



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

OFFINSO MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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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 Offinso Municipality 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

CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GYEDA	Ghana Youth Entrepreneurial Development Agency
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
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 Offinso Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 76,895 representing 1.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.2 percent and females represent 51.8 percent. About seventy two percent of the population is rural. The municipality has a sex ratio of 93.1. The population of the municipality is youthful (41.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 86.8, with the age dependency ratio for males (92.2) being higher than that of females (82.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 116.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 5.9 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.6 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.4 percent of deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (54.4%) living in the municipality were born in another region while 45.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East Region constitute 15.0 percent followed by Upper West with 9.9 percent and Northern, 9.1 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 76,177 with a total number of 15,376 households. The average household size in the municipality is 5.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 44.7 percent. Spouses form about 9.0 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 25.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About thirty seven (36.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.8 percent have never married, 10.9 percent are in consensual unions, 5.0 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced and 1.4 percent are separated. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 58.5 percent while widowed males account for only 9.9 percent. . Among the married, 43.1 percent have no education while about 9.6 percent of the

unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.6%) are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 11.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.3%) are economically not active with 3.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.7 percent are literate and 27.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (78.8 %) than that of females (67.5%). Seven out of ten people (70.4%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (29,245) in the municipality, 24.7 percent has never attended school, 41.8 percent are currently attending and 33.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 70.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while 4.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger proportion is students (53.3%), 21.4 percent perform household duties and 4.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 50.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 20.3 percent in service and sales, 12.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.9 percent are contributing family workers, 2.2 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 90.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 42.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 48.9 percent as compared to 37.1 percent of females. Less than four percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 654 households representing 4.3 percent of total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.2%) than males (3.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.5 percent followed by physical disability (28.1%). The proportions of persons with disability in both urban and rural localities in the municipality are 3.1 percent respectively. There are more females with sight disability in the urban area but more males with physical and emotional disabilities. In the rural areas on the other hand, there are more females with sight and emotional disability while males dominate in physical disability. Of the population disabled who are 3 years and older, 38.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 67.7 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (73.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 54.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (97.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Offinso Municipal is 9,057 representing 1.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (57.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 24.7 percent are separate houses and 6.6 percent are semi-detached houses. Close to half (47.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 24.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 22.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.2 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one 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 municipality is Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 50.6 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 44.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (71.0%) and mud/earth (26.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.8%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (55.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the district. About 8.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (57.9%), flashlight/torch (24.9%) and kerosene lamp (14.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (54.8%). The proportion for rural

(65.4%) is higher than that of urban (30.9%). The four main sources of water in the municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Majority of households (43.0%) drink water from pipe borne.

The most common toilet facility used in the municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 52.3 percent followed by pit latrine (23.6%). 11.3 percent of the population in the municipality has no toilet facility. Almost half of households (47.5%) in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 16.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 68.7 percent. About eight percent of households (8.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only one percent of total waste collected. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street or outside (46.7%) and onto the compound (39.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

‘Offinso’ comes from the Asante name ‘Ofenso’ (meaning settled on top of River Offin) which has been Anglicized. As one of the 30 Municipals in the Ashanti Region, Offinso Municipal was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1909 of 2007. It was carved out of the then Offinso Municipal and split into Offinso Municipal and the Offinso North District.

The municipality is located in the extreme north-western part of the Ashanti Region. It has a total land area of 585.7 square kilometres which is 2.4 percent of total land size of the Ashanti Region. The municipality shares common boundaries with Offinso North in the North, Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal in the East, Sekyere South in the South-East, Atwima Nwabiagya and Ahafo Ano South Municipals in the West. The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of the municipality at 76,895 with a population density of 131 persons per square kilometre.

Figure 1.1 displays the political map of the Offinso Municipality. The area is almost symmetrically dissected by the main trunk road forming part of the Trans-African Highway, which serves as the main gateway to the Ashanti Region from the Northern and Brong-Ahafo Regions. The Municipal capital, Offinso New Town is only about a 30 minute drive from the central business district of Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti region.

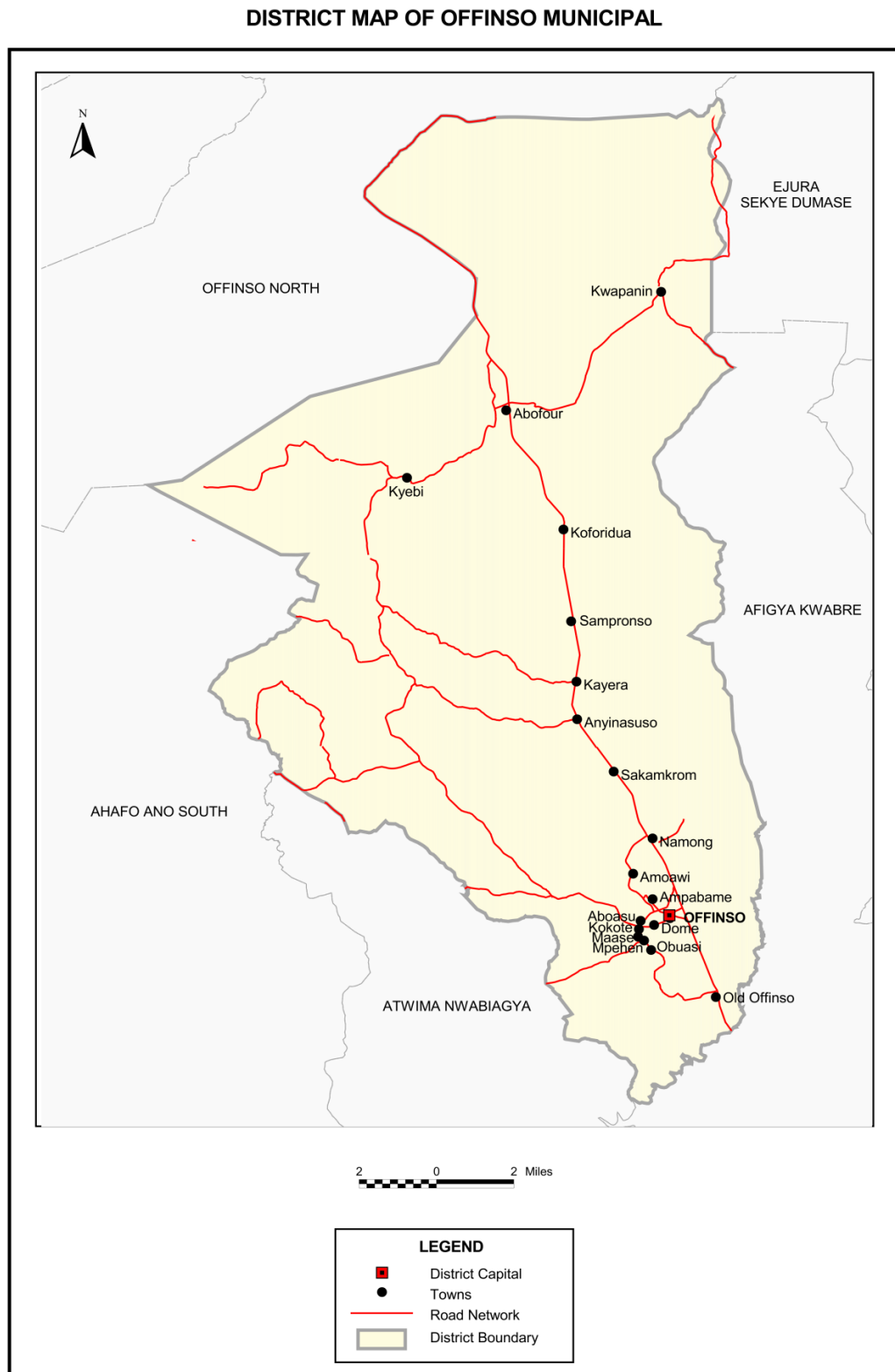
1.2 Physical Features

The topography of the municipality is generally undulating with an elevation of about 277.8 metres above sea level. It is drained by four main rivers, Offin, Anyinasu, Ode and the Pro Rivers.

The municipality has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The rainy season occurs during the months of April to June and in September and October. A feature of rainfall in the semi-equatorial zone is its variability within the year and over time. Mean annual rainfall is 103.8 millimetres. The variability in Rainfall pattern can adversely affect agriculture since farming in the municipality is rain dependent.

The vegetation is characterized by the moist semi-deciduous type of forest, with interspersed thick green cover. It has six forest reserves, namely; the Asufu East, Asufu West, Giamaian, Kwamisa, Opro and Afram Headwaters Forest Reserves. Major tree species found in the forest are wawa, cedar, odum, ofram, emire among others. Logging, inappropriate farming methods and bush fires however pose a great threat to the continuous existence of these forests. Already their effect has reduced the original vegetation cover to a secondary forest type in most parts of the municipality. Among the effects of deforestation is the gradual disappearance of some communal resources such as snails, mushrooms and wildlife.

Figure 1.1: Map of Offinso Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The land has three main underlying rock types upon which soil is formed. They are of the Voltain, Birimian and the Granite rock types. The Voltain rock type is found in the north-eastern part of the Municipality whilst the Birimian rock type, mainly schist and gneiss, is found in the south-western part around Bonsua, Kensere, Gambia and Wawase. Granite is found in the southern and south-eastern portions, stretching from Nyamebekyere through Anyinasuso to Tutuase.

Irrespective of the parent rock material, soil in the municipality is generally rich in humus, well drained and good for the cultivation of a wide range of food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize and vegetables. The main cash crops produced are cocoa, oil palm and citrus. The municipality is also well endowed with large deposits of sand and clay. The presence of rocks, sand and clay however makes the area vulnerable to sand winning and stone quarrying activities with attendant environmental degradation.

There are also a number of sites with historical, scientific and aesthetic importance which, if well developed, could serve as tourist attractions. These sites include; the Virgin Forest of Abofour, the Asuboi Waterfalls, Kentaa (Onyina Siboso), the Tutuase Shrine the Twumasen Caves.

Data reported by the Department of Feeder Roads shows that there are 268 kilometre of untarred roads and a low 17 kilometre road traversing the Offinso Municipality.

1.3 Political Administration

The Offinso Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the municipality. It is composed of 38 Assembly members with 26 of them elected and 12 appointed by government. Politically, the municipality is a unitary constituency, the Offinso South Constituency, for the purpose of parliamentary representation. It therefore has one Member of Parliament who adds to the membership of the Assembly. There are 26 electoral areas with a five-member Unit Committee each that champions development at the grassroots level. The municipality has one Urban Council, one Town Council and two Area Councils.

An important institution that influences administrative decision and action in the running of the affairs of the municipality is the Traditional Council. Being one of the traditional homes of the Asantes, Offinso has one of the most powerful paramountcies in the Region. The Paramount Chief, the Offinsohene, who is the head of the Traditional Council wields real power. He is the Nifahene and also an important cabinet member of the Asante Kingdom and always seated at the right hand side of the Asantehene whenever he sits in state during important ceremonies. His authority stretches across Municipal boundaries, extending into the Offinso North Municipality. Within the Offinso Municipality alone there are as many as 22 sub-chiefs, i.e. one for each suburb.

Delivery of justice and security is an important matter of consideration in the municipality. To this end it has two courts, a Magistrate Court and a Municipal Court. Within the Magistrate Court is a Family Tribunal that deals with complaints arising from the family. There is also the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) which complements the efforts of the courts, particularly on matters relating to violation of people's rights. In terms of security the municipality has a total of 64 police personnel who work under Municipal Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters. The resident-police ratio is 1,221. There is also one Fire Station, Immigration Office and Office for National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO).

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

There are a wide range of institutionalized social services, especially in education and health, placed at the disposal of the people. In education for instance the Municipality has 83 primary schools (public 57, private 25) attached with kindergartens and 53 junior high schools (public 44, private 9). There are also three public senior high schools and a college of education. The municipality has 8 health institutions that deliver healthcare services to the people. They include one fully established hospital, four health centres and three clinics. There is also a midwifery training college, the St Patrick's Midwifery Training College located at Maase.

Culture plays an important role in shaping the life of a people, including their beliefs, attitudes and behaviour. In the Offinso Municipality the dominant cultural practices are of Asante tradition. Cultural practices exhibited by the indigenous people are easily seen in the use of the kente cloth as traditional dress code, adowa and kete as popular dances and fufuo as the most likeable food. Asante Twi is the main language, widely spoken by both indigenes and other ethnic groups who have migrated and settled in the municipality. These groups, consisting largely of Gurunshi, Dagarti, Kusasi, Mossi and Dagomba from Northern Ghana and Ewes from Volta, however have their own cultures and traditions and practice them alongside the indigenous Asante culture and tradition. The population is diverse in terms of religious affiliation. Even though Christianity dominates there are other religions like Islam, whose following constitutes more than a quarter of the entire population. Fetishism is widely practiced as a form of traditional religion.

Funerals provide the most common platform for the display of culture. Offinso however has one major festival called the Mmoaninko Festival. When sanctioned by the paramountcy, the festival is celebrated by the people and chiefs of the traditional area to remember their ancestors and also bring home citizens from far and near. In this way it offers the people the opportunity to come together, formulate and implement programmes to accelerate the pace of development of the area.

1.5 Economy

The dominant economic activity among the population of the municipality is Agriculture. The most common type of agricultural activities is poultry farming. There is also some logging of timber, including the involvement of illegal chain-saw operators. More than half of households in the municipality are engaged in crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The main cash crop produced is cocoa. Food crops for the local market such as maize, yam, cocoyam, cassava, plantain, banana, oranges, tomatoes etc are also produced. Vegetable food crops produced on smaller scale are pepper, garden eggs, cabbage and carrots.

The municipality has four banks to boost economic activities of the people. These are the Ghana Commercial Bank, the Offinso Rural Bank and the Nwabiagya Rural Bank all at New Offinso as well as the Otuasekan Rural Bank at Abofour. There are also a number of micro-finance companies to support small scale businesses.

Wood treatment and processing particularly involving wawa and teak is an important industrial activity in the municipality. The Dupaul Wood Processing Factory and a number of sawmills serve as industrial plants and machinery for this purpose. A quarry industry also operates at Abofour though on a small-scale. The products feed the construction industry as in works such as road building and the estates development, both within and outside the

municipality. Sand winning generates considerable income for a section of the population but due to its potential for environmental degradation, is carried out at carefully selected sites within the municipality. Besides these, petty commercial activities like corn milling, tailoring, dressmaking, hairdressing, trading, taxi driving, auto fitting, oil palm processing, carpentry, pito brewing, Akpeteshie distilling etc. all go on in the municipality.

The municipality has four main market centres. These are located at Anyinasuso, Abofour and Kokote which have Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday respectively as market days. The New Offinso market is however open every day of the week. The Abofour market in particular is the most important where maize, yam, cassava, plantain in particular are sold in large quantities to people from far and beyond. The Assembly raises considerable amount of revenue in the form of tolls from these market centres.

