



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEKYERE AFRAM PLAINS DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	4
1.5 Economy.....	5
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	6
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	16
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	17
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	18
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Household size, Composition and Headship.....	25
3.3 Marital Status	27
3.4 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status	30
3.5 Nationality.....	31
3.6 Religious Affiliation.....	32
3.7 Literacy and Education.....	33
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	37
4.3 Occupation	40
4.4 Industry of Employment.....	41
4.5 Employment Status	42
4.6 Employment Sector	43
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	44
5.1 Introduction	44
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones	44
5.3 Use of Internet.....	44
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	45
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	46
6.1 Introduction	46
6.2 Population with Disability.....	46

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	18
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	20
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of children	21
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate	22
Table 2.5: Causes of death	23
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	24
Table 3.1: Household size by region and district.....	25
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	26
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	27
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	28
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	30
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	31
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	32
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	32
Table 3.9: Language of literacy	34
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	36
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	38
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	40
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	41
Table 4.4: Employment population 15 years and older by industry and sex	42
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	43
Table 4.6: Employment 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	43
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	44
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head	45
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	46
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status.....	47
Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	49
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality.....	50
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	52
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by country, region and district.....	53
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head	54
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head.....	54
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units	55
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit.....	56
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit	56
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	57
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	58
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	58

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	59
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household	60
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households	61
Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	73
Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged	74
Table A3: Household composition by type of locality	75
Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	76
Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	77

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekyere Afram Plains District	2
Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid of the Sekyere Afram Plains District	19
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex	23
Figure 3.1: Literacy level by sex of population 11 years and older	33
Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex of population 3 years and older	35
Figure 4.1: Economically not active population	39
Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households	51

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTD	Medium Term Development Plan
NCPEC	National Census and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council

PWDs	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sekyere Afram Plains District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 28,535 representing 6.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 53.2 percent and females represent 46.8 percent. The entire population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 113.7. The population of the district is youthful (46.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (2.8%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 95.0, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (99.4) than that of males (91.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 5.0. The General Fertility Rate is 153.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 32.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.9 per 1000.

Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 5.5 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 94.5 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (85.3%) living in the district were born in another region while 11.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern region is the highest followed by Upper West and Upper East. The three northern regions alone constitute 84.3 percent of the migrant population in the District.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 28,112 with a total number of 5,411 households. The average household size in the district is 5.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 49.0 percent. Spouses form about 12 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 36.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (53.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.3 percent have never married, 4.0 percent are in consensual unions and 4.6 percent are widowed. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (81.3%) are married compared to 50.8 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 45.5 percent while widowed males account for only 7.5 percent. Among the married, 73.7 percent have no

education while about 43.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than ninety percent of the married population (94.2%) are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed and 5.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (31.6%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.0 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 40.2 percent are literate and 59.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (42.8%) than that of females (37.2%). Six out of ten people (61.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (11,857) in the district, 53.6 percent has never attended school, 29.4 percent are currently attending and 17.0 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 88.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 11.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.7 percent are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (45.3%), 23.4% perform household duties and 7.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (60.2%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 89.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 3.1 percent in service and sales, 3.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 54.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 36.8 percent are contributing family workers, 0.8 percent are casual workers and 1.0 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers, apprentices and self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 14.6 percent own mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 18.8 percent as compared to 9.6 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 34 households representing 0.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.2%) than females

(2.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.6 percent followed by physical disability (21.8%). There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in the District. Of the population disabled, 53.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sekyere Afram Plains District is 5,367 representing 0.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Four out of ten (43.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 20.5 percent are huts/building (same compound) and 8.1 percent are semi-detached houses. Eight out of ten (85.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 4.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 8.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 68.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 17.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (52.2%) Cement (46.2%) and are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (62.5%) and metal sheets (30.3%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (33.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 2.2 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 (79.8%), kerosene lamp (11.4%) and electricity (mains) (6.5%) and). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (89.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are river /stream, borehole, public tap and pipe borne water. More than half of households (57.6%) drink water from river/stream.

About half of the households in the District have no toilet facility and 28.4 percent use pit latrine. About 38.8 percent of households in the district use open space around house as a bathing space while 26.6 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 44.1 percent. About four in ten households (42.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (74.4%) and onto the street (20.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sekyere Afram Plains District was established in the year 2012 through Legislative Instrument (LI) 2114 (Republic of Ghana, 2012). It is one of the 46 districts created in the year 2012. The District was carved from the erstwhile Sekyere Afram Plains District with Drobonso the capital and was inaugurated on 28th June 2012.

