



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

OFFINSO NORTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical and Natural Environment.....	1
1.3 Political Administration	2
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	2
1.5 Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	16
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
3.1 Introduction	24
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure.....	25
3.3 Marital Status	26
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religious Affiliation by Sex.....	31
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	36
4.1 Introduction	36
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	37
4.3 Occupation	39
4.4 Industry.....	39
4.5 Employment Status	40
4.6 Employment Sector	41
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone	42
5.3 Use of Internet.....	43
5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer.....	43
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	44
6.1 Introduction	44
6.2 Population with Disability.....	44
6.3 Type of Disability.....	45
6.4 Distribution by type of Locality	46

6.5	Activity status of PWDs 15 years and older	46
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		50
7.1	Introduction	50
7.2	Households in Agriculture	50
7.3	Types of Farming Activities.....	50
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		52
8.1	Introduction	52
8.2	Housing Stock	52
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement.....	52
8.4	Construction Material.....	54
8.5	Room Occupancy	56
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household facilities.....	56
8.7	Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use.....	57
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	60
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	61
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY		
	IMPLICATION.....	64
9.1	Summary	64
9.2	Conclusion.....	66
9.3	Policy Implications.....	66
REFERENCES.....		69
APPENDICES.....		70
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.3: Population by sex, age at death and sex of deceased person	20
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district	21
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants	22
Table 2.6: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	23
Table 3.1: Household composition and sex	24
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex	25
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status	29
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	30
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex	30
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	31
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status	32
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex	35
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	36
Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status	38
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex	39
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	40
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	41
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex	41
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	43
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head	43
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	45
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex	46
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	48
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	50
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	51
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	52
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	53
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality	54
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	55
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality	55
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	56
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	57
Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	57
Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	59
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of	

locality.....	60
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality.....	62
Table A1: Household composition by type of locality	70
Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged	71
Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the twenty largest communities	73
Table A4: Population by age group in the twenty largest communities	74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Offinso North District.....	3
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid	18
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex	20
Figure 3.1: Marital status by sex	28
Figure 3.2: Literacy by sex	33
Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex	33
Figure 3.4: Past educational level by sex.....	34
Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	37
Figure 8.1: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households.....	60
Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality	61
Figure 8.3: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	63

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS:	Community-based Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA:	District Assembly
DACF:	District Assemblies Common Fund
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCE:	District Chief Executive
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPCU:	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS:	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA:	General Assembly
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union

GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
HNIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs:	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCTA:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PDA:	Portable Digital Device
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defense Council

PAS: Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs: Persons With Disabilities
PAS: Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES: Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs: People Living with Disabilities
SADA: Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP: Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP: Self Help Electrification Project
SHC: Senior High School
SSS: Senior Secondary School
SMAM: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs: Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
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
W.C: 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 North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 56,881 representing 1.2 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.8 percent and females represent 50.2 percent. Fifty nine percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 99. The population of the District is youthful (44.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 92.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (97.4) than that of females (87.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 4.7, the General Fertility Rate is 141.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the third highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 33.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 5.1 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for under 5 male children representing 58 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 45 deaths per 1000 population is also for under 5 female children. Out of the total population of 56,881, there had been 290 cases of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (79.2 percent) living in the District were born in another region while 20.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West Region constitute 29.0 percent followed by Northern Region with 19.0 percent and Upper East, 11.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 55,816 with a total number of 11,162 households. The average household size in the District is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 45.4 percent. Spouses form about 10 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.2 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

More than half (50.4) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.7 percent have never married, 2.9 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, three-quarters of females (74.8%) are married compared almost a half (46.6%) of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 53.2 percent while widowed males account for only 9.9 percent. Among the married, 53.3 percent have no education while about 17.0 percent of

the unmarried have never been to school. More than 87 percent of the married population (86.9%) are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 11.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.1%) are economically not active with 3.0 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 while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 61.6 percent are literate and 38.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (53.6 %) than that of females (46.4%). A little over six out of ten people (64.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above (20,257) in the District, 34.1 percent has never attended school, 39.6 percent are currently attending and 26.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older, are economically active while 25.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.2%), 24.0% perform household duties and 4.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost seven out of every ten (67.7%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 75.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.7 percent in service and sales, 5.2 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 67.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 18.1 percent are contributing family workers, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 0.7 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 94.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 32.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 39.4 percent as compared to 26.5 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 216 households representing 1.9 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.9 percent (1,659) 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 (3.0%) than

males (2.8%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.5 percent followed by physical disability (24.4%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with sight and physical disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 3.6 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with sight related disability accounting for 1.6 percent. Of the population disabled, 48.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 78.8 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, particularly crop farming (99.3%) as compared to livestock rearing (17.4%) and tree planting (0.9%). Barely 0.1% of households are engaged in fish farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

In the rural localities, almost nine out every ten households (89.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 65.5 percent of households are into agriculture.

Housing

The housing stock of Offinso North District is 7,477 with 11,162 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 6,093 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 7.5 compared to 8.1 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50.9%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 32.3 percent are separate houses and 6.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.4%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 23.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 45.5 percent. Approximately eight out of every ten of outer walls of building in urban localities are constructed with cement block or concrete. Also, 19.6 percent of outer walls of buildings in rural communities are constructed with cement block or concrete. Cement (60.8%) and mud/earth (37.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.6 %) for dwelling units in the District. A considerable number of houses (20.1%) in the District, are constructed with Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (53.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 8.9 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 District are flashlight/torch (38.4%), electricity (47.5%) and kerosene lamp (12.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (73.6%). The proportion for rural (88.5%) is higher than that of urban (55.7%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About a third of households (30.0%)

drink water from Pipe-borne outside dwelling and 20.9 percent drink water from bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

The most important toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 63.7 percent followed by pit latrine (18.9%). About 7.4 percent of the population in the District has no toilet facility. Almost a quarter of households (38.4%) in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 70.5 percent. About one in ten households (8.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (54.8%) and onto the street (38.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “Population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility”. (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

The report deals with the Offinso North District. The District was carved out of the former Offinso District, now Offinso Municipal to facilitate rapid development of the area. Akomadan, a prominent community noted for its tomato cultivation is the District capital. The objective of this report is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the Metropolis.

Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, concepts and definitions, methodology and organization of the report.

1.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.1 Location and Size

The total land area of the District is about 945.9 square kilometers and it lies between longitudes $1^{\circ} 60' W$ and $1^{\circ} 45' E$ and as well as latitudes $7^{\circ} 20' N$ and $6^{\circ} 50' S$. It shares common boundaries with Techiman Municipal Assembly to the North, Sunyani Municipal Assembly to the West, Ejura Sekyeredumasi District Assembly to the East and the Offinso Municipal Assembly to the South. Others are Nkoranza South District Assembly to the Northeast, Wenchi District Assembly to the Northwest, Tano North and South District Assemblies to the Southwest. The Trans-West-African Highway from Accra to Ouagadougou traverses the District, thus making it the main gateway to the Ashanti Region from the northern part of the country

1.2.2 Climate

The District lies in the Semi-Equatorial Climatic Zone, which experiences a Double Maxima rainfall regime. The major rainfall season starts from April and ends in June, whilst the minor period starts from September and ends in October. The mean annual rainfall is 125cm - 180cm.

This is followed by a dry Hamattan season, which occurs between November– March. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 70-72 percent in the Hamattan season

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District lies in the Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest Zone, which is interspersed with a thick vegetative cover (Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, 2013). There is a vast vegetation of Guinea Savannah in some parts of the District. The District has four forest reserves namely, the Afram Headwaters Forest Reserve (189.90sq. km), the Afrensu-Brohoma Forest Reserve (89.06sq km), the Mankrang Forest Reserve (92.49sq km), and the Opro River Forest Reserve (103.60sq km).

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The highest point in terms of relief is 1950 feet above sea level and that is found around Papisasi and Mantukwa in the eastern corridors of the District. There are a number of streams that traverse the District although some of them dry up during the dry season.

1.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The District is underlain by the Voltaian rock formation in the northern, central and eastern parts. . In addition there are deposits of Sandstone, Shale, Mudstone and Limestone.

1.2.6 Soil Characteristics and Crop Suitability

The soils in the District are developed from different parent materials. The Kumasi-Offinso, Adjuemso series are developed from Granite and are deep, well-drained and permeable (Ministry of Local Government, 2013). They are well-drained and support the cultivation of food crops and trees. Dedesi-Sutawa and Ampimso Association are developed from the Voltaian sandstone and are red, well-drained and suitable for the cultivation of crops such as tomatoes, cassava, maize and yam.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority of the District. The District Chief Executive is the political and executive head of the Assembly. There are twenty-two (22) elected and eleven (11) appointed members of the District Assembly. In all, there are thirty-seven (37) members including the Member of Parliament (MP) and the Chief Executive. The Presiding Member (PM) is elected among the Assembly members.

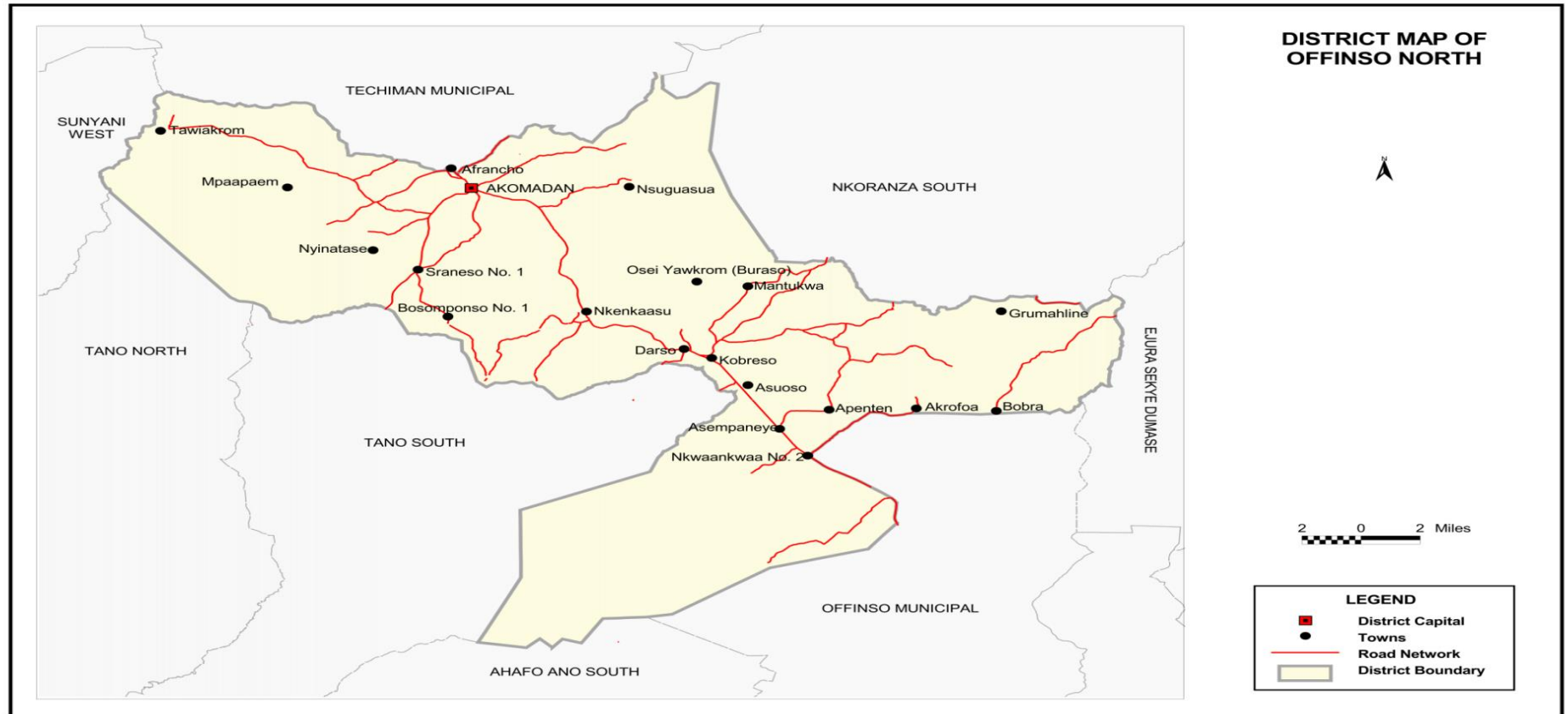
The District Assembly has one Urban Council (Akomadan/Afrancho), one Town Council (Nkenkaasu), two Area councils (Asuosu and Nsenoaman) and forty-nine Unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Culture

The District forms part of the historic Ashanti Empire. Due to the booming agricultural industry, it has attracted a lot of people from different parts of the country and sub-region and this has influenced the cultural landscape of the District. The traditional knowledge of the people is seen in folklores including folktales, proverbs, music and dance which facilitate social integration, adjustment and communality.

Figure 1.1: Map of Offinso North District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4.2 Ethnic Composition

The District is culturally heterogeneous due its diversity of ethnic composition. The Asante ethnic group constitutes 39.5 percent of the population whilst the remaining 60.5 percent consists of people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

1.4.3 Traditional Set-Up

The District falls under the traditional authority of the Offinsohene. Thus all chiefs owe allegiance and pay homage to the Offinsohene who is the Paramount Chief.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic and Living Conditions

The District is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly mineral deposits, forests, rich soils and good climatic conditions. Agriculture is the major economic activity.

1.5.2 Tourist attraction sites

The District has a few historic and cultural sites, which can be developed into tourist attractions. These are the four (4) forest reserves; namely, the Afram Headwaters (189.90km²), Afrensu-Brohoma (89.06km²), Mankrang (92.49km²) and Opro River Forest Reserves (103.60km²). The highest point in the District is Papasisi with natural caves, which can be developed into eco-tourist site.

1.5.3 Road Network

The Kumasi-Techiman Highway passes through the District and covers a distance of a 39.2km. The District has a feeder road network of 225.8km, which requires urgent expansion to facilitate movement of goods and people.

1.5.4 Energy

Electricity supply is mainly connected to towns along the Kumasi - Techiman trunk road. Currently, 47.5 percent of households and 12.5 percent of communities are connected to the national grid. A large proportion of households depends on fuel wood (73.6%) whilst only 3 percent depends on LPG.

1.5.5 Telecommunication

Access to communication is very good due to the presence of cellular mobile phone companies such as MTN, Vodafone, Airtel, Tigo and Globacom. There are also community information centres in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu as well as radio stations in Akomadan.

1.5.6 Population Size and Growth Rate

The population of the District, according to the 2010 PHC, is 56,881, which is made up of 49.8 male and 50.2 percent female. The most densely populated communities include Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho which are urban settlements. The rural population constitutes 58.8 percent of population (GSS, 2010 PHC Data).

