people who can more effectively access information on what goes on around them

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.8, majority of the literate (69.6%) can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Another 18.7 per cent of the population are literate in English only and 11.2 percent are literate in a known Ghanaian language only. Those who can read and write in French and either English or a Ghanaian language constitutes less than one percent of the population 11 years and older.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,158	59,304	100.0	18.7	11.2	69.6	0.1	0.3
11-14	237	11,425	100.0	27.5	8.1	64.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	433	11,264	100.0	18.9	5.9	74.9	0.1	0.3
20-24	724	7,094	100.0	18.2	8.3	73.0	0.1	0.3
25-29	975	5,781	100.0	16.4	13.1	70.0	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,220	4,729	100.0	18.0	15.3	66.3	0.1	0.3
35-39	1,473	4,295	100.0	17.3	17.3	65.0	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,607	3,622	100.0	16.0	16.0	67.4	0.2	0.4
45-49	1,527	3,095	100.0	15.0	15.9	68.7	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,589	2,934	100.0	13.8	14.9	70.9	0.0	0.4
55-59	1,020	1,831	100.0	13.8	12.8	73.0	0.0	0.3
60-64	1,210	1,252	100.0	9.5	16.4	73.7	0.0	0.4
65+	4,143	1,982	100.0	8.6	16.0	74.9	0.0	0.4
Male								
Total	4,463	30,764	100.0	16.8	9.3	73.4	0.1	0.4
11-14	124	6,025	100.0	26.3	7.8	65.7	0.0	0.2
15-19	170	5,835	100.0	17.6	5.1	76.9	0.1	0.3
20-24	206	3,345	100.0	16.1	5.9	77.7	0.1	0.2
25-29	275	2,669	100.0	13.9	9.9	75.5	0.2	0.6
30-34	295	2,266	100.0	15.1	12.2	72.1	0.2	0.4
35-39	376	2,226	100.0	15.6	14.4	69.5	0.1	0.3
40-44	394	1,944	100.0	13.9	12.7	72.6	0.3	0.5
45-49	412	1,695	100.0	13.0	13.3	73.2	0.2	0.2
50-54	432	1,548	100.0	12.3	10.9	76.2	0.1	0.6
55-59	304	1,081	100.0	11.6	10.8	77.2	0.0	0.5
60-64	321	797	100.0	7.7	13.6	78.2	0.0	0.6
65+	1,154	1,333	100.0	6.6	13.6	79.3	0.0	0.5
Female								
Total	11,695	28,540	100.0	20.8	13.3	65.6	0.1	0.2
11-14	113	5,400	100.0	28.9	8.5	62.3	0.1	0.3
15-19	263	5,429	100.0	20.2	6.7	72.7	0.1	0.2
20-24	518	3,749	100.0	20.1	10.5	68.9	0.1	0.4
25-29	700	3,112	100.0	18.6	15.8	65.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	925	2,463	100.0	20.7	18.1	61.0	0.0	0.2
35-39	1,097	2,069	100.0	19.1	20.3	60.2	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,213	1,678	100.0	18.4	19.9	61.4	0.1	0.2
45-49	1,115	1,400	100.0	17.4	19.1	63.2	0.0	0.4
50-54	1,157	1,386	100.0	15.5	19.3	64.9	0.0	0.2
55-59	716	750	100.0	17.1	15.7	67.1	0.0	0.1
60-64	889	455	100.0	12.7	21.3	65.9	0.0	0.0
65+	2,989	649	100.0	12.8	21.1	65.9	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The question on education was asked of persons 3 years or older “who has had a full-time education in an educational institution”. The person should spend “at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational skill or trade training”. Table 3.9 presents the population 3 years and older and school attendance by sex.

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older and school attendance by sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	102,342	48,978	53,364	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	18,829	5,900	12,929	18.4	12.0	24.2
Now	45,131	23,803	21,328	44.1	48.6	40.0
Past	38,382	19,275	19,107	37.5	39.4	35.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.9 about 18.4 per cent of the district population 3 years and older have never attended school. However, the proportion of females who have never attended school is 24.2 percent and proportion for males who never attended school is 12.0 percent. The proportion of the population 3 years and older who are attending school now in the district is 44.1 percent whilst 37.5 percent had attended school in the past. These proportions of current and past attendances are higher for males than with females.

Table 3.10 presents the distribution of the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of a total enrolment of 45,131, 18.3 percent at the kindergarten, 51.9 percent are at the primary level, 18.2 percent at the Junior Secondary School (JSS) level and 5.1 percent at the Senior Secondary School (SSS) level. Apart from the primary and kindergarten level where the female proportion is higher, the proportion of male students at each of the subsequent levels is only slightly higher than that of females.

The data shows that the highest level of school attained by those who have attended school in the past are JSS/JHS (34.4%) and Middle School (29.8%). In addition, 21.3 percent of the population of the district has attained primary school level of education. While almost a higher percentage of males (31.1%) and females (37.7%), 3 years and older in the district, have attained JSS/JHS level of education, only 7.1 percent and 5.1 percent have attained SSS level of education. This means that, for the district as a whole, a lower proportion of the population, 3 years and older, who have attained Middle or JSS level of education progressed to the secondary level. For those who are currently attending SSS/SHS or attended SSS/SHS in the past, there are more males than females. While Secondary level of education is very low in the district as a whole, it is much lower for the males than for females for those who attended in the past.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,131	100.0	23,803	100.0	21,328	100.0	38,382	100.0	19,275	100.0	19,107	100.0
Nursery	2,265	5.0	1,137	4.8	1,128	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,267	18.3	4,270	17.9	3,997	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	23,409	51.9	12,174	51.1	11,235	52.7	8,159	21.3	3,081	16.0	5,078	26.6
JSS/JHS	8,210	18.2	4,423	18.6	3,787	17.8	13,201	34.4	5,998	31.1	7,203	37.7
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,427	29.8	6,598	34.2	4,829	25.3
SSS/SHS	2,284	5.1	1,340	5.6	944	4.4	2,350	6.1	1,377	7.1	973	5.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	691	1.8	517	2.7	174	0.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	160	0.4	101	0.4	59	0.3	804	2.1	446	2.3	358	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	104	0.2	54	0.2	50	0.2	614	1.6	392	2.0	222	1.2
Tertiary	432	1.0	304	1.3	128	0.6	1,136	3.0	866	4.5	270	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

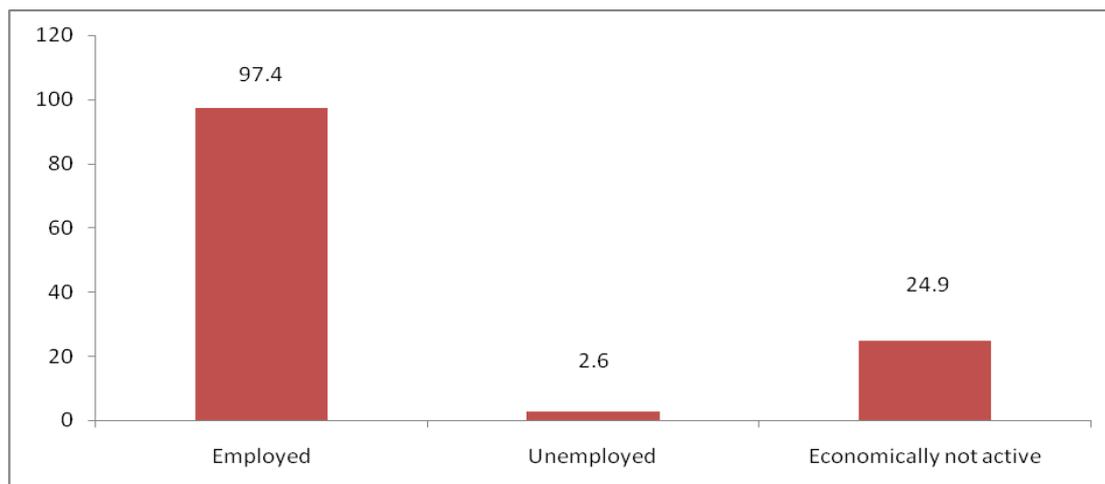
4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Though all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter examines the economic activity of the population 15 years and older for the seven days preceding census night in the district. Emphasis is given to the type of economic activity, main occupation; industry, institutional sector and employment status of individuals in the districts.