There are also a number of sites with historical, scientific and aesthetic importance which, if well developed, could serve as wonderful tourist attractions. These sites include; the Virgin Forest of Abofour, the Asuboi Waterfalls, Kentaa (Onyina Siboso), the Tutuase Shrine, the Twumasen Caves as well as the various market centres.

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 municipal levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and Municipal Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and Municipal Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of Municipal, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and Municipal 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 Municipals 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 Municipals. 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 Municipals when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Municipals. 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, Kasafo 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:

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

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 Municipal, 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:

- a. 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.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. 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 disability 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 the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the Municipal. It gives a brief background of the Municipal, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the Municipal as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the Municipal. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the Municipal. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the Municipal are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the Municipal.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

An important characteristic of a population is its age-sex structure. All demographic trends are influenced by age and sex. An understanding the age and sex structure of a population provides insights into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges. Government uses information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and provision of services. This chapter presents information on the population size, age and sex composition of Offinso Municipality in 2010.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population of Offinso Municipality by age group, sex and locality. The Municipal has a total population of 76,895, accounting for 1.6 percent of the population in Ashanti Region. The number of females stand at 39,827 (51.8%) whilst that of males is 37,068 (48.2%) giving a sex ratio of 93.1 percent. There is an overwhelming and greater rural population of 55,174 (71.8%) in the municipality. This has implications for resource deployment, the provision of social services and the general development of the municipality.

2.2.1 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the “working-age group” (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting demographic experiences of the two regions. Table 2.1 further provides information on dependency ratios for Offinso Municipality. The Municipality’s total age dependency of 86.8 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high. The dependency ratio is relatively high for the male population (92.2) than the female population (82.1).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population in the municipality. It shows that the largest proportion of the population is in the 0-4 year group constituting 14.7 percent. Generally, the population decreases as the age group increases. Children (0-14 age group) constitutes 41.8 percent, the youth (15-24 age group) constitutes 20.1 percent and the aged (65 years and over) have a very low proportion of 4.6 percent. The male and female proportions of the population in initial years up to age 19 are about equal. Thereafter the female proportion dominates slightly through to age 85 and older.

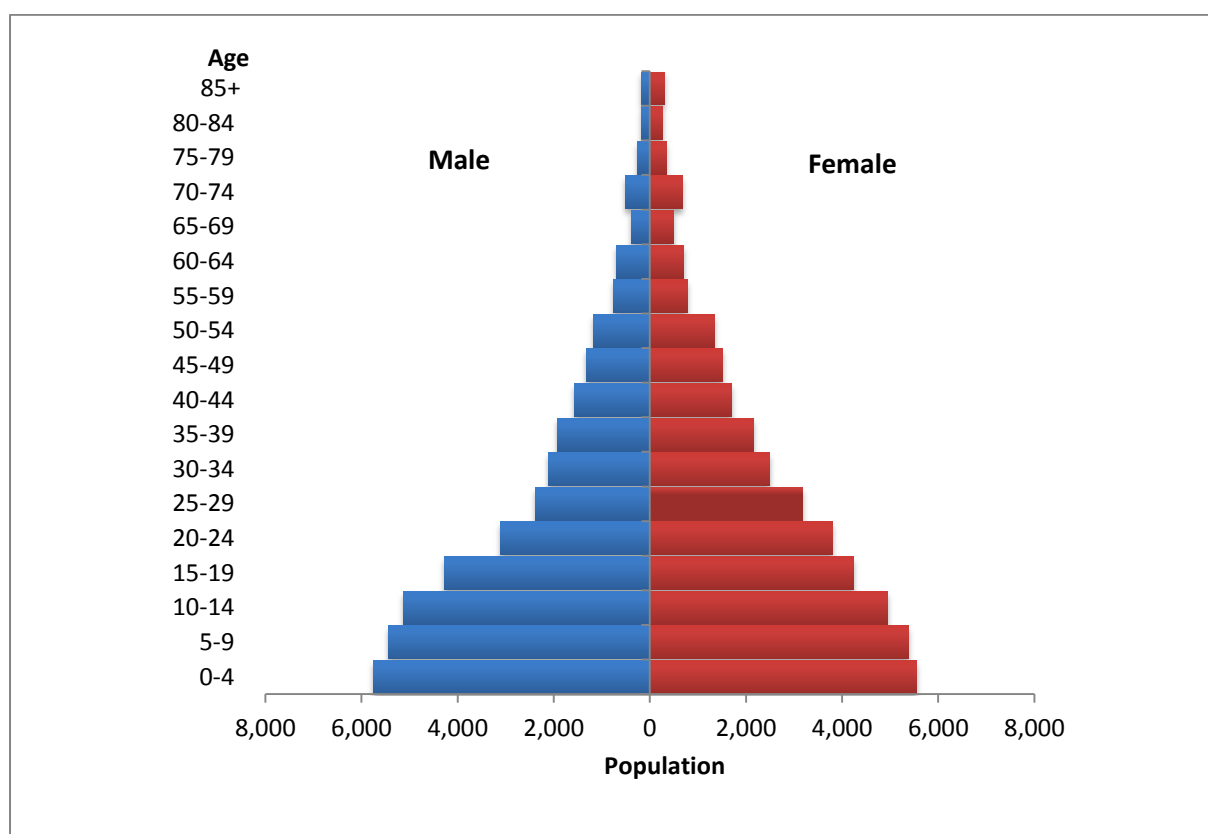
Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	76,895	37,068	39,827	93.1	21,721	55,174
0 - 4	11,297	5,742	5,555	103.4	2,953	8,344
5 - 9	10,805	5,428	5,377	100.9	2,848	7,957
10 - 14	10,072	5,123	4,949	103.5	2,745	7,327
15 - 19	8,511	4,274	4,237	100.9	2,549	5,962
20 - 24	6,894	3,103	3,791	81.9	2,036	4,858
25 - 29	5,559	2,379	3,180	74.8	1,656	3,903
30 - 34	4,602	2,118	2,484	85.3	1,383	3,219
35 - 39	4,060	1,913	2,147	89.1	1,156	2,904
40 - 44	3,267	1,563	1,704	91.7	926	2,341
45 - 49	2,833	1,316	1,517	86.8	827	2,006
50 - 54	2,519	1,178	1,341	87.8	724	1,795
55 - 59	1,523	749	774	96.8	469	1,054
60 - 64	1,389	689	700	98.4	388	1,001
65 - 69	871	385	486	79.2	239	632
70 - 74	1,180	503	677	74.3	345	835
75 - 79	588	252	336	75	184	404
80 - 84	448	181	267	67.8	134	314
85+	477	172	305	56.4	159	318
All Ages	76,895	37,068	39,827	93.1	21,721	55,174
0-14	32,174	16,293	15,881	102.6	8,546	23,628
15-64	41,157	19,282	21,875	88.1	12,114	29,043
65+	3,564	1,493	2,071	72.1	1,061	2,503
Age-dependency ratio	86.8	92.2	82.1		79.3	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population pyramid for the municipality shows that the population is generally a youthful one, consisting of a broad base of children which tapers upwards to a small number of the elderly. Adolescents and young adults (15-24 age groups) constitute 20.1 percent of the population. The situation demonstrates the “Young Bulge” phenomenon (Heinsohn, 2003) with youthful energy that could be harnessed and directed into productive ventures.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the Municipality. The objective of this section of the report is to provide analysis of fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the Municipality using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

2.4.1 Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the Municipality is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the Municipality.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the Municipal. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women’s reproductive performance over their lifetime.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.2 provides information on total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by Municipality for Ashanti Region. A total of 2,225 births occurred in the Municipality in the 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 4.0, which is higher than the regional average of 3.3. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have, on average, four children at the end of her reproductive period (15-49 years) if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

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	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5	149.4	33.3
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Bosomtwe	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	116.7	28.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4	118	26.4
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4	119.4	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 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

The General Fertility Rate which indicates the number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) is 116.7 compared to the regional average of 96.4. Similarly, Offinso Municipality's Crude Birth Rate of 28.9 per 1,000 population is higher than that of the regional average of 25.7 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.3 provides information on children ever born and children surviving by females 12 years and older by age group. It is interesting to note that child bearing starts as early as ages 12-14 with children ever born to this age bracket in the Offinso Municipality being 18 and 18 children surviving. The number of children ever born to females 12 years and older increases progressively from 18 for the youthful ages 12-19 years to 9,009 in the mid ages 35-39.

Children surviving refer to the number of children ever born alive to female population 12 years and older and were living as at the time of the enumeration. The table shows that 66,172 out of 76,191 children ever born are surviving. This is made up of 33,137 males and 33,035 females.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	26,885	76,191	38,526	37,665	66,172	33,137	33,035
12-14	2,939	18	10	8	18	10	8
15-19	4,237	519	266	253	457	225	232
20-24	3,791	3,037	1,558	1,479	2,760	1,371	1,389
25-29	3,180	6,153	3,116	3,037	5,687	2,851	2,836
30-34	2,484	8,090	4,122	3,968	7,434	3,763	3,671
35-39	2,147	9,009	4,509	4,500	8,249	4,083	4,166
40-44	1,704	8,672	4,415	4,257	7,769	3,933	3,836
45-49	1,517	8,465	4,305	4,160	7,531	3,786	3,745
50-54	1,341	7,992	3,982	4,010	7,005	3,501	3,504
55-59	774	4,865	2,469	2,396	4,143	2,090	2,053
60+	2,771	19,371	9,774	9,597	15,119	7,524	7,595

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Information on mortality rates helps to determine natural population decreases and its effect on population growth. This section discusses the number of deaths recorded in households in the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Offinso Municipality. The information is presented in Table 2.4.

A total of 455 deaths were recorded in households over the last 12 months preceding the census night in the Municipal representing 1.6 percent of the entire region. The crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in the Municipality, is 5.9.

This implies that almost six out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months before the census night.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
Sekyere South	94,009	630	6.7
Bosomtwe	93,910	617	6.6
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death in households

Table 2.5 presents Causes of death in households by district in Ashanti Region. From the table, Offinso Municipal recorded as many as 455 deaths, constituting 1.6 percent of all deaths in the region. About 11.6 percent of these deaths were due to Accident, violence, homicide or suicide while 88.4 percent were due to all other causes.

Table 2.5: Deaths in Households

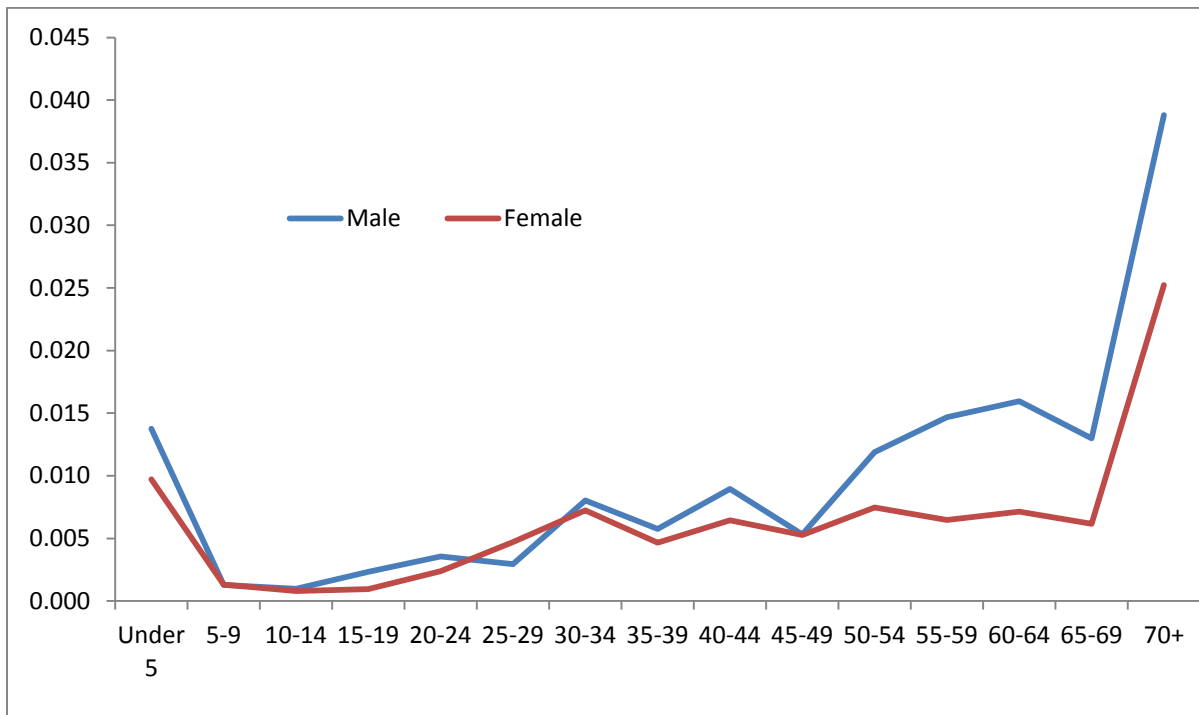
District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide		All other causes	
		e /suicide		Number	Percent
All Districts	639	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	957	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	855	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	778	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	837	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	11.7	910	88.3
BosomeFreho	512	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1
EjisuJuaben Municipal	891	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	57	9.2	560	90.8
AtwimaKwanwoma	493	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
AtwimaNwabiagya	878	109	12.4	769	87.6
AhafoAno South	680	68	10.0	612	90.0
AhafoAno North	472	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	53	11.6	402	88.4
AfigyaKwabre	976	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	526	81	15.4	445	84.6
Sekyere South	630	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	466	25	5.4	441	94.6
SekyereKumawu	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
EjuraSekyeDumasi	700	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	290	28	9.7	262	90.3
AsokoreMampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	465	51	11.0	414	89.0
SekyereAfram Plains North	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates

Age Specific Death Rate refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 persons within a specific age group. Based on this definition and the data on Table 2.6 calculated death rates show that in the Offinso Municipality the 70 years and older age group records the highest rate (30.8) of death than any other group. The Under 5 year group follows with 11.8 whilst the group with the least rate of death is the 10-14 year group. In terms of sex the rates for males (38.8) and females (25.2) in the 70 years and older group are also the highest. For both males and females the least rates (1.0 and 0.8 respectively) are also recorded at the level of the 10-14 year group.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Migration

Migration refers to the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence, permanent or semi-permanent (Haupt et al. 2011). Migration could either involve movement across international boundaries or across areas within the same country. The terms “immigration” and “emigration” are used to refer to international migration whilst “in-migration” and “out-migration” are for internal migration.

Table 2.2 displays information on people born outside Offinso Municipality but were captured as residents of the municipality at census night in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Table shows that migrants (21,200) make up 27.6 percent of total population (76,895) of the municipality. Majority of migrants (54.4%) living in the municipality were born in another region while 45.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. Specifically, Upper East contributes 3,171 which represent the highest in flock (15.3%) of migrants to the municipality, with Greater Accra contributing 245 (0.1%) of migrants. The vast arable land and good climatic conditions in the area may account for the movement of the people from the north as they are generally noted for farming.