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 organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and District levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected Districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census Districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she:

- 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 behavioral disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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 District. It gives a brief background of the District, 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 District 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 District. The chapter also

discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the District. 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 District 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 District.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size and age-sex structure have significant effect on a number of socio-economic indicators such as welfare and livelihoods. The variations in population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other censuses undertaken in the country, is a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the demographic variations in the age and sex structure of the Offinso North District using the 2010 Census data.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on population by age, sex and type of locality. From the Table, the District has a total population of 56,881 with a little over half being females (50.2%) as against the males (49.8%). The Table further shows that over half of the population is rural (58.8%) as compared with the urban population of 41.2 percent.

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	56,881	28,300	28,581	99	23,461	33,420
0 - 4	9,380	4,769	4,611	103.4	3,425	5,955
5 - 9	8,405	4,371	4,034	108.4	3,247	5,158
10 - 14	7,316	3,814	3,502	108.9	3,063	4,253
15 - 19	5,941	3,117	2,824	110.4	2,693	3,248
20 - 24	4,637	2,098	2,539	82.6	1,990	2,647
25 - 29	4,107	1,780	2,327	76.5	1,581	2,526
30 - 34	3,523	1,629	1,894	86	1,355	2,168
35 - 39	3,059	1,471	1,588	92.6	1,234	1,825
40 - 44	2,579	1,287	1,292	99.6	1,041	1,538
45 - 49	1,913	961	952	100.9	847	1,066
50 - 54	1,791	941	850	110.7	834	957
55 - 59	1,050	548	502	109.2	514	536
60 - 64	954	507	447	113.4	455	499
65 - 69	550	291	259	112.4	264	286
70 - 74	679	313	366	85.5	376	303
75 - 79	382	172	210	81.9	200	182
80 - 84	302	117	185	63.2	168	134
85+	315	114	199	138.8	174	139
All Ages	56,881	28,300	28,581	99	23,461	33,420
0-14	25,101	12,954	12,147	106.6	9,735	15,366
15-64	29,554	14,339	15,215	94.2	12,544	17,010
65+	2,226	1,007	1,219	82.6	1,182	1,044
Age-dependency ratio	92.46	97.36	87.85		87.03	96.47

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Population Distribution by Age, Sex and Locality

The size of the population of the District is 56, 881 made up of 50.2 percent females and 49.8 percent males. Also 58.8 percent of the population resides in rural localities indicating that the population is predominantly rural. The under-five population constitutes 16.9 percent with a sex ratio of 103.4 meaning that for every 100 males of the under-five population there are 103 females. Children between five and fourteen years constitute 27.6 percent of the entire population of the District. The working population (15-64 years), that is the proportion of the population that qualifies to engage in paid work forms more than half of the population (52%) of the District while the aged population (60 years and older) constitutes 3.9 percent.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

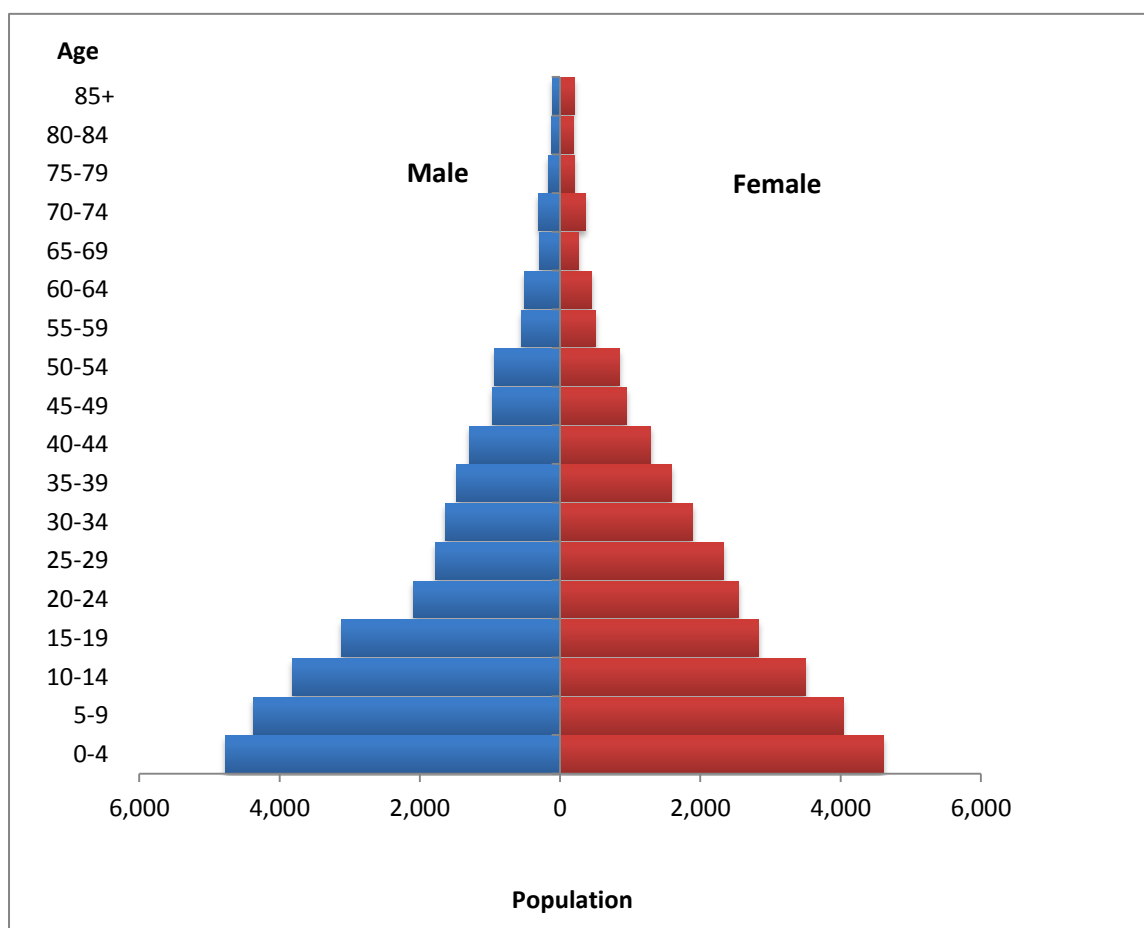
The dependent population is the population aged 0 -14 years and 65 years and above. The age-dependency ratio measures the ratio of dependent population and active population (15 – 64 years). The age-dependency ratio of the District is 92.46 as compared to the regional dependency ratio of 43.7. This means that every one hundred people in the active population are taking care of 93 dependents.

A population pyramid is a graphical display of a population's age and sex composition. The horizontal bars represent the number or proportion of males and females in each age group.

From the pyramid, it can be noted that the population of the District is quite youthful accounting for the broad base of the pyramid and a thin apex which represents older age groups.

The pyramid shows a decline in population in the various groups with advancement of age. However this is not the situation with the age group of 70-74 (for both Males and females). These age group recorded higher population figures comparative to the age groups preceding them. This situation could be probably due to the incidence of age misreporting for the single years of 70.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The age-sex composition and distribution of a population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration, which in demography, are the three components of population change. Information on these three variables is important for planning and socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49 years. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years.

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.2 presents the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the District. Out of the 52,165 children born, 50.6

percent are males whilst 49.4 percent are females. On the average children ever born by the female population 12 years and older is approximately three children (2.8). The total number of children surviving is 46,039 (88.3% of children ever born). The proportion of surviving children is approximately the same for both males (87.7%) and females (88.8%).

Table 2.2: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Average	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	18,361	2.8	52,165	26,371	25,794	46,039	23,121	22,918
11-14	1,927	0	11	6	5	10	5	5
15-19	2,824	0.1	402	184	218	360	160	200
20-24	2,539	1	2,533	1,268	1,265	2,315	1,123	1,192
25-29	2,327	2.2	5,204	2,621	2,583	4,795	2,389	2,406
30-34	1,894	3.4	6,516	3,338	3,178	5,998	3,035	2,963
35-39	1,588	4.2	6,731	3,450	3,281	6,197	3,148	3,049
40-44	1,292	5.1	6,606	3,363	3,243	6,012	3,041	2,971
45-49	952	5.5	5,231	2,671	2,560	4,668	2,373	2,295
50-54	850	5.9	4,994	2,523	2,471	4,407	2,247	2,160
55-59	502	6.2	3,114	1,562	1,552	2,662	1,329	1,333
60+	1,666	6.5	10,823	5,385	5,438	8,615	4,271	4,344

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Age Specific Death Rate

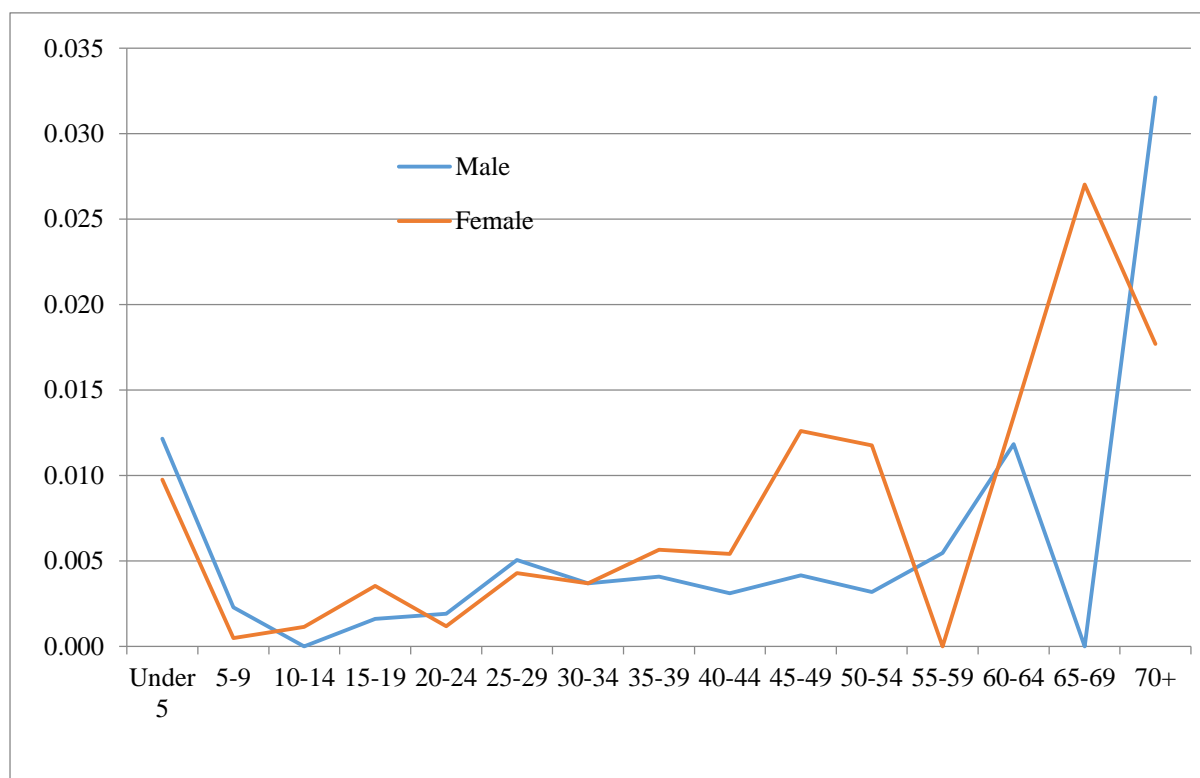
Table 2.3: shows population by sex, age at death and the sex of deceased person in the District. Within the last 12 months preceding the Census Night, 290 (141 males and 149 females) deaths were recorded. The results indicate further that a total of 103 under-five children comprising 56.3 percent males and 44.7 percent females died representing 35.5 percent of mortality cases. Sixteen persons of the (45 - 49 years) age group died representing 5.5 percent of mortality cases. Between the ages of 65-69 no male death was recorded whilst 7 females died. However, 13.8 percent of mortality cases occurred within the age group of 70 years and above with males constituting 57.5 percent.

Table 2.3: Population by sex, age at death and sex of deceased person

Age group	Sex of Population			Sex of deceased person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	56,881	28,300	28,581	290	141	149
Under 5	9,380	4,769	4,611	103	58	45
5 - 9	8,405	4,371	4,034	12	10	2
10 - 14	7,316	3,814	3,502	4	-	4
15-19	5,941	3,117	2,824	15	5	10
20-24	4,637	2,098	2,539	7	4	3
25-29	4,107	1,780	2,327	19	9	10
30-34	3,523	1,629	1,894	13	6	7
35-39	3,059	1,471	1,588	15	6	9
40-44	2,579	1,287	1,292	11	4	7
45-49	1,913	961	952	16	4	12
50-54	1,791	941	850	13	3	10
55-59	1,050	548	502	3	3	-
60-64	954	507	447	12	6	6
65-69	550	291	259	7	-	7
70+	1,676	716	960	40	23	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 presents information on deaths recorded in the Ashanti Region by district. Out of the total of 27,948 deaths in the region, about 290 occurred in Offinso North District. The figure represents just about 0.51 percent of the total population in the District and translates into a Crude Death Rate of 5.1 per 1000. This implies that about 5 people die in every 1000 in the District

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
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
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

2.4.4 Migration

Table: 2.5 provide information on migrants within the District. The total population of migrants is 21,747 representing 37.8 percent of the entire population of the district. A fifth of the population of migrants (20.8%) was born at other districts in the Ashanti Region and out of this, (58%) have lived for more than five years in the District. The highest number of migrants, come from Upper West region (6310) representing 29 percent and the least come from Central Region (0.8%). Migrants born outside Ghana constitute two percent (2%).

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	21,747	14.4	30.6	20.4	18.4	14.1
Born elsewhere in another region:	4,528	15.2	26.9	16.9	19.5	21.6
Western	323	18.9	40.6	17.6	13	9.9
Central	181	12.2	41.4	16.6	11.6	18.2
Greater Accra	148	21.6	36.5	16.2	12.2	13.5
Volta	519	9.8	19.7	11.9	20.4	38.2
Eastern	397	15.4	29.2	13.6	18.6	23.2
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	2,364	13.9	33.7	22.8	17.7	11.9
Northern	4,141	13.8	36.7	22.5	16.2	10.9
Upper East	2,397	14.7	25.9	19.2	22.4	17.8
Upper West	6,310	15.2	32.1	24.1	19.7	8.8
Outside Ghana	439	20	32.6	16.6	12.8	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 presents reported TFR, GFR and CBR. Out of the entire population of the District of 56,881, women in their reproductive age (15 - 49 years) constitute 24 percent. Also the number of births in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 Census is 1,891. The TFR is 4.74, GFR is 141.0 and CBR is 33.2 for the District. The TFR and GFR indicate that on the average a woman in her reproductive age who passes through all her child-bearing years conforming to the Age Specific Fertility Rate in the Census year has five children and also every one hundred women in their reproductive ages (15 - 49 years) give birth to 141 children.