4.2 Economic activity status

Information on economic activity status by sex for persons 15 years and older in the district is shown in Figure 4.1. For the district as a whole, there are 63,800 persons who are 15 years and older of which 29,078 are males and 34722 are females. For the population 15 years and older, 75.1 percent are economically active (employed or unemployed) and 24.9 percent are economically not active. Again, 97.4 of the economically active are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District. The proportion of males 15 years and older who are employed (97.6%) is slightly higher than the proportion of females (97.3%).However, the proportion for economically not active is higher among females(25.0%) than males(24.7%). For those who are economically not active, 49.4 percent are into full time education, 21.1 percent did home duties with 9.3 percent disabled or sick.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,800	100.0	29,078	100.0	34,722	100.0
Economically active	47,915	75.1	21,885	75.3	26,030	75.0
<i>Employed</i>	46,683	97.4	21,364	97.6	25,319	97.3
<i>Worked</i>	44,126	94.5	20,429	95.6	23,697	93.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,438	5.2	885	4.1	1,553	6.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	119	0.3	50	0.2	69	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,232	2.6	521	2.4	711	2.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	431	35.0	172	33.0	259	36.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	801	65.0	349	67.0	452	63.6
Economically not active	15,885	24.9	7,193	24.7	8,692	25.0
Did home duties (household chore)	3,346	21.1	1,055	14.7	2,291	26.4
Full time education	7,853	49.4	4,460	62.0	3,393	39.0
Pensioner/Retired	330	2.1	241	3.4	89	1.0
Disabled/Sick	1,483	9.3	532	7.4	951	10.9
Too old/young	1,783	11.2	445	6.2	1,338	15.4
Other	1,090	6.9	460	6.4	630	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex and age

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. Of the age groups 15-19 years, the employed constitute 28.7 percent, the unemployed, 1.6 percent with the economically not active forming 69.7 percent. Of the age group 45-49 years, 94.3 percent are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed and 4.9 percent economically not active. As expected persons in younger age groups are expected to have a larger proportion of the population in the economically not active group as most of them are normally in school. It is normally expected that as age increases, the proportion of the population who are economically not active decreases whereas those in the employed category increases.

There are differences between the sexes with respect to their economic activity status in the district. The proportion of total employed males (73.5%) is slightly higher than that of the females (72.9%). This pattern is seen through the age groups where more males are employed compared to their female counterparts except in the age group 15-24 years where the female proportion is slightly higher than that of males.

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	63,800	100.0	46,683	73.2	1,232	1.9	15,885	24.9
15-19	11,697	100.0	3,356	28.7	185	1.6	8,156	69.7
20-24	7,818	100.0	4,863	62.2	434	5.6	2,521	32.2
25-29	6,756	100.0	5,673	84	219	3.2	864	12.8
30-34	5,949	100.0	5,363	90.1	125	2.1	461	7.7
35-39	5,768	100.0	5,364	93	63	1.1	341	5.9
40-44	5,229	100.0	4,910	93.9	41	0.8	278	5.3
45-49	4,622	100.0	4,357	94.3	37	0.8	228	4.9
50-54	4,523	100.0	4,219	93.3	35	0.8	269	5.9
55-59	2,851	100.0	2,611	91.6	27	0.9	213	7.5
60-64	2,462	100.0	2,068	84	53	2.2	341	13.9
65+	6,125	100.0	3,899	63.7	13	0.2	2,213	36.1
Male								
Total	29,078	100.0	21,364	73.5	521	1.8	7,193	24.7
15-19	6,005	100.0	1,704	28.4	85	1.4	4,216	70.2
20-24	3,551	100.0	2,148	60.5	185	5.2	1,218	34.3
25-29	2,944	100.0	2,521	85.6	89	3.0	334	11.3
30-34	2,561	100.0	2,369	92.5	48	1.9	144	5.6
35-39	2,602	100.0	2,475	95.1	30	1.2	97	3.7
40-44	2,338	100.0	2,240	95.8	14	0.6	84	3.6
45-49	2,107	100.0	2,007	95.3	14	0.7	86	4.1
50-54	1,980	100.0	1,873	94.6	15	0.8	92	4.6
55-59	1,385	100.0	1,296	93.6	9	0.6	80	5.8
60-64	1,118	100.0	941	84.2	26	2.3	151	13.5
65+	2,487	100.0	1,790	72	6	0.2	691	27.8
Female								
Total	34,722	100.0	25,319	72.9	711	2.1	8,692	25.0
15-19	5,692	100.0	1,652	29	100	1.8	3,940	69.2
20-24	4,267	100.0	2,715	63.6	249	5.8	1,303	30.5
25-29	3,812	100.0	3,152	82.7	130	3.4	530	13.9
30-34	3,388	100.0	2,994	88.4	77	2.3	317	9.4
35-39	3,166	100.0	2,889	91.3	33	1.0	244	7.7
40-44	2,891	100.0	2,670	92.4	27	0.9	194	6.7
45-49	2,515	100.0	2,350	93.4	23	0.9	142	5.6
50-54	2,543	100.0	2,346	92.3	20	0.8	177	7.0
55-59	1,466	100.0	1,315	89.7	18	1.2	133	9.1
60-64	1,344	100.0	1,127	83.9	27	2.0	190	14.1
65+	3,638	100.0	2,109	58	7	0.2	1,522	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of occupation of the economically active population in the district by sex. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form nearly two-thirds (65.2%) of the economically active population employed in the district, followed by service and sales workers (13.1%). Managers, professionals, associate professionals and technicians together form 6.3 percent of employed persons. Distribution by sex shows that 65.2 percent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared with 62.4 percent of

females. More females (20.1%), than males (4.7%) work in the service and sales areas. As expected plant and machine operators are dominated by males (4.7%) compared with 0.1 percent for females.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Managers	542	1.2	255	1.2	287	1.1
Professionals	1,904	4.1	1,185	5.5	719	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	476	1.0	346	1.6	130	0.5
Clerical support workers	234	0.5	151	0.7	83	0.3
Service and sales workers	6,093	13.1	1,012	4.7	5,081	20.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,442	65.2	14,655	68.6	15,787	62.4
Craft and related trades workers	4,799	10.3	2,298	10.8	2,501	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,028	2.2	1,000	4.7	28	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,158	2.5	455	2.1	703	2.8
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the main economic activity of the establishment where the respondent works. For example, the industry of a carpenter, who makes orthopaedic devices and is employed by a hospital, is health. Table 4.4 shows the distribution of persons by industry in the district. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading industry as it employs 65.6 per cent of the economically active population in the district. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employing 13.5 percent and 6.8 percent in the Manufacturing industry. Distribution by sex shows that 69.9 percent of males are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery compared with 62 percent of females. On the other hand, more females (14.0%) than males (5.3%) are found in the wholesale and retail industry in the district.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

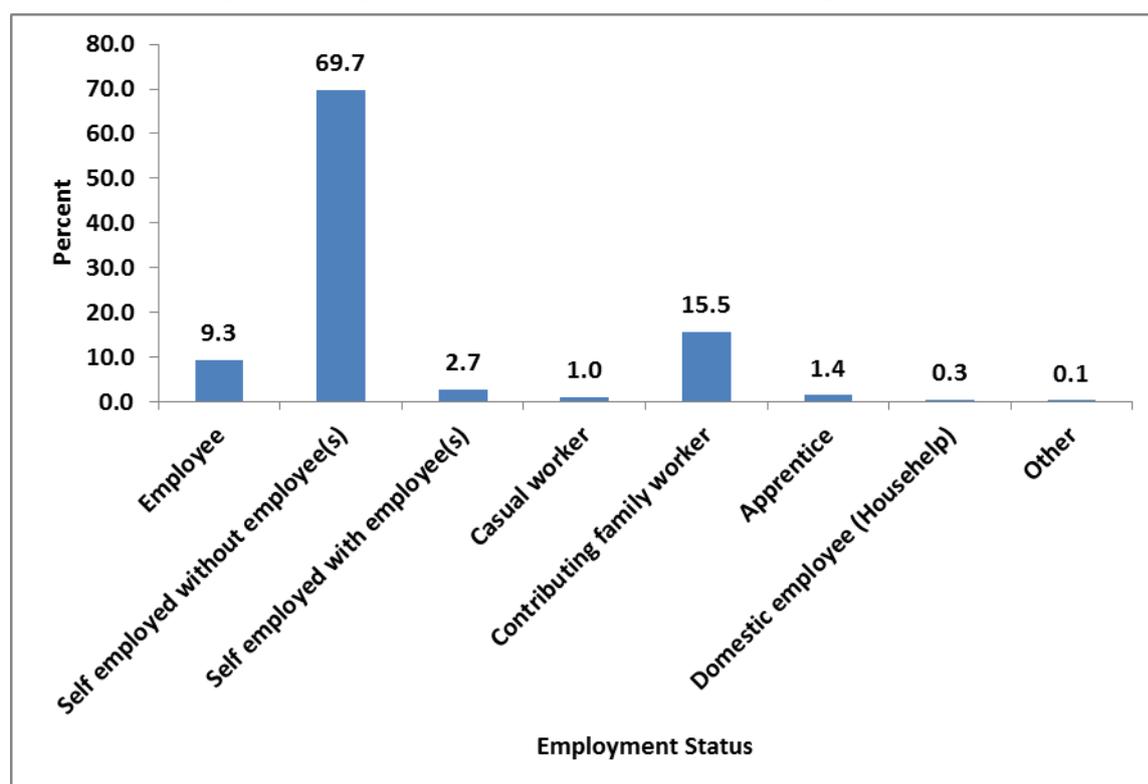
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,622	65.6	14,933	69.9	15,689	62.0
Mining and quarrying	15	0.0	13	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	3,172	6.8	1,168	5.5	2,004	7.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	20	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	55	0.1	36	0.2	19	0.1
Construction	758	1.6	744	3.5	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,683	10.0	1,142	5.3	3,541	14.0
Transportation and storage	873	1.9	849	4.0	24	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,035	4.4	152	0.7	1,883	7.4
Information and communication	51	0.1	46	0.2	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	101	0.2	74	0.3	27	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	342	0.7	115	0.5	227	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	127	0.3	105	0.5	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	355	0.8	286	1.3	69	0.3
Education	1,673	3.6	1,064	5.0	609	2.4
Human health and social work activities	370	0.8	146	0.7	224	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	54	0.1	46	0.2	8	0.0
Other service activities	1,199	2.6	359	1.7	840	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	174	0.4	62	0.3	112	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 presents the employment status of the economically active population in the district. Overall, 69.7 percent of the economically active persons in the district are self-employed without employees, with an additional 2.7 percent as self-employed with employees. Only 9.3 percent are employees, indicating that the private informal sector is the main source of employment for the economically active persons in the district.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From table 4.5, the proportion of males who are self-employed without employee is 68.4 percent of the male employed population while the females are 70.8 percent of total employed female population 15 years and older. It is also observed that there are only 1.4 percent apprentices in the district of which 1.2 percent are males and 1.5 percent females.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Employee	4,339	9.3	2,969	13.9	1,370	5.4
Self employed without employee(s)	32,533	69.7	14,616	68.4	17,917	70.8
Self employed with employee(s)	1,246	2.7	676	3.2	570	2.3
Casual worker	466	1.0	328	1.5	138	0.5
Contributing family worker	7,248	15.5	2,423	11.3	4,825	19.1
Apprentice	654	1.4	262	1.2	392	1.5
Domestic employee (Househelp)	149	0.3	73	0.3	76	0.3
Other	48	0.1	17	0.1	31	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employment sector refers to the sector of employment in which the respondent was working at the time of the census or was last employed, if unemployed. Table 4.6 shows that 5.2 percent of the employed in the district work in the public or government sector and 2.3 percent in the private formal sector with a substantial proportion of the population (92.2%) employed in the private informal sector predominantly as farmers and traders.