In terms of proportions of regional migrants who have stayed in the municipality for 20 years and over, the Volta Region ranks first with 29.4 percent. The Western Region is least with 8.7 percent. The longest duration of residence for most immigrants is between one and four years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
	Number	Percent					
Total	21,200	100.0	15.1	31.3	17.7	17.3	18.6
Different locality in this region	9,672	100.0	14.6	31.6	17.7	17.2	18.9
Western	589	100.0	21.1	37.9	18.8	13.6	8.7
Central	365	100.0	24.1	36.2	12.6	11.5	15.6
Greater Accra	245	100.0	17.6	40.4	13.9	12.7	15.5
Volta	439	100.0	14.6	21.9	16.4	17.8	29.4
Eastern	595	100.0	20.8	34.8	13.6	13.9	16.8
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	1,649	100.0	18.1	31.4	18.4	16.6	15.5
Northern	1,938	100.0	13.7	30.1	16.1	17.2	22.9
Upper East	3,171	100.0	13.2	26.7	17.1	20.9	22.1
Upper West	2,055	100.0	13.6	33.5	22.9	17.0	12.9
Outside Ghana	482	100.0	16.8	38.4	15.6	12.7	16.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of the Municipality’s population influence and are in turn influenced by social and economic development occurring in the Municipal. This chapter examines the social characteristics of the population of Offinso Municipality in the areas of household characteristics, marital status, nationality, religion, education and literacy.

3.2 Household size, composition and headship

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 and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household size, composition, and headship. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Weeks 2012, Shyrock et al. 1976).

3.2.1 Household size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the Municipality by locality of residence. There are 15,376 households in the Municipality of which 69.2 percent (10,636) are in rural areas with the rest in urban settlements. The average household size for the Municipality is the same as that of the region. While the average household size is slightly higher in rural areas, the average number of household per house is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	76,177	21,595	54,582
Number of households	1,126,205	15,376	4,740	10,636
Average households per house	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.5
Average household size	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the household composition of the Offinso Municipal. From the table, the Municipality has a household population of 76,177 and 15,376 households. Of the male household population, 26 percent are household heads while for the female household population 14.8 percent of them are household heads. The table further shows that about 45 percent of the household members are children of the heads of household, less than one tenth of the members are spouses (9.0%) with parents or parents in law constituting less than one

percent of the household population. Adopted/foster children constitute a low 0.2 percent of the household population. The relatively high proportion of grandchildren (11.4%) of the household population reflects a common living arrangement that encourages the grandchildren of the household head and/or spouse to live in the household rather than with their own nuclear families. Other relatives make up 6.5 percent of households. However, 2.2 percent of household members are not related to the head of household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,177	100.0	36,739	100.0	39,438	100.0
Head	15,376	20.2	9,544	26.0	5,832	14.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,867	9.0	466	1.3	6,401	16.2
Child (son/daughter)	34,036	44.7	17,160	46.7	16,876	42.8
Parent/parent in-law	591	0.8	59	0.2	532	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	434	0.6	98	0.3	336	0.9
Grandchild	8,692	11.4	4,288	11.7	4,404	11.2
Brother/sister	3,048	4.0	1,695	4.6	1,353	3.4
Step child	407	0.5	214	0.6	193	0.5
Adopted/foster child	131	0.2	67	0.2	64	0.2
Other relative	4,947	6.5	2,210	6.0	2,737	6.9
Non-relative	1,648	2.2	938	2.6	710	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 presents information on household structure within the Offinso Municipality. It shows that 25.7 percent of all household population in the Municipality lives in nuclear families, consisting of head, spouse(s) and children only. This is the most predominant structure in the municipality. This is followed by the extended family type of household where 22.3 percent of household population lives together in a unit with the head as their spouse, children or relatives. Single parent extended, where the head lives with their children and other relatives but without their spouses runs marginally below the fully extended family type with 21.1 percent. Heads that live with only their spouses constitute the least proportion of total household population with just 1.2 percent.

There is no clear relationship between household structure and sex. Whereas for instance the population in nuclear households is made up of 51.6 percent males and 48.4 percent females, the female proportion (50.1%) in extended households is only marginally higher than the proportion (49.9%) of males. Females again have a higher proportion of about 59.0 percent compared with males, who record about 41.0 percent in the case of single parent extended households. Female dominance is also observed in head and spouse only household type, but with regard to households with head only, males are far above, with a high of 73.7 percent as against 26.3 percent female. The female dominance over males is highly likely due to the matrilineal type of inheritance practiced in the municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,177	100.0	36,739	100.0	39,438	100.0
Head only	2,275	3.0	1,677	4.6	598	1.5
Head and a spouse only	902	1.2	449	1.2	453	1.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	19,610	25.7	10,115	27.5	9,495	24.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,975	22.3	8,465	23.0	8,510	21.6
Extended + non relatives	1,926	2.5	972	2.7	954	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,360	3.1	1,212	3.3	1,148	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	8,159	10.7	3,357	9.1	4,802	12.2
Single parent Extended	16,107	21.1	6,608	18.0	9,499	24.1
Single parent Extended + non relative Head and other composition but no spouse	2,057	2.7	909	2.5	1,148	2.9
spouse	5,806	7.6	2,975	8.1	2,831	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

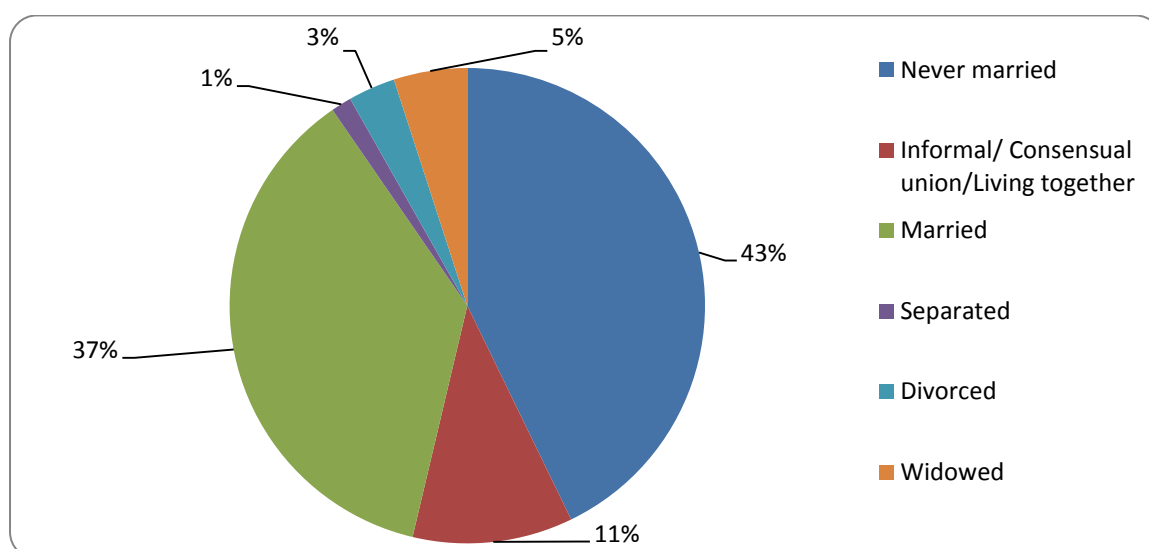
3.3 Marital status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration.

3.3.1 Distribution of population by marital Status

Figure 3.1 depicts marital characteristics of the population 12 years and over at Offinso Municipal. In 2010, 43 percent had never married, 37 percent had been married, 11 percent are in informal or consensual union, five percent are widowed and three percent are divorced. Only a relatively small proportion of reported being separated (1%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of marital characteristics by age and sex in the district is shown in Table 3.4. Generally the proportion of the municipality's population that is married increases with age and peaks around age 45 - 49 years. It then falls to a low of about 46.0 percent around age 65 and older. Whilst widows also increase with age, it does not dip at any point but continues to increase reaching a maximum of about 38.0 percent among the 65 years and older age cohort. Conversely among the never married population, there is a general decreasing trend as age increases.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	50,584	100.0	42.8	10.9	36.7	1.4	3.2	5.0
12 - 14	5,863	100.0	97.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,511	100.0	92.5	4.2	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	6,894	100.0	66.3	14.3	17.5	1.1	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	5,559	100.0	35.3	21.2	39.9	1.5	1.6	0.5
30 - 34	4,602	100.0	15.5	21.3	57.4	1.8	2.9	1.2
35 - 39	4,060	100.0	7.5	17.5	65.8	2.2	4.6	2.4
40 - 44	3,267	100.0	4.2	14.4	69.4	2.8	5.8	3.4
45 - 49	2,833	100.0	3.7	10.6	70.6	2.4	7.1	5.6
50 - 54	2,519	100.0	2.3	9.1	67.1	3.5	8.5	9.5
55 - 59	1,523	100.0	2.4	6.0	66.8	2.0	8.3	14.5
60 - 64	1,389	100.0	2.7	4.8	63.3	2.3	8.1	18.8
65+	3,564	100.0	3.4	2.9	46.1	1.4	8.1	38.1
Male								
Total	23,699	100.0	51.0	9.1	35.5	1.1	2.0	1.2
12 - 14	2,924	100.0	97.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,274	100.0	97.1	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,103	100.0	85.9	6.7	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,379	100.0	54.8	16.9	26.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
30 - 34	2,118	100.0	25.3	21.3	49.8	1.4	1.8	0.4
35 - 39	1,913	100.0	13.0	17.3	63.4	2.1	3.6	0.7
40 - 44	1,563	100.0	6.9	15.9	69.5	3.1	3.4	1.1
45 - 49	1,316	100.0	5.4	12.2	74.5	1.8	4.5	1.6
50 - 54	1,178	100.0	3.4	10.9	75.2	3.1	5.2	2.2
55 - 59	749	100.0	3.1	8.5	79.3	1.2	5.1	2.8
60 - 64	689	100.0	3.6	6.4	77.4	2.5	5.7	4.5
65+	1,493	100.0	4.6	4.1	74.1	1.3	6.0	9.9
Female								
Total	26,885	100.0	35.5	12.5	37.8	1.7	4.2	8.4
12 - 14	2,939	100.0	97.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,237	100.0	87.8	7.4	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	3,791	100.0	50.2	20.6	26.2	1.7	1.1	0.2
35 - 39	2,147	100.0	2.7	17.7	68.0	2.3	5.4	3.9
40 - 44	1,704	100.0	1.8	13.0	69.3	2.5	7.9	5.5
45 - 49	1,517	100.0	2.2	9.1	67.3	3.0	9.4	9.1
50 - 54	1,341	100.0	1.3	7.6	60.0	3.9	11.3	15.9
55 - 59	774	100.0	1.8	3.5	54.7	2.7	11.5	25.8
60 - 64	700	100.0	1.9	3.1	49.4	2.1	10.6	32.9
65+	2,071	100.0	2.5	2.0	25.9	1.4	9.7	58.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Considering marital status from the perspective of sex, Table 3.4 shows that a higher proportion of females (37.8%) than males (35.5%) is married. The greater tendency for more females than males to marry is confirmed by examining the information under the never married category. Here males have a higher percentage (51.0%) against the lower female percentage of 35.5 percent.

Divorce is more prevalent after age 45-49 years probably as a result of effect duration of marriage. Widowhood is also more common at the older ages, particularly among those 65 years and older (40.8%). Similar pattern is observed for both sexes but widowhood is relatively higher among females compared to males. However, 51.0 percent of the never married are males compared to 35.5 of females.

3.3.2 Sex, marital status and level of education

It is speculated that education has an influence on the decision people make concerning the timing of marriage. In particular, the general thinking has been that people, especially females, habitually delay their marriages to enable them pursue academic laurels. In some cases some spend so much time on their education that they later find it difficult hooking up with partners.

The information in Table 3.5 appears to give some credence to what has been speculated. Within the Offinso Municipality 9.7 percent of the never married population has never been to school but 68.9 percent of the never married has at least a basic education. Even though the proportion that never married but has tertiary education constitute 0.8 percent of the population a higher proportion of the married population also have tertiary education (1.4%). The proportions at the tertiary level of education are exceptionally low in comparison with the figures for the basic level.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Seco-ndary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	50,584	100.0	28	56.4	10.6	0.8	3.3	0.9
Never married	21,636	100.0	9.7	68.9	16.7	0.5	3.4	0.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,515	100.0	23.7	65.3	8	0.9	1.7	0.3
Married	18,589	100.0	43.1	44.2	6.3	1.1	3.9	1.4
Separated	704	100.0	36.2	54.1	6.3	1	2.1	0.3
Divorced	1,595	100.0	37.7	52.7	4.3	1.9	2.9	0.5
Widowed	2,545	100.0	73.7	23.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.1