The Sekyere Afram Plains District is located at the north-eastern part of the Ashanti Region and lies between Latitudes 0° 20' and 1° 2' north and Longitudes 6° 52' and 7° 32' west. The District covers an estimated land area of 3525.1 square kilometres representing 14.5 percent of the regional land size of 24,389 square kilometres.

The District shares boundaries with the Sekyere Kumawu District to the south, Sekyere Central District to the west and the Asante Akim North District on the southwest. It also shares boundary with the Kwahu Afram Plains North District in the Eastern Region to the southeast. It is bounded by the Atebubu-Amantin District on the northwest and the Sene East and Sene West Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region to the north and north east respectively (see Figure 1.1).

The District Capital, Drobonso is accessible by road while some of the big communities are inaccessible. They include, Dawiah, Fumsua, Issahkrom and Anyinofi. This is due to the deplorable nature of roads leading to these communities.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate

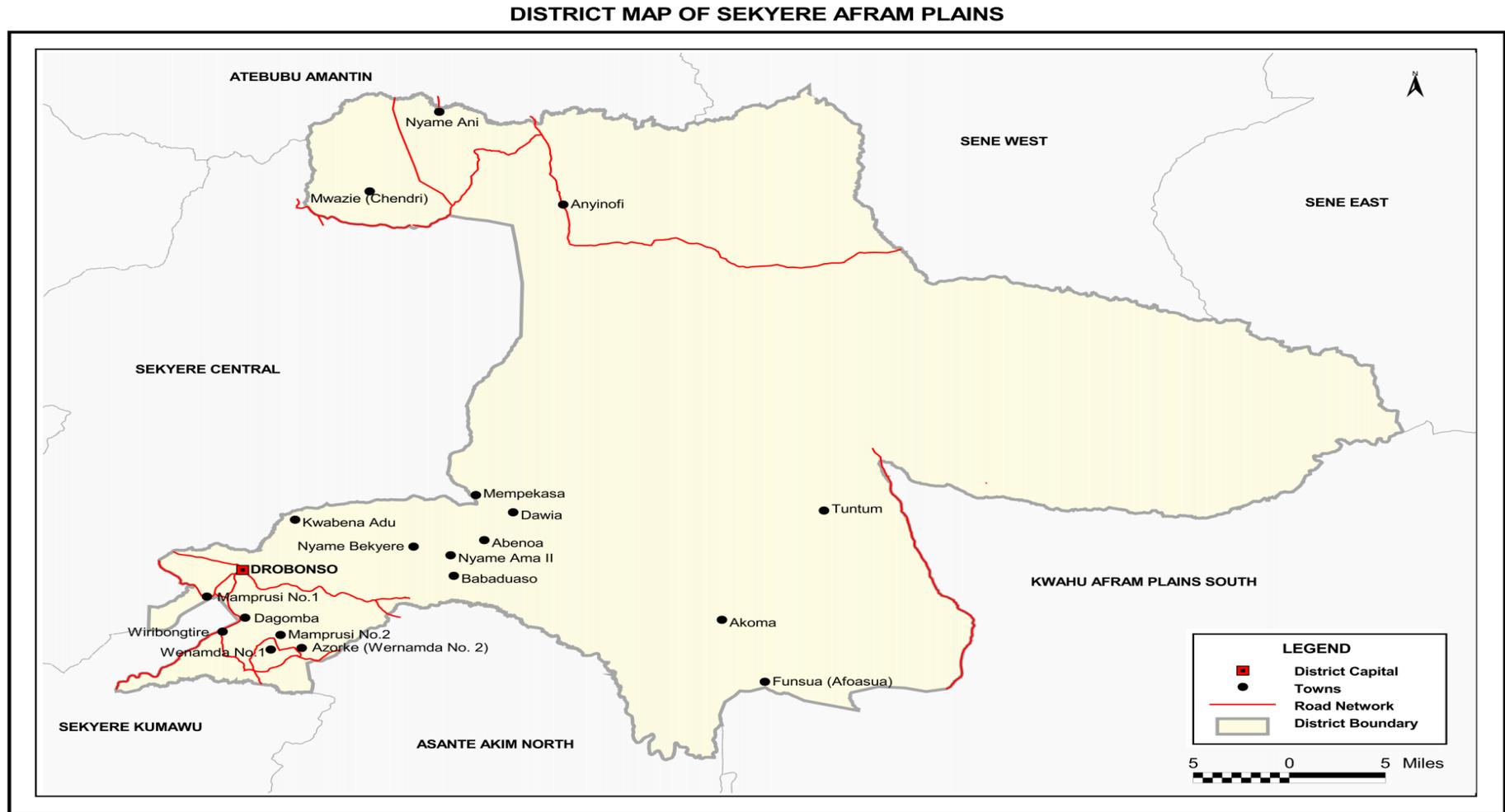
The climatic conditions in the District conform to that of the Middle Belt of Ghana. The District has a monthly mean temperature of 26°C and a maximum temperature of about 29°C. The total annual rainfall is estimated to be 1,331.7 mm. There are two rainfall seasons per year; the major rainy season is between April and June whilst the minor season ranges from September to November.