The private informal sector employs a higher proportion of the females (95.2%) than males (88.7%); while the public sector employs higher proportion of males (7.7 %) than females (3.0 %). There are also marked differences between males (3.3 %) and females (1.4 %) in the private formal sector.

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Public (Government)	2,406	5.2	1,637	7.7	769	3.0
Private Formal	1,063	2.3	700	3.3	363	1.4
Private Informal	43,052	92.2	18,941	88.7	24,111	95.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	36	0.1	24	0.1	12	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	125	0.3	61	0.3	64	0.3
Other International Organizations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

ICT development has witnessed a significant growth over the past fifteen years in Ghana. It has brought about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for an accelerated economic growth. For the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This chapter therefore provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, household ownership of desktops or laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in this chapter. From Table 5.1, of the total population 12 years and older, (72,826) 34.0 percent owned phones whilst 1.7 percent reported to have used an internet facility. Both figures are lower than the regional figures of 44.9 percent and 7.0 percent respectively.

Also, 41.5 percent and 2.6 percent of the male population own mobile phones and use the internet facility respectively. Similarly, 27.4 percent and 1.0 percent of the female population 12 years and older own mobile phones and use the internet respectively.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,826	100.0	24,726	34.0	1,257	1.70
Male	33,838	100.0	14,050	41.5	886	2.60
Female	38,988	100.0	10,676	27.4	371	1.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.2 Households Ownership of desktop/laptop computers

A total of 760 households (2.8%) own desktop or laptop computers in the district. For households headed by males, 3.7 percent own desktop/laptops while for female headed households, only 1.4 percent own the device.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,997	100.0	760	2.8
Male	16,700	100.0	614	3.7
Female	10,297	100.0	146	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Over the past few decades, there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity and inclusive development. Knowing the numbers and understanding the characteristics of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers or prevent them from participating effectively in national development. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was the first census in the country to include questions on disability. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, and the socio-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the district.

6.2 Population with Disability

The proportion of persons with disability is presented in Table 6.1. Persons with disability constitute 3.8 percent of the population in the district of which 3.5 percent are males and 4.0 percent are females. This means that the proportion of PWDs is higher among females than males in the district. The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability show that the proportion of females with sight and physical impairment at 43 percent and 30.4 percent respectively are higher than the males (41.7% and 29.1%) with similar disabilities. On the other hand, males with hearing, speech and intellectual disabilities (15.6%, 13.1% and 10.8% respectively) outnumber their female counterparts (15.4%, 11.5% and 9.6%). One out of every ten (10.4%) persons has other types of disability with male/female proportions of 10.0 percent and 10.6 percent respectively.

6.3 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows the proportion of persons in rural and urban localities in the district with disabilities. On the whole, the proportion with disability is slightly higher in rural areas (4.0%) than in the urban centres (3.6%). Having a greater proportion of PWDs in the rural areas implies that there is the need to consider their needs such as special schools and centres which will offer them opportunities to enhance their livelihoods in these rural settings. The data show that visual or sight impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (42.9%) and rural (40.6%) areas, followed by physical disability with 30.1 percent in urban areas and 28.3 percent in rural areas. However, the age of PWDs with hearing impairment (15.9%) and emotional disability (17.9%) is higher in rural than in urban localities with 15.3 percent and 14.2 percent respectively. The age of PWDs with intellectual challenges was higher in urban (11.2%) than in rural (10.4%) localities.

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

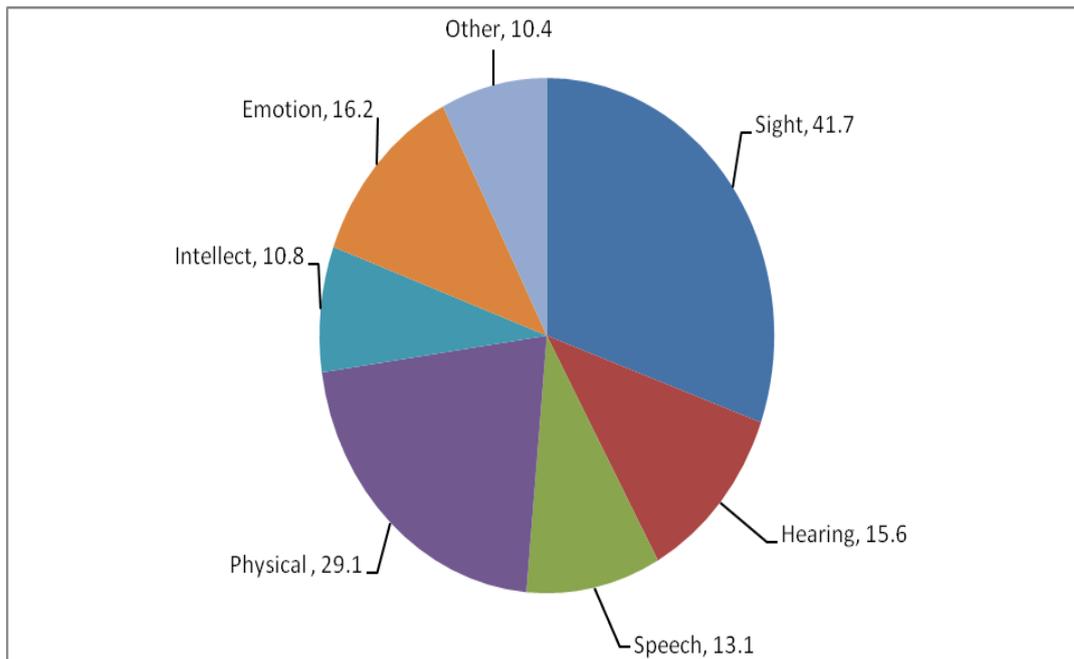
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	112,706	100.0	54,293	100.0	58,413	100.0
Without disability	108,429	96.2	52,381	96.5	56,048	96.0
With disability	4,277	3.8	1,912	3.5	2,365	4.0
Sight	1,782	41.7	764	40.0	1,018	43.0
Hearing	667	15.6	302	15.8	365	15.4
Speech	561	13.1	290	15.2	271	11.5
Physical	1,245	29.1	525	27.5	720	30.4
Intellect	460	10.8	233	12.2	227	9.6
Emotion	693	16.2	314	16.4	379	16.0
Other	443	10.4	192	10.0	251	10.6
Urban						
Total	54,213	100.0	25,412	100.0	28,801	100.0
Without disability	52,267	96.4	24,605	96.8	27,662	96.0
With disability	1,946	3.6	807	3.2	1,139	4.0
Sight	835	42.9	313	38.8	522	45.8
Hearing	297	15.3	127	15.7	170	14.9
Speech	235	12.1	112	13.9	123	10.8
Physical	586	30.1	245	30.4	341	29.9
Intellect	218	11.2	104	12.9	114	10.0
Emotion	276	14.2	121	15.0	155	13.6
Other	207	10.6	94	11.6	113	9.9
Rural						
Total	58,493	100.0	28,881	100.0	29,612	100.0
Without disability	56,162	96.0	27,776	96.2	28,386	95.9
With disability	2,331	4.0	1,105	3.8	1,226	4.1
Sight	947	40.6	451	40.8	496	40.5
Hearing	370	15.9	175	15.8	195	15.9
Speech	326	14.0	178	16.1	148	12.1
Physical	659	28.3	280	25.3	379	30.9
Intellect	242	10.4	129	11.7	113	9.2
Emotion	417	17.9	193	17.5	224	18.3
Other	236	10.1	98	8.9	138	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The most common type of disability in the district is sight or visual impairment, which constitute 41.7 percent of persons with disability in the district. The second type of disability is the physical disability (29.1%), emotional 16.2 percent; hearing 15.6 percent; speech 13.1 percent and intellect 10.8 percent (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of persons with disability (PWDs) 15 years and older is presented in Table 6.2. The district has a total population 3,565 who are 15 years and older and are disabled. Out of the total of 3,565 about 59.4 percent are employed, 1.2 percent unemployed and 39.4 percent are economically not active. Apart from physical and intellectual disabilities, at least more than half of their corresponding populations are employed. Table 6.2 further shows that more than half of the population with intellectual (58.1%) and physical (52.8%) disabilities are economically not active.