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Male								
Total	23,699	100.0	21.9	58.3	13.3	0.8	4.2	1.5
Never married	12,097	100.0	9.6	67.5	17.8	0.5	3.5	1.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,164	100.0	19.4	64.9	11.3	1	2.8	0.6
Married	8,422	100.0	38.1	44.8	8.1	1	5.6	2.4
Separated	256	100.0	35.5	51.2	8.6	1.2	3.1	0.4
Divorced	468	100.0	32.9	53.8	7.3	1.1	3.6	1.3
Widowed	292	100.0	57.5	32.9	2.7	0.3	6.2	0.3
Female								
Total	26,885	100.0	33.4	54.7	8.2	0.9	2.5	0.3
Never married	9,539	100.0	10	70.6	15.2	0.6	3.3	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,351	100.0	26.4	65.6	5.9	0.9	1.1	0.1
Married	10,167	100.0	47.3	43.7	4.8	1.1	2.6	0.5
Separated	448	100.0	36.6	55.8	4.9	0.9	1.6	0.2
Divorced	1,127	100.0	39.7	52.3	3	2.3	2.6	0.2
Widowed	2,253	100.0	75.8	22.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It is seen from the table that 61.4 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 36.1 percent are not economically active. A little above 64.3 percent of the Municipality's population that has never married is economically not active and the female proportion of this category (69%) is higher than the corresponding male proportion (60.7%). More than eight in ten of the married persons (86.6%), those in consensual union (80.7%), the separated (82.8%) and the divorced (81.6%) are employed. Similar pattern is observed among the sexes. Unemployment figures for both males and females in all marriage categories are less than 5 percent except for females in informal/consensual union.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	50,584	100.0	31,058	61.4	1,289	2.5	18,237	36.1
Never married	21,636	100.0	7,015	32.4	699	3.2	13,922	64.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,515	100.0	4,451	80.7	218	4.0	846	15.3
Married	18,589	100.0	16,094	86.6	309	1.7	2,186	11.8
Separated	704	100.0	583	82.8	18	2.6	103	14.6
Divorced	1,595	100.0	1,301	81.6	33	2.1	261	16.4
Widowed	2,545	100.0	1,614	63.4	12	0.5	919	36.1
Male								
Total	23,699	100.0	14,679	61.9	544	2.3	8,476	35.8
Never married	12,097	100.0	4,360	36.0	398	3.3	7,339	60.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,164	100.0	1,937	89.5	41	1.9	186	8.6
Married	8,422	100.0	7,605	90.3	85	1.0	732	8.7
Separated	256	100.0	223	87.1	5	2.0	28	10.9
Divorced	468	100.0	376	80.3	12	2.6	80	17.1
Widowed	292	100.0	178	61.0	3	1.0	111	38.0
Female								
Total	26,885	100.0	16,379	60.9	745	2.8	9,761	36.3
Never married	9,539	100.0	2,655	27.8	301	3.2	6,583	69.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,351	100.0	2,514	75.0	177	5.3	660	19.7
Married	10,167	100.0	8,489	83.5	224	2.2	1,454	14.3
Separated	448	100.0	360	80.4	13	2.9	75	16.7
Divorced	1,127	100.0	925	82.1	21	1.9	181	16.1
Widowed	2,253	100.0	1,436	63.7	9	0.4	808	35.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality status of the population of Offinso Municipality is shown in Table 3.7. The proportion of Ghanaian by birth constitutes the largest percentage of the population (94.8%) and Ghanaians with dual citizenship form 2.2 percent. Less than three percent (2.4%) of the population in the Municipality are either from ECOWAS countries (1.4%), Africa and other ECOWAS (0.6%) or other countries (0.4%) countries.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghanaian by birth	72,864	94.8	35,111	94.7	37,753	94.8
Dual Nationality	1,685	2.2	763	2.1	922	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	577	0.8	278	0.7	299	0.8
ECOWAS	1,058	1.4	583	1.6	475	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	433	0.6	208	0.6	225	0.6
Other	278	0.4	125	0.3	153	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Religion is important in every society because it gives hope and helps develop proper morals in people. The distribution of religious affiliation of the population in Offinso Municipal is presented in Table 3.8. Christians, comprising the catholic (13.3%), Protestants (12.3%), Pentecostals/charismatics (17.6%) and other Christians (18.3%) constitute 61.5 percent of the population. This is followed by Islam (27.0%), and then those with on no religion (8.2%) whilst the traditionalists form 2.7 percent of the population.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,895	100.0	37,068	100.0	39,827	100.0
No Religion	6,310	8.2	3,694	10.0	2,616	6.6
Catholic	10,249	13.3	4,851	13.1	5,398	13.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	9,423	12.3	4,284	11.6	5,139	12.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	13,518	17.6	6,055	16.3	7,463	18.7
Other Christians	14,089	18.3	6,377	17.2	7,712	19.4
Islam	20,734	27.0	10,449	28.2	10,285	25.8
Traditionalist	2,084	2.7	1,115	3.0	969	2.4
Other (Specify)	488	0.6	243	0.7	245	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and education

Literacy and education are two inseparable factors which influence the social outlook of the population in terms of the appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Education and literacy bring enlightenment and transformation and in summary, result in human resource development. This section takes a look at the levels of literacy and education in the District.

3.6.1 Literacy

As shown in Figure 3.2 literacy in both English and Ghanaian Language constitute 70.4 percent of the population 11 years and older in the municipality. Curiously, even though English is lingua franca in Ghana, only 18.0 percent of the population in the municipality can read and write in English only. A very low percent of less than one is recorded for literacy in both English and French (Table 3.9). This does not augur well for a country such as Ghana surrounded by francophone countries, La Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo.

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	14,263	38,070	100.0	18.9	10.2	70.4	0.1	0.4
11-14	392	7,220	100.0	27.6	8.3	63.8	0.1	0.2
15-19	666	7,845	100.0	19.5	5.5	74.5	0.1	0.3
20-24	1,248	5,646	100.0	18.2	7.7	73.5	0.1	0.5
25-29	1,422	4,137	100.0	17.8	11.5	70.2	0.1	0.4
30-34	1,554	3,048	100.0	17.5	13.1	68.8	0.2	0.3
35-39	1,497	2,563	100.0	16.1	15.9	67.5	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,300	1,967	100.0	16.5	15.1	67.6	0.1	0.7
45-49	1,133	1,700	100.0	12.9	16.4	69.9	0.1	0.8
50-54	1,034	1,485	100.0	9.4	15.1	74.4	0.3	0.8
55-59	662	861	100.0	10.0	13.9	75.8	0.1	0.1
60-64	766	623	100.0	9.5	12.2	77.8	0.2	0.3
65+	2,589	975	100.0	12.2	14.8	72.4	0.3	0.3
Male								
Total	5,236	19,362	100.0	17.4	8.0	73.9	0.1	0.5
11-14	163	3,660	100.0	26.4	7.8	65.4	0.1	0.2
15-19	244	4,030	100.0	18.4	4.9	76.2	0.1	0.5
20-24	378	2,725	100.0	16.0	6.0	77.4	0.1	0.5
25-29	458	1,921	100.0	16.3	8.3	74.8	0.2	0.5
30-34	594	1,524	100.0	17.2	9.8	72.4	0.3	0.3
35-39	597	1,316	100.0	14.7	13.2	71.4	0.3	0.4
40-44	541	1,022	100.0	14.3	11.6	72.8	0.0	1.3
45-49	470	846	100.0	12.5	10.0	76.0	0.1	1.3
50-54	417	761	100.0	8.1	9.6	80.8	0.1	1.3
55-59	257	492	100.0	8.5	7.3	84.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	273	416	100.0	9.1	7.9	82.2	0.2	0.5
65+	844	649	100.0	10.0	11.4	77.7	0.5	0.5
Female								
Total	9,027	18,708	100.0	20.4	12.5	66.7	0.1	0.2
11-14	229	3,560	100.0	28.9	8.8	62.0	0.1	0.1
15-19	422	3,815	100.0	20.7	6.2	72.8	0.1	0.2
20-24	870	2,921	100.0	20.3	9.3	69.8	0.1	0.4
25-29	964	2,216	100.0	19.1	14.3	66.2	0.0	0.3
30-34	960	1,524	100.0	17.8	16.4	65.3	0.2	0.3
35-39	900	1,247	100.0	17.6	18.7	63.3	0.2	0.2
40-44	759	945	100.0	18.8	18.9	61.9	0.2	0.1
45-49	663	854	100.0	13.2	22.6	63.9	0.0	0.2
50-54	617	724	100.0	10.8	20.9	67.7	0.4	0.3
55-59	405	369	100.0	11.9	22.8	64.8	0.3	0.3
60-64	493	207	100.0	10.1	20.8	69.1	0.0	0.0
65+	1,745	326	100.0	16.6	21.5	62.0	0.0	0.0

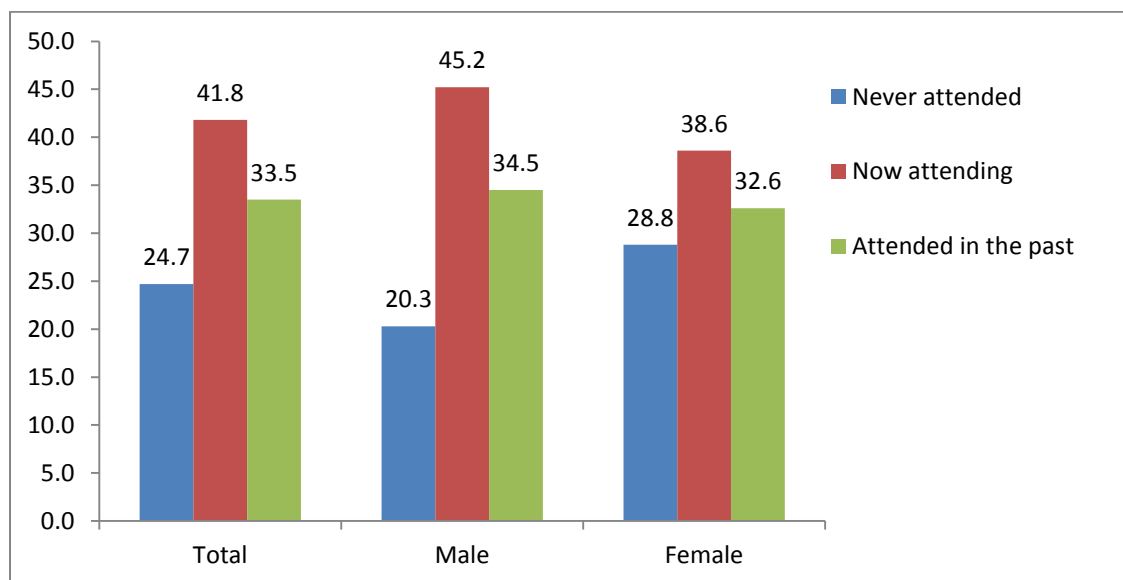
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance

Figure 3.1 below represents school attendance in the Offinso Municipality. From the figure, a total of 24.7 percent of persons 3 years and older in the municipality have never attended school, 41.8 percent are currently in school while 33.5 percent have attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school in the municipality is higher (28.8 %) than that of males (20.3%). Again, there more males currently attending school (45.2 %) than females (38.6 %). With regard to those who have attended school in the past, there are slightly more males (34.5 %) than females (32.6 %) in the municipality.

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of current school attendance and educational attendance. A total of 29,245 people are currently attending school and 23,448 have attended school in the past. Of the current attendance, 14,349 representing the highest proportion (49.1%) are in primary school, 19.1 percent in JSS/JHS and 8.4 percent in SSS/SHS. Only 1.4 percent of the population three years and older are in tertiary schools. With the exception of SSS/SHS, there is not much variation between males and females at the various schooling levels.

A total of 23,448 have attended school in the past. Of this total, 7,753 representing 33.1 percent have attended JSS/JHS, 25.1 percent attended Middle and 21.2 attended primary school. There exist variations among males and females who have attended school in the past at the various levels. Beyond Middle school level, the proportion of males who attended the various levels of education exceeds that of the females.

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	29,245	100.0	15,181	100.0	14,064	100.0	23,448	100.0	11,570	100.0	11,878	100.0
Nursery	1,556	5.3	737	4.9	819	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,702	16.1	2,420	15.9	2,282	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	14,349	49.1	7,381	48.6	6,968	49.5	4,976	21.2	1,973	17.1	3,003	25.3
JSS/JHS	5,589	19.1	2,911	19.2	2,678	19.0	7,753	33.1	3,503	30.3	4,250	35.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,881	25.1	3,144	27.2	2,737	23.0
SSS/SHS	2,456	8.4	1,420	9.4	1,036	7.4	2,173	9.3	1,209	10.4	964	8.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	726	3.1	520	4.5	206	1.7
Vocational/technical/commercial	46	0.2	21	0.1	25	0.2	374	1.6	158	1.4	216	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	140	0.5	66	0.4	74	0.5	602	2.6	371	3.2	231	1.9
Tertiary	407	1.4	225	1.5	182	1.3	963	4.1	692	6.0	271	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the economic activities of persons 15 years and older in the Offinso Municipal. The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. For economic growth, labour force participation is a key driver. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working life of the male and female population as well as the rate of accession to retirement from economic activity. Emphasis is given to the type of activity namely economically active which includes the employed and the unemployed, economically not active, main occupation, industry and employment status of individuals in the district.

4.2 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 presents the summary information on the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the municipal. The table shows that almost 71 percent of the population is economically active and 29.1 percent not economically active. In addition, 96 percent of the economically active people are employed while four percent are unemployed. For the employed category, 97.7 percent are employed and working, 2.2 percent are not working but have jobs to go back to and 0.1% works on a voluntary basis without pay. Of the four percent unemployed, 28.5 percent have worked before and are available and seeking for work while 71.5 percent are seeking work for the first time. There exist some variations between the proportions of males and females who are economically active, employed or unemployed. More females are unemployed (4.4%) than males (3.6%).

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	44,721	100.0	20,775	100.0	23,946	100.0
Economically active	31,697	70.9	14,885	71.6	16,812	70.2
<i>Employed</i>	<i>30,419</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>14,348</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>16,071</i>	<i>95.6</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>29,715</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>14,085</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>15,630</i>	<i>97.3</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>741</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>69.1</i>
Economically not active	13,024	29.1	5,890	28.4	7,134	29.8
Did home duties (household chore)	2,789	21.4	763	13.0	2,026	28.4
Full time education	6,948	53.3	3,840	65.2	3,108	43.6
Pensioner/retired	205	1.6	152	2.6	53	0.7
Disabled/sick	625	4.8	284	4.8	341	4.8
Too old/young	1,265	9.7	367	6.2	898	12.6
Other	1,192	9.2	484	8.2	708	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More than half (53.3%) of the economically not active are in full time education while a little, about one in five (21.4%) do home duties. There are more males (65.2%) than females (43.6%) who are into full time education and therefore economically not active. However more females (28.4%) are not economically active and perform household chores than males (13%). The proportion of females too young or too old to work (12.6%) is significantly higher than their male (6.2%) counterparts.