Table 2.6: 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	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003; OTHERS). The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration. Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. The size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the nation. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of a country's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households.

Households constitute vital units in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012). Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning.

The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition, structure and headships using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). Analysis of household headship is also carried out on the basis of age-sex structure, marital status, literacy and education, occupation and other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

Table 3.1: Household composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,816	100.0	27,731	100.0	28,085	100.0
Head	11,164	20.0	7,465	26.9	3,699	13.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,585	10.0	433	1.6	5,152	18.3
Child (son/daughter)	25,354	45.4	13,002	46.9	12,352	44.0
Parent/Parent in-law	502	0.9	86	0.3	416	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	283	0.5	77	0.3	206	0.7
Grandchild	4,832	8.7	2,524	9.1	2,308	8.2
Brother/Sister	2,662	4.8	1,564	5.6	1,098	3.9
Step child	245	0.4	136	0.5	109	0.4
Adopted/Foster child	212	0.4	98	0.4	114	0.4
Other relative	4,229	7.6	1,910	6.9	2,319	8.3
Non-relative	748	1.3	436	1.6	312	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household Structure

Households' structure composed of the head and his/ her spouse constituted only 1.2 percent of total households in the District. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute about one quarter of total households (28.2%) while single parent nuclear family households is 9.7 percent of the total number of households. Extended family household, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children including relatives of the head constitute about one quarter of the total number of households (28%) (Table 3.2).

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The District has a household population of 46,909, made up of 41.4 percent urban and 58.6 percent rural localities. About 54.6 percent of households are in the rural areas and 45.4 percent in the urban areas. The average number of households per house in the District is 1.2. The average household per house in the urban area is 1.3 whilst that of the rural is 1.1. In the case of average household size, the District average is 4.5, with urban localities 4.3 and rural 4.6.

Table 3.2: Household Size

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	55,816	23,082	32,734
Number of households	1,126,205	11,162	5,069	6,093
Average households per house	2	1.5	2	1.2
Average household size	4.1	5	4.6	5.4

Table 3.3 shows the household population by composition and sex in the District. The population of households in the District is 55,816. The result shows that female headed households (28,085) are 2.5 percent more than the male headed household (27,731). Children constitute the highest household members (45.4%) and this is true in both male headed (46.9%) and female headed (44%) households

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,816	100.0	27,731	100.0	28,085	100.0
Head only	1,515	2.7	1,122	4.1	393	1.4
Head and a spouse only	654	1.2	330	1.2	324	1.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	15,750	28.2	8,168	29.5	7,582	27.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	15,634	28.0	7,967	28.7	7,667	27.3
Extended + non relatives	982	1.8	516	1.9	466	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,471	2.6	802	2.9	669	2.4
Single parent Nuclear	5,439	9.7	2,384	8.6	3,055	10.9
Single parent Extended	9,277	16.6	3,801	13.7	5,476	19.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	767	1.4	315	1.1	452	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,327	7.8	2,326	8.4	2,001	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage and marital characteristics within the Akan socio-cultural system is dynamic. The PHC, 2010 describes the main legal systems of marriage as the basis for defining marital status by age, sex, education and household headship. Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Thus, in cases where there is lack of adequate data on age, duration of marriage can be used as basis for fertility estimation. Marital status is also used as one of the determinants of social status and as an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in some societies (Animasahun & Fatile, 2011). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration, demand for housing and residential-related services.

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age and Sex

Table 3.4: shows the distribution of the population aged 12 years or older by marital status, sex and age grouping. The results show that 37.7 percent of the population aged 12 years and older has never married. Out of this, females constitute 30.0 percent. It is worthy of note that 8 percent of the age group 12 – 14 years are married and 0.3 percent are in consensual union. This age-group by law are not qualified to marry as they are still considered as children (or minors).

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	35,867	100.0	37.7	2.9	50.4	1.6	3.2	4.2
0 - 14	4,087	100.0	91.7	0.3	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,941	100.0	87.1	1.7	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,637	100.0	55.4	6	36.4	1.2	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	4,107	100.0	27.3	5.8	62.6	1.7	1.9	0.7
30 - 34	3,523	100.0	11.8	4.1	78.2	1.8	3.0	1.1
35 - 39	3,059	100.0	5.9	4.1	81.7	2.0	4.2	2.1
40 - 44	2,579	100.0	3.9	2.4	81.8	2.9	5.7	3.2
45 - 49	1,913	100.0	2.7	1.6	80	3.7	7.2	4.9
50 - 54	1,791	100.0	1.9	1.6	78.3	2.3	7.9	7.9
55 - 59	1,050	100.0	1.7	1.0	74.6	2.8	8.4	11.5
60 - 64	954	100.0	3.2	0.3	68.6	3.2	8.6	16.0
65+	2,226	100.0	3.1	0.8	51.1	2.5	8.8	33.6
Male								
Total	17,506	100.0	45.7	2.3	47.7	1.0	2.0	1.3
0 - 14	2,160	100.0	92.0	0.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,117	100.0	92.6	0.7	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,098	100.0	77.2	3.2	18.8	0.5	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	1,780	100.0	46.0	5.4	46.6	0.8	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	1,629	100.0	19.4	4.2	72.9	1.2	1.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,471	100.0	9.9	3.7	80.9	1.5	3.3	0.7
40 - 44	1,287	100.0	5.9	2.6	84.8	2.0	3.7	0.9
50 - 54	941	100.0	3.0	1.8	86.2	1.8	4.8	2.4
55 - 59	548	100.0	2.4	1.5	86.1	2.4	3.6	4.0
60 - 64	507	100.0	4.7	0.4	83.8	2.2	3.9	4.9
65+	1,007	100.0	4.7	0.7	75.3	2.1	7.3	9.9

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (Cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	18,361	100.0	30.0	3.5	53.0	2.1	4.4	6.9
12 - 14	1,927	100.0	91.4	0.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,824	100.0	81.1	2.8	14.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	2,539	100.0	37.4	8.2	51.0	1.7	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	2,327	100.0	13.0	6.1	74.8	2.4	2.5	1.2
30 - 34	1,894	100.0	5.3	4.0	82.8	2.4	3.9	1.6
35 - 39	1,588	100.0	2.3	4.4	82.4	2.4	5.2	3.3
40 - 44	1,292	100.0	1.9	2.3	78.8	3.9	7.7	5.5
45 - 49	952	100.0	1.3	0.9	75.0	4.5	9.9	8.4
50 - 54	850	100.0	0.7	1.3	69.6	2.9	11.4	14.0
55 - 59	502	100.0	1.0	0.6	62.0	3.2	13.5	19.7
60 - 64	447	100.0	1.6	0.2	51.2	4.5	13.9	28.6
65+	1,219	100.0	1.9	0.9	31.1	2.8	10.1	53.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

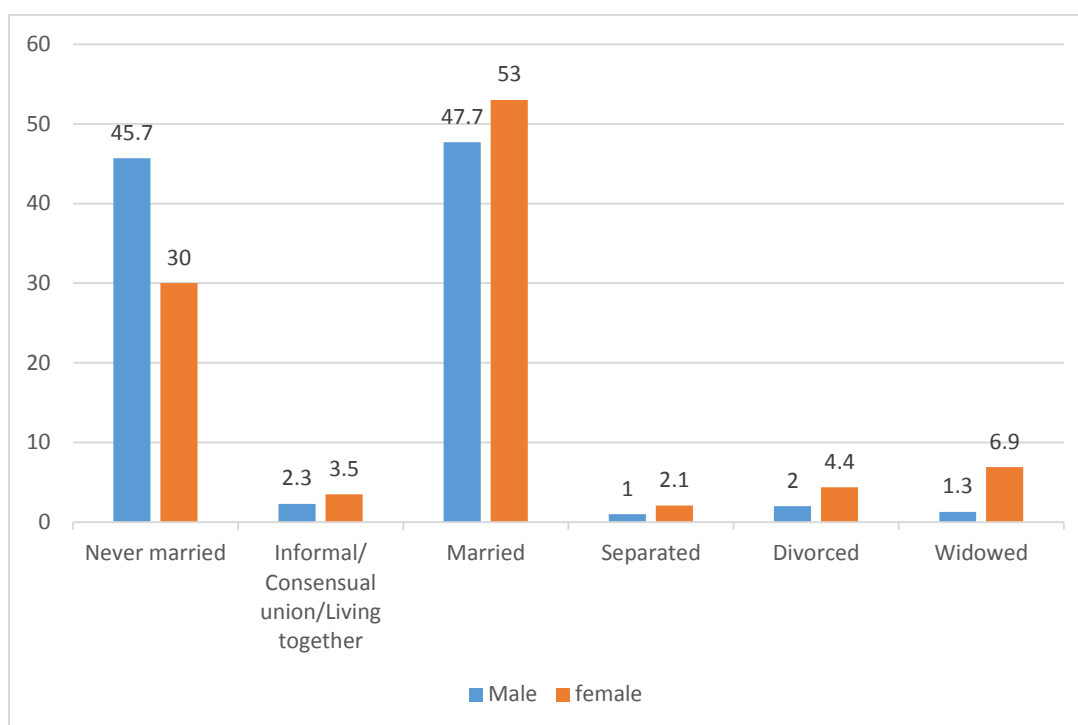
The data reveal that the percentage of females who are married is higher than that of the males. For example, half of women (50%) are married as compared to 47.7 percent of the men. The proportion of females who are either widowed or divorced is higher than that of the males (Table 3.3).

3.3.2 Marital Status by Age

This section presents the distribution of marital characteristics by age and sex in the 2010 Census. The results show that the percentage of the Never Married among females is 30 percent whilst that of males is 45.7 percent. (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.1). For those in consensual unions, the results indicate a higher percentage among females (3.5%) as compared to their male counterparts (2.3%).

The percentage of males who are widowed is less than that of their female counterparts. The observation could be due to a number of factors, including the higher female life expectancy compared to that of the men, with the estimated life expectancy at birth for females being 63.4 years and 60.2 years for males. In terms of the age distribution, 92.6 percent of males and 81.4 percent of females aged 15-19 years have never married. Also, more than seven in ten males (77.2%) and more than one third of females (37.4%) aged 20-24 have never married. There are disparities in marital status between males and females: by age 25-29 years, approximately three-quarters of females (74.8%) are married as compared to a little less than half of males (46.6%); and by age 35-44 years, more than 70 percent of males and females are married. The proportion of females in consensual unions is 3.5 percent and that of males is 2.3 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Educational Level by Sex and Marital Status

Table 3.4 examines the various levels of educational attainment of person 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Largely, the 2010 census data on education reveals that the level of education for males is higher than for females. Forty five percent of the females have no education compared with 33.4 percent for the males. In addition, males who have no education and married (47.9%) are less than the females who are married and have no education (58.2%).

Table 3.5 represents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. Out of a total of 35,867 persons, 66 percent are employed, 2.2 percent unemployed and 31.8 percent are economically not active. Persons married are in the highest proportion of those employed 86.9 percent while those widowed are in the least 3.0 percent. There are also more males 67 percent who are employed than females 65.1 percent. The proportion of females who are economically not active 32.3 percent is slightly higher than that of males 31.2 percent.

Table 3.5: 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	35,867	100.0	23,672	66.0	787	2.2	11,408	31.8
Never married	13,515	100.0	4,723	34.9	402	3.0	8,390	62.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,053	100.0	826	78.4	53	5.0	174	16.5
Married	18,081	100.0	15,709	86.9	300	1.7	2,072	11.5
Separated	569	100.0	475	83.5	8	1.4	86	15.1
Divorced	1,158	100.0	971	83.9	21	1.8	166	14.3
Widowed	1,491	100.0	968	64.9	3	0.2	520	34.9
Male								
Total	17,506	100.0	11,721	67.0	316	1.8	5,469	31.2
Never married	7,999	100.0	3,148	39.4	226	2.8	4,625	57.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	404	100.0	360	89.1	1	0.2	43	10.6
Married	8,345	100.0	7,599	91.1	85	1.0	661	7.9
Separated	183	100.0	159	86.9	2	1.1	22	12.0
Divorced	353	100.0	302	85.6	2	0.6	49	13.9
Widowed	222	100.0	153	68.9	-	-	69	31.1
Female								
Total	18,361	100.0	11,951	65.1	471	2.6	5,939	32.3
Never married	5,516	100.0	1,575	28.6	176	3.2	3,765	68.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	649	100.0	466	71.8	52	8.0	131	20.2
Married	9,736	100.0	8,110	83.3	215	2.2	1,411	14.5
Separated	386	100.0	316	81.9	6	1.6	64	16.6
Divorced	805	100.0	669	83.1	19	2.4	117	14.5
Widowed	1,269	100.0	815	64.2	3	0.2	451	35.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The percentage of persons with formal education among both males and females who have never-married is higher as compared with the married and similarly higher among the married as compared to the divorced at all levels of formal education. For instance 66.3 percent of the never-married males and 70.2 percent of the never-married females have attained basic education. This can be compared with that of the married, which reveals that 42 percent of married males and 38.2 percent of females have attained basic education.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	35,867	100.0	39.5	50.8	7.4	0.4	1.6	0.4
Never married	13,515	100.0	17.0	67.9	12.8	0.3	1.6	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,053	100.0	26.9	62.6	7.5	0.2	2.7	0.2
Married	18,081	100.0	53.3	40.0	4.2	0.5	1.6	0.4
Separated	569	100.0	44.5	48.3	4.4	1.2	1.4	0.2
Divorced	1,158	100.0	48.8	46.3	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.2
Widowed	1,491	100.0	75.9	22.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1
Male								
Total	17,506	100.0	33.4	53.6	9.6	0.5	2.3	0.7
Never married	7,999	100.0	17.4	66.3	13.6	0.2	1.9	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	404	100.0	22.0	62.6	11.1	0.5	3.2	0.5
Married	8,345	100.0	47.9	42.0	6.0	0.6	2.6	0.8
Separated	183	100.0	41.0	46.4	7.7	1.1	3.3	0.5
Divorced	353	100.0	45.9	45.0	5.9	1.1	1.7	0.3
Widowed	222	100.0	63.1	32.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.5
Female								
Total	18,361	100.0	45.3	48.1	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
Never married	5,516	100.0	16.4	70.2	11.6	0.3	1.3	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	649	100.0	29.9	62.6	5.2	0.0	2.3	0.0
Married	9,736	100.0	58.0	38.2	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.0
Separated	386	100.0	46.1	49.2	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.0
Divorced	805	100.0	50.1	46.8	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Widowed	1,269	100.0	78.1	20.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.5 presents population by nationality and sex. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Dual Nationality and by Naturalization. The percentage of Ghanaians by birth in the 2010 PHC is 94.8 percent, Dual Nationality, 2.2 percent and Ghanaian by naturalization 0.8. Non Ghanaians constitutes 2.1 percent of the entire population of the District.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,881	100.0	28,300	100.0	28,581	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	53,917	94.8	26,812	94.7	27,105	94.8
Dual Nationality	1,261	2.2	592	2.1	669	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	456	0.8	240	0.8	216	0.8
ECOWAS	743	1.3	415	1.5	328	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	305	0.5	149	0.5	156	0.5
Other	199	0.3	92	0.3	107	0.4

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation by Sex

Table 3.6 represents population by religion and sex. The Table shows that 67.4 percent of the population is reported to be Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians), followed by Islam (19.4%) and Traditionalists (2.8%). About ten percent (9.4%) indicate that they have no affiliation to any religion. Catholics dominates (22.9%) in the Christian group.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,881	100.0	28,300	100.0	28,581	100.0
No Religion	5,364	9.4	3,146	11.1	2,218	7.8
Catholic	13,038	22.9	6,527	23.1	6,511	22.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	5,644	9.9	2,591	9.2	3,053	10.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	11,660	20.5	5,458	19.3	6,202	21.7
Other Christians	8,014	14.1	3,678	13.0	4,336	15.2
Islam	11,028	19.4	5,806	20.5	5,222	18.3
Traditionalist	1,607	2.8	855	3.0	752	2.6
Other (Specify)	526	0.9	239	0.8	287	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is imperative for social development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for general wellbeing. There is a connection between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Advanced societies place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Goal two, is set to achieve universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 2 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy by Age and Sex

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 Census, a person is considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement. The question relating to literacy is asked of persons 11 years and older. The distribution of various levels of literacy among age groups 11 years and older by sex is presented in Table 3.7.