Amongst the male disable population about 64.4 percent are employed whilst 1.1 percent are unemployed and 34.5 percent economically not active. Also, of the female disable population 15 years and older, about 55.7 percent are employed, 1.2 percent unemployed and economically not active constitute 43.1 percent.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	63,800	100.0	46,683	73.2	1,232	1.9	15,885	24.9
No disability	60,235	100.0	44,564	74.0	1,191	2.0	14,480	24.0
With a disability	3,565	100.0	2,119	59.4	41	1.2	1,405	39.4
Sight	1,581	100.0	991	62.7	10	0.6	580	36.7
Hearing	485	100.0	307	63.3	3	0.6	175	36.1
Speech	390	100.0	209	53.6	6	1.5	175	44.9
Physical	1,124	100.0	515	45.8	15	1.3	594	52.8
Intellectual	363	100.0	144	39.7	8	2.2	211	58.1
Emotional	559	100.0	328	58.7	11	2.0	220	39.4
Other	368	100.0	196	53.3	3	0.8	169	45.9
Male								
Total	29,078	100.0	21,364	73.5	521	1.8	7,193	24.7
No disability	27,546	100.0	20,377	74.0	505	1.8	6,664	24.2
With a disability	1,532	100.0	987	64.4	16	1.1	529	34.5
Sight	657	100.0	445	67.7	5	0.8	207	31.5
Hearing	205	100.0	141	68.8	2	1.0	62	30.2
Speech	192	100.0	108	56.3	4	2.1	80	41.7
Physical	465	100.0	244	52.5	7	1.5	214	46.0
Intellectual	176	100.0	78	44.3	5	2.8	93	52.8
Emotional	240	100.0	144	60.0	5	2.1	91	37.9
Other	157	100.0	88	56.1	1	0.6	68	43.3
Female								
Total	34,722	100.0	25,319	72.9	711	2.0	8,692	25.0
No disability	32,689	100.0	24,187	74.0	686	2.1	7,816	23.9
With a disability	2,033	100.0	1,132	55.7	25	1.2	876	43.1
Sight	924	100.0	546	59.1	5	0.5	373	40.4
Hearing	280	100.0	166	59.3	1	0.4	113	40.4
Speech	198	100.0	101	51.0	2	1.0	95	48.0
Physical	659	100.0	271	41.1	8	1.2	380	57.7
Intellectual	187	100.0	66	35.3	3	1.6	118	63.1
Emotional	319	100.0	184	57.7	6	1.9	129	40.4
Other	211	100.0	108	51.2	2	0.9	101	47.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Level of Education

Table 6.3 shows that the population three years and older with disability in the district is 4,181. Out of this population, 40.2 percent has never attended school, 50.2 percent attended basic school (Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary, JHS or JSS and Middle school). Among the various types of disabilities, 50.7 percent of persons with speech impairments had never attended school, followed by those with physical (49.1%), hearing (48.5%) and intellectual (48.1%) disabilities while 34.4 percent of those with emotional disability had never attended school.

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	102,342	18,829	10,532	64,406	8,575	100.0	18.4	10.3	62.9	8.4
No disability	98,161	17,149	10,368	62,308	8,336	100.0	17.5	10.6	63.5	8.5
With a disability	4,181	1,680	164	2,098	239	100.0	40.2	3.9	50.2	5.7
Sight	1,750	701	58	883	108	100.0	40.1	3.3	50.5	6.2
Hearing	646	313	31	280	22	100.0	48.5	4.8	43.3	3.4
Speech	535	271	34	212	18	100.0	50.7	6.4	39.6	3.4
Physical	1,227	603	26	534	64	100.0	49.1	2.1	43.5	5.2
Intellectual	439	211	11	194	23	100.0	48.1	2.5	44.2	5.2
Emotional	675	232	19	380	44	100.0	34.4	2.8	56.3	6.5
Other	426	160	16	208	42	100.0	37.6	3.8	48.8	9.9
Male										
Total	48,978	5,900	5,407	32,274	5,397	100.0	12.0	11.0	65.9	11.0
No disability	47,117	5,386	5,317	31,168	5,246	100.0	11.4	11.3	66.2	11.1
With a disability	1,861	514	90	1,106	151	100.0	27.6	4.8	59.4	8.1
Sight	741	184	27	459	71	100.0	24.8	3.6	61.9	9.6
Hearing	293	116	17	142	18	100.0	39.6	5.8	48.5	6.1
Speech	276	110	20	130	16	100.0	39.9	7.2	47.1	5.8
Physical	518	156	15	297	50	100.0	30.1	2.9	57.3	9.7
Intellectual	218	84	7	109	18	100.0	38.5	3.2	50.0	8.3
Emotional	307	83	10	193	21	100.0	27.0	3.3	62.9	6.8
Other	187	49	8	102	28	100.0	26.2	4.3	54.5	15.0
Female										
Total	53,364	12,929	5,125	32,132	3,178	100.0	24.2	9.6	60.2	6.0
No disability	51,044	11,763	5,051	31,140	3,090	100.0	23.0	9.9	61.0	6.1
With a disability	2,320	1,166	74	992	88	100.0	50.3	3.2	42.8	3.8
Sight	1,009	517	31	424	37	100.0	51.2	3.1	42.0	3.7
Hearing	353	197	14	138	4	100.0	55.8	4.0	39.1	1.1
Speech	259	161	14	82	2	100.0	62.2	5.4	31.7	0.8
Physical	709	447	11	237	14	100.0	63.0	1.6	33.4	2.0
Intellectual	221	127	4	85	5	100.0	57.5	1.8	38.5	2.3
Emotional	368	149	9	187	23	100.0	40.5	2.4	50.8	6.3
Other	239	111	8	106	14	100.0	46.4	3.3	44.4	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

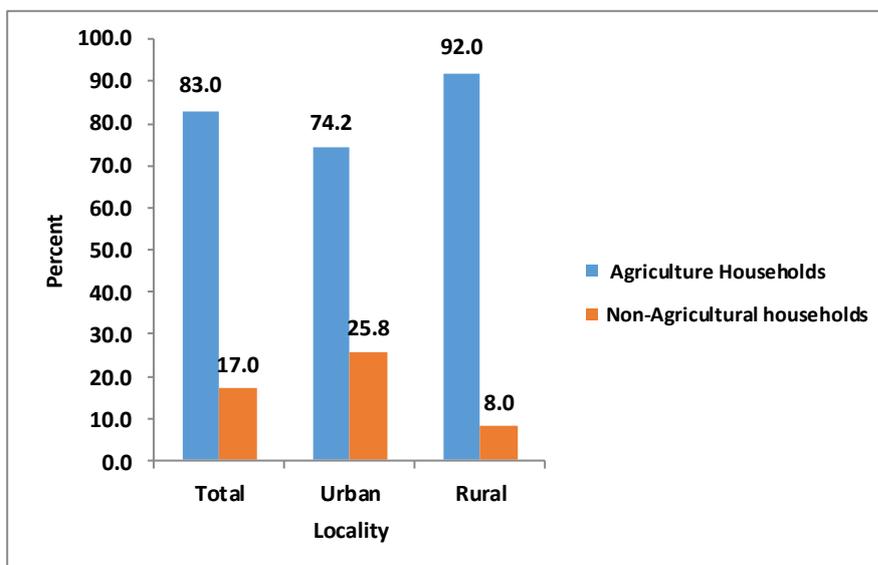
Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and tree crops grown, farm size and type of cropping; livestock types and their numbers and the numbers of keepers. The chapter presents information on households that are into agriculture, the type of farming activities they practice and the number of livestock reared. However, within the sector itself, there have been shifts in the age and sex composition of those involved. For instance, there appears to a decline in the proportion of young adult males in the agriculture labour force over the last three decades. This has resulted in a situation where the sector is dominated by children and the elderly.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is defined to be an agricultural household if, at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activities, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

Figure 7.1 shows the proportions of households engaged in agricultural activities by locality of residence. The data shows that 83.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in one form of agricultural activity or the other. The picture is not very different for that of urban and the rural localities with 74.2 percent and 92.0 percent respectively. This means that nine out of every 10 rural households in the district are engaged in agriculture. These proportions suggest that, the district economy like the national economy is agrarian.