4.2.1 Population by age and activity status

Table 4.2 presents activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. From the table, 30,419 (68%) of the population are employed while 1,278 (2.9%) are unemployed. The economically not active is 13,024 (29.1%). The Table further shows that 81.1 percent and 59.1 percent of the population aged 60 to 64 and 65 years and above respectively are employed. The proportion for males in these age brackets is higher than the females. More females (46.6%) are likely to be economically not active than males (32.5%) beyond age 64 years. Beyond age 24 years there are more males employed than their female counterparts in the Offinso Municipality.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	44,721	100.0	30,419	68.0	1,278	2.9	13,024	29.1
15-19	8,511	100.0	1,912	22.5	212	2.5	6,387	75.0
20-24	6,894	100.0	3,811	55.3	474	6.9	2,609	37.8
25-29	5,559	100.0	4,374	78.7	290	5.2	895	16.1
30-34	4,602	100.0	4,027	87.5	122	2.7	453	9.8
35-39	4,060	100.0	3,677	90.6	65	1.6	318	7.8
40-44	3,267	100.0	3,024	92.6	29	0.9	214	6.6
45-49	2,833	100.0	2,635	93.0	22	0.8	176	6.2
50-54	2,519	100.0	2,324	92.3	8	0.3	187	7.4
55-59	1,523	100.0	1,403	92.1	7	0.5	113	7.4
60-64	1,389	100.0	1,127	81.1	41	3.0	221	15.9
65+	3,564	100.0	2,105	59.1	8	0.2	1,451	40.7
Male								
Total	20,775	100.0	14,348	69.1	537	2.6	5,890	28.4
15-19	4,274	100.0	922	21.6	86	2.0	3,266	76.4
20-24	3,103	100.0	1,672	53.9	198	6.4	1,233	39.7
25-29	2,379	100.0	1,951	82.0	106	4.5	322	13.5
30-34	2,118	100.0	1,908	90.1	56	2.6	154	7.3
35-39	1,913	100.0	1,788	93.5	31	1.6	94	4.9
40-44	1,563	100.0	1,472	94.2	14	0.9	77	4.9
45-49	1,316	100.0	1,254	95.3	10	0.8	52	4.0
50-54	1,178	100.0	1,109	94.1	2	0.2	67	5.7
55-59	749	100.0	703	93.9	5	0.7	41	5.5
60-64	689	100.0	566	82.1	24	3.5	99	14.4
65+	1,493	100.0	1,003	67.2	5	0.3	485	32.5

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	23,946	100.0	16,071	67.1	741	3.1	7,134	29.8
15-19	4,237	100.0	990	23.4	126	3.0	3,121	73.7
20-24	3,791	100.0	2,139	56.4	276	7.3	1,376	36.3
25-29	3,180	100.0	2,423	76.2	184	5.8	573	18.0
30-34	2,484	100.0	2,119	85.3	66	2.7	299	12.0
35-39	2,147	100.0	1,889	88.0	34	1.6	224	10.4
40-44	1,704	100.0	1,552	91.1	15	0.9	137	8.0
45-49	1,517	100.0	1,381	91.0	12	0.8	124	8.2
50-54	1,341	100.0	1,215	90.6	6	0.4	120	8.9
55-59	774	100.0	700	90.4	2	0.3	72	9.3
60-64	700	100.0	561	80.1	17	2.4	122	17.4
65+	2,071	100.0	1,102	53.2	3	0.1	966	46.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.2 reveals that over 50.0 percent of the employed within the Offinso Municipality are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is the occupation with the highest proportion of the employed. This is followed by service and sales workers (20.3%). Clerical support workers is least ranked with 0.6% of employed workers. Overall, more females (16,071) than males (14,348), of the working age population in the municipality, have an occupation. Against the general societal notion that clerical and secretarial work is a domain for female, it is interesting to note that whilst the proportion of females (2.1%) in managerial positions in the municipality is higher than that of men (1.5%), the reverse is true for clerical and support workers where the proportion of men (0.8%) is higher than 0.5 percent for females. Involvement in agricultural work has traditionally been regarded as a male dominated area. The data in Table 4.2 appears to confirm this view by showing that 53.9 percent of men against 46.7 of women, 15 years and older in the municipality are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers.

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	30,419	100.0	14,348	100.0	16,071	100.0
Managers	539	1.8	209	1.5	330	2.1
Professionals	1,362	4.5	859	6.0	503	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	371	1.2	278	1.9	93	0.6
Clerical support workers	196	0.6	115	0.8	81	0.5
Service and sales workers	6,170	20.3	1,206	8.4	4,964	30.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,240	50.1	7,731	53.9	7,509	46.7
Craft and related trades workers	3,660	12.0	2,092	14.6	1,568	9.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,417	4.7	1,390	9.7	27	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,460	4.8	464	3.2	996	6.2
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.3 displays information on the segments of the population in the Offinso Municipality, 15 years and older, who are employed in various industries. The table shows that overwhelmingly, the Agriculture Forestry and Fishing has the highest proportion (50.9%) of people in employment. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16.1%). Even though there is some quarrying going on at Abofour the mining and quarrying industry employs only 37 people, constituting 0.1 percent of total population working in industry. Activities of extraterritorial organizations in the municipality are almost non-existent. Whilst the proportion of males (55.6%) engaged in the Agriculture Forestry and fishing industry is higher than that of females (46.7%), females also dominate males in the wholesale and retail industry with 22.4 percent as against 9.0 percent for males.

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	30,419	100.0	14,348	100.0	16,071	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,481	50.9	7,982	55.6	7,499	46.7
Mining and quarrying	37	0.1	34	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	2,407	7.9	870	6.1	1,537	9.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.1	16	0.1	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	51	0.2	32	0.2	19	0.1
Construction	813	2.7	795	5.5	18	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,903	16.1	1,298	9.0	3,605	22.4
Transportation and storage	1,316	4.3	1,294	9.0	22	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,743	5.7	145	1.0	1,598	9.9
Information and communication	34	0.1	23	0.2	11	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	62	0.2	36	0.3	26	0.2
Real estate activities	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	101	0.3	83	0.6	18	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	60	0.2	55	0.4	5	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	289	1.0	205	1.4	84	0.5
Education	1,219	4.0	763	5.3	456	2.8
Human health and social work activities	390	1.3	186	1.3	204	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	84	0.3	75	0.5	9	0.1
Other service activities	1,338	4.4	422	2.9	916	5.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	66	0.2	30	0.2	36	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.3 depicts the employment status of the population 15 years and older in the municipality. Self-employed persons who work alone without employees constitute the largest proportion (about 66.2%) of the employed with females dominating 70.7 percent over males 61.2 percent. This is followed by those who are employees of established organizations or businesses constituting 13.2 percent. Contributing family workers account for 10.9 percent. The female proportion of contributing family workers is 13.4 percent, higher than the male proportion of 8.0 percent. Domestic employees or house helps together with other unclassified employees constitute the least proportion, accounting for only 0.6 percent of all employment status in the municipality.

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Status in employment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,419	100.0	14,348	100.0	16,071	100.0
Employee	4,020	13.2	2,837	19.8	1,183	7.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	20,149	66.2	8,779	61.2	11,370	70.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,050	3.5	557	3.9	493	3.1
Casual worker	656	2.2	479	3.3	177	1.1
Contributing family worker	3,309	10.9	1,150	8.0	2,159	13.4
Apprentice	1,062	3.5	466	3.2	596	3.7
Domestic employee (House help)	152	0.5	67	0.5	85	0.5
Other	21	0.1	13	0.1	8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The information on Table 4.4 confirms the accolade that the private sector is the engine of growth as far as the Offinso Municipality is concerned. The sector employs the majority of workers (93.7%). Interestingly the proportion of women (94.1%) employed by the sector exceeds that of men (87.2%). As shown in Table 4.4, public or government sector comes only next after the private sector in ability to provide jobs, and doing so to just about 6.0 percent of the population within the employable age brackets. Male employees dominate over their female counterparts in the public sector with about a 2:1 ratio. The inability of NGOs and other international organizations to offer jobs to a sizeable proportion of the population may be indicative of either their absence or low activity in the municipality.

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	30,419	100.0	14,348	100.0	16,071	100.0
Public (Government)	1,752	5.8	1,111	7.7	641	4.0
Private Formal	847	2.8	611	4.3	236	1.5
Private Informal	27,640	90.9	12,513	87.2	15,127	94.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.1	13	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	161	0.5	99	0.7	62	0.4
Other International Organisations	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

The role that Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays in transforming the economy of the municipality cannot be overemphasized. Ghana has made strides, by placing strong emphasis on the use of ICT. The medium-term development plans captured in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRS I&II) and the Education Strategic Plan 2003-2015 all suggest the use of ICT as a means of reaching out to the poor. In 2004 Parliament passed the law on Ghana's ICT for Accelerated Development (ICT4AD) which is currently at various stages of implementation. This law represents the vision of Ghana in the information age.

According to the National Communication Authority, 2011, mobile penetration rate rose from about 74.0 percent in 2009 to about 85.0 percent in 2011. The effect has been that, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rose from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011).

Ownership and usage of ICT related facilities was therefore an important consideration for the first time in a population census in 2010. Specifically information was collected from persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones; use internet facilities at home, on a phone or in an internet cafe; and households which have laptops and or desktop computers as well as households with fixed telephone lines. This chapter on ICT sets out to analyse the data gathered in relation to socio-demographic characteristics of the population in the Offinso Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that the percentage of the population 12 years and over having mobile phones in Offinso Municipal is 42.6 percent. This is below both the national and regional mobile phone ownership averages of 47.7 percent and 56.1 percent respectively. This could be a reflection of the more rural nature of the municipality. Of the total number of mobile phone ownership in the municipality, 48.9 percent are male and 37.1 percent are female.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,584	100.0	21,552	42.6
Male	23,699	46.9	11,588	48.9
Female	26,885	53.1	9,964	37.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

As shown in Table 5.2, only 3.6 percent of the population 12 years and older have ever use the internet. This is below the national and regional averages of 7.8 percent and 22.5 percent respectively. Of those who use the internet, males (5.1%) dominate females (2.3%).

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,584	100.0	1,812	3.6
Male	23,699	100.0	1,209	5.1
Female	26,885	100.0	603	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Data on Table 5.3 shows only 4.3 percent of households own a desktop or laptop. The table also shows that of the households which own a desktop or laptop, male-headed households make up the larger proportion of 5.2 while that of females is 2.8 percent. Apart from the cost factor, the rather generally low ownership proportions of computers by households may be a reflection of poor electricity distribution network in the area. Electricity is needed to power them computers.

Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,376	100.0	654	4.3
Male	9,544	100.0	490	5.2
Female	5,832	100.0	164	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (2012), disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these. Disability tends to impose activity limitations on the individual where they encounter difficulty in executing a task and hence engender participation restriction to their involvement in life situations. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which they live. It may be present in a person from birth, or occur during their lifetime.

As a country, Ghana has taken the issue of disability seriously particularly as this relates to improving the living conditions of PWDs and securing their fundamental human rights. Notably the Persons with Disability Act (Act 715) was passed by Parliament in 2006 to address fundamental issues such as their right to education, healthcare, employment, housing transportation, access to structural facilities etc. Moreover in accordance with provisions in the Act (Article 41) the National Council on Persons with Disability has also been established. In furtherance of the provisions in Act 715, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010 - 2013) Volume 1 has spelt out a plan of action for implementation towards achieving targets set out in the Act. These moves have for instance cumulated in the allocation of a three percent of the Municipal Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to address concerns of persons with disability.

In spite of these actions by government, persons with disability are still confronted with many challenges in their daily lives. In an attempt to further understand the many issues and develop plans to address them it became necessary to develop for a database of PWDs. For the first time therefore the 2010 Population and Housing Census was planned in such a way as to capture important information on disability issues. This chapter discusses the issues as captured by the census for the Offinso Municipality. They include demographic characteristics of PWDs, their sexes, disability type, locality and activity they engage in.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that in the Offinso Municipality, there are 2,383 people living with at least one form of disability. This represents 3.1 percent of the total population. As shown in the National Analytical Report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, this figure is higher than the Ashanti Regional disability rate of 2.6 percent. The data further shows that 1,112 persons, making up 46.7 percent of the population with disability, are male whilst 1,271 (53.3%) are females. Moreover within the sexes, the proportion of females (3.2%) with disability is higher than that of males (3.0%). These figures seem to suggest that there is a greater tendency for females to be disabled in the municipality than males.

Besides, within the Offinso Municipality, disability is equally distributed among rural and urban populations with about 3.0 percent for each locality. Of the population with disability majority of both rural (31.4%) and urban (49.3%) suffer from sight-related problems. For both localities, physical disability runs second in terms of predominance, with the rural figure

(28.7%) slightly higher than the urban figure (26.7%). The least identifiable incidence of disability in the two types of localities is speech constituting (rural, 12.9% and urban 10.4%).

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	76,895	100.0	37,068	100.0	39,827	100.0
Without disability	74,512	96.9	35,956	97.0	38,556	96.8
With disability	2383	3.1	1,112	3.0	1,271	3.2
Sight	869	36.5	372	33.5	497	39.1
Hearing	367	15.4	147	13.2	220	17.3
Speech	290	12.2	158	14.2	132	10.4
Physical	670	28.1	338	30.4	332	26.1
Intellect	441	18.5	198	17.8	243	19.1
Emotion	399	16.7	174	15.6	225	17.7
Other	175	7.3	75	6.7	100	7.9
Urban						
Total	21,721	100.0	10,090	100.0	11,631	100.0
Without disability	21,046	96.9	9,796	97.1	11,250	96.7
With disability	675	3.1	294	2.9	381	3.3
Sight	333	49.3	124	42.2	209	54.9
Hearing	109	16.1	35	11.9	74	19.4
Speech	70	10.4	42	14.3	28	7.3
Physical	180	26.7	80	27.2	100	26.2
Intellect	72	10.7	34	11.6	38	10.0
Emotion	76	11.3	38	12.9	38	10.0
Other	36	5.3	16	5.4	20	5.2
Rural						
Total	55,174	100.0	26,978	100.0	28,196	100.0
Without disability	53,466	96.9	26,160	97.0	27,306	96.8
With disability	1,708	3.1	818	3.0	890	3.2
Sight	36.5	31.4	248	30.3	288	32.4
Hearing	15.4	15.1	112	13.7	146	16.4
Speech	12.2	12.9	116	14.2	104	11.7
Physical	28.1	28.7	258	31.5	232	26.1
Intellect	18.5	21.6	164	20.0	205	23.0
Emotion	16.7	18.9	136	16.6	187	21.0
Other	7.3	8.1	59	7.2	80	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The common types of disability within the Offinso Municipality include sight, hearing, speech physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Table 6.1 reveals that within the population with some form of disability in the municipality, visual or sight impairment (36.5%) is the most common type of disability. This is followed by physical disability (28.1%), intellectual disability (18.5%) and emotional or behavioral problems (16.7%).

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Overall, rural areas have as many as 1,708 persons with disability representing an overwhelming proportion (71.7%) of the population living with some form of disability in the

municipality. This may in part be attributed to the overwhelming population that rural areas have over urban areas. Visual or sight disability is the most common form of disability among both rural (31.4%) and urban (49.3%) populations. This is followed by physical disability which has a rural proportion of 28.7 percent and urban 26.7 percent. For both rural and urban populations the least type of disability is speech comprising rural, 12.9 percent; and urban 10.4 percent. Generally for both rural and urban settings, disability in females is higher than male disability; 3.2 percent and 3.0 percent for rural female and male and 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent for urban female and male respectively. Prevalence of sight disability is however higher among the urban population (representing male 42.2% and female, 54.9%) compared with the rural population which has male, 30.3 percent and female 32.4 percent. While sight disability is the most common type of disability, it is not so among rural males, among whom physical disability (31.5%) stands out as the most prevalent.

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

The economic activity status of persons with disability 15 years and older is presented in Table 6.2. Out of the total population of 44,721 persons 12 years and older, 1957 are persons with disability. Of this number, 55.6 percent are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed while 42.4 percent are economically not active. Persons with intellectual disability have the highest proportion of the unemployed (2.6%). With regard to the sexes, there are more male PWDs who are employed constituting 59.0 percent than females (52.8%).