The Table shows that 22,874 of the population 11 years and above are literate, which is made up of 53.6 percent males and 46.4 percent females. Similarly 14,286 are not literate, made up of 58.6 percent females and 41.3 percent males.

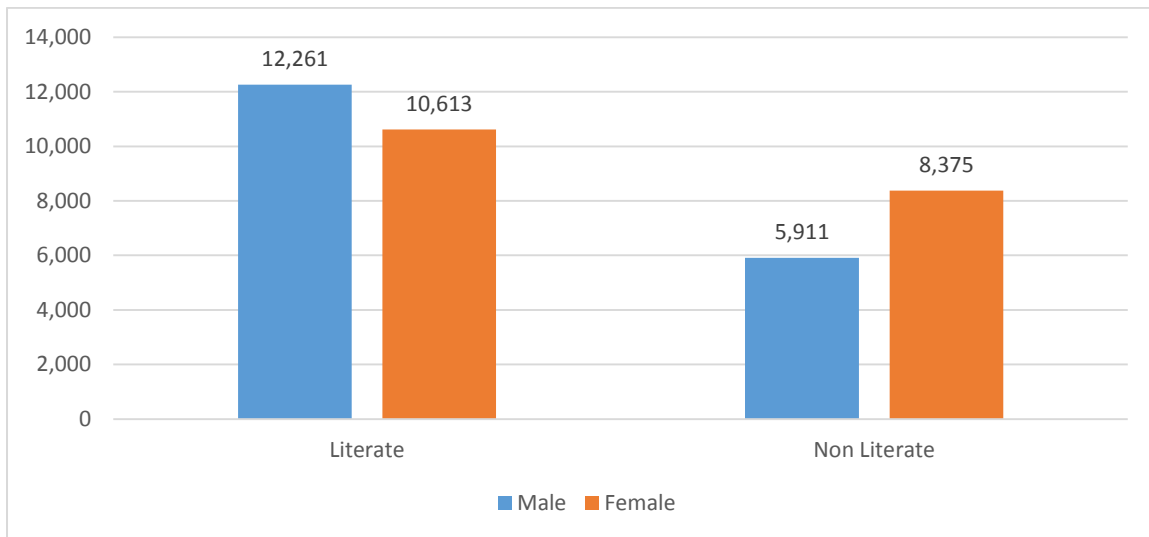
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	14,286	22,874	100.0	24.3	11.1	64.3	0.1	0.2
14-Nov	481	4,899	100.0	33.1	10.2	56.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	990	4,951	100.0	26.0	7.0	66.8	0.1	-
20-24	1,500	3,137	100.0	21.9	8.0	69.8	0.1	0.2
25-29	1,944	2,163	100.0	20.9	12.2	66.4	0.2	0.2
30-34	1,758	1,765	100.0	22.2	16.1	61.1	0.3	0.3
35-39	1,565	1,494	100.0	23.0	16.0	60.4	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,381	1,198	100.0	20.7	16.2	62.8	0.2	0.2
45-49	930	983	100.0	16.2	18.1	65.5	-	0.2
50-54	902	889	100.0	14.3	14.4	70.6	0.2	0.4
55-59	548	502	100.0	13.7	9.8	75.9	0.4	0.2
60-64	597	357	100.0	14.8	9.0	75.9	-	0.3
65+	1,690	536	100.0	20.1	14.9	64.6	0.2	0.2
Male								
Total	5,911	12,261	100.0	23.2	9.1	67.3	0.1	0.2
14-Nov	233	2,593	100.0	33.2	9.4	57.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	430	2,687	100.0	25.2	6.8	68.0	0.0	-
20-24	527	1,571	100.0	20.3	6.5	72.8	-	0.4
25-29	724	1,056	100.0	17.3	10.1	71.9	0.3	0.4
30-34	726	903	100.0	21.5	13.6	64.2	0.2	0.4
35-39	681	790	100.0	23.2	11.4	64.7	0.4	0.4
40-44	648	639	100.0	20.7	10.6	68.2	0.2	0.3
45-49	425	536	100.0	15.7	12.7	71.3	-	0.4
50-54	415	526	100.0	12.7	11.2	74.9	0.4	0.8
55-59	211	337	100.0	12.5	4.7	82.2	0.3	0.3
60-64	250	257	100.0	14	7.8	77.8	-	0.4
65+	641	366	100.0	19.1	9.8	70.5	0.3	0.3
Female								
Total	8,375	10,613	100.0	25.5	13.5	60.9	0.2	0.0
14-Nov	248	2,306	100.0	33	11.1	55.8	0.1	0.0
15-19	560	2,264	100.0	27.1	7.3	65.5	0.1	-
20-24	973	1,566	100.0	23.4	9.5	66.9	0.1	0.1
25-29	1,220	1,107	100.0	24.4	14.2	61.2	0.2	0.1
30-34	1,032	862	100.0	22.9	18.7	57.9	0.5	0.1
35-39	884	704	100.0	22.7	21.2	55.7	0.3	0.1
40-44	733	559	100.0	20.8	22.5	56.5	0.2	-
45-49	505	447	100.0	16.8	24.6	58.6	-	-
50-54	487	363	100.0	16.5	19.0	64.5	-	-
55-59	337	165	100.0	16.4	20.0	63.0	0.6	-
60-64	347	100	100.0	17.0	12.0	71.0	-	-
65+	1,049	170	100.0	22.4	25.9	51.8	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of the population who are literate in English only, for both male and female is higher than Ghanaian language only. With regards to single language literacy, the data show that more female population (25.5%) can read and write in the English language than in a native Ghanaian language (13.5%). Sixty-seven percent of the male and sixty percent of female population can read and write in English and Ghanaian language. There is a relatively small proportion of the population who are literate in English and French, or English, French and Ghanaian language (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Literacy by sex

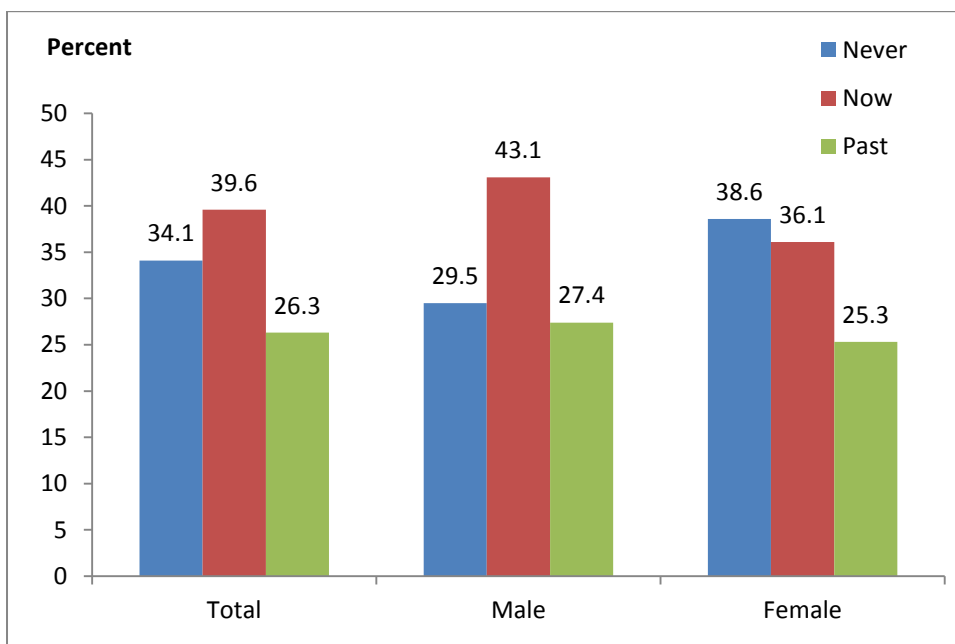


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Educational

Figure 3.3 represents school attendance in the District by sex. Of all school attendance in the District, 34.1 percent have never attended school, 39.6 percent are now in school while 26.3 percent have attended school in the past. There are more females who have never attended school 38.6 percent than males 29.5 percent. Again there are more males now in school 43.1 percent than females 36.1 percent. In the past approximately 27 percent males have attended school compared with 25 percent females.

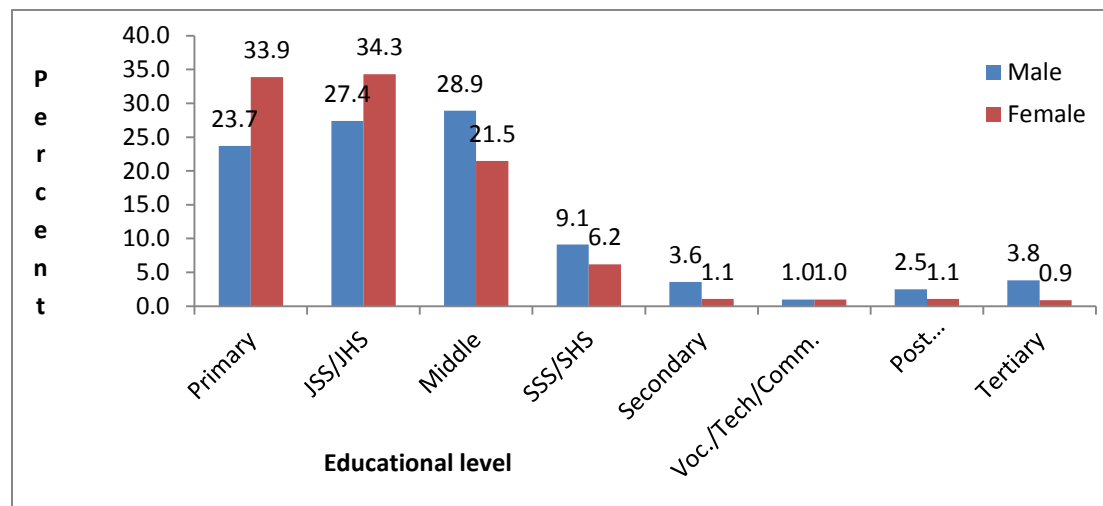
Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 and Figure 3.4 show the various levels of educational attainment of population three years and older by sex. Generally, the results show that the level of education for males is higher than that of the females. About fifty three percent (52.9 %) of the females in formal education are attending primary school, while males is 51.3 percent. Similarly the number of females (33.9%) who attended primary education in the past is higher than that of the males (23.7%). In addition, the number of females who completed JSS/JHS in the past is greater than that of the males who completed JSS/JHS. However, the number of males attending school is higher at all levels of education.

Figure 3.4: Past educational level by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of the population with basic education (JSS/JHS) is 30.7 percent males and 34.3 percent females. The percentage of both male and female population who have had tertiary education is (2.4%). The general reflection from the data indicates a higher proportion of the female population ended their education at the basic school level (Junior High or Middle School).