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The various types of farming activities in the district is shown in Table 7.1. Crop farming (97.9%) constitutes the largest agricultural activity of all households engaged in agriculture. The next significant activity is livestock rearing at 43.8 percent tree planting 0.3 percent, and fish farming 0.1 percent. It is also observed that 92.0 percent of households in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities and 98.7 percent of these are into crop farming while 50.1 percent is into livestock rearing.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,997	100.0	13,684	100.0	13,313	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	22,403	83.0	10,153	74.2	12,250	92.0
Crop Farming	21,932	97.9	9,847	97.0	12,085	98.7
Tree Planting	58	0.3	21	0.2	37	0.3
Livestock Rearing	9,818	43.8	3,678	36.2	6,140	50.1
Fish Farming	22	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of Livestock and Other Animals

Table 7.2 shows that the total livestock reared in the district is 185,498 and the number of keepers is 13,515 giving the district an average of 14 animals per keeper. Chicken constitute 70.0 percent of all animals reared in the district, and is followed by goat rearing (18.6%). Although chicken has the highest number of livestock reared in the district, the average bird per keeper is 18 birds.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent		
All livestock	185,498	100.0	13,515	14
Beehives	36	0.0	5	7
Cattle	1,536	0.8	79	19
Chicken	129,898	70.0	7,349	18
Dove	294	0.2	16	18
Duck	1,814	1.0	127	14
Goat	34,553	18.6	4,146	8
Grass-cutter	1,072	0.6	38	28
Guinea fowl	1,086	0.6	86	13
Ostrich	355	0.2	21	17
Pig	742	0.4	80	9
Rabbit	511	0.3	36	14
Sheep	10,377	5.6	1,246	8
Silk worm	198	0.1	20	10
Snail	249	0.1	8	31
Turkey	79	0.0	11	7
Other	1,542	0.8	237	7
Fish farming	146	0.1	7	21
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0
Marine fishing	1,010	0.5	3	337

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (NDPC, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District. The discussion is centred on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing stock

The district has a total number of 18,244 houses for a total population of 111,094, giving an average of 6 persons per house (Table 8.1). With 26,997 households and a household population of 111,094, the district has an average household size of 4.1 persons. The stock of houses constitutes 0.54 percent of the total stock of houses in Ghana and represents 5.3 percent of the housing stock in the Central Region. The rural areas' share of the district housing stock is 51.9 percent, while urban areas constitute 48.1 percent. The average number of households per house is 1.5 consisting 1.8 for urban and 1.2 for rural.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	112,706	54,213	58,493
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	111,094	53,297	57,797
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	18,244	7,482	10,762
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	13,684	13,313
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.1	7.1	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the various types of dwelling units in the district. Compound houses are the common type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district. They account for 59.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate housing/dwelling unit which comprises 30.7 percent and semi-detached with 5.1

percent in the district. More separate houses are in the rural (37.7%) than urban (23.9%) localities. Flat/Apartment is largely found in urban localities (2.9%) than rural (1.1%). As expected, the proportion of huts/building (same compound) (2.9%) or different compound (0.7%) was higher in rural localities than urban localities (0.4% and 0.2%) respectively.

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	8,281	30.7	33.0	26.9	23.9	37.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,376	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.2	6.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	534	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	16,086	59.6	56.7	64.2	67.7	51.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	445	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.4	2.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	114	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Tent	10,343	937	34	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	51	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	37	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	1,003	20	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality tenure and other holding arrangements of dwelling units in the district. Majority of houses are owned either by a household member (63.2%) or a relative who is not a household member (19.6%). An additional, 14.9 percent is owned by other private individuals and 0.6 percent is under an arrangement for purchase. It is also observed that in the district, private employers own 0.5 percent of dwelling units with the Government owning 0.6 percent of houses in the district. The proportion of houses owned by other private individuals (21.9%) and other private agency (0.4%) is high in urban areas compared with 7.8 percent and 0.1 percent respectively in the rural areas.

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	District					
	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent				
Total	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	17,061	63.2	63.5	62.7	54.5	72.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	169	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4
Relative not a household member	5,280	19.6	18.0	22.0	20.8	18.2
Other private individual	4,034	14.9	15.9	13.4	21.9	7.8
Private employer	123	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other private agency	79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Public/Government ownership	158	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other	93	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

The 2010 PHC collected information on the different types of materials used in the construction of buildings. The results show that the type of materials used depends on economic, social and environmental conditions. Houses are constructed using various construction materials. This section discusses the characteristics of the construction material for the wall and roof of both occupied and unoccupied dwelling units. Additional analysis in relation to the floor of dwelling units is based on occupied dwellings only since the information could not be determined for unoccupied dwellings.

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 presents the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit is mud bricks/earth with a proportion of 63 percent while the proportion of outer walls made of cement or concrete is 29.5 per cent. In the rural areas however, almost three-quarters (74.4%) of the outer walls is made of mud bricks or earth while the urban centres has about half (51.1%) of the outer walls made of mud bricks or earth. Only 3.7 percent and 2.0 percent of outer walls in the district are made of landcrete and burnt bricks respectively. Other materials such as stone, wood and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the district.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	18,268	63.0	51.1	74.4
Wood	200,594	10,461	323	1.1	0.8	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	81	0.3	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	572	2.0	2.4	1.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	8,564	29.5	41.6	18.0
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	1,068	3.7	3.4	4.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	28	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	63	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for roof

Table 8.5 presents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the district. Generally, the types of materials used for roofing in the district includes the metal sheet, thatch or palm leaf, slate or asbestos, bamboo, wood, cement or concrete, and roofing tiles. More than eight out of 10 dwelling units (86.4%) use metal sheets for roofing, 6.9% use thatch, palm leaves or raffia and less than one percent of roofs are made of cement/concrete.

Use of metal sheets for roofing is also dominant in the rural and urban areas constituting 79.2 percent and 93.9 percent respectively. The use of thatched/palm leaf/raffia roofing is only 12.1 percent rural and 1.5 percent urban.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	181	0.6	0.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,047	119	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	25,057	86.4	93.9	79.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	352	1.2	1.1	1.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	220	0.8	1.1	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	113	0.4	0.6	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	813	2.8	0.7	4.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	2,012	6.9	1.5	12.1
Other	35,935	3,136	141	0.5	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for floor

Materials used for the floor in many houses vary according to the economic circumstances of the households. Materials largely used for the floors of dwelling units include concrete and earth as shown in Table 8.6. Majority (78.3%) of dwelling units in the district have concrete or cement floors. A fifth (20.2%) of housing units has floors made of earth/mud. However, the proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas with floors made of earth or mud is three times (30.0%) as much as that of the urban areas (10.6%). It is also observed that, in the district, a few (1.4%) dwelling units have floors made of material other than concrete or earth.

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	5,447	20.2	10.6	30.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	21,148	78.3	87.4	69.0
Stone	32,817	2,192	123	0.5	0.6	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	33	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	120	0.4	0.6	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	39	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	39	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household is one of the best indicators for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms in occupied housing units in the districts. About two-thirds (65.4%) of households occupy single room for sleeping. Two out of every 10 households (21.0%) occupy two rooms for sleeping.

Table 8.7: Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms							
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	26,997	100.0	65.4	21.0	7.2	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
1	5,221	100.0	90.8	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
2	3,609	100.0	77.3	17.6	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
3	3,683	100.0	71.1	20.3	5.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
4	3,631	100.0	67.3	22.4	6.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
5	3,373	100.0	59.8	25.9	8.7	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
6	2,703	100.0	52.7	27.3	12.1	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
7	1,935	100.0	44.4	32.7	12.6	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
8	1,189	100.0	34.3	33.8	15.6	10.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
9	704	100.0	28.4	33.5	19.2	9.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.0
10+	949	100.0	17.4	27.1	19.5	15.7	5.5	2.5	1.7	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

Indicators used to assess the living standard of a people include sources of drinking water, fuel used for cooking and lighting, bathing facility, toilet facility and waste disposal. This section analyses the main source of lighting, main source of cooking fuel and cooking space use by households in the district.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Lighting is part of housing facility that was captured by the 2010 census. Households were asked about their main source of lighting in the house. The responses sought include electricity, kerosene lamp, gas lamp and solar energy. Table 8.8 shows that, the use of electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting in dwelling units in the district, accounting for 44.8 percent. Residents using kerosene lamp make up 27.6 percent, and touch light or flash light as main source of light is 25.8 percent. For the rural-urban distribution in the district 64.3 percent of the urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting, compared with 24.7 percent in the rural areas. Flash light or touch light account for 46.6 percent source of lighting in rural settings in the district.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	12,088	44.8	64.3	24.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	177	0.7	0.9	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	7,454	27.6	28.3	26.9
Gas lamp	9,378	817	64	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	592	56	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,796	61	0.2	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	6,971	25.8	5.6	46.6
Firewood	13,241	822	40	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	66	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