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	44,721	100.0	30,419	68.0	1,278	2.9	13,024	29.1
No disability	42,764	100.0	29,331	68.6	1,239	2.9	12,194	28.5
With a disability	1,957	100.0	1,088	55.6	39	2.0	830	42.4
Sight	735	100.0	388	52.8	11	1.5	336	45.7
Hearing	279	100.0	155	55.6	4	1.4	120	43.0
Speech	210	100.0	113	53.8	4	1.9	93	44.3
Physical	565	100.0	235	41.6	8	1.4	322	57.0
Intellectual	358	100.0	182	50.8	9	2.5	167	46.6
Emotional	346	100.0	216	62.4	9	2.6	121	35.0
Other	148	100.0	79	53.4	1	0.7	68	45.9
Male								
Total	20,775	100.0	14,348	69.1	537	2.6	5,890	28.4
No disability	19,894	100.0	13,828	69.5	520	2.6	5,546	27.9
With a disability	881	100.0	520	59.0	17	1.9	344	39.0
Sight	301	100.0	173	57.5	8	2.7	120	39.9
Hearing	105	100.0	66	62.9	1	1.0	38	36.2
Speech	107	100.0	64	59.8	2	1.9	41	38.3
Physical	280	100.0	120	42.9	3	1.1	157	56.1
Intellectual	153	100.0	76	49.7	3	2.0	74	48.4
Emotional	155	100.0	105	67.7	5	3.2	45	29.0
Other	63	100.0	33	52.4	0	0.0	30	47.6

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
Female								
Total	23,946	100.0	16,071	67.1	741	3.1	7,134	29.8
No disability	22,870	100.0	15,503	67.8	719	3.1	6,648	29.1
With a disability	1,076	100.0	568	52.8	22	2.0	486	45.2
Sight	434	100.0	215	49.5	3	0.7	216	49.8
Hearing	174	100.0	89	51.1	3	1.7	82	47.1
Speech	103	100.0	49	47.6	2	1.9	52	50.5
Physical	285	100.0	115	40.4	5	1.8	165	57.9
Intellectual	205	100.0	106	51.7	6	2.9	93	45.4
Emotional	191	100.0	111	58.1	4	2.1	76	39.8
Other	85	100.0	46	54.1	1	1.2	38	44.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Section 18 of the Ghanaian Disability Act (Act 2006) was passed in line with the proclamation at the World Education Conference in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990. With the declaration of “Education for All” government is mandated to provide free education for all persons including persons with disabilities. Since the passing of the Act some conscious efforts have been made to ensure that persons with disability have full rights to education. The Ghana Education Service for instance has established a Special Education Division and desks have been set up at regional and Municipal Education Offices with officers appointed to coordinate educational programmes on Special Education. Inclusive Education which allows persons with disability to learn and develop in ordinary classrooms with persons without disability has also been pursued. Since disability cuts across the political, social and economic divide there is the need to have an understanding of the gaps created by these challenges to inform new policy direction. Based on data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, this section therefore makes an analysis on education and literacy of persons with disability within the Offinso Municipality.

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. From the table there are 2,307 persons with disability in the municipality of which 38.9 percent have never attended school, 46.1 percent have had basic school education while 12.3 percent have had either SHS or Higher education. Majority of PWDs in the municipality who have never been to school are those with hearing and intellectual disability, accounting for 46.1 percent each while persons with emotional disability have the least proportion of their members never attending school, constituting 30.5 percent. Majority of PWDs with basic education is those with emotional disability who account for 57.7 percent. PWDs with the highest proportion of SHS or higher level education are those with sight disability representing 15.0 percent and the least is persons with intellectual disability accounting for 6.4 percent. The table further reveals that there are more female PWDs who have never been to school (45.3%), compared with the male proportion (31.5%). Although at the pre-school level the proportion of males is slightly higher (3.4%) than that of females (2.3%), at SHS or higher levels, the proportion of males to that of females is even higher, constituting 15.9 percent male and 9.1 percent female respectively

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	70,001	17,308	6,258	38,548	7,887	100.0	24.7	8.9	55.1	11.3
No disability	67,694	16,411	6,194	37,485	7,604	100.0	24.2	9.1	55.4	11.2
With a disability	2,307	897	64	1,063	283	100.0	38.9	2.8	46.1	12.3
Sight	846	350	17	352	127	100.0	41.4	2.0	41.6	15.0
Hearing	355	164	15	146	30	100.0	46.2	4.2	41.1	8.5
Speech	282	116	17	124	25	100.0	41.1	6.0	44.0	8.9
Physical	656	279	16	288	73	100.0	42.5	2.4	43.9	11.1
Intellectual	420	194	9	190	27	100.0	46.2	2.1	45.2	6.4
Emotional	390	119	8	225	38	100.0	30.5	2.1	57.7	9.7
Other	163	72	5	69	17	100.0	44.2	3.1	42.3	10.4
Male										
Total	33,553	6,802	3,157	18,912	4,682	100.0	20.3	9.4	56.4	14.0
No disability	32,480	6,464	3,121	18,384	4,511	100.0	19.9	9.6	56.6	13.9
With a disability	1,073	338	36	528	171	100.0	31.5	3.4	49.2	15.9
Sight	357	109	10	167	71	100.0	30.5	2.8	46.8	19.9
Hearing	141	60	6	59	16	100.0	42.6	4.3	41.8	11.3
Speech	154	56	12	69	17	100.0	36.4	7.8	44.8	11.0
Physical	333	99	9	172	53	100.0	29.7	2.7	51.7	15.9
Intellectual	187	81	6	85	15	100.0	43.3	3.2	45.5	8.0
Emotional	171	43	3	102	23	100.0	25.1	1.8	59.6	13.5
Other	70	26	2	31	11	100.0	37.1	2.9	44.3	15.7
Female										
Total	36,448	10,506	3,101	19,636	3,205	100.0	28.8	8.5	53.9	8.8
No disability	35,214	9,947	3,073	19,101	3,093	100.0	28.2	8.7	54.2	8.8
With a disability	1,234	559	28	535	112	100.0	45.3	2.3	43.4	9.1
Sight	489	241	7	185	56	100.0	49.3	1.4	37.8	11.5
Hearing	214	104	9	87	14	100.0	48.6	4.2	40.7	6.5
Speech	128	60	5	55	8	100.0	46.9	3.9	43.0	6.3
Physical	323	180	7	116	20	100.0	55.7	2.2	35.9	6.2
Intellectual	233	113	3	105	12	100.0	48.5	1.3	45.1	5.2
Emotional	219	76	5	123	15	100.0	34.7	2.3	56.2	6.8
Other	93	46	3	38	6	100.0	49.5	3.2	40.9	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the country generally. The economy of the Offinso Municipality in particular, is dominated by activities in the agriculture sector. This chapter presents analysis of data on these agricultural activities in the municipality with an exclusive coverage on types of farming activities and livestock rearing.

7.2 Agricultural activity and type of locality

Data in Table 7.1 shows that of the 15,376 households in the municipality 67.7 percent (10,404) are engaged in Agricultural activities leaving a difference of 32.3 percent (4,972) households that are not into Agriculture. Since Agriculture is essentially a rural activity in the municipality, it is not surprising that majority 75.2 percent (7,821) of the agricultural households are located in the rural area. Key Agricultural activities engaged in include crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming, and tree planting.

Table 7.1: Household by agricultural activity and type of locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,376	100.0	4,740	100.0	10,636	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10,404	67.7	2,583	54.5	7,821	73.5
Crop farming	10,115	97.2	2,493	96.5	7,622	97.5
Tree planting	115	1.1	34	1.3	81	1.0
Livestock rearing	2,586	24.9	474	18.4	2,112	27.0
Fish farming	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Households in Agriculture

As shown in Figure 7.1, about 68.0.0 percent of households in the municipality are agricultural households, these are household engaged in at least one type of agricultural activity. Crop farming is the most popular agricultural activity in the municipality, involving almost every agricultural household (97.2%). This is followed by livestock rearing, constituting about 25.0 percent and tree planting (1.1%). The proportion of rural households (97.5%) into crop farming is only slightly higher than that of urban households (96.5%). Livestock rearing and tree planting are done on very small scales while fish farming is hardly practiced in the municipality.

7.4 Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

The 2010 census data shows that the total number of livestock in the Municipality is 80,525 which is being kept by 3,852 farmers suggesting that on the average each keeper takes care of twenty one animals. A critical look at Table 7.2 reveals that chicken constitutes more than fifty percent (59.5%), followed by sheep (14,657), goat (7,792) of all animals kept in the municipality. Other major animals kept are ducks, cattle and guinea fowls in smaller proportions.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	80,525	100.0	3,852	100.0	20.9
Beehives	17	0.0	4	0.1	4.3
Cattle	2,075	2.6	137	3.6	15.1
Chicken	47,891	59.5	1,674	43.5	28.6
Dove	1,238	1.5	11	0.3	112.5
Duck	2,163	2.7	56	1.5	38.6
Goat	7,792	9.7	671	17.4	11.6
Grass-cutter	156	0.2	14	0.4	11.1
Guinea fowl	1,774	2.2	70	1.8	25.3
Ostrich	30	0.0	1	0.0	30
Pig	623	0.8	42	1.1	14.8
Rabbit	266	0.3	26	0.7	10.2
Sheep	14,657	18.2	1,104	28.7	13.3
Silk worm	101	0.1	9	0.2	11.2
Snail	37	0.0	2	0.1	18.5
Turkey	168	0.2	19	0.5	8.8
Other	332	0.4	8	0.2	41.5
Fish farming	1,205	1.5	4	0.1	301.3
Other	332	0.4	8	0.2	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Offinso Municipality. Data presented include housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with emphasis on water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy for lighting and cooking.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of houses and households in the Offinso Municipality is presented in Table 8.1. The table indicates that total housing stock in the municipality stands at 9,057 houses. The data further shows that the average population per house in the municipality is approximately 8.4. This average is higher than both the regional and the national averages of 8.1 and 7.1 respectively. The municipality has an average household size of 5.0 and an average household per house of 1.7 percent. The household per house average in the municipality is higher than the national average of 1.6 but lower than the regional average of 2.0.

A careful look at the table reveals that a higher proportion of about 80.0 percent of houses is located in rural areas compared with about 20 percent for urban areas. Of the 15,376 households in the municipality, close to 70 percent are in the rural area. Furthermore, 71.7 percent of total household population, estimated at 76,177, lives in the rural area. Average household per house is 1.5 for urban areas and 2.2 for rural areas. Household size (5.1) for urban areas is however higher compared with household size (4.6) in the rural setting.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	76,895	21,721	55,174
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	76,177	21,595	54,582
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	9,057	2,144	6,913
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	4,740	10,636
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	8.4	10.1	7.9
Average household size	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Houses in Ghana are constructed using various materials. In addition, ownership and tenancy arrangements vary. This section examines types of dwelling units, ownership of houses and tenancy arrangements in the Offinso Municipality.

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling units

According to the 2010 PHC results, there are a total of 15,376 occupied dwelling units in the Offinso Municipality (Table 8.2). This number constitutes only 0.3 percent and 1.4 percent of total national (5,467,054) and regional (1,126,205) occupied dwelling units respectively. The most predominant type of occupied dwelling unit in the municipality is the compound house (57.9%). Separate house ranks second at 24.7 percent whilst use of the tent as an identifiable dwelling place is least common among the population in the municipality. Compound houses constitute the highest proportion (55.0%) of dwelling units, with households headed by males. When applied to females, this proportion stands at 62.6 percent. Similarly, with separate housing units, the proportion of those with households headed by males and females are 25.8 percent and 22.8 percent respectively. In terms of urban-rural consideration about 64.0 percent of all urban dwelling units are compound houses compared with the proportion of about 55.0 percent of rural units that are compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Type of locality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	3,798	24.7	25.8	22.8	21.4	26.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,021	6.6	6.3	7.2	4.2	7.7
Flat/apartment	256,355	91,227	492	3.2	3.4	2.9	6.4	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	8,902	57.9	55.0	62.6	64.1	55.1
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	785	5.1	7.0	2.1	0.5	7.1
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	68	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Tent	10,343	1,791	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	112	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	32	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	132	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.9	0.4
Other	9,846	1,951	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units in the Offinso Municipality. From the data, there are three most outstanding types of dwelling unit ownership in the municipality; namely ownership by household member, ownership by other private individual and ownership by a relative that is not a member of the household. Nearly one in two (47.6%) of all dwelling units are owned by a household member. Just under a quarter (24.0%) of the dwellings is owned by other private individuals and 22.1 percent are owned by a relative of the household who is not a member of that household. Dwelling units belonging to other private agencies constitutes a very small proportion of 0.2 percent.

Male household headship within dwelling units owned by a household member account for 47.7 percent (4,549) and female headed households within the same category of dwelling type account for 47.2 percent (2,768). In terms of locality, 5,152 dwelling units representing 48.4 percent are owned by a household member in rural areas. This is higher than the 2,165

units (45.7%) that are owned by a household member in urban areas. Apart from unidentified (other) types of house ownership, rural areas dominate over urban areas in each identified house ownership arrangement.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	7,317	47.6	47.7	47.5	45.7	48.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	96	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	3,393	22.1	17.9	28.9	19.2	23.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	3,683	24.0	25.6	21.2	32.4	20.2
Private employer	83,610	20,482	616	4.0	6.0	0.8	0.4	5.6
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	38	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	183	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.2
Other	24,000	4,653	50	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section describes the main types of construction materials especially for outer walls, the floor and roof of dwelling units in the municipality.