The main dry season occurs between December and March and is associated with drought conditions. This period is characterized by relatively high and low temperatures during the day and night respectively. Streams and ponds dry up during this period and crop farming usually comes to a halt except vegetable growing undertaken along the banks of rivers and streams.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The District lies within the Forest and Savanna Transitional Agro-ecological Zone of the country. It has a mixture of forest and guinea savannah and consists of short deciduous fire resistant trees like *Lophira laceolata*. The transitional zone covers about 70 percent while the forest vegetation covers the remaining 30.0 percent of the total area. The District is fast degenerating into secondary forest due to unfavourable human activities like charcoal burning. It is now a wooded savannah which shelters the north-eastern part of the Ashanti Region. The vegetation suffers from annual bush fires and the ecosystem appears to be under threat from human use of fire.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekyere Afram Plains District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The most common timber species available in the District are Mahogany (*Khaya ivorensis*), Wawa (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), Kyenkyen (*Antiaris toxicaria*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Odum (*Milicia excels*), Okoro (*Albizia zygia*) among others.

1.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The District boasts of the following rivers: Drobon, Afram, Afram-Obosom, Ongwam and Boumfum. Drobonso, the District capital actually derives its name from the River Drobon, which lies in the heart of the town. Few meters away from the capital lies the Afram River.

In terms of relief, it lies in the Afram-Obosom divide with a scarp overlooking the Afram River which is 180 metres above sea level. Behind the Afram-Obosom divide is a large undulating area, which slopes to the Sene - Volta and Obosom Rivers; the height is between 90 metres and 150 metres above sea level. The northern part of the District lies on the basin of the Volta River and it is drained by the Afram, Ongwam and Boumfum Rivers. During the rainy season, most of the streams and rivers overflow their banks and disappear entirely in the dry season. Even in the case of River Afram, it sometimes becomes a chain of pools during severe dry season and this adversely affects the livelihoods of the population as they spend much time and walk long distances searching for water. Also, as a result of the drying of streams and rivers, fishing has become a seasonal activity in the District. Aqua culture could be explored to make fish farming a year round activity. An alternative livelihood for fishermen therefore is necessary to safeguard their means of livelihood.

1.2.4 Geology

The soils found in the District can be grouped according to the geological formations from which they developed. The four main geological formations in the District are; Granitic, Birrimian, Voltarian and Alluvium rocks. Soils at the eastern part of the District are suitable for the cultivation of both cash and food crops. Cereals perform well in the transitional section of the District. The plains are also conducive for the rearing of livestock.

1.3 Political Administration

In line with the provisions in the Local Government Act; the District Assembly has legislative, deliberative, executive and administrative structures and functions (Republic of Ghana, 1993). The District Assembly has responsibilities towards governance, service delivery and planning and community development. These roles are performed through established institutional structures and key personnel.

The District has 10 electoral areas, and forms one constituency. It has one Area Council at Anyinofi, and 10 Unit Committees. For administrative purposes, the District is divided into six (6) zones; Drobonso, Dawia, Fumsua, Yakubu, Seneso and Anyinofi.

The District Assembly is made up of a District Chief Executive, Presiding Member, a Member of Parliament for Sekyere Afram Plains Constituency and 13 Assembly Members (10 elected by universal adult suffrage to represent each of the electoral areas and three government appointees). By law, the Sekyere Afram Plains District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District (Republic of Ghana, 1993).

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The culture of the people in the District could be viewed from different dimensions. This can be seen in terms of their dressing, the food they eat, language spoken, music and dance, art and craft, religious belief, occupation, administration and norms.

1.4.1 Language and Dressing

The population is heterogeneous with Akans forming the dominant ethnic group followed by the Mole-Dagbon ethnic group. Despite this unique feature, the common dialect spoken is the Asante-Twi. However, migrants still stick to speaking their mother tongue. Some of these ethnic groups are Dagomba, Busanga, Mamprusi, Dagaaba among others. Some communities are named after the dominant groups in the communities. Examples of these communities are Mamprusi and Dagomba. The Asante-Twi is the medium of communication in everyday life.