The type of fuel used for cooking includes firewood, coconut husk, gas, electricity, kerosene and charcoal. Table 8.9 shows that firewood is the main fuel used for cooking in the district, accounting for 71.9 percent. This is followed by charcoal (16.2%). The two accounts for 88.1 percent of all sources of fuel used for cooking in the district. The implications of this for the forest and the environment are far-reaching. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 5.5 percent which may be a reflection of increase in single-member households. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 87.2 percent of households compared with 57.0 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, which is often produced for urban dwellers, is used by 25.9 percent of households in urban areas, and 6.2 percent in rural areas.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Main source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
None/no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,492	5.5	7.0	4.0
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	19,410	71.9	57.0	87.2
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,441	5.3	8.9	1.6
Electricity	29,794	1,221	60	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	97	0.4	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,370	16.2	25.9	6.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	104	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

The availability of cooking space sometimes poses problems for occupants of housing units. The 2010 census asked questions that relate to types of cooking space available to households. Table 8.10 shows the distribution of cooking space in occupied dwelling units. Overall, majority of households (43.9%) use separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space while some households (10.6%) share separate rooms for cooking with others. Again, 16.5 percent of households cook in open spaces in the compound. About one out of ten households (12.1%), cooking takes place on verandas. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space is 7.1 percent which is higher than the regional figure of 6.6 percent. The proportion of urban households with separate room for exclusive use for household cooking is far lower (35.2%) than rural households (52.8%). Similarly, the proportions cooking on verandas and in open spaces are lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

Main cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,906	7.1	8.4	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	11,841	43.9	35.2	52.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	2,874	10.6	12.4	8.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	392	1.5	1.0	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	1,878	7.0	6.2	7.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	223	0.8	1.2	0.5
Veranda	1,173,946	108,346	3,255	12.1	15.4	8.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	4,442	16.5	19.6	13.3
Other	21,007	2,653	186	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Water is a contributory factor to the health status of a population and the type of water people drink may impact negatively or positively on their health. The census collected data on sources of drinking water for households in the occupied housing units. Water is often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipe, and borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are considered unimproved.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented Table 8.11. Drinking water for households in the district is obtained from six main sources as follows: public standpipe (13.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (9.5%), borehole or pump tube well (37.8%), protected well (10.9%), sachet water (4.0%), and rivers and streams (18.2%). In rural settings, 47.5 percent of households use borehole water for drinking and 28.3 percent for urban areas. In urban localities, 6.9 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water, compared to 1.1 percent in rural localities.

Table 8.11: Main source of drinking water for households

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	471	1.7	3.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	2,567	9.5	13.3	5.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	3,714	13.8	21.3	6.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	10,205	37.8	28.3	47.5
Protected well	321,091	22,615	2,938	10.9	17.8	3.8
Rain water	39,438	8,361	263	1.0	1.3	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	1,088	4.0	6.9	1.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	481	1.8	0.6	3.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	48	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	4,904	18.2	6.2	30.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	251	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other	3,972	365	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use generally mirrors the use of drinking water with the exception of sachet water which is not used at all for other domestic purpose in the district. The main sources of water for other domestic purpose in the district are presented in Table 8.12. The main source of water for domestic purposes for household in the district is obtained from five main sources as follows: borehole/pump/tube well (37.3%), river or stream (20.5), protected well (14.2%) and public tap or public standpipe (12.8%).

Table 8.12: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	528	2.0	3.3	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	2,332	8.6	11.9	5.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,453	12.8	19.7	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	10,060	37.3	29.0	45.8
Protected well	465,775	37,995	3,830	14.2	23.6	4.5
Rain water	39,916	6,583	182	0.7	0.8	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	66	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	573	2.1	1.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	5,536	20.5	8.4	32.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	288	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other	10,302	940	71	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Two important facilities needed by households are toilet and bathroom. The distribution of these facilities in the district is presented in this section.

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Many district authorities have been grappling with the problem of sanitation, especially the provision and outlet for the disposal of solid waste in dwelling places. Table 8.13 gives details of the type of toilet facility of households in dwelling units in the district. The most facility available for household members in the district is the public toilet (52.8%). About 3 out of 10 households (27.7%) use the pit latrine. The Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) is used by 10.1 percent of households and the water closet (WC) is patronised by 2.7 percent of households. The proportion of households whose members use public toilet is higher in the rural areas (62.0%) than urban centres (43.9%). It is also observed that about 6.1 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities and this proportion is slightly higher in rural areas (6.2%) than in urban areas (6.0%) while the proportion using KVIP are higher in urban areas (14.3%) than the rural areas (5.7%).

Table 8.13: Type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	1,634	6.1	6.0	6.2
W.C.	839,611	48,303	724	2.7	4.3	1.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	7,479	27.7	30.8	24.5
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,715	10.1	14.3	5.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	57	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC, /KVIP/, Pit/, Pan, etc)	1,893,291	208,323	14,256	52.8	43.9	62.0
Other	23,385	2,579	132	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

The 2010 census asked questions on the availability and type of bathing facility used by households in the district. Table 8.14 shows the distribution of types of bathing facilities in occupied housing units. The data show that a little over a quarter (28.5%) of households use shared bathroom in the same house, while a little below a quarter (23.2%) of households own bathrooms for their exclusive use and a similar proportion also share open bathing cubicle (22.3%). Open space around the house is used as a bathroom by 7.5 percent of households in the district.

Table 8.14: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	6,267	23.2	21.0	25.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	7,694	28.5	35.9	20.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,244	8.3	7.4	9.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	6,024	22.3	24.3	20.2
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	280	1.0	0.4	1.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	2,240	8.3	4.9	11.8
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,037	7.5	5.4	9.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	125	0.5	0.3	0.7
Other	16,276	2,100	86	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal

One of the most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana, and in the district in particular, is efficient solid (refuse) and liquid waste disposal. Concerns have been expressed about indiscriminate disposal of waste into places such as rivers and open drains. This section discusses the methods by which waste disposal is carried out in the district.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.15 details the different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by public dump, either dumping in a container (14.3%) or dumping unto open dump site (68.3%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced and constitutes only 1.2 percent of households in the district where solid wastes are collected from homes. About 1 in 25 households (4.1%) dump solid wastes indiscriminately as compared with 7.3 percent of households which burn solid waste generated. Dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both rural (84.2%) and urban areas (52.9%) in the district.

Table 8.15: Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	322	1.2	1.8	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	1,976	7.3	9.2	5.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	3,855	14.3	27.0	1.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	18,436	68.3	52.9	84.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,104	4.1	3.7	4.5
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,086	4.0	4.8	3.2
Other	53,805	7,751	218	0.8	0.6	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.16 shows that the three most commonly used method of disposing of liquid waste are throwing onto the street, into gutter and onto compound. Of these, the most common is throwing onto compound of the house accounting for 40.8 percent. This method accounts for fifty percent of all disposal methods used in the rural areas. Next is throwing onto the street, which is used by 35.7 percent of households in the district. This method is commonly used in both rural and urban areas (37.6% for rural and 33.9% for urban). Throwing into gutter, is the third most commonly used channel by which liquid waste is disposed of in the district accounting for 16.9 percent and only 0.3 per cent of households in the district have a proper sewerage system.

Table 8.16: Method liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	80	0.3	0.5	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,288	4.8	8.4	1.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	152	0.6	0.8	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	9,638	35.7	33.9	37.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	4,555	16.9	24.0	9.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,014	40.8	32.0	49.8
Others	38,294	6,605	270	1.0	0.5	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This report is produced with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on key features of the population of the district emanating from the 2010 PHC. As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, migration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Although censuses are organized every ten years, the results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2 Summary

This section is organized under seven thematic areas, namely: demographic, social, economic, ICT, disability household agriculture and housing characteristics.

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The 2010 PHC estimated the district population at 112,706, accounting for 5.1 percent of the Central Regional population. Males constitute 54,293 and females 53,283. The locality distribution of the population is made up of 51.9 percent rural and 48.1percent urban. The district generally depicts a typical youthful population with a proportion of 43.4 percent of the district population being under 15 years. The district has a dependency ratio of 95.4 and a sex ratio of 92.9. Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.7 births per woman and General Fertility Rate is 136.7 per 1000 women. About 84 percent (105,421) of children born to women of childbearing age 12 years and older in the district survive.

Out of the total population of 112,706, the district recorded 1,114 deaths. The crude death rate which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 population is 9.9 percent. This however appears to be higher than the regional average of 8 deaths per 1000 population. The data show that 11 percent of the total deaths recorded in the district are due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while 89 percent is due to other causes. The district is pre-dominantly Fantés, including the Bremans, the Agonas and the Ekumfis.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

There are 111,094 household population in the district of which 48.3percent are males and 51.7 percent are females. In terms of household membership status, 45.5 percent are children while about a quarter (24.3%) are household heads. Half of the population 12 years and older are either married (45.0%) or in consensual union (5.0%), and 37.0 percent never married. While 62.4 percent of person who are married have basic education, only one percent has tertiary education. Of the proportion never married, 63.9 percent are economically not active. About 98.3 percent of all residents in the district are Ghanaians, either by birth, naturalization or by dual nationality. Christians constitute 83.1 percent of the population in the district, followed by Moslems (9.1%) and adherents of Traditional religion (0.5%). Nearly eighty percent (79.0) of persons 11 years and older are literate. Of the total enrolment of 45,131of

persons three years and older currently in schools, 51.9 percent are at the primary level, 18.3 percent at the kindergarten, 18.2 percent at the Junior Secondary School (JSS) level and 5.1 percent at the Senior Secondary School (SSS) level.