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	20,257	100.0	10,937	100.0	9,320	100.0	13,475	100.0	6,959	100.0	6,516	100.0
Nursery	1,480	7.3.0	763	7.0	717	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,564	17.6	1,831	16.7	1,733	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	10,547	52.1	5,616	51.3	4,931	52.9	3,864	28.7	1,652	23.7	2,212	33.9
JSS/JHS	3,230	15.9	1,839	16.8	1,391	14.9	4,142	30.7	1,909	27.4	2,233	34.3
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,416	25.4	2,013	28.9	1,403	21.5
SSS/SHS	1,297	6.4	796	7.3	501	5.4	1,031	7.7	630	9.1	401	6.2
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	2.4	250	3.6	71	1.1
Vocational/Technical/												
Commercial	14	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.0	132	1.0	70	1.0	62	1.0
Post middle/ secondary certificate	26	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1	245	1.8	172	2.5	73	1.1
Tertiary	99	0.5	69	0.6	30	0.3	324	2.4	263	3.8	61	0.9

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced in the country, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population, all things remaining the same. Over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The population census results provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

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

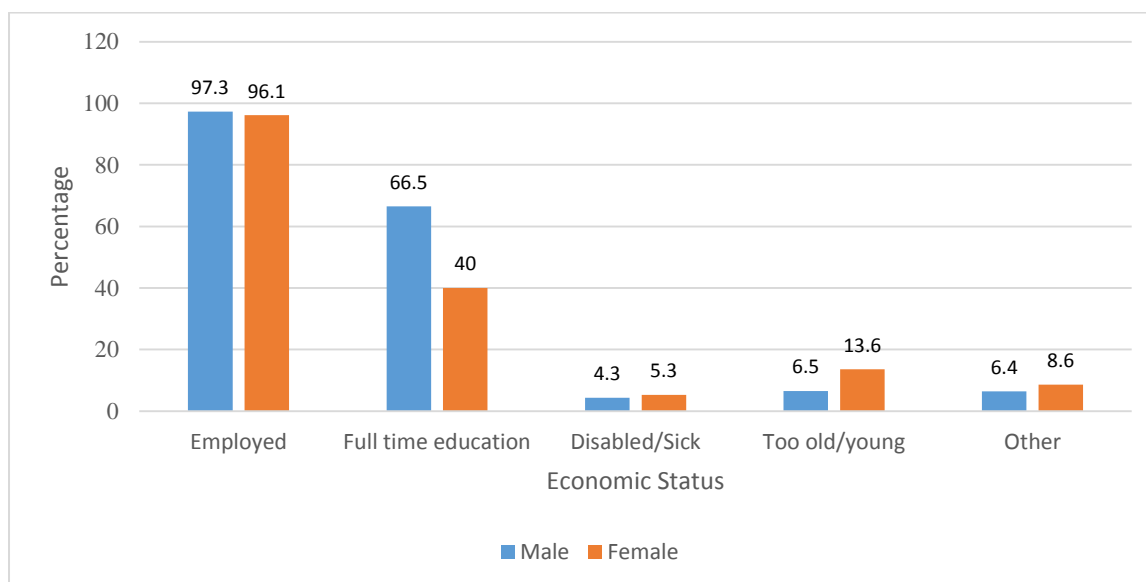
Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,780	100.0	15,346	100.0	16,434	100.0
Economically active	23,846	75.0	11,699	76.2	12,147	73.9
<i>Employed</i>	<i>23,063</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>11,385</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>11,678</i>	<i>96.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>22,247</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>11,018</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>11,229</i>	<i>96.2</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	789	3.4	348	3.1	441	3.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	27	0.1	19	0.2	8	0.1
Unemployed	783	3.3	314	2.7	469	3.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	253	32.3	98	31.2	155	33.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	530	67.7	216	68.8	314	67.0
Economically not active	7,934	25.0	3,647	23.8	4,287	26.1
Did home duties (household chore)	1,908	24.0	537	14.7	1,371	32.0
Full time education	4,140	52.2	2,426	66.5	1,714	40.0
Pensioner/retired	81	1.0	58	1.6	23	0.5
Disabled/sick	381	4.8	155	4.3	226	5.3
Too old/young	820	10.3	237	6.5	583	13.6
Other	604	7.6	234	6.4	370	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The results indicate that, seventy-five percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active, which by definition include the employed (96.7%) and unemployed (3.3%). Out of the unemployed, 67.7 percent indicates they are seeking for work for the first time and are available for employment. In terms of sex distribution almost three-quarters of the males (76.2%) and females (73.9%) are economically active. It is worthy of note that 97.3 percent of the economically active males are employed while 2.2 percent are unemployed. Similarly, 96.1 percent of the females who are economically active are employed while 3.9 percent are unemployed. A quarter of the population 15 years and older are economically not active with almost five out of every ten pursuing full time education.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Table 4.2 presents the employment status data on employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The highest percentage of the employed in the District is among the age group 45-49 years (95%). Only one percent of persons 65 years and over in the District are unemployed. On the other hand age group 15-19 have the highest proportion of persons who are economically not active (69.1%). While the percentage of males employed in the District is 74.2 percent, that of females is 71.1 percent. The percentage of unemployed among males is 2 percent and 2.9 percent among females. With regard to those who are economically inactive, females are in the majority constituting about 26.1 percent compared with the male percentage of 23.8 percent.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	31,780	100.0	23,063	72.6	783	2.5	7,934	25.0
15-19	5,941	100.0	1,683	28.3	154	2.6	4,104	69.1
20-24	4,637	100.0	2,876	62.0	308	6.6	1,453	31.3
25-29	4,107	100.0	3,395	82.7	154	3.7	558	13.6
30-34	3,523	100.0	3,164	89.8	67	1.9	292	8.3
35-39	3,059	100.0	2,859	93.5	23	0.8	177	5.8
40-44	2,579	100.0	2,431	94.3	19	0.7	129	5.0
45-49	1,913	100.0	1,817	95.0	8	0.4	88	4.6
50-54	1,791	100.0	1,675	93.5	12	0.7	104	5.8
55-59	1,050	100.0	969	92.3	7	0.7	74	7.0
60-64	954	100.0	810	84.9	29	3.0	115	12.1
65+	2,226	100.0	1,384	62.2	2	0.1	840	37.7
Male								
Total	15,346	100.0	11,385	74.2	314	2.0	3,647	23.8
15-19	3,117	100.0	872	28.0	48	1.5	2,197	70.5
20-24	2,098	100.0	1,285	61.2	124	5.9	689	32.8
25-29	1,780	100.0	1,513	85.0	57	3.2	210	11.8
30-34	1,629	100.0	1,528	93.8	34	2.1	67	4.1
35-39	1,471	100.0	1,417	96.3	7	0.5	47	3.2
40-44	1,287	100.0	1,247	96.9	10	0.8	30	2.3
45-49	961	100.0	933	97.1	3	0.3	25	2.6
50-54	941	100.0	901	95.7	4	0.4	36	3.8
55-59	548	100.0	520	94.9	4	0.7	24	4.4
60-64	507	100.0	443	87.4	21	4.1	43	8.5
65+	1,007	100.0	726	72.1	2	0.2	279	27.7
Female								
Total	16,434	100.0	11,678	71.1	469	2.9	4,287	26.1
15-19	2,824	100.0	811	28.7	106	3.8	1,907	67.5
20-24	2,539	100.0	1,591	62.7	184	7.2	764	30.1
25-29	2,327	100.0	1,882	80.9	97	4.2	348	15.0
30-34	1,894	100.0	1,636	86.4	33	1.7	225	11.9
35-39	1,588	100.0	1,442	90.8	16	1.0	130	8.2
40-44	1,292	100.0	1,184	91.6	9	0.7	99	7.7
45-49	952	100.0	884	92.9	5	0.5	63	6.6
50-54	850	100.0	774	91.1	8	0.9	68	8.0
55-59	502	100.0	449	89.4	3	0.6	50	10.0
60-64	447	100.0	367	82.1	8	1.8	72	16.1
65+	1,219	100.0	658	54.0	0	0.0	561	46.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. About three-quarters (75.4) of the economically active population are engaged in skilled agriculture mainly food production and forestry. The results further show that 78.6 percent of the males and 72.3 percent of the females are engaged in the agriculture sector. Skilled agricultural, sales and services workers, account for nearly 7 in every 10 employed females in the District.

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	23,063	100.0	11,385	100.0	11,678	100.0
Managers	186	0.8	96	0.8	90	0.8
Professionals	609	2.6	419	3.7	190	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	144	0.6	103	0.9	41	0.4
Clerical support workers	65	0.3	42	0.4	23	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,239	9.7	412	3.6	1,827	15.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,393	75.4	8,954	78.6	8,439	72.3
Craft and related trades workers	1,191	5.2	621	5.5	570	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	430	1.9	425	3.7	5	0.0
Elementary occupations	801	3.5	311	2.7	490	4.2
Other occupations	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of males in the various occupational categories is higher than that of the females, with the only exception being service and sales workers and elementary occupation. However, much higher proportion of females (15.6%) than males (3.6%) are engaged as services and sales.

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 presents employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The total number of people engaged in employment is 109, 174. Almost four out of every ten (41.6%) of these are engaged in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Thirty five percent of males engaged in industry and 47.3 percent of females are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Other major industries are manufacturing (12.6%), service activities (9.5%), accommodation and food service activities (7.6%), transportation and storage (6.2%) and education (5.4%).

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	109,174	100.0	53,628	100.0	55,546	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	3,657	3.3	2,152	4.0	1,505	2.7
Mining and quarrying	221	0.2	189	0.4	32	0.1
Manufacturing	13,735	12.6	6,988	13.0	6,747	12.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	182	0.2	148	0.3	34	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	277	0.3	138	0.3	139	0.3
Construction	4,763	4.4	4,639	8.7	124	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45,400	41.6	19,128	35.7	26,272	47.3
Transportation and storage	6,782	6.2	6,476	12.1	306	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	8,324	7.6	1,023	1.9	7,301	13.1
Information and communication	626	0.6	470	0.9	156	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,430	1.3	749	1.4	681	1.2
Real estate activities	36	0.0	32	0.1	4.0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,137	1.0	767	1.4	370	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	681	0.6	520	1.0	161	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,663	1.5	1,165	2.2	498	0.9
Education	5,871	5.4	2,946	5.5	2,925	5.3
Human health and social work activities	2,298	2.1	851	1.6	1,447	2.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,042	1	916	1.7	126	0.2
Other service activities	10,370	9.5	3,936	7.3	6,434	11.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	675	0.6	393	0.7	282	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The total number of employed population 15 years and older is 23, 063 representing 40.5 percent of the entire population. The results depict that 67.2 percent of the employed are self-employed without employees. Also 69.8 percent of the employed males and 64.6 percent of the employed females are self-employed without employees. Approximately one percent of the populations (0.7%) are apprentice.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,063	100.0	11,385	100.0	11,678	100.0
Employee	1,483	6.4	1,017	8.9	466	4.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,487	67.2	7,948	69.8	7,539	64.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	986	4.3	595	5.2	391	3.3
Casual worker	481	2.1	229	2.0	252	2.2
Contributing family worker	4,172	18.1	1,433	12.6	2,739	23.5
Apprentice	264	1.1	75	0.7	189	1.6
Domestic employee (House help)	164	0.7	75	0.7	89	0.8
Other	26	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1

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

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The results indicate that 94.6 percent of the employed populations are engaged in private informal employment. The public sector, which is the second largest employer, accounts for only 3.5 percent. The private informal sector remains the largest employer of the working population regardless of sex.

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	23,063	100.0	11,385	100.0	11,678	100.0
Public (Government)	802	3.5	547	4.8	255	2.2
Private Formal	353	1.5	211	1.9	142	1.2
Private Informal	21,816	94.6	10,562	92.8	11,254	96.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	78	0.3	57	0.5	21	0.2
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana is positive: the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, region, locality of residence, and economic activity status. In addition, the chapter looks at the availability of ICT in agricultural households. Data from the Ministry of Communications, the National Communication Authority and other relevant sources were used where necessary.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication system in the world and has been spreading faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the population.

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones and using internet facility by sex in the District. The results indicate that 35, 867 people in the District are of age 12 years and above and out of this, 32.8 percent own mobile phones and 1.3 percent use internet service. The results further shows that 39.4 percent of those who own mobile phones are males and 1.9 percent of those who use internet services are also males. However, just about 26.5 percent of the population 12 years and older () who own mobile phones are females and 0.7% use the internet. Thus, the percentage of females owning mobile phones

and using internet facility is less than the percentage of males owning and using internet facility in the District.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,867	100	11,758	32.8	466	1.3
Male	17,506	48.8	6,898	39.4	335	1.9
Female	18,361	51.2	4,860	26.5	131	0.7

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

5.3 Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

The results show further that, out of the population of 35,867 twelve years and older, only 466 representing 1.3 percent use internet services in the District. Also 1.9 percent of the males and 0.7 percent of the females use internet facility in the District.

5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of household head. The results indicate that out of a total of 11, 164 households in the District 216 (1.9%) have desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,164	100.0	216	1.9
Male	7,465	66.9	163	2.2
Female	3,699	33.1	53	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further shows that 75.5 percent of desktop/laptop are owned by male-headed households. However 24.5 percent desktop/laptop are owned by female headed households.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are 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 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity.

Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in Ghana. Notable among these is the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715). The Act deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities. Pursuant to the passage of the Disability Act 2006 (Act 715), the National Council on Persons with Disability was established in line with Article 41 of the Persons with Disability Act. Additionally, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010 - 2013) Volume 1, also includes the development and implementation of an action plan to fulfill the provisions of the Persons with Disability Act and the development of targeted social interventions for PWDs (National Development Planning Commission).

The National Council on Persons with Disability, among other things, is mandated to propose and enact policies and programmes to enable PWDs to contribute towards national development. This chapter describes PWDs with respect to population with disability, type of disability and distribution by type of locality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Currently, activities concerning PWDs are allocated a three percent share of the District Assemblies Common Fund. This has brought some relief to PWDs, particularly those outside the formal sector of employment. Table 6.1 indicates that 2.9 percent (1,659) of the District's population have disabilities.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The results indicate that out of the total population of PWDs, 1,659 or 51.6 percent are females while 48.4 percent are males. Visual impairment is the most predominant disability type accounting for 39.5 percent of disability cases and this is followed by physical disability which represents 24.4 percent.

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	56,881	100.0	28,300	100.0	28,581	100.0
Without disability	55,222	97.1	27,497	97.2	27,725	97.0
With disability	1,659	2.9	803	2.8	856	3.0
Sight	655	39.5	307	38.2	348	40.7
Hearing	308	18.6	146	18.2	162	18.9
Speech	255	15.4	130	16.2	125	14.6
Physical	405	24.4	196	24.4	209	24.4
Intellect	175	10.5	80	10.0	95	11.1
Emotion	291	17.5	126	15.7	165	19.3
Other	143	8.6	74	9.2	69	8.1
Urban						
Total	23,461	100.0	11,116	100	12,345	100.0
Without disability	22,772	97.1	10,818	97.3	11,954	96.8
With disability	689	2.9	298	2.7	391	3.2
Sight	249	36.1	100	33.6	149	38.1
Hearing	111	16.1	44	14.8	67	17.1
Speech	103	14.9	52	17.4	51	13.0
Physical	201	29.2	85	28.5	116	29.7
Intellect	93	13.5	36	12.1	57	14.6
Emotion	162	23.5	68	22.8	94	24.0
Other	70	10.2	33	11.1	37	9.5
Rural						
Total	33,420	100.0	17,184	100.0	16,236	100.0
Without disability	32,450	97.1	16,679	97.1	15,771	97.1
With disability	970	2.9	505	2.9	465	2.9
Sight	406	41.9	207	41	199	42.8
Hearing	197	20.3	102	20.2	95	20.4
Speech	152	15.7	78	15.4	74	15.9
Physical	204	21	111	22	93	20.0
Intellect	82	8.5	44	8.7	38	8.2
Emotion	129	13.3	58	11.5	71	15.3
Other	73	7.5	41	8.1	32	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with sight and physical disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 3.6 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with sight related disability accounting for 1.6 percent.

6.4 Distribution by type of Locality

The percentage of PWDs living in rural areas is 2.9 percent. Visual impairment is the most common type of disability in both urban (36.8%) and (41.9%) rural areas. However, the percentage of PWDs with hearing impairment is higher in the rural areas (20.3%) than in the urban areas (16.15%). The percentage of PWDs, with emotional challenges is higher in the urban (23.5%) than in the rural (13.3%) localities. Also, speech impairment is slightly higher in the rural areas (15.7%) than in the urban areas (14.9%) (Table 6.1).