Dressing is also another cultural tool used to identify groups of people. Traditional dresses are usually seen during important cultural and social occasions. Without these events, it is usually difficult to associate people with the various ethnic groups.

1.4.2 Food

Fufu is the staple food that is usually consumed in the District in spite of the presence of a large number of people from northern Ghana. Some of the migrants also stick to their traditional food, *tuo zaafi and yam fufu*. Meat from wildlife is also a delicacy of people in the District. In view of the presence of River Afram and other smaller rivers in the District, fish is also in abundance and consumed by the population.

1.4.3 Religion, Chieftaincy and Traditional Set Up

There is the general belief in the supremacy of God among the people. This can be seen in their daily lifestyles. In all important occasions, Christian and Muslim prayers are said and libation performed to signify the three dominant religions.

Chieftaincy exists to preserve the customs, traditional beliefs, values and norms of the people. Stools and Skins signify the authority of chiefs among the various ethnic groups in the country. The chiefs in the District serve the *Asanteman* Council chaired by the *Otumfo*, the *Asantehene*. The paramount chief of Kumawu and *Kwamanhene* (*who is also a sub chief of the Kumawu traditional area*), are the landowners of the District. The paramount chief referred to as *Barima*, has sub-chiefs or caretaker chiefs called *Odikro*. The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behavior are vested in the chiefs. The chiefs have their *Kontihene*, *Gyaasehene*, *Akyeamehene*, *Sanaahene* and others assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. The main festival celebrated in the District is *Papa Nantwi*. It is celebrated every four years by the people in the Kumawu traditional area¹.

The system of inheritance practiced in the District is in two distinct forms: matrilineal and patrilineal system. The matrilineal system on one hand is practiced by the Akan ethnic group who are largely the indigenes. On the other hand, the patrilineal system is practiced by migrants from the northern part of the country.

¹ Sekyere Afram Plains is traditionally under the jurisdiction of Kumawu Traditional Council.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of the District is made of the following sectors: agriculture, commerce/service, and manufacturing/industry. The majority of the labour force in the District is engaged in agricultural production. The farmers are into subsistence and cash crop farming. The structure of agriculture is largely peasant with reliance on traditional labour intensive method of farming. Plantain, cassava, yam, rice among others are produced on medium scale. Livestock and poultry production is done on small scale and mostly under free range system. Farming activities are negatively affected by the actions of these stray animals that destroy crops on the farm and stored farm produce.

The major activities under commerce and services sector of the District economy include trading, banking and teaching. Trading activities in the District are mainly retail with wide range of goods and services including made-in-Ghana goods, second hand clothing and foot wear. Some people also operate traditional catering, drinking bars and fuel distribution.

The manufacturing sector of the District's economy involves few cottage industries such as palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction. Despite abundance of agricultural raw materials, the District cannot boast of any major agro-processing industry.

1.5.2 Financial Services, Communication and Electricity

Banking and financial services is provided by the Kumawuman Rural Bank Limited through its agency in the District capital. The District has no post office and the population has to turn to Kumawu for postal services and letters are usually sent through commercial transport that ply the District and some key settlements in the Region such as Kumawu, Konongo, Kumasi, etc. The following telecommunication networks (MTN, TIGO, Vodafone, Airtel and Glo) operate in the District but availability of service is very limited and non-existent in many communities. As a result of these challenges, people converge at specific spots within their communities to receive and make calls.

The District is not connected to the national electricity grid. As a result, the electricity needs of the people are provided by small generators owned by individuals and some institutions. These generators are used to charge mobile phones, watch television and lightening for homes. Electricity poles and lines have been erected and the District capital is expected to be connected to the national grid by the end of the first quarter of 2014.

1.5.3 Education, Water and Health

The socio-economic development of any district is largely dependent on the quality of its educational delivery. The entire District has 37 kindergartens, 37 primary schools, nine junior high schools and a vocational school. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the District.

Water is essential to the existence of man and other living things. Lack of potable water, occurrence of drought or floods expose inhabitants to water-related and poor-sanitation related diseases. There have been reported cases of buruli ulcer and bilharzia infection in some parts of the District. A critical analysis of information on water and sanitation facilities in the District vis-a-vis the population revealed that access to potable water is low. The District has 15 bore-holes which cut across the administrative zones. People rely heavily on streams and rivers for water for domestic and other purposes. The inadequate supply of

potable water in the District poses danger to the health of the people especially the inhabitants within the District capital.