8.4.1 Main materials for outer walls dwellings

The two most dominant construction materials used for outer walls of dwellings in the Offinso Municipality are cement blocks/concrete (50.6%) and mud brick/earth (44.0%) (Table 8.4). In the municipality the least preferred material for construction of outer wall is Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia constituting less than one percent.. In urban communities 72.3 percent of dwelling units have their outer walls made of cement blocks/concrete. This contrasts the case in rural communities where 41.2 percent of houses have outer walls built of cement blocks/concrete. Whilst urban communities mostly prefer the use of cement for outer wall construction, most rural communities (53.0%) rely on mud brick/earth. It is striking that whereas people would rather want to find buildings made of Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia in rural areas the phenomenon is non-existent within Offinso rural communities. The very few cases (almost 0.1%) of Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia used are within the urban setting.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	7,064	44.0	23.1	53.0
Wood	200,594	27,438	239	1.5	1.4	1.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	92	0.6	0.8	0.5
Stone	11,330	2,014	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	210	1.3	1.5	1.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	8,132	50.6	72.3	41.2
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	258	1.6	0.6	2.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	35	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for the floor of dwelling units

Information from Table 8.5 reveals that cement/concrete is the predominant material (71.0%) used for floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Use of cement/concrete, as material for floor construction, accounts for 88.2 percent and 63.4 percent of all dwelling units in urban and rural communities respectively. Even though few urban dwelling units (7.4%) have floors made of earth/mud, this material stands out as the second most preferred material for floor construction, accounting for over 26.0 percent of all dwelling units in the municipality. In recent times, it appears that the use of ceramic, porcelain, granite or marble tiles as floor construction material is catching up with people, especially the well to do. Data on Table 8.5 however shows that there is a long way to go with this modern way of construction of dwelling places. In the Offinso Municipality only 1.2 percent of dwelling units have their floor made of ceramic, porcelain, granite or marble tiles. This percentage is lower than both the national and regional figures of 1.6 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. Other materials such as stone, burnt bricks and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	4,027	26.2	7.4	34.6
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	10,923	71.0	88.2	63.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	43	0.3	0.1	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	46	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	50	0.3	0.5	0.3
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	185	1.2	2.2	0.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	75	0.5	1.0	0.2
Other	15,567	2,624	15	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main material for roofing

With reference to Table 8.6, there are at least eight major types of materials used for roofing dwelling units in the municipality. Among these, metal sheet is the most preferred (91.1%) for roofing of dwelling units. This percentage is higher than the national and regional figures of 71.4 percent and 89.5 percent respectively. Use of metal sheet in the municipality for roofing is significant not only for urban localities (95.3%) but for rural ones as well (90.2%). All other types of roofing materials are rarely used in the municipality.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	131	0.8	0.2	1.1
Wood	45,547	10,933	72	0.4	0.4	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	14,742	91.8	95.3	90.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	262	1.6	3.1	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	427	2.7	0.1	3.8
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	336	2.1	0.2	2.9
Other	35,935	5,517	62	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying them indicates the space available per person and the extent to which overcrowding can be said to be in place. According to Table 8.7, there are 15,376 rooms available in the municipality for sleeping. Out of this number one room alone forms more than half (55.4%), this is followed by two rooms (22.3%) and three rooms (10.9%). In terms of household size the table further shows that in the municipality, as household size increases, corresponding single room households decrease. Thus for instance, whilst there are as high as 93.8 percent of single person households there are as low as 8.0 percent households, with size 10 persons and over, living in a single room. About 55.0 percent of total households in the Offinso Municipality lives in a single room compared to less than 1.0 percent of them living in nine or more rooms. Overall, as the number of rooms increases the percentage of households diminishes. Generally, this trend is reversed as the number of rooms increase. In other words with two rooms or more dwelling units, as household size increases, so also the corresponding proportion of number of rooms occupied by the household.

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	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	15,376	100.0	55.4	22.3	10.9	5.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
1	2,275	100.0	93.8	3.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
2	1,655	100.0	77.2	18.1	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
3	1,849	100.0	72.7	18.7	5.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
4	1,956	100.0	61.8	24.8	8.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
5	1,938	100.0	53.0	26.7	11.7	4.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3
6	1,614	100.0	41.9	31.9	14.6	7.6	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
7	1,241	100.0	34.3	33.4	18.8	7.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.6
8	895	100.0	23.1	35.8	21.9	12.0	3.8	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.9
9	588	100.0	17.9	30.3	23.3	13.1	8.0	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.9
10+	1,365	100.0	8.0	19.7	22.6	16.6	10.9	8.8	6.0	2.6	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Dwelling units can only be comfortably used as residence if power for lighting and cooking and sanitation facilities are available. This sub-section critically examines nine identifiable sources of power or energy for lighting and eight identifiable sources of fuel for cooking by households in the Offinso Municipality. Other household utilities analyzed are cooking space, toilet and bathing facilities.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling units

As shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of lighting in households in the Offinso Municipality are electricity (main) (57.9%), flashlight/torch (24.9%) and kerosene lamp (14.8%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as their main source of lighting is under one percent (0.8%) in the municipality. The use of private generators is a recent phenomenon which was brought about by the frequent power outages and load shedding. Kerosene lamp which used to be the most common source of lighting for majority of households in the municipality decades ago is no longer the dominant source.

Flashlight has long been used in Ghana as a source of lighting. Its continued use has been boosted with the introduction of several long-lasting batteries and other rechargeable varieties. It is therefore still considered a major source of lighting in many households within the municipality. The proportion of usage of other sources of lighting is under 1.0 percent for each category.

A similar pattern of main source of power and energy for lighting in the municipality is observed for both urban and rural areas. However, while higher proportions of urban households use electricity (main) 75.1 percent, flashlight/torches 14.5 percent and kerosene lamp (8.5%), the proportions for the rural areas are electricity (main) 50.3 percent, flashlight/torches (29.5%) and 17.6 percent for kerosene lamp. Thus the rural areas of the municipality has 50.3percent coverage of electricity from the national grid and the urban area has a coverage of over 75.0 percent

Table 8.8: Main source of power and energy for lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,907	57.9	75.1	50.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	121	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,271	14.8	8.5	17.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	37	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	79	0.5	0.4	0.6
Flashlight/torch	858,651	195,345	3,830	24.9	14.5	29.5
Firewood	13,241	1,484	19	0.1	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	82	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the Offinso Municipality. The highest proportion (54.8%) of households uses wood as main source of cooking fuel. This is followed by charcoal (31.5%) and then gas (0.6%). Whilst the municipal figure for use of wood is higher than the national and regional percentages of 40.2percent and 29.8 percent respectively, its figures for use of charcoal and gas are below the national and regional percentages (33.7%; 39.3% and 18.2%; 21.1% for charcoal and gas respectively). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, constituting less than 1.0 percent for each source.

A similar pattern of main source of cooking fuel in the municipality is observed for both urban and rural areas. However, while higher proportions of urban households use charcoal (47.9%) and gas (11.8%) compared to rural households (24.2% and 3.4% respectively) the reverse is true for use of wood. Here the rural proportion (65.4%) of households who use wood is higher than the urban proportion of 30.9 percent. The table also shows that about 7.0 percent of households do not cook at all.

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9, again reveals that 7.1 percent of households have no space for cooking, a quarter of households have cooking space for exclusive use and 19.2 percent share their cooking space with other households. The use of open space for cooking is more predominant in rural areas (22.2%) than urban areas (18.8%). Moreover, 23.7 percent of households in urban areas do their cooking on the veranda compared to a lower proportion (12.4%) in rural areas. It is also worth noting that more than 0.3 percent of all households in the municipality do their cooking in their bedrooms.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,007	6.5	8.2	5.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	8,424	54.8	30.9	65.4
Gas	996,518	237,251	922	6.0	11.8	3.4
Electricity	29,794	7,952	39	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	4,847	31.5	47.9	24.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	66	0.4	0.6	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	22	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,087	7.1	8.8	6.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	3,892	25.3	20.7	27.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,959	19.2	21.6	18.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	322	2.1	1.2	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,323	8.6	4.4	10.5
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	45	0.3	0.4	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	2,446	15.9	23.7	12.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	3,251	21.1	18.8	22.2
Other	21,007	3,961	51	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Source of water

The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the incidence of disease in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is reduction in diarrhea disease, although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. Water is often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipes, boreholes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring and rainwater. Sources considered unimproved include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks.

The sources of drinking water in the Offinso Municipality are presented in Table 8.10. As shown in the figure, most (about 43.0%) households depend on pipe borne as their main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes. The next most popular source of water is bore-hole/pump/tube well which is used by 39.9 percent of households in the municipality. .

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	909	5.9	13.1	2.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,506	22.8	20.4	23.9
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,203	14.3	17.9	12.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	6,141	39.9	36.4	41.5
Protected well	321,091	80,800	774	5.0	8.7	3.4
Rain water	39,438	1,457	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	60	0.4	0.5	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	80	0.5	0.6	0.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	130	0.8	0.8	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	58,333	1,478	9.6	0.9	13.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	58	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other	3,972	850	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	913	5.9	13.0	2.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,362	21.9	18.6	23.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,099	13.7	18.2	11.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	6,020	39.2	36.7	40.3
Protected well	465,775	101,863	881	5.7	9.3	4.1
Rain water	39,916	2,376	32	0.2	0.4	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	54	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	158	1.0	0.9	1.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/stream	588,590	65,730	1,725	11.2	1.3	15.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	74	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other	10,302	1,860	35	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For both sources of water, the proportions of rural households which depend on them exceed the proportions of urban households. In the municipality it is worth noting that a very small proportion of households (just about 5.0%) have pipe borne water inside their dwellings

8.8 Types of Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Availability of toilet and bathing facilities in dwelling units is a good indication of an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal and it is a critical factor of the sanitary condition of the unit. Sanitary condition is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household and an indirect measure of the poverty status of a household. The 2010 Population and Housing Census data collected on eight types of bathing facilities and also six types of toilet facilities. This section is devoted to an examination and analysis of the availability of these facilities in the Offinso Municipality.

8.8.1 Type of toilet facility used by households by type of locality

Table 8.10 shows that there are five most common types of toilet facilities used in the Offinso Municipality; these are the public toilet/KVIP (about 52.3%), the pit latrine (over 23.6%), open range/bush (above 11.0 %), KVIP (6.5%) and the water closet (about 5.0%). It is surprising that in urban areas, the proportion of households with no facilities/bush (over 10.0%) is higher than that in the rural areas constituting less than 10.0 percent.

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,739	11.3	13.6	10.3
W.C.	839,611	261,106	865	5.6	9.8	3.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,626	23.6	21.9	24.3
KVIP	572,824	98,434	999	6.5	10.2	4.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	48	0.3	0.8	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	8,045	52.3	43.6	56.2
Other	23,385	3,867	54	0.4	0.2	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	2,561	16.7	12.1	18.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	7,309	47.5	59.0	42.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,271	8.3	3.9	10.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	2,440	15.9	17.3	15.2
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	23	0.1	0.3	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	505	3.3	2.7	3.6
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,179	7.7	4.4	9.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	76	0.5	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities used by households

In the Offinso Municipality as depicted in Table 8.10 majority households (47.5%) share separate bathrooms in the same house. The municipality's proportion is higher than the national and regional figures of 33.3 percent and 44.5 percent respectively. Public bath and bathing in the river, pond, lake or dam are not very common bathing facilities use in the municipality, accounting for only (0.2%). What could also probably be considered common with the people is bathing in shared open cubicles (15.9 %.)

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

In every community there is need to properly dispose of household waste, both solid and liquid, in order to get rid of dirt, prevent the incidence of disease and ensure the well-being of members of the community. This section looks at ways by which household waste is disposed of in the Offinso Municipality.

8.9.1 Disposal of solid waste

One intractable challenge confronting many Ghanaian communities and the Offinso Municipality for that matter is the inefficient manner in which solid waste or refuse is disposed of. As shown in Table 8.11, the most popular method of disposing solid waste in the municipality is either by

dumping in a public dump/container (15.6%) or onto an open dump site (68.7%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only in 1.0 percent of dwellings units in the municipality that solid waste is collected from the homes. About 8.0 percent of solid waste is dumped indiscriminately compared with 3.7 percent of that which is burnt. Dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in urban areas (64.2%) followed by public dump/container (24.6%). The proportion of households that dump solid waste indiscriminately constitute 4.6 percent. With regards to rural areas, 70.7 percent of solid waste is disposed of in public dump sites in the Municipality.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

There are six main methods of liquid waste disposal in all localities within in the Offinso Municipality. These methods, shown in Table 8.11 include throwing waste onto the street or outside (46.7%), throwing onto the compound (39%), throwing into the gutter (9.6%), throwing through a sewage system into a gutter (2.2%), disposing through soak away (1.9%) and getting rid of it through the sewage system (0.4%). In terms of locality, about half of households (49.5%) in urban areas dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside. This is followed by liquid waste thrown onto the compound (30.5%) while about 14.0 percent of households disposed of their liquid waste by throwing into the gutter. The picture in rural localities is similar to urban areas. In rural areas of the municipality, the three main methods of liquid waste disposal by households are liquid waste thrown onto the street or outside (45.4%), liquid waste thrown onto the compound (42.8%) and liquid waste thrown into the gutter (7.7%). It is ironical that in the municipality a higher proportion (0.5%) of rural households dispose of liquid waste through the sewage system, higher than the proportion of households in the urban localities which constitutes (0.2%).

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	152	1.0	0.5	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	575	3.7	4.1	3.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,404	15.6	24.6	11.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	10,563	68.7	64.2	70.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,262	8.2	4.6	9.8
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	255	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other	53,805	7,540	165	1.1	0.3	1.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	15,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	64	0.4	0.2	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	337	2.2	3.7	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	289	1.9	2.1	1.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	7,174	46.7	49.5	45.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,475	9.6	13.9	7.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	5,999	39.0	30.5	42.8
Other	38,294	3,550	38	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the discussions and analyses of the various issues that have come up in the preceding chapters of this report. The summary gives particular attention to key or striking issues that have implications for developmental planning and improving the living conditions of the people within the Offinso Municipality. The summary is followed by recommendations on areas that call for special action especially from key players within the Municipal Assembly. There is then a conclusion that ties up all the discussions into a nutshell.

9.2 Summary of Major Findings

The various population issues of the municipality, including demographic characteristics, social characteristics, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, agricultural activities as well as housing conditions covered in this report have been summarized as follows:

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The population of the Offinso Municipality is 76,895. This constitutes about 16.0 percent of total population for Ashanti Region. In the municipality the rural population is greater than the urban and for every 100 females there are about 93 males. The largest proportion of the population is made up of children aged 0-4 years. At about 87.0 percent, the age-dependency ratio of the municipality is quite high.

There is quite a sizeable presence of migrants (about 28.0% of the population) especially in-migrants from the three northern regions, in the municipality. The municipality however does not appear to be a destination of choice for immigrants or foreigners from other countries. The area has high fertility rates, (higher than the regional averages), high survival rate of children ever born and relatively high mortality rates compared with the regional averages.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The municipality has a total of 15, 376 households and almost 100.0 percent (99.1%) of the total municipal population reside in households. The largest percentage of household members is made up of children of household heads. Child adoption is not a common practice in the municipality. Analysis of data on household membership also suggests that Offinso Municipality is highly polygamous. This apparent situation gets support from the fact that more females than males enter into marriage. However the municipality still has a high proportion of unmarried people. The decision to enter into marriage appears to be influenced by people's desire to pursue full time higher education; this is so especially for females. In the municipality there appears to be a relationship between marriage and employment as a very high proportion of those married are employed.

Offinso Municipality has a highly religious population, with Christianity as the most widely practised religion in the area, though there is a sizeable presence of those who practice Islam. Though low for English and French, overall literacy level of the municipality is high. However it is striking that apart from English and French no one is literate in any other foreign language. Considering current school attendance at nursery, kindergarten and primary levels more females than males are enrolled. School attendance rates at the various levels are quite high. What is striking however is that at the primary level female enrolment rate is higher than that of males. From the JHS level upwards however, male enrolment becomes dominant over female enrolment.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Unemployment does not seem to be a problem in the Offinso Municipality as a high percentage (70.0%) of the population in the municipality is economically active and almost every economically active person is employed. Generally most of the employed are self-employed individuals who work alone without employees. Besides most (over 50.0%) employed persons are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Agricultural industry therefore stands out as the highest provider of jobs for the population of the area. A lot more females work as contributing family worker than males. In the Offinso Municipality the private sector has actually lived up to its accolade as the engines of growth by providing a greater number of jobs than the public sector. Interestingly activity of NGO and other international organizations is almost non-existent in the municipality

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Even though it appears everybody in the municipality has a mobile phone it has been established that in reality mobile phone penetration is very low; with less than 50.0 percent (42.6%) of the 12 years and older population owning a mobile phone. This percentage is actually below national and regional averages of 47.7 percent and 56.1 percent respectively. If ownership of mobile phones in the municipality is less than expected, the use of internet facility is even lower. Only 3.6 percent of the population 12 years and older have uses the internet. The very low use of the internet may indeed not only be a reflection on low ownership of mobile phones but also low availability of computers in households. In the municipality even though mobile phones are not as widespread one would expect their very presence and usage have made ownership and use of fixed telephone lines less popular.