6.5 Activity status of PWDs 15 years and older

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Out of a total of 1,304 persons with disability, 62.9 percent are employed, 17 percent are unemployed and 25 percent are economically not active. Persons with sight disability have the highest proportion of PWDs who are employed 66.7 percent, and intellectual disability has the least proportion of 45 percent. With regard to sex distribution, females have the highest proportion of those employed 71.1 percent compared with males 67.7 percent. There are more males of sight disability who are employed 72.5 than females 61.6 percent. Among the economically not active PWD population, intellectual disability comprises 50 percent male and 49.3 percent female

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	31,780	100.0	23,063	72.6	783	2.5	7,934	25.0
No disability	30,476	100.0	22,243	73.0	761	2.5	7,472	24.5
With a disability	1,304	100.0	820	62.9	22	1.7	462	35.4
Sight	567	100.0	378	66.7	3	0.5	186	32.8
Hearing	210	100.0	137	65.2	5	2.4	68	32.4
Speech	147	100.0	87	59.2	4	2.7	56	38.1
Physical	342	100.0	163	47.7	4	1.2	175	51.2
Intellectual	121	100.0	52	43.0	9	7.4	60	49.6
Emotional	246	100.0	162	65.9	6	2.4	78	31.7
Other	106	100.0	66	62.3	6	5.7	34	32.1

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	15,346	100.0	11,385	74.2	314	2.0	3,647	23.8
No disability	14,723	100.0	10,963	74.5	308	2.1	3,452	23.4
With a disability	623	100.0	422	67.7	6	1.0	195	31.3
Sight	265	100.0	192	72.5	1	0.4	72	27.2
Hearing	96	100.0	66	68.8	0	0.0	30	31.3
Speech	80	100.0	49	61.3	1	1.3	30	37.5
Physical	164	100.0	87	53.0	1	0.6	76	46.3
Intellectual	48	100.0	22	45.8	2	4.2	24	50.0
Emotional	100	100.0	69	69.0	1	1.0	30	30.0
Other	55	100.0	37	67.3	3	5.5	15	27.3
Female								
Total	16,434	100.0	11,678	71.1	469	2.9	4,287	26.1
No disability	15,753	100.0	11,280	71.6	453	2.9	4,020	25.5
With a disability	681	100.0	398	58.4	16	2.3	267	39.2
Sight	302	100.0	186	61.6	2	0.7	114	37.7
Hearing	114	100.0	71	62.3	5	4.4	38	33.3
Speech	67	100.0	38	56.7	3	4.5	26	38.8
Physical	178	100.0	76	42.7	3	1.7	99	55.6
Intellectual	73	100.0	30	41.1	7	9.6	36	49.3
Emotional	146	100.0	93	63.7	5	3.4	48	32.9
Other	51	100.0	29	56.9	3	5.9	19	37.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and above by sex, disability type and level of education. Out of a total population of 1576 PWDs three years and older, 48.6 percent (767) have never attended school while 51.3 percent have some form of education. Out of the proportion with formal education, 42.6 percent (672) have basic education (Primary/Middle/JHS/JSS). People with sight disability who have basic education are 425 (38.8%). Approximately nine percent of all males with disability (66) in the District have attended school up to SHS or higher level. There are more female PWDs who have never attended school 56.8 percent as compared to their male counterparts who constitute 40 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	51,183	17,451	5,044	25,199	3,489	100.0	34.1	9.9	49.2	6.8
No disability	49,607	16,684	4,992	24,527	3,404	100.0	33.6	10.1	49.4	6.9
With a disability	1,576	767	52	672	85	100.0	48.7	3.3	42.6	5.4
Sight	631	324	14	245	48	100.0	51.3	2.2	38.8	7.6
Hearing	281	137	10	128	6	100.0	48.8	3.6	45.6	2.1
Speech	218	114	15	75	14	100.0	52.3	6.9	34.4	6.4
Physical	390	219	13	141	17	100.0	56.2	3.3	36.2	4.4
Intellectual	158	68	11	77	2	100.0	43.0	7.0	48.7	1.3
Emotional	277	118	4	144	11	100.0	42.6	1.4	52.0	4.0
Other	134	79	0	50	5	100.0	59.0	0.0	37.3	3.7
Male										
Total	25,396	7,500	2,594	13,029	2,273	100.0	29.5	10.2	51.3	9.0
No disability	24,634	7,195	2,563	12,669	2,207	100.0	29.2	10.4	51.4	9.0
With a disability	762	305	31	360	66	100.0	40.0	4.1	47.2	8.7
Sight	297	116	7	135	39	100.0	39.1	2.4	45.5	13.1
Hearing	133	58	6	65	4	100.0	43.6	4.5	48.9	3.0
Speech	112	53	7	41	11	100.0	47.3	6.3	36.6	9.8
Physical	191	87	8	81	15	100.0	45.5	4.2	42.4	7.9
Intellectual	72	29	7	35	1	100.0	40.3	9.7	48.6	1.4
Emotional	120	46	2	64	8	100.0	38.3	1.7	53.3	6.7
Other	70	38	0	27	5	100.0	54.3	0.0	38.6	7.1

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Primary	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	25,787	9,951	2,450	12,170	1,216	100.0	38.6	9.5	47.2	4.7
No disability	24,973	9,489	2,429	11,858	1,197	100.0	38.0	9.7	47.5	4.8
With a disability	814	462	21	312	19	100.0	56.8	2.6	38.3	2.3
Sight	334	208	7	110	9	100.0	62.3	2.1	32.9	2.7
Hearing	148	79	4	63	2	100.0	53.4	2.7	42.6	1.4
Speech	106	61	8	34	3	100.0	57.5	7.5	32.1	2.8
Physical	199	132	5	60	2	100.0	66.3	2.5	30.2	1.0
Intellectual	86	39	4	42	1	100.0	45.3	4.7	48.8	1.2
Emotional	157	72	2	80	3	100.0	45.9	1.3	51.0	1.9
Other	64	41	0	23	0	100.0	64.1	0.0	35.9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The economy of the District is largely based on agriculture, which employs a large percentage of the economically active population. The contribution of agriculture to the socio-economic development of the District can therefore not be underestimated. Agriculture is the largest income earning sector of the District. The objectives of this chapter are to analyze the socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households, types of farming activities, cropping methods, crops and trees grown as well as livestock.

Many of the households engaged in agriculture still use traditional methods of farming. Although the District has an irrigation project, it is not being maximized due to the high cost of operation.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that slightly more than three-quarters (78.8%) of all households in the Offinso-North District are engaged in agriculture particularly crop farming (99.3%) as compared to livestock rearing (17.4%) and tree planting (0.9%). Barely 0.1% of households are engaged in fish farming.

Rural areas account for 89.8 percent of the agricultural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in the rural areas underscores the importance of agriculture especially in the rural economy of the District.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,164	100.0	5,071	100.0	6,093	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	8,794	78.8	3,321	65.5	5,473	89.8
Crop Farming	8,732	99.3	3,292	99.1	5,440	99.4
Tree Planting	77	0.9	53	1.6	24	0.4
Livestock Rearing	1,531	17.4	263	7.9	1,268	23.2
Fish Farming	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity. Table 7.2: shows the types of livestock reared in the District and their population. In the ruminant category there are 9,045 sheep, 6,475 goats and cattle 1,272. In the bird category, there are approximately 25,383 chicken, nearly 1,562 guinea fowls, about 220 doves and 199 ducks. Among the other livestock (non- traditional livestock), grass-cutters and rabbits are 173 and 167 respectively. Chicken recorded the highest number of keepers (784), followed by grass-cutter (703). The highest average animal per keeper is fish farming (63) which is followed by grass-cutter (43).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	46,178	2,337	20
Beehives	111	8	14
Cattle	1,272	49	26
Chicken	25,383	784	32
Dove	220	7	31
Duck	199	17	12
Goat	6,475	543	12
Grass-cutter	173	4	43
Guinea fowl	1,562	64	24
Ostrich	29	2	15
Pig	1,006	120	8
Rabbit	167	16	10
Sheep	9,045	703	13
Silk worm	157	8	20
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	21	3	7
Other	145	5	29
Fish farming	190	3	63
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	23	1	23
Other	145	5	29
Marine fishing	23	1	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the country. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

It is imagined that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the District housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the Census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total housing stock for the District is 7,477. The rural areas account for 4,995 housing stock representing 67.0 percent of the total housing stock in the District. The number of houses in the District is 7,477 with 11,162 households. Of this number of households, about 6,093 are found in the rural areas and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 7.5 compared with 8.1 in the region.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	56,881	23,461	33,420
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	55,816	23,082	32,734
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	7,477	2,482	4,995
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	5,069	6,093
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	7.5	9.3	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Owning a house is the dream of many citizens in a country where the housing deficit is high and keeps widening annually. The percentage of houses owned by members of the household is 57.4 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of dwelling units owed by private individual is 23.5 percent followed by those owned by relatives who are not members of the household (15.3%).

The results further indicate that 59.9 percent of male headed households own the houses they live in and 52.1 percent of female headed households own the houses they live in.

There are also marked rural–urban variations in house ownership. Nearly two-thirds of dwellings (65.8%) in the rural localities and 47.2 percent in the urban areas are owned by the household members.

Table 8.2: 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	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	6,402	57.4	59.9	52.1	47.2	65.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	78	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	1,712	15.3	12.1	21.8	19.7	11.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	2,628	23.5	23.4	23.8	29.1	18.9
Private employer	83,610	20,482	104	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	33	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	150	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.2
Other	24,000	4,653	55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The results show that the compound house is the most common form of dwelling units accounting for more than half of the total number of houses (50.9%) in the District. The table further shows that the proportion of compound houses is higher in the urban (61.9%) than in the rural localities (41.7%). The results further reveal that 46.7 percent of male –headed households in the District live in compound houses and 59.3 percent of female households live in compound houses.

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	3,605	32.3	35.1	26.6	23.9	39.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	677	6.1	4.8	8.7	8.9	3.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	205	1.8	2.0	1.4	3.4	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	5,677	50.9	46.7	59.3	61.9	41.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	743	6.7	8.5	2.9	0.8	11.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	169	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.7
Tent	10,343	1,791	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	26	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	22	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	1,951	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

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

8.4 Construction Material

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. The main construction materials for outer walls of 5,260 dwelling units are cement blocks/ concrete, representing 45.5 percent. Approximately eight out of every ten of outer walls of building in urban localities are constructed with cement block or concrete. Also, 19.6 percent of outer walls of buildings in rural communities are constructed with cement block or concrete.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Wood	200,594	27,438	116	1.0	0.8	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	44	0.4	0.3	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	5,260	45.5	77.9	19.6
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	239	2.1	2.0	2.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	30	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.1 Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfected. In the whole District, 60.8 percent of floors of buildings are constructed with cement / concrete as compared with 37.8 percent made of earth/mud.

In the urban localities within the District, the most common materials for floors is cement, accounting for 77.9 percent as compared with 20.5 percent earth/mud while earth/mud is the most common materials for floors in the rural localities (52.3%) and cement/concrete (46.5%).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	4,222	37.8	20.5	52.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	6,784	60.8	77.9	46.5
Stone	32,817	8,731	46	0.4	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	14	0.1	0.0	0.2
Wood	52,856	6,032	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	10	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	39	0.3	0.4	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	27	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of a total of 5,817,607 roofing materials used in the district, about 68.6 percent consist of metal sheets. Of this, 91.9 percent of houses in urban areas are roofed with metal sheets and 50 percent rural. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is also significant in the District, representing about 30.1 percent. Thatch roofs are more predominant in rural areas, constituting 34.6 percent as compared with 2.1 percent for the rural areas (Table 8.6).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	11,550	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	170	1.5	0.2	2.5
Wood	45,547	10,933	68	0.6	0.7	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	7,928	68.6	91.9	50
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	112	1.0	2.1	0.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	59	0.5	0.7	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	95	0.8	1.6	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	739	6.4	0.4	11.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	2,322	20.1	2.1	34.6
Other	35,935	5,517	57	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The room occupancy is critical information for planning since it determines whether there is congestion or not in the available rooms and the total number of rooms to be provided to accommodate the present and future projected population if there are shortages. Total population divided by the total number of habitable rooms gives a room occupancy rate of 2.3 persons per room. Compared with the acceptable room occupancy rate of 2.5 persons per room (U.N standard), it can therefore be established that problems related to housing is in terms of its quality. The housing problem in quantitative terms is best measured by the room occupancy rate. Data on habitable rooms is very important for the calculation of the room occupancy

8.5.4 Sleeping Rooms Occupied by Households

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age and sex. The results show that 85 percent of households of size 9 are occupying at least two sleeping rooms. Ninety two percent of single households are occupying one room. There are situations where at least five-member households are occupying a single room, a clear case of crowdedness

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	11,162	100.0	53.5	27.5	11.2	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
1	1,513	100.0	92.9	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
2	1,136	100.0	77.3	19.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
3	1,302	100.0	70.7	22.0	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
4	1,463	100.0	61.6	27.7	7.4	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
5	1,431	100.0	51.1	34.6	10.3	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
6	1,264	100.0	41.5	40.8	12.6	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
7	966	100.0	31.9	41.4	18.4	4.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0
8	688	100.0	22.4	39.7	24.3	7.8	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
9	448	100.0	15.0	38.2	27.0	11.8	4.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2
10+	951	100.0	8.9	24.7	27.8	17.5	10.3	5.5	2.1	1.2	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units at the District per locality.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indications of quality of life. The results indicate that 47.5 percent of dwelling units in the District have access to electricity (mains) while 38.4 percent use flashlight/torch. Three-quarters of all urban dwellings have access to electricity. Sixty one percent of rural dwellings depend on flash light or torch.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	5,301	47.50	75.10	24.60
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	83	0.70	1.30	0.30
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,418	12.70	11.70	13.50
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	7	0.10	0.10	0.00
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Candle	41,214	9,472	20	0.20	0.20	0.10
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	4,286	38.40	11.30	61.00
Firewood	13,241	1,484	26	0.20	0.10	0.30
Crop residue	4,623	414	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	11,739	1,893	6	0.10	0.10	0.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use

Table 8.9 presents the main sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes by dwelling units. The results show that 3.2 percent of dwelling units in the district have pipe-borne water inside dwelling place as compared with 30 percent who depend on pipe-borne water outside their dwellings. In addition, 20.9 percent depends on borehole/ pump/tube well and 24.9 percent depends on rivers/streams.