In all, there are three health facilities in the District and two health facilities (health centre and health post) at Dawia and Anyinofi both owned by the government. The St. Vincent Clinic located in Drobonso is owned by the Catholic Church.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census

assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra

Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa 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 behavioural 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

The population size and age-sex composition of the District have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators and overall welfare of the people. The changes in population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 PHC was a "de facto" count of each person present in the country irrespective of nationality. The objective of this chapter is to present the information of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results in terms of population size and distribution, age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population in the Sekyere Afram Plains District by age, sex and type of locality of residence. The results of the 2010 PHC show that the total population of the District is 28,535, representing about 6.0 percent of the Ashanti Region's population. The population is made up of 15,184 males (53.2%) and 13,351 females (46.8%). In terms of the type of locality of residence, the District is entirely rural as there is no urban settlement. The population density of the District is currently 8.1 persons per square kilometre which is lower than the regional average of 196 persons per square kilometre.

Almost one-half (45.9%) of the population is aged 0-19 years. In general, there are more males than females in the District and this runs through all the age groups with the exception of the age group 20-29 and 90-99 years where females outnumber males.

Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the "economically active ages (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population should carry - even though some people defined as "dependent" are producers and some people in the "productive" ages are economically dependent (Haupt and Kane, 2014). Overall, the District's dependency ratio is 95.0, indicating a high burden on the working population. This is higher than the regional average of 72.5. The high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons in the District.

The age dependency ratio is low for the males (91.3) than that of their female counterparts (99.4).

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	28,535	15,184	13,351	113.7	-	28,535
0 - 4	5,117	2,669	2,448	109.0	-	5,117
5-9	4,469	2,250	2,219	101.4	-	4,469
10-14	3,527	1,905	1,622	117.4	-	3,527
15 - 19	2,757	1,509	1,248	120.9	-	2,757
20 - 24	2,301	1,125	1,176	95.7	-	2,301
25 - 29	2,163	1,062	1,101	96.5	-	2,163
30 - 34	1,964	1,023	941	108.7	-	1,964
35 - 39	1,777	1,029	748	137.6	-	1,777
40 - 44	1,249	750	499	150.3	-	1,249
45 - 49	873	534	339	157.5	-	873
50 - 54	800	461	339	136.0	-	800
55 - 59	385	226	159	142.1	-	385
60 - 64	364	217	147	147.6	-	364
65 - 69	209	128	81	158.0	-	209
70 - 74	246	131	115	113.9	-	246
75 - 79	127	67	60	111.7	-	127
80 - 84	93	45	48	93.8	-	93
85 - 89	47	27	20	135.0	-	47
90 - 94	48	19	29	65.5	-	48
95 - 99	19	7	12	58.3	-	19
All Ages	28,535	15,184	13,351	113.7	-	28,535
0-14	13,113	6,824	6,289	108.5	-	13,113
15-64	14,633	7,936	6,697	118.5	-	14,633
65+	789	424	365	116.2	-	789
Dependency ratio	95.0	91.3	99.4		-	95.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex ratio