9.2.3 Economic activities status

For the district as a whole, there are 63,800 persons who are 15 years and older of which 29,078 are males and 34,722 are females. For persons 15 years and older, 75.1 percent of them are economically active (i.e. those employed or unemployed) and 24.9 percent are not economically active. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form nearly two-thirds (65.2%) of occupation groups in the district. Service and sales workers (13.1%) forms the second largest group. Managers, professionals, associate professionals and technicians altogether form 6.3 percent of employed persons. Overall, 69.7 percent of the economically active persons in the district are self-employed without employees, with an additional 2.7 percent self-employed with employees, while 9.3 per cent are employees. This indicates that the private informal sector is the main source of employment for the economically active persons in the district. A substantial proportion of the employed (92.2%) are in the private informal sector predominantly as farmers and traders.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

About 3 out of 10 (34.0%) persons 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones with 1.7 percent of persons 12 years and older using the internet. A total of 760 households (2.8%) of all households own desktop or laptop computers in the district.

9.2.5 Disability

Persons with disability constitute 3.8 percent of population in the district of which 3.5 percent are males and 4.0 percent are females. The most common type of disability in the district is sight or visual impairment which constitutes 41.7 percent of persons with disability in the district. On the whole, the proportion with disability is slightly higher in rural areas (4.0%) than in the urban centres (3.6%).

9.2.6 Agriculture activities

Of the total households in the district, 83.0% are into agriculture. The major agricultural activity in the district is crop farming, which engages 97.9 percent of the agricultural households, while 43.8 per cent are into livestock rearing. More than Nine out of every ten (92 %) households in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities and 98.7 per cent of these are into crop farming while about 50 per cent are into livestock rearing. Among the ruminants, the top three are 34,553 goats, 10,377 sheep and 1,536 cattle. In the bird category, there are 129,898 chicken, 1,814 Duck, 1,086 guinea fowl and 294 doves.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The district has a total number of 18,244 houses for a total population of 112,706, giving an average of 6.1 percent persons per house. There are 111,094 household population with 26,997 households giving an average household size of 4.1 percent. The data show that rooms in compound houses is the commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district and this account for 59.6 percent of dwelling units. Majority of houses are owned either by a household member (63.2%) or a relative who is not a household member (19.6%). Government owns 0.1 per cent of houses in the district.

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit are mud/mud bricks, cement and concrete or earth. Over three-quarters of dwelling units (86.4%) have roofs made of metal sheets, and 6.7 per cent made of thatched, palm leaves or raffia. Less than one percent of roofs are made of cement/concrete. Majority (78.3%) of dwelling units in the district have floors made of mainly concrete or cement. About a fifth (20.2%) of housing units has floors made of earth. Households using a single room as place of sleeping predominate in the districts.

The use of electricity in homes features as the main source of lighting in the districts, accounting for almost half (44.8%) of all lighting facilities with 27.6 percent of households in the district using kerosene lamp while about a quarter (25.8%) uses touch light or flash light as their main source of light. Firewood is the main fuel used for cooking in the district, accounting for 71.9 percent of fuel used, followed by charcoal (16.2%). Majority of households (43.9%) use separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space while some households (10.6%) share separate rooms for cooking with others.

Household drinking water in the district is obtained from six main sources as follows: public standpipe (13.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (9.5%), borehole or pump tube well (37.8%), protected well (10.9%), sachet water (4.0%), and rivers and streams (18.2%). Similarly, households source of water for domestic purposes in the district is obtained from five main sources as follows: borehole or pump tube well (37.3%), river or stream (20.5), protected well (14.2%) and public tap or public standpipe (12.8%).

The proportion of households whose members use public toilet is higher in the rural areas (62.0%) than the urban areas (43.9%). It is also observed that about 6.1 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by public dump, either dumping in a container (14.3%) or dumping unto open dump site (68.3%), and the most common method of liquid waste disposal is throwing onto compound of the houses.

9.3 Conclusion

The data analysis presented in this report brings into sharp focus the conditions of living in the district. It highlights the inadequacies of facilities such as education, ICT, housing and the amenities available to households and the social and economic characteristics of the people in the district. The 2010 Census has therefore provided detailed information for district level planning, which has been the prime goal of the District Assembly system of governance. The District Assembly will therefore be better placed to plan, using reliable and readily available data, to achieve the socio-economic development objectives of their district.

The district data analysis also uses a comparative approach to describe the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the district. This approach makes it possible for the district to compare its performance and achievements with that of the region and those of other districts.

9.4 Recommendations

Policy formulation and implementation are often data-driven. Data enrich the goals and objectives of policies, the targets to be achieved and the strategies for achieving such targets. The generation of a new set of data therefore has policy implications that may require changing strategies and setting new goals or the data might call for the introduction of new policies with new sets of goals and objectives.

9.4.1 Demographic characteristics

The results show clearly that the district's demographic structure has important consequences on the quality of life of the inhabitants

The age structure in the district exhibits the normal structure typical of a growing population, with a higher proportion of children under five years, which tapers at each successive higher age. This is an indication of high fertility. In fact, the declining but still large proportion of young people aged less than 15 years in the district should be a cause for concern for policy makers. For such a young age structure, the population will continue to grow even if fertility declines. In the interim also, resources need to be channelled to cater for the children, particularly in the area of education.

As a result of the youthful nature of the population, there are fewer people in the working age group. Also, since the working age group (15-64 years) includes the unemployed, students, homemakers and other persons, who are not economically active, the dependency ratio will naturally be greater than what is reported. It means that on the average, each working person will be supporting more than one person who is not working. What is even more worrying is that there are some people who are expected to be working but are either underemployed or earn inadequate incomes to support these dependent persons.

There is the need to seriously revisit aspects of the National Population Policy relating to fertility factors and intensify female education at all levels, not only with the view to reduce the fertility but to provide avenues to women for better career prospects and more participation in decision making. The child survival rate of about 84 per cent implies that close to a fifth of the children born to women of childbearing-age do not survive. The expansion of health facilities and their accessibility will go a long way in improving the child survival rate.

The results of the analysis suggest that most of the people in the district are largely rural, with Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting as the main sources of employment. The lack of significant industrial activities limits the economic opportunities available to young people. This has resulted in large-scale migration of the youth to the urban and more industrialized districts in the country. It has also limited the attractiveness of the district to highly trained professionals. The fact that most of the employed population are in the informal sector has serious consequences for revenue generation and mobilization.

9.4.2 Social characteristics

Close to thirty per cent of students complete their education at the JHS level. The very high dropout rate is due principally to lack of infrastructural facilities at the SHS level. While the Government is seriously grappling with providing additional facilities for the schools, the Ghana Education Service (GES) should consider a policy of examination re-sits for drop outs to enable them also take advantage of the additional facilities being created. The educational system also presents a situation in which a large number of students, aged 14-15 years write their JHS terminal examinations in May and stay unoccupied till about September, when the deserving ones proceed to the SHS level. The gap is too long and not effectively utilized. It is therefore recommended that the GES should officially organize school camps and other recreation and educational activities to engage and to put to good use the youthful energies during the period. Alternatively, the school year can be re-structured to enable students take their final JHS and SHS examinations in July so that they do not have to idly for too long before entry to the next stage.

9.4.3 Economic characteristics

In the district, agriculture provides employment for about 85.0 per cent of the economically active people, with the capacity to create even more employment opportunities. It is therefore recommended that the Government provides the District Assemblies with the necessary support to utilize technological advancements in the agro-industrial sector. Entrepreneurs should be encouraged, supported and resourced to spearhead the mass production of products to provide extra employment and economic potentials for agriculture in the district.

The analysis of the institutional sector emphasizes the crucial role the private informal sector plays in the economy of the district. Sixty per cent of economically active persons in the district are in the informal private sector. This high proportion in the informal private sector points to lack of employment opportunities which compel people to create their own jobs, which in turn often lead to fractionalization of profits and a condition of shared poverty. The large workforce in the private informal sector has economic implications for sustainable development. Although a major potential source of government revenue, collecting taxes from this group is an extremely difficult task.

Unemployment among the youth emerged as one of the challenges which will need to be addressed. Unemployment was found to be high among those aged 15-29 years, most of who were seeking for jobs for the first time. That age at which unemployment is highest coincides with the transition from various levels of education to the world of work. This is one area which would need to be managed with pragmatic policies such as apprenticeship and start-up capital so as to reduce the proportion of unemployed youth.

9.4.4 Disability

Access to education is key to national and personal development for all persons. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) could be sources of providing such support services for PWDs.

9.4.5 Information Communication Technology

The variability in access to ICT across the district and its localities observed in the report has policy implications for support in getting ICT facilities to underserved areas, particularly in the rural areas. To increase the use of Internet, the government, especially the District Assembly and private organizations, may need to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity.