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	359	3.2	6.3	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,350	30.0	54.7	9.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	1,992	17.8	29.5	8.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	2,336	20.9	0.5	38.0
Protected well	321,091	80,800	98	0.9	0.1	1.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	80	0.7	1.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	38	0.3	0.1	0.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	92	0.8	0.0	1.5
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	2,779	24.9	7.3	39.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	13	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	850	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country		District				
			Region	Total		Urban	Rural
				Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household							
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205		11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088		360	3.2	6.3	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678		3,218	28.8	53.2	8.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574		1,953	17.5	29.2	7.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585		2,281	20.4	0.6	36.9
Protected well	465,775	101,863		102	0.9	0.0	1.6
Rain water	39,916	2,376		2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	4,323		75	0.7	1.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110		12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674		34	0.3	0.1	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797		88	0.8	0.1	1.4
River/Stream	588,590	65,730		2,954	26.5	8.7	41.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547		9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860		74	0.7	0.3	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Half of urban dwellings (54.7%) depend on pipe-borne outside their dwelling and 29.5 percent use stand pipe/ public tap for drinking. Thirty eight percent of the rural dwellings depend on bore holes and 39.5 percent depend on stream for drinking. The source of water for domestic use is the same used for drinking.

8.7.1 Main source of cooking fuel for household

Table 8.10 shows the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. Almost three-quarters (73.6%) of households uses wood as cooking fuel in the District and 17 percent use charcoal. Cumulatively, almost 91 percent depends on wood fuel for cooking.

In the urban localities, 55.7 percent use wood fuel while 29.2 percent use charcoal for cooking. In the rural localities, 88.5percent of households use wood while 6.8 percent use charcoal as fuel for cooking.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

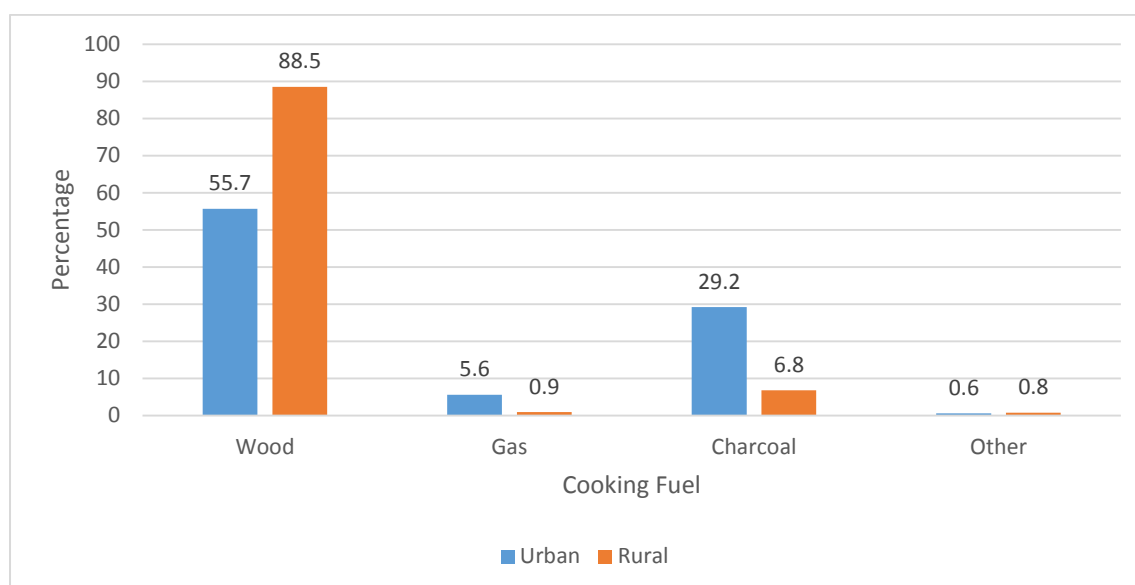
Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	625	5.6	9.0	2.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	8,218	73.6	55.7	88.5
Gas	996,518	237,251	336	3.0	5.6	0.9
Electricity	29,794	7,952	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	1,898	17.0	29.2	6.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	52	0.5	0.2	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	759	6.8	9.9	4.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	2,686	24.1	18.7	28.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,014	18.0	28.3	9.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	240	2.2	1.4	2.7
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	39	0.3	0.4	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	1,281	11.5	12.7	10.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,882	25.8	21.5	29.4
Other	21,007	3,961	31	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Cooking space used by household

Figure 8.1 further shows cooking space used by household. About one-quarter (24.1%) of households in the District have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space whilst 18.0 percent have shared separate rooms with other households for cooking space. In the urban localities, 28.3 percent of households have separate rooms shared with other households for cooking as compared with 18.7 percent of exclusively used cooking spaces. Also, in the rural localities 29.4 percent use open space in compound as cooking space as compared with 28.5 percent of the households that have separate room for exclusive use as cooking space in urban areas. In both rural and urban localities, around 12 percent of households cook on the veranda.

Figure 8.1: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 21.8 percent. Approximately, four out of every ten (38.4%) dwelling units have a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members.

Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	821	7.4	2.2	11.7
W.C.	839,611	261,106	268	2.4	4.3	0.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	2,113	18.9	10.4	26.0
KVIP	572,824	98,434	809	7.2	13.7	1.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	27	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc)	1,893,291	487,596	7,105	63.7	68.9	59.3
Other	23,385	3,867	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	2,430	21.8	17.7	25.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	4,290	38.4	58.8	21.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,338	12.0	5.7	17.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	1,182	10.6	9.0	11.9
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	25	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	436	3.9	2.4	5.2
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,419	12.7	6.1	18.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	29	0.3	0.2	0.3

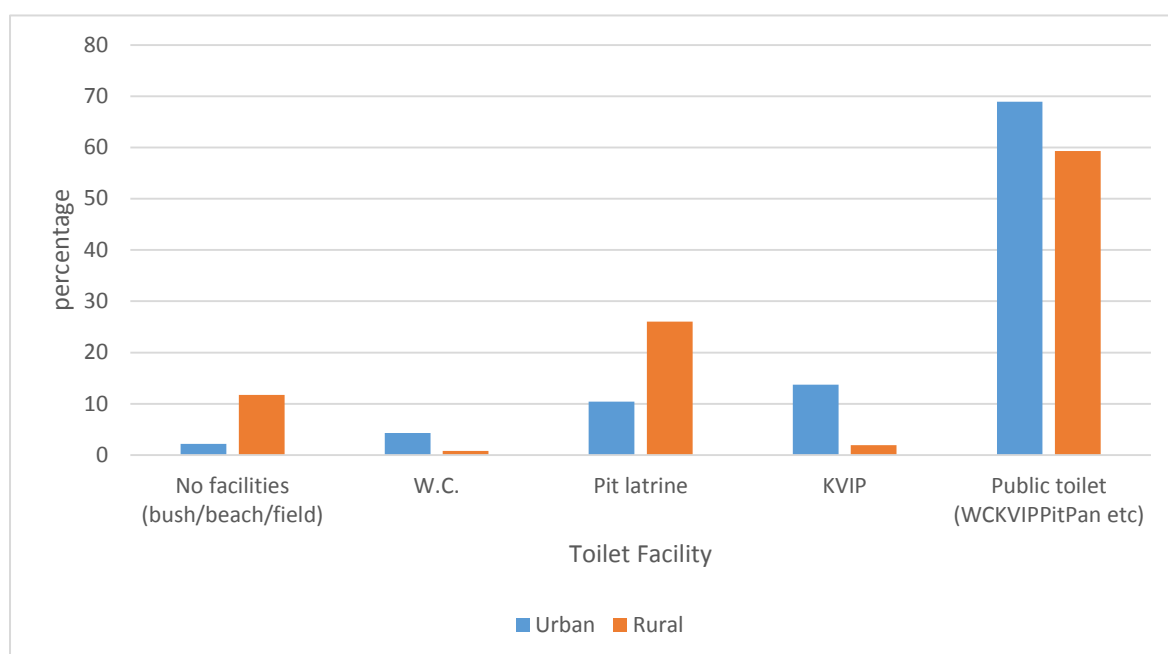
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In urban localities, 58.8 percent of households shared separate bathrooms in the same house as compared with 17.7 percent that use own bathroom exclusively. Similarly, one quarter (25.1%) of the rural dwellers own bathroom for exclusive use while 21.5 percent shared separate bathroom in the same house.

8.8.1 Toilet Facility

Figure 8.2 also presents the type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality in the District. An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indication of state of sanitary condition and a measure of socio-economic status. About 63.7 percent of households use public toilet facilities and 18.9 percent use pit latrine. In the urban localities, nearly seven out of ten (68.9%) use public toilet and 13 percent use KVIP. In the rural localities, 59.3 percent use public toilet and 26 percent pit latrine whilst 11.7 percent use bush/beach/field.

Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the District. On solid waste disposal, 70.5 percent of households use public dump (open space) whilst 14.1 percent use public dump (container). In the urban localities, 67 percent of households use public dump (open space) whilst 28.3 percent use public (container) for solid waste disposal. In the rural communities, 73.5 percent use public dump (open) for solid waste disposal.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

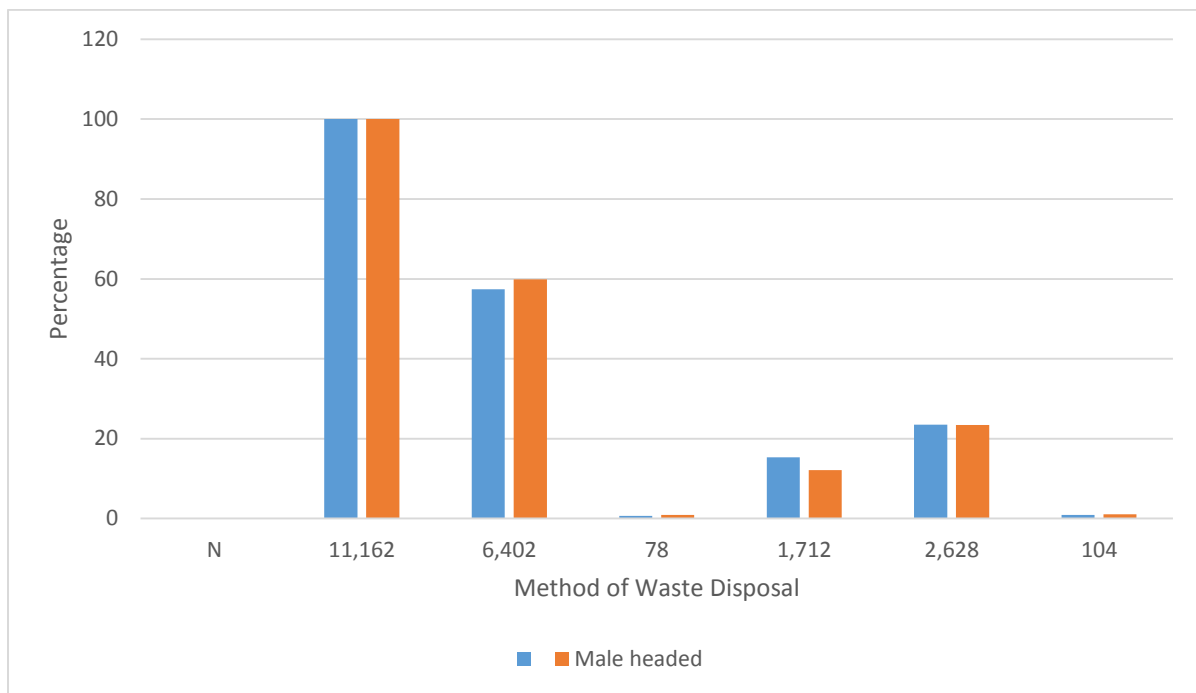
Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Collected	785,889	102,035	48	0.4	0.4	0.5
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	322	2.9	2.3	3.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,578	14.1	28.2	2.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	7,873	70.5	67.0	73.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	993	8.9	1.4	15.2
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	308	2.8	0.5	4.6
Other	53,805	7,540	40	0.4	0.3	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	11,162	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	64	0.6	0.6	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	150	1.3	2.7	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	56	0.5	0.9	0.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	4,268	38.2	50.7	27.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	476	4.3	6.3	2.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,115	54.8	38.4	68.4
Other	38,294	3,550	33	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the methods of liquid waste disposal in the district, are throwing either onto a compound, street or any available space outside the house. The proportion of dwelling units where liquid waste is thrown out the compound is 54.8 percent and the practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house is 38.2 percent. The proportion which reported throwing into public gutter is 4.3 percent. Only (0.6%) of dwelling units are connected to the central sewage system.

In the rural localities, approximately 70 percent (68.4) of households dispose of liquid waste onto their compound as compared with 27.9 percent who throw water onto streets/ outside the house. In the urban areas, throwing waste onto the street/outside accounts for 50.7 percent whilst 38.4 percent throw water onto the compound (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

9.1 Summary

The size of the population of the District is 56, 881 made up of 50.2 percent females and 49.8 percent males. Also 58.8 percent of the population resides in the rural localities indicating that the population is predominantly rural.

The age structure of the population is predominantly youthful, with about 44 percent under 15 years of age while the elderly population (65 years and above) account for 3.9 percent.

Christians account for 67.4 percent of the population, followed by Muslims (19.4%) and traditionalists (2.8%).

The average household size is 5 persons per household. The household size for the urban locality is 4.6 persons while that of the rural locality is 5.4 persons. The household structure in both urban and rural communities has always been based on nuclear family ties.

Over thirty-seven percent (37.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older have never married. About 8 percent of children within the age group of 12–14 years and 0.3 percent are in consensual unions.

Forty five percent of females have no education compared to 33.4 percent of males. In addition, the proportion of males who have no education and married (47.9%) is less than females who are married without any formal education (58.0%).

The proportion of the population with formal education is considerably high, however half of the population ended their education at the basic level. The percentage of both males and females who have attained tertiary education is under one percent (0.4%).

A total of 22,874 of the population 11 years and older are literate, which is made up of 53.6 percent male and 46.4 percent female. Similarly 14,286 are not literate, made up of 58.6 percent females and 41.3 percent males.

Seventy-five percent (75%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and twenty-five percent are economically not active. The percentage of the economically active male population is 76.2% and out of this 97.3% are employed.

Skilled agriculture, forestry work are the dominant occupation for both males (78.6%) and females (72.3%). A higher proportion of females (15.6%) than males (3.6%) are engaged as service and sales. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers and sales workers and service, account for nearly 7 in every 10 employed female in the District.

Majority of the population (67.2%) in employment are self-employed without employee(s), while 18.1 percent contribute to family business. Private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, accounting for 94.6 percent of the economically active persons. The public sector, which is the second largest employer, accounts for only 3.5 percent. The private informal sector remains the largest employer of the working population irrespective of sex.