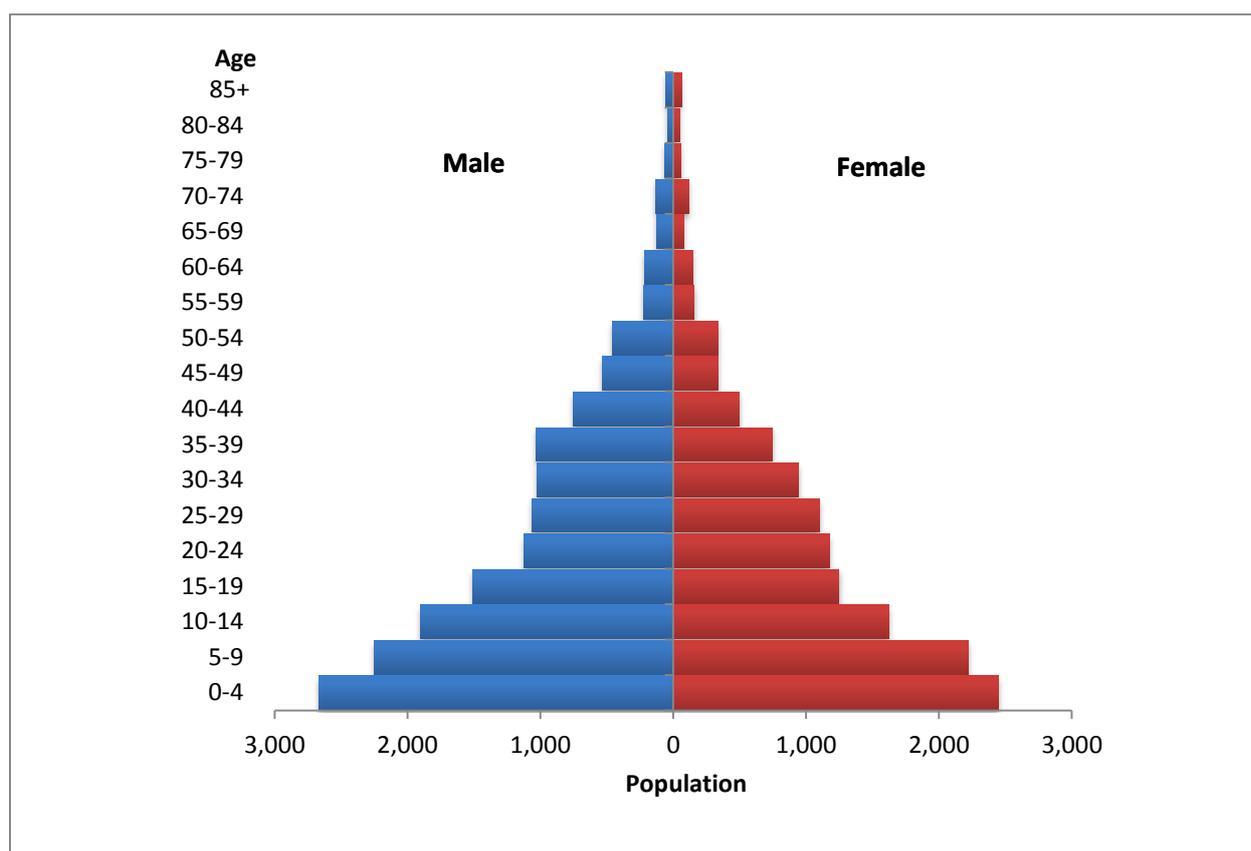
Sex ratio is the proportion of males to females in a given population; usually it is expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that the male population is 15,184 (53.2% of total population) and the female population is 13,351 (48.8% of total population). This gives the District overall sex ratio (i.e. number of males to 100 females) of 113.7 compared to the regional figure of 94.0. The sex ratio shows that there are more males than females in the District.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). The age structure of the Sekyere Afram Plains District is illustrated in the population pyramid in Figure 2.1.

The figure shows that the Sekyere Afram Plains District has a youthful population (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1), as high proportion is formed by children under 15 years (46.0%) on one hand and on the other hand, there is a small proportion (2.8%) of elderly persons (65 years and older) in the District.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Any change in the population size (increase or decrease) is determined by fertility, mortality and migration, which are the three factors of demographic change. This section discusses fertility, mortality and migration of the District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the childbearing performance of individuals or couples, measured for particular groups or populations (UNFPA, 2012). Simply, it refers to the actual child delivery i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population. Measures of fertility normally refer only to live births.

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 groups 15-49 years. This analysis pertains to women between 15 and 49 years. Table 2.2 presents information on the fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the districts in Ashanti region. The table shows that there were 6,052 women 15-49 years in the Sekyere Afram Plains district with total births of 926 during the last 12 months before Census Night. This gives a Total Fertility Rate of 5.0, which is higher than the regional average of 3.3. General Fertility Rate for the District stands at 153.0 while crude birth rate is 32.5. The General Fertility Rate of the Region stands at 96 and the crude birth rate is 25.7.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	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 Kumawu	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	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older, the number of children ever born and those still surviving. The data indicates that children ever born and children surviving are 22,518 and 19,710 respectively to 7,887 women who are 12 years and older. The average child ever born for women 12 years and older in the district is 2.9 and that of surviving is 2.5.

Again, the Table shows that children ever born to those aged 12-19 is significantly low. As age increases, the mean number of children ever born and children surviving increases. Women aged 50-54 years recorded the highest mean number of children ever born of 6.0 children and an average of 4.8 children surviving.

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

Age	Females		Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
	Number	Percent	Both sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both sexes	Average	Male	Female
All ages	7,887	100.0	22,518	2.9	11,488	11,030	19,710	2.5	10,054	9,656
12 - 14	825	10.5	3	0.0	2	1	3	0.0	2	1
15 - 19	1,248	15.8	277	0.2	151	126	256	0.2	138	118
20 - 24	1,176	14.9	1,506	1.3	813	693	1,385	1.2	739	646
25 - 29	1,101	14.0	2,771	2.5	1,378	1,393	2,579	2.3	1,282	1,297
30 - 34	941	11.9	3,609	3.8	1,903	1,706	3,275	3.5	1,715	1,560
35 - 39	748	9.5	3,633	4.9	1,790	1,843	3,242	4.3	1,576	1,666
40 - 44	499	6.3	2,789	5.6	1,457	1,332	2,454	4.9	1,307	1,147
45 - 49	339	4.3	1,937	5.7	950	987	1,704	5.0	834	870
50 - 54	339	4.3	2,029	6.0	1,032	997	1,642	4.8	849	793
55 - 59	159	2.0	918	5.8	463	455	778	4.9	402	376
60 +	512	6.5	3,046	5.9	1,549	1,497	2,392	4.7	1,210	1,182