9.4.6 Agriculture

Agriculture already provides employment for over one-half of the economically active population and has the potential to create more employment opportunities. Government, through the District Assembly, needs to utilize technological advancements in the agro-industrial sector such as the production of soap, pomades and a variety of drinks. Entrepreneurs should be encouraged to spearhead the mass production of these products to provide extra employment and economic potential of agriculture in the district. In addition,

the district is also active in the industrial production of cocoa and oil palm. A massive export drive must therefore be encouraged in these industries.

According to the Ghana Living Standards Surveys, people involved in agriculture and rural communities are poorer than any other group (GSS, 2007). Any policy to deal with poverty will need to target rural areas where the majority of the agricultural population resides. Juxtaposing this with the evidence that incidence of poverty in male-headed households is higher compared to the female-headed households (GSS, 2007) suggests that poverty reduction strategies should be economic activity specific.

9.4.7 Housing

Although rural electrification is improving and should be intensified, government should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable, environmentally sustainable lighting available as well as other forms of energy supply. There is potential to expand solar energy for both domestic and industrial use to accelerate economic development. Thus, government needs to intensify efforts to make solar energy available.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the district. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean water supply throughout the year. In the absence of adequate supply of good drinking water, sachet water has emerged to meet the need for clean drinking water. However, the disposal of the sachets and the bottles has come at a cost. Available evidence indicates that Ghana will not be able to meet the water and sanitation targets in the MDGs. Therefore, efforts should be geared towards developing programmes for 2015 and beyond on these critical components.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,094	100.0	53,297	100.0	57,797	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	5,221	4.7	3,029	5.7	2,192	3.8
Household with head and a spouse only	2,182	2.0	1,128	2.1	1,054	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	14,983	13.5	7,509	14.1	7,474	12.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	38,110	34.3	16,397	30.8	21,713	37.6
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,088	18.1	8,774	16.5	11,314	19.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,112	1.0	594	1.1	518	0.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,226	2.9	1,448	2.7	1,778	3.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,576	15.8	9,682	18.2	7,894	13.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	810	0.7	490	0.9	320	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,786	7.0	4,246	8.0	3,540	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	26,997	111,094	53,667	57,427	40,176	19,685	20,491
Households engaged in agricultural activities	22,403	99,199	48,089	51,110	40,176	19,685	20,491
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	21,934	97,373	47,285	50,088	39,331	19,352	19,979
Households engaged in crop farming	21,932	97,371	47,283	50,088	39,329	19,350	19,979
Households engaged in tree growing	58	263	132	131	106	62	44
Agro forestry (tree planting)	58	263	132	131	106	62	44
Alligator pepper	6	23	16	7	13	8	5
Apples	13	80	43	37	35	15	20
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	11	50	28	22	26	14	12
Avocado	8	27	15	12	14	9	5
Banana	32	162	80	82	52	31	21
Beans	46	218	114	104	87	45	42
Black pepper	4	27	15	12	5	1	4
Black berries	1	3	1	2	1	1	0
Cabbage	15	53	33	20	20	15	5
Carrot	145	656	333	323	262	140	122
Cashew	40	160	78	82	61	29	32
Cassava	15,079	68,338	32,793	35,545	27,497	13,158	14,339
Citronella	53	253	135	118	108	60	48
Citrus	371	1,832	912	920	780	404	376
Cloves	21	96	39	57	36	18	18
Cocoa	17,368	79,210	38,760	40,450	31,795	15,869	15,926
Coconut	194	1,016	518	498	354	190	164
Cocoyam	1,834	8,774	4,256	4,518	3,552	1,734	1,818
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	152	629	305	324	283	140	143
Coffee	2	8	4	4	4	2	2
Cola	2	6	2	4	5	1	4
Cotton	10	46	25	21	13	9	4
Cucumber	4	27	15	12	9	4	5
Egg plant	9	35	21	14	23	14	9
Garden eggs	212	884	414	470	382	190	192
Ginger	6	17	8	9	10	4	6
Groundnut	13	69	46	23	23	10	13
Guava	28	126	57	69	51	26	25
Kenaf	2	8	4	4	5	1	4
Lemon grass	3	14	4	10	12	3	9
Lettuce	3	15	9	6	5	3	2
Maize	1,520	6,866	3,318	3,548	2,886	1,432	1,454
Mango	4	15	8	7	5	3	2
Melon (agusi)	3	15	6	9	10	4	6
Millet	6	12	6	6	10	5	5
Mushroom	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
Nut meg	6	37	10	27	13	5	8

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	3,599	18,147	9,062	9,085	7,290	3,802	3,488
Okro	123	614	312	302	237	130	107
Onion	20	75	40	35	31	15	16
Pawpaw	32	128	63	65	46	23	23
Peas	5	21	14	7	14	9	5
Pepper	605	2,858	1,419	1,439	1,133	536	597
Pineapple	38	150	77	73	70	37	33
Plantain	12,016	54,415	26,019	28,396	21,861	10,416	11,445
Potatoes	8	33	17	16	13	6	7
Rice	38	150	75	75	64	39	25
Rubber	18	107	60	47	38	23	15
Sorghum	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Soya beans	2	14	5	9	4	2	2
Sugarcane	104	534	277	257	235	131	104
Sun flower	4	9	4	5	6	2	4
Sweet pepper	11	53	22	31	23	11	12
Sweet potatoes	2	15	4	11	3	1	2
Tiger nut	8	49	26	23	13	6	7
Tobacco	5	24	12	12	11	6	5
Tomatoes	440	2,061	1,011	1,050	837	413	424
Water melon	12	59	32	27	25	12	13
Yam	935	4,441	2,193	2,248	1,940	957	983
Other (specify)	210	1,064	516	548	433	231	202

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Breman Asikuma	16,159	7,555	8,604	4,167	2,294
2	Breman Odoben	10,708	4,965	5,743	2,706	1,389
3	Breman Brakwa	10,219	4,817	5,402	2,724	1,441
4	Kuntanase	6,889	3,307	3,582	1,622	903
5	Breman Bedum	5,126	2,287	2,839	1,248	749
6	Breman Jamra	5,112	2,481	2,631	1,217	706
7	Breman Nwomaso	2,924	1,400	1,524	716	485
8	Breman Benin	2,547	1,187	1,360	653	368
9	Breman Fosuansa	2,526	1,155	1,371	673	419
10	Breman Ayipey	2,253	1,127	1,126	452	415
11	Breman Amoanda	2,228	1,034	1,194	484	456
12	Breman Kokoso	2,224	1,011	1,213	583	412
13	Breman Baako	2,145	1,077	1,068	492	304
14	Breman Amanfopong	2,100	1,015	1,085	469	316
15	Breman Nyamebekyere	1,659	838	821	336	333
16	Breman Anhwiam	1,229	607	622	263	204
17	Supunso	1,223	623	600	277	207
18	Breman Towoboase	957	483	474	206	162
19	Breman Amanor Mante	900	451	449	208	177
20	Agyarko Akura	882	459	423	171	135

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Breman Asikuma	16,159	2,033	1,931	2,023	1,826	1,448	1,232	983	910	759	650	673	488	356	237	251	359
2	Breman Odoben	10,708	1,617	1,450	1,495	1,100	706	587	598	529	520	459	432	277	236	177	216	309
3	Breman Brakwa	10,219	1,659	1,346	1,395	998	704	579	515	503	480	435	410	267	275	163	202	288
4	Kuntanase	6,889	1,076	1,042	995	699	422	387	391	389	319	263	249	165	133	97	113	149
5	Breman Bedum	5,126	756	694	691	566	343	274	248	242	224	233	247	137	102	92	137	140
6	Breman Jamra	5,112	796	800	670	586	332	313	296	255	243	184	182	119	97	66	86	87
7	Breman Nwomaso	2,924	428	411	402	309	206	197	147	128	143	119	106	75	80	30	62	81
8	Breman Benin	2,547	363	362	322	229	202	162	131	116	112	107	121	79	74	50	47	70
9	Breman Fosuansa	2,526	373	323	334	267	151	142	112	116	136	114	119	79	70	43	62	85
10	Breman Ayipey	2,253	324	348	344	209	183	150	149	94	80	97	64	40	46	22	45	58
11	Breman Amoanda	2,228	334	332	289	239	171	133	107	123	92	80	94	67	55	28	38	46
12	Breman Kokoso	2,224	289	298	348	254	144	107	79	76	98	110	109	69	64	47	63	69
13	Breman Baako	2,145	360	318	292	210	157	129	120	123	96	80	72	50	37	28	20	53
14	Breman Amanfopong	2,100	354	311	292	225	126	122	100	100	93	90	92	47	50	15	39	44
15	Breman Nyamebekyere	1,659	233	270	250	180	109	103	86	80	65	61	59	39	34	32	34	24
16	Breman Anhwiam	1,229	187	192	179	126	78	89	58	77	44	59	45	25	17	19	15	19
17	Supunso	1,223	194	187	191	121	73	69	65	65	68	50	49	27	16	9	16	23
18	Breman Towoboase	957	169	152	134	87	58	61	52	53	47	36	33	22	26	6	11	10
19	Breman Amanor Mante	900	129	128	138	89	64	46	50	58	54	35	36	18	16	14	8	17
20	Agyarko Akura	882	155	145	122	104	44	40	34	51	35	46	37	14	14	13	11	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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