Less than half of the population (26.5%) who owned mobile phones are females. Overall, 466 people made up of males (19%) and females (0.7%) aged 12 years or older use internet.

The results reveal that 1, 659 people live with some form of disability and this constitute 2.9 percent of the population. Visually impaired or sight disability are the highest forms of disability (39.5%) followed by physical disability.

Slightly more than three-quarters (78.8%) of all households in the District are agricultural households, a higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (99.3. Rural areas account for 89.8 percent of the agricultural households.

The total housing stock of the District is 7,477 with rural localities accounting for 4,995, representing (67.0%). Also the mean number of persons per house in the District is 7.5, which is less than the regional average of 8.1.

The proportion of houses owned by members of the household is 57.4 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of dwelling units owned by private individuals is 23.5 percent, followed by relatives who are not members of the household (15.3%).

Compound houses are the most common forms of dwelling units accounting for more than half of the total number of houses (50.9%). The proportion of compound houses in the urban localities are more than in the rural localities (61.97% and 41.7% respectively). Conversely, the percentage of separate houses are higher in the rural areas (39.39%) than in the urban areas (23.99%).

Seventy-five percent of urban dwelling units use electricity as the main source of lighting followed by kerosene (11.7%). In the rural areas, flashlights are the main sources of lighting (61.0%) while electricity account for 24.6 percent.

Approximately a fifth of dwelling units (21.8%) obtain their drinking water from wells (both protected walls and bore-holes). Pipe-borne water is the main source of water in the urban localities while streams and boreholes are the case in the rural areas.

The three main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (73.6%), charcoal (17.0%) and gas (3.0%). The proportion of dwelling units who do not cook is 5.6 percent. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in both rural and urban areas, (88.5% and 55.7% respectively). Almost a third (29.2%) of dwelling units in the urban localities used charcoal for cooking.

The use of public toilet is pretty high (63.7%) as well as pit latrine (18.9%) and open defecation. At the locality level, one in ten dwelling units (11.7%) in the rural areas have no toilet facilities and resorted to the use of bush or open defecation.

The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either dumping in containers (14.5%) or dumping on open field (70.5%) and 8.9 percent of dwelling units dispose of, solid waste indiscriminately.

The main method of liquid waste disposal in the rural localities is dumping in an open space which accounted for nearly three- quarters (73.5%) and 15.2 percent is done indiscriminately.

9.2 Conclusion

The Census has provided credible report to support planning objectives. The report covered all the important sectors of the District's economy. It is therefore the responsibility of all stakeholders to design and adopt programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the entire population. Policy options for the entire population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly. Issues bothering on human capital development, agriculture and food production, employment creation, ICT, disability and housing are prominently featured in the report and it is expected that this will contribute strongly to transform planning and policy objectives of the District.

9.3 Policy Implications

The following policy directions can be gleaned from the Census:

1. The youthful nature of the population requires concrete policies on reproductive health, education and skills training to improve the capacity of the youth to create wealth and sustainable livelihoods. Reproductive health programs should target sexual behaviours of the youth to further reduce unplanned pregnancies as well as venereal diseases including HIV/AIDS
2. Programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the aged population should be expanded and enhanced, for example, care and recreational facilities should be provided in all communities for the aged (see UNPD (Ghana), 2007). Policy options for this segment of the population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly who are still capable of working. The national policy on the aged should also be vigorously pursued to ensure that the welfare of the elderly is enhanced, especially those who are not on formal pension schemes.
3. Illiteracy levels are high in the District. A high proportion (50.8%) of the population in the District has either no education or at most primary education. Relatively smaller proportions (6.4%) of the population have attained a level higher than the junior secondary school. The large difference between JSS and SHS enrolment in the District should be tackled by way of focusing planning and greater investment in education in the District.
4. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) could be sources of providing such support services for PWDs.
5. Also Skills Development Training Centres should be built and equipped by the District to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable to reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live decent and quality lives. The general well-being of the PWDs is predicated on the quality of living conditions as well as their health status. With PWDs sharing housing and other facilities with non-PWDs, improving the availability of services such as water supply and use of modern toilet facilities would also help to

improve the quality of life of PWDs as well. The three most important occupations for PWDs are agriculture, forestry and fishery, sales and services and crafts and related works. It should be possible for policies to target PWDs involved in these occupations for support and incentives. For instance, in Morocco, hand-woven carpets and sweaters made by PWDs are sold at a higher price than those woven by people without disability (McIvor, 2002).

6. In the District, the proportion of rural dwellers is higher than that of the urban areas. Efforts to develop the District should therefore concentrate on the rural areas. Agriculture is the predominant occupation in the District. The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, should therefore develop schemes that will particularly assist the large proportion of the population who are engaged in agricultural production and related activities.
7. The private sector plays an important role in providing employment opportunities in the District. It should therefore be strengthened by providing it with direct support. Policies aimed at improving the private sector and creating an enabling environment, should therefore aim at capacitating such enterprises to expand their base and be able to absorb extra labour. The self-employed without employees in the private informal sector, many of whom are not even properly registered, also raise problems of mobilisation for such social welfare issues as social security and health insurance, which are becoming important concerns for Government. Appropriate policies to integrate this sector into the various social sector schemes will therefore need to be evolved; as such, integration can even have an indirect positive effect on the growth and expansion of such private sector enterprises.
8. A high proportion of households in the District live in single rooms. The high average household size (5.0) and high room occupancy level may have health implications which need to be effectively addressed.
9. The proportion of the population with access to pipe-borne water is relatively low in the District. The District Assembly should invest more of their resources in the provision of potable water in the form of pipe-borne water and boreholes or deep wells for the communities. This will help reduce the incidence of water borne diseases among the population in the District.
10. The use of gas for cooking is very limited. Charcoal and wood are overwhelmingly used. This has partly caused the depletion of the forest cover in the region and a negative impact on rainfall and farming. In order not to completely deplete the forests, afforestation programmes should be considerably intensified. The use of clean cook stoves which consumes less charcoal should be promoted to minimize bio-fuel consumption.
11. The methods of waste disposal, particularly liquid waste, are not environmentally friendly. The indiscriminate dumping of waste tends to pollute the environment with serious health consequences. The Ministry of Health (MOH) Annual Reports for the District indicate that malaria alone constitutes about 42.0 percent of all outpatient consultations. The sewerage system of waste disposal and other solid waste disposal materials that will improve the situation should be provided in the District and punitive measures instituted against those who pollute the environment indiscriminately. Relatively high proportions of households have no toilet facility or use toilet facilities in

other houses. The public toilets used by majority of people are usually poorly maintained and exposes the communities to various health hazard. The District Assembly should therefore encourage and assist communities and individuals to construct hygienic toilet facilities, such as KVIP.

12. The Government and the District Assembly should make conscious efforts towards increasing the number of health, education and communication facilities in the District to improve and facilitate the living conditions of the people.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	55,816	100.0	23,082	100.0	32,734	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	1,515	2.7	890	3.9	625	1.9
Household with head and a spouse only	654	1.2	304	1.3	350	1.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5,439	9.7	3,109	13.5	2,330	7.1
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	15,750	28.2	5,234	22.7	10,516	32.1
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,634	28.0	3,950	17.1	11,684	35.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	982	1.8	347	1.5	635	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,471	2.6	586	2.5	885	2.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,277	16.6	5,702	24.7	3,575	10.9
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	767	1.4	479	2.1	288	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,327	7.8	2,481	10.7	1,846	5.6

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	11,162	55,814	27,729	28,085	18,623	9,661	8,962
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,794	47,795	24,052	23,743	18,623	9,661	8,962
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,747	47,502	23,909	23,593	18,490	9,586	8,904
Households engaged in crop farming	8,732	47,457	23,882	23,575	18,456	9,564	8,892
Households engaged in tree growing	77	335	180	155	163	90	73
Agro forestry (tree planting)	77	335	180	155	163	90	73
Alligator pepper	17	84	44	40	42	21	21
Apples	10	59	29	30	31	16	15
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	105	48	57	51	24	27
Avocado	5	22	12	10	11	3	8
Banana	16	101	50	51	49	25	24
Beans	538	3,316	1,687	1,629	1,301	714	587
Black pepper	2	10	7	3	4	2	2
Black berries	4	28	13	15	11	6	5
Cabbage	34	237	124	113	91	45	46
Carrot	95	552	268	284	239	118	121
Cashew	63	306	166	140	145	78	67
Cassava	3,401	18,738	9,050	9,688	6,740	3,133	3,607
Citronella	30	199	99	100	83	46	37
Citrus	33	215	106	109	73	43	30
Cloves	3	18	8	10	6	2	4
Cocoa	451	2,463	1,283	1,180	980	544	436
Coconut	19	101	57	44	37	18	19
Cocoyam	154	770	357	413	290	132	158
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	13	68	21	47	22	6	16
Coffee	4	19	11	8	6	4	2
Cola	2	15	4	11	5	2	3
Cucumber	28	141	78	63	56	30	26
Egg plant	7	56	27	29	19	10	9

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	Population in occupied units				Population engaged in agricultural activities		
	Households	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gallic	3	31	14	17	6	3	3
Garden eggs	130	741	366	375	273	132	141
Ginger	4	28	15	13	8	3	5
Groundnut	612	3,691	1,699	1,992	1,317	509	808
Guava	7	32	16	16	12	7	5
Kenaf	10	59	28	31	22	10	12
Lemon grass	30	193	99	94	58	40	18
Lettuce	7	39	18	21	12	3	9
Maize	6,154	35,039	18,031	17,008	13,733	7,416	6,317
Mango	9	58	32	26	20	10	10
Melon (agusi)	8	46	20	26	1	9	12
Millet	25	157	77	80	77	44	33
Nut meg	5	37	19	18	10	5	5
Oil palm	374	2,082	1,054	1,028	830	441	389
Okro	498	2,694	1,321	1,373	1,016	468	548
Onion	83	516	234	282	205	79	126
Pawpaw	9	59	30	29	32	11	21
Peas	14	75	32	43	26	16	10
Pepper	1,673	9,094	4,418	4,676	3,531	1,608	1,923
Pineapple	16	94	52	42	39	20	19
Plantain	1,478	8,285	3,983	4,302	3,016	1,379	1,637
Potatoes	2	6	3	3	3	2	1
Rice	118	708	374	334	254	140	114
Rubber	1	3	1	2	1	1	0
Shallot	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Shea tree	1	6	1	5	3	1	2
Sorghum	2	32	24	8	4	4	0
Soya beans	8	52	23	29	27	13	14
Spinach	1	6	5	1	2	1	1
Sugarcane	4	29	17	12	9	5	4
Sweet pepper	4	23	11	12	6	5	1
Tiger nut	11	62	25	37	19	6	13
Tobacco	11	64	29	35	32	16	16
Tomatoes	2,185	12,034	6,192	5,842	4,632	2,498	2,134
Water melon	30	171	87	84	63	40	23
Yam	1,789	11,222	5,832	5,390	4,642	2,540	2,102
Other	222	1,301	685	616	498	268	230

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial Number	Community Name	Population			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Akomadan	13,647	6,440	7,207	3,090	1,397
2	Nkenkaasu	9,814	4,676	5,138	1,979	1,085
3	Afrancho	2,443	1,234	1,209	456	368
4	Nkwaankwaa No.2	2,204	1,121	1,083	483	266
5	Asuosu	2,002	1,006	996	437	249
6	Darso	1,926	945	981	368	301
7	Kobreso	1,861	912	949	383	260
8	Grumaline	888	506	382	101	101
9	Nsuguasua	886	458	428	129	113
10	Sraneso No.1	881	469	412	167	136
11	Akrofoa	878	466	412	160	142
12	Nyinatase	852	427	425	131	120
13	Bosomponso No.1	847	405	442	136	146
14	Apenten	840	440	400	151	147
15	Tawiakrom Osei Yawkrom	829	464	365	139	122
16	(Buraso)	822	412	410	99	105
17	Bobra	755	401	354	155	107
18	Mantukwa	737	382	355	131	128
19	Asempaneye	720	335	385	128	92
20	Mpaapaem	690	363	327	113	96

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	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	Akomadan	13,647	1,933	1,800	1,803	1,587	1,182	911	793	701	599	532	519	294	273	161	240	319
2	Nkenkaasu	9,814	1,492	1,447	1,260	1,106	808	670	562	533	442	315	315	220	182	103	136	223
3	Afrancho	2,443	383	345	327	285	203	174	143	128	117	87	74	48	31	30	24	44
4	Nkwaankwaa No.2	2,204	385	331	272	218	157	152	130	121	113	92	72	37	32	29	30	33
5	Asuosu	2,002	362	306	235	223	179	134	108	94	88	65	73	35	36	10	21	33
6	Darso	1,926	313	267	251	210	157	106	105	75	103	74	71	41	53	24	24	52
7	Kobreso	1,861	273	259	259	202	123	131	115	98	87	59	69	46	43	17	35	45
8	Grumaline	888	164	135	100	108	89	74	55	59	29	15	16	19	4	10	3	8
9	Nsugasua	886	209	157	83	86	75	61	52	52	29	26	22	5	10	5	7	7
10	Sraneso No.1	881	167	139	105	85	65	59	59	58	54	30	18	10	12	8	5	7
11	Akrofoa	878	176	130	83	69	74	93	71	46	39	25	25	14	11	7	6	9
12	Nyinatase	852	182	137	124	79	68	83	62	31	30	15	16	9	6	5	3	2
13	Bosomponso No.1	847	144	142	109	81	67	72	60	38	31	32	20	19	6	4	11	11
14	Aparenten	840	138	139	127	79	64	57	51	45	49	19	32	9	15	5	7	4
15	Tawiakrom	829	149	145	134	64	57	62	60	47	36	13	24	6	13	6	3	10
16	Osei Yawkrom (Buraso)	822	159	141	92	83	58	84	52	46	29	11	16	12	10	9	7	13
17	Bobra	755	140	121	77	54	68	94	48	65	29	21	10	7	7	7	4	3
18	Mantukwa	737	141	95	89	76	54	52	65	39	30	31	17	14	12	10	4	8
19	Asempaneye	720	145	100	84	71	42	48	53	39	39	28	26	13	13	4	8	7
20	Mpaapaem	690	143	108	82	49	54	66	55	39	32	14	16	5	11	4	6	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Emmanuel George Ossei, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Vivian Asantey, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Mukhtar Kamal-Din
Mr. Oppong Smith

Consultant

Dr. Eric Osei-Assibey

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie
Mrs. Augusta H. Okantey
Mr. Richard Sasu