9.2.5 Disability

Out of the municipal population of 76,895 persons, 2,383 representing 3.1 percent are persons with disability. This figure is higher than the regional percentage of 2.6 percent. The female proportion of people with disability is higher than the male proportion. . Most persons with disability are found in the rural part of the municipality. Visual or sight disability (36.5%) is the most common type of disability. About 55.6 percent of people with disability in the municipality are employed. majority of whom are either persons with sigh or hearing disability. Over 61.0 percent of PWDs have some level of education. However, a high percentage of them (46.1%) have had only basic education.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Approximately 68.0 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in the agricultural sector which is overwhelmingly dominated by crop farming (97.2%). About a quarter of households rear livestock and only 4 farmers engage in fish farming in the municipality.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the municipality stands at 9, 057 and about 70.0 percent of these are located in rural areas. The average population per house is about 8.5 with an average household size of 5.0 which is higher than both national and regional averages. The average household per house is 1.7. Rooms in compound houses are the predominant type of dwelling units in both urban and rural areas. Apart from unidentified (other) types of house ownership, rural areas dominate over urban areas in each identified house ownership arrangement. Cement blocks/concrete which is the predominantly construction materials for outer walls is also the main materials for floor of dwellings accounting for over 50.0 and 71.0 respectively. Metal sheet is the most preferred material (91.1%) used for roofing.

Wood and charcoal are used by over 85.0 percent of households as their main source of cooking fuel, a clear threat to the forest cover. Electricity from the national grid is the major source of energy for lighting in both rural and urban areas (over 50.0 percent). Less than 10.0 percent of households have no cooking space to prepare their meals. Dug-out boreholes remain the most reliable source of water for both drinking and other domestic uses. About 0.3 percent of household still use the bucket or pan as toilet facility and about half of the households use shared bathing facilities in the same house. Nearly 70.0 percent of households in the municipality disposed of solid wastes at public dump sites and liquid waste is mainly disposed of by throwing onto the compound

9.3 Conclusion

As earlier indicated, the aim of this report has been to analyze data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, for the Offinso Municipality and come out with indicators concerning the living conditions of the people in the municipality. The second aim has been to come up with suggestions or recommendations in relation to the best policy options that can be adopted to improve the lives of the people. It is believed that the report has succeeded in achieving these objectives.

In terms of general population characteristics, it has been established that the municipality is performing well in some areas but much is left to be desired in others. The areas it is performing well constitute the municipality's strengths which could be exploited for growth. On the other hand its weaknesses are areas it lags behind and needs to direct strategic interventions for improved outcomes. The municipality for example abounds in forest reserves and has relatively favorable weather conditions. With agriculture being its mainstay, the predominantly youthful population whose energies could be exploited and harnessed into the agricultural sector to boost crop production. In this way and with innovation and proper planning a lot of non-traditional and cash crops could be produced for the export market to rake in foreign exchange for development. It is also good that self-employment is high in the municipality. This should further be encouraged so that the youth in particular do not idle simply because they do not have white-collar jobs. The high literacy rate that the population is known to have is good enough as to be exploited for social sensitization and education purposes.

On the contrary, the municipality is known to have high fertility rates which are particularly above national and regional averages. There is therefore the need for social interventions to bring down these rates in order to control population growth. Housing stock and housing conditions in the municipality is such that the municipal authorities need to intensify efforts to improve them. Certain service facilities in particular those that directly affect the living

conditions of the people are important poverty indicators. High dependence on charcoal for cooking, and dug-out boreholes for domestic source of water is not the best for a modern day municipality such as Offinso. It is also very unimaginable that some households still use bucket or pan as toilet facility.

Having brought out the strengths and weaknesses of the municipal population as well as suggestions for the way forward, it is hoped that government, municipal authorities as well as other stakeholders would take the issues seriously so that the overall purpose of the Population and Housing Census is achieved.

9.4 Recommendations

The analysis of the results of the 2010 population and housing census as presented in the preceding chapters highlighted has brought to the fore a number of key issues which need to be seriously considered by stakeholders, for the general welfare of all who reside in the municipality.

The observed general rates of migration suggest a rather low movement of people, especially foreigners into the municipality. Probably it is a pointer to the fact that the municipality is not taking eco-tourism seriously. Municipal authorities may therefore have to take a second look at channeling resources into the tourism industry to make Offinso a place of destination of choice to migrants than it is now.

Also the high fertility rate in the municipality may be in part due to the pronatalist attitude of the Ghanaian (Gaisie, 1981). The problem is that having large families is a status symbol among some Ghanaian families. When a family has five or more children it is respected in society. The recorded contraceptive prevalence rate in 2009 was 23.5 and 16.6 percent respectively for any method and modern contraceptive method (GSS, GHS and ICF Macro, 2009). This picture presents a worrisome situation as it is most likely a contributory factor to the inability of the municipality and Ghana in general to achieve set developmental goals. Development gains, economic growth, food security and social services are perhaps strained and are not adequate and responsive enough for reason of the increased pressure that the growing population exerts on a very limited resource base. There is therefore the need to step up education on abstinence and condom use to reduce the high fertility rates

It is ironical that, even though English is lingua franca in Ghana, only 18.0 percent of the population in the municipality can read and write in English only. A very low percentage of less than 1.0 percent is recorded for literacy in both English and French. This does not augur well for the image of a country surrounded by francophone countries, La Cote D'voire, Burkina Faso and Togo. In the municipality apart from English and French, nobody is literate in any other foreign language. It is therefore high time for educational authorities to review the curriculum to make the study of the French Language in particular compulsory from kindergarten.

It is sad that Vocational/technical/commercial education recorded a very low proportion of (0.2%). This has implications for the development of the municipality and for that matter, Ghana, since most developed countries have achieved their status on the wheels of technical and vocational education. Again education authorities must attach some incentive schemes to the study of these programmes to make their study attractive.

Considering current school attendance at nursery, kindergarten and primary levels more females than males are enrolled. At the primary level for instance, the proportion of males enrolled (48.6%) is less than that of females (49.5%). At higher levels however, male enrolment becomes dominant over female enrolment. Whilst for instance, the proportions for males at JHS and SHS stands at 19.2 percent and 9.4 percent, those for females are 19.0 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. This suggests that more females drop out of school than males as they climb the ladder of education. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the municipal education authorities need to step up community sensitization programmes for equal attention to be given to the education of both males and females to address the female dropout rate.

Even though the municipality does not as yet face a critical overcrowding situation, the potential for overcrowding exists if housing policy measures and regulations do not take into account sleeping room occupancy, as an important factor in the planning and provision of housing. For such planning to be effective Municipal Assembly should ensure that nobody puts up a house without the necessary building permit.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region						
Total	4,671,982	100.0	2,817,238	100.0	1,854,744	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	213,798	4.6	145,803	5.2	67,995	3.7
Household with head and a spouse only	87,276	1.9	56,372	2.0	30,904	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	554,432	11.9	360,024	12.8	194,408	10.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,342,378	28.7	770,395	27.3	571,983	30.8
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	866,405	18.5	459,299	16.3	407,106	21.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	85,756	1.8	54,174	1.9	31,582	1.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	159,099	3.4	95,808	3.4	63,291	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	810,961	17.4	497,089	17.6	313,872	16.9
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	81,834	1.8	53,526	1.9	28,308	1.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	470,043	10.1	324,748	11.5	145,295	7.8

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 and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	15,376	76,177	36,739	39,438	18,681	9,542	9,139
Households engaged in agricultural activities	10,404	57,874	28,281	29,593	18,681	9,542	9,139
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,127	56,234	27,490	28,744	18,202	9,263	8,939
Households engaged in crop farming	10,115	56,180	27,462	28,718	18,181	9,252	8,929
Households engaged in tree growing	115	613	307	306	201	108	93
Agro forestry (tree planting)	115	613	307	306	201	108	93
Alligator pepper	3	10	4	6	5	2	3
Apples	13	93	48	45	25	16	9
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	7	31	16	15	19	11	8
Avocado	8	39	18	21	19	9	10
Banana	183	1,155	556	599	378	184	194
Beans	259	1,689	856	833	521	300	221
Black pepper	3	31	12	19	15	9	6
Black berries	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
Cabbage	69	377	186	191	120	82	38
Carrot	136	765	363	402	240	153	87
Cashew	27	156	76	80	57	29	28
Cassava	5,879	33,563	15,951	17,612	10,665	4,989	5,676
Citronella	19	102	46	56	32	17	15
Citrus	170	923	459	464	311	175	136
Cloves	3	19	12	7	6	4	2
Cocoa	3,455	19,091	9,645	9,446	6,920	3,642	3,278
Coconut	24	148	79	69	36	19	17
Cocoyam	872	5,030	2,326	2,704	1,590	685	905
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	50	280	120	160	96	46	50
Coffee	7	52	27	25	15	9	6
Cola	9	76	37	39	20	9	11
Cotton	3	23	11	12	5	1	4
Cucumber	29	167	78	89	58	31	27
Egg plant	10	44	19	25	15	10	5
Garden eggs	119	627	332	295	226	125	101
Ginger	36	216	90	126	59	25	34
Groundnut	27	148	68	80	44	23	21
Guava	5	26	11	15	7	4	3
Kenaf	3	15	11	4	5	3	2
Lemon grass	1	5	2	3	3	1	2

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

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lettuce	21	96	37	59	35	14	21
Maize	5,325	31,444	15,634	15,810	10,182	5,366	4,816
Mango	10	62	34	28	16	13	3
Melon (agusi)	2	7	3	4	3	1	2
Millet	13	83	38	45	25	14	11
Mushroom	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Nut meg	6	35	17	18	9	4	5
Oil palm	956	5,550	2,773	2,777	1,779	948	831
Okro	111	643	312	331	227	113	114
Onion	25	128	56	72	48	24	24
Pawpaw	34	215	102	113	80	37	43
Peas	11	45	22	23	17	8	9
Pepper	426	2,357	1,107	1,250	787	354	433
Pineapple	27	157	79	78	54	32	22
Plantain	5,149	28,974	13,701	15,273	9,241	4,231	5,010
Potatoes	5	28	12	16	11	4	7
Rice	523	3,569	1,829	1,740	1,194	654	540
Rubber	1	24	7	17	8	5	3
Sorghum	1	10	4	6	1	0	1
Soya beans	11	90	43	47	18	12	6
Spinach	3	13	5	8	7	3	4
Sugarcane	7	44	22	22	19	11	8
Sun flower	2	9	5	4	5	3	2
Sweet pepper	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
Tiger nut	6	49	25	24	8	5	3
Tobacco	3	25	10	15	3	3	0
Tomatoes	430	2,561	1,333	1,228	866	529	337
Water melon	7	34	17	17	13	8	5
Yam	503	3,150	1,532	1,618	1,071	534	537
Other	154	906	446	460	265	156	109

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
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Offinso	11,650	5,327	6,323	2,690	1,011
2	Abofour	10,071	4,763	5,308	2,050	1,133
3	Namong	4,090	1,900	2,190	773	453
4	Kokote	3,498	1,599	1,899	645	258
5	Offinso Old Town	2,463	1,158	1,305	560	295
6	Aboasu	2,237	1,090	1,147	376	137
7	Amoawi	2,219	1,040	1,179	419	205
8	Koforidua	1,947	947	1,000	369	233
9	Anyinasuso	1,936	923	1,013	366	271
10	Sampronso	1,695	817	878	304	222
11	Kyebe	1,619	768	851	326	236
12	Obuasi	1,531	715	816	319	132
13	Ampabame	1,526	731	795	340	131
14	Dome	1,484	669	815	352	117
15	Kwapanin	1,482	705	777	236	150
16	Sakamkrom	1,406	667	739	260	231
17	Mpehi	1,339	636	703	274	105
18	Maase	1,322	565	757	290	95
18	Kayera	1,060	513	547	205	152
20	Fawoman	975	511	464	184	177

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

S/No.	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	Offinso	11,650	1,438	1,478	1,438	1,409	1,133	873	701	619	520	472	452	292	208	140	188	289
2	Abofour	10,071	1,515	1,370	1,307	1,140	903	783	682	537	406	355	272	177	180	99	157	188
3	Namong	4,090	586	575	569	467	383	300	224	194	174	133	128	80	85	40	69	83
3	Kokote	3,498	487	462	424	413	368	268	206	191	165	107	100	57	62	46	52	90
4	Offinso Old Town	2,463	389	335	289	247	230	169	151	151	88	83	91	57	54	41	38	50
4	Aboasu	2,237	308	289	299	264	229	182	163	107	85	58	59	34	31	29	34	66
5	Amoawi	2,219	284	295	330	276	197	153	108	97	112	85	74	50	52	28	25	53
5	Koforidua	1,947	341	257	264	209	154	133	110	98	67	74	75	44	32	23	30	36
6	Anyinasuso	1,936	279	291	260	241	185	150	104	74	67	72	60	29	26	18	41	39
6	Sampronso	1,695	257	261	218	174	146	117	90	85	62	50	71	37	35	15	36	41
7	Kyebi	1,619	268	247	214	187	95	106	91	99	78	50	60	45	29	21	9	20
7	Obuasi	1,531	211	229	210	175	119	127	90	86	63	47	40	29	36	17	28	24
8	Ampabame	1,526	214	229	219	163	129	111	97	70	57	60	42	21	22	18	30	44
8	Dome	1,484	171	176	202	160	128	130	106	88	78	64	44	25	33	33	18	28
9	Kwapanin	1,482	239	207	209	190	141	99	80	77	60	54	43	18	22	7	13	23
9	Sakamkrom	1,406	251	239	205	172	97	94	67	76	56	49	35	25	15	7	8	10
10	Mpehi	1,339	197	150	183	157	146	106	69	64	53	40	52	33	23	13	31	22
10	Maase	1,322	188	114	118	151	174	127	91	72	55	59	44	34	24	16	24	31
11	Kayera	1,060	151	141	146	109	96	81	66	51	49	34	35	17	19	11	20	34
11	Fawoman	975	184	162	121	81	83	71	50	50	32	39	27	14	17	14	16	14

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