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The conventional measurement of mortality requires information on the number of deaths and on the population subject to the risk of dying. Customarily, the number of deaths is obtained from the registration of deaths as they occur while the population at risk is derived from censuses and sample surveys. In Ghana, the registration of deaths is incomplete and fraught with omissions, misstatement of age and other errors; and in view of these mortality measures based on the generated data can lead to distorted estimates (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013a). As a result, data for mortality is collected from censuses and surveys.

The data utilized in measuring mortality rates in this chapter were derived from the fertility and mortality sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) questionnaire. The specific questions were on “births and deaths in the last 12 months” (i.e. current data); and children ever born and children surviving. Table 2.4 indicates that, a total number of 110 persons died in the reference year (12 months before Census Night) and puts that the crude death rate (CDR) in the District to be 3.9 deaths per every 1,000 population which is lower than the regional figure (5.8).

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

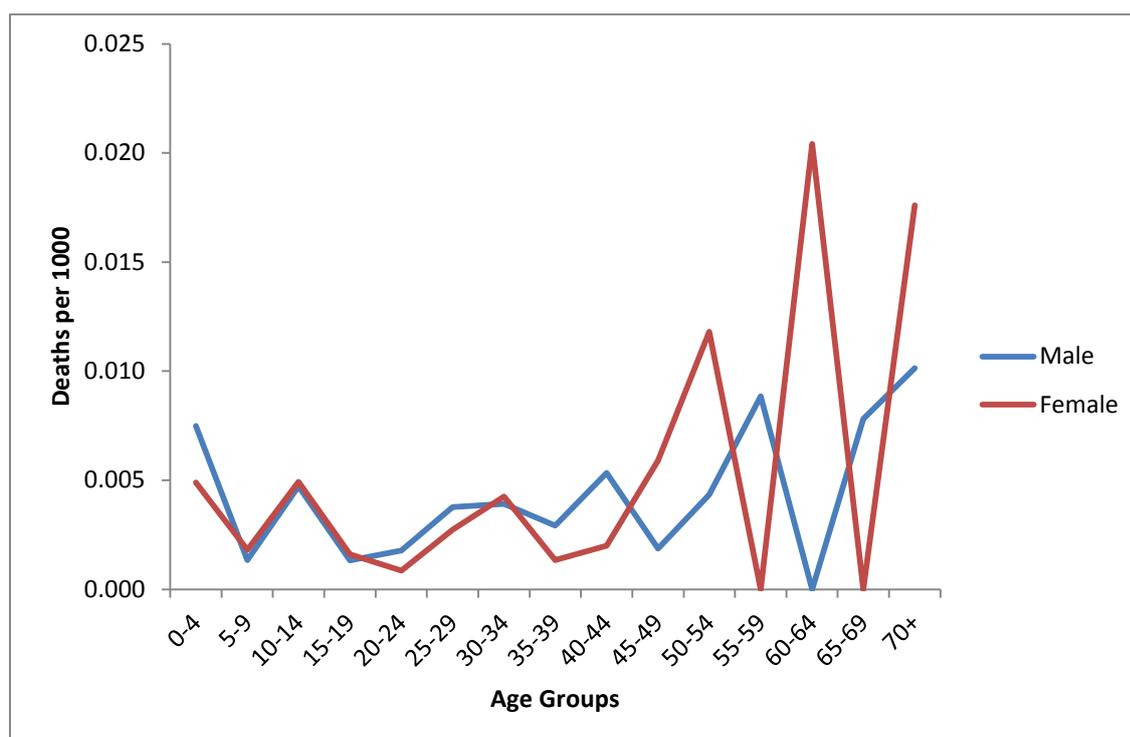
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	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 Kumawu	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	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows that the death rate among males is higher than that of females within the age group 0-4 years. For age specific death rates for age groups 5-19, the females are slightly higher than the males. From ages 20-44, the patterns are higher for males than females except for age group 30-34. However, the age-specific death rates for females are higher than that of males from ages 45 -54 and peaks at age 50-54. It further falls to zero at age group 50-54 and 65-69. The patterns are slightly lower for females within the childbearing age (15-49 years). The sharp rise and fall in the patterns for both male and female from 55-69 may be due to age misreporting of the deceased persons.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 indicates causes of death in Sekyere Afram Plains. The Table shows that 110 deaths occurred in the district of which 5.5 percent were caused by accident/violence/ homicide/ suicide and the rest (94.5%) caused by all other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ashanti	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Sekyere Afram Plains	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region (between administrative districts within the same region), while inter-

regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth of that individual. Table 2.5 indicates that, out of the entire population of 28,535 in the District, 12,316 are migrants representing 46.2 percent of the entire population. Out of this, 85.3 percent was born elsewhere in another region, 11.8 percent was born in the region and 2.9 percent was born outside Ghana. For those who were born elsewhere in another region, northern regions forms the highest (5,056), followed by Upper West (2,434) and Upper East (1,244) and the least from the Central region (36).

A proportion of 10.6 percent of migrants have stayed in the District for less than a year. Less than one-third (28.5%) of them have been in the District for not more than four years but more than 1 year. The proportion of migrants who have stayed more than 20 years in the District is 12.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	12,136	100.0	10.6	28.5	23.2	24.8	12.9
Born elsewhere in the region	1,426	100.0	16.9	29.2	20.5	17.7	15.8
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	67	100.0	10.4	23.9	23.9	23.9	17.9
Central	36	100.0	8.3	11.1	38.9	22.2	19.4
Greater Accra	193	100.0	24.9	42.0	17.6	12.4	3.1
Volta	548	100.0	7.3	21.4	22.1	32.5	16.8
Eastern	222	100.0	13.5	23.9	24.8	25.2	12.6
Brong Ahafo	557	100.0	9.7	31.6	25.5	21.9	11.3
Northern	5,056	100.0	10.6	30.6	24.8	24.1	9.9
Upper East	1,244	100.0	8.6	25.0	23.6	29.8	13.0
Upper West	2,434	100.0	8.1	22.9	21.9	29.6	17.4
Outside Ghana	353	100.0	7.1	51.8	17.0	11.6	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About one-third (29.2%) of migrants born elsewhere in the region have stayed in the District for more than one year but less than four years. Migrants from the three northern regions made up of 84.3 percent of migrants born elsewhere in another region. Table 2.6 further shows that 51.8 percent of migrants born outside Ghana have stayed in the District for between one and four years.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Traditionally, in population censuses the type of household and family composition is determined on the basis of each member's relationship to the reference person or head of household. The number, size and structure of households and changes in the rate of household formation are useful for planning and for developing policies formulated for vulnerable population segments. This chapter presents information on household dynamics, marital status, education and literacy, nationality and religious affiliation.

3.2 Household size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that the total household population in the District is 28,112. It further shows that the number of households in the District is 5,411. The average household size is 5.3 persons relative to the regional average of 4.2 persons.

Table 3.1: Household size by region and district

Categories	Region	District
Total household population	4,671,982	28,112
Number of households	1,126,205	5,411
Average household size	4.2	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows that the total household population is 28,112 and comprises 14,949 males (53.2%) and 13,163 females (46.8%). Table 3.2 further shows that children of the household heads form 49.0 percent of household members, heads constitute 19.2 percent and spouses of head (wife/husband) account for 12.0 percent. Table 3.2 also shows that grandchildren form 4.3 percent of the household population in the District whilst adopted/foster children constitute the least proportion (0.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,112	100.00	14,949	100.0	13,163	100.0
Head	5,411	19.20	4,479	30.0	932	7.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,368	12.00	63	0.4	3,305	25.1
Child (son/daughter)	13,764	49.00	7,324	49.0	6,440	49.0
Parent/Parent in-law	174	0.60	16	0.1	158	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	169	0.60	53	0.4	116	0.9
Grandchild	1,206	4.30	664	4.4	542	4.1
Brother/Sister	1,587	5.60	1,093	7.3	494	3.8
Step child	188	0.70	111	0.7	77	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	80	0.30	41	0.3	39	0.3
Other relative	1,680	6.00	739	4.9	941	7.1
Non-relative	485	1.70	366	2.4	119	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 further shows that the bulk of the household population is males (53.2%), with female household population constituting 46.8 percent. Male and Female children (sons and daughters) account for almost one-half of the household population. Thus, biological children constitute the largest proportion of the household population. Female spouses constitute one-quarter (25.1%) of the household population. Proportion of males who are heads is higher (30.0%) than the female heads (7.0%).

3.2.3 Household Population by Structure and Sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on the Census Night. Classification of households was based on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that households with head only, i.e. single person household constitutes only 2.5 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,112	100.0	14,949	100.0	13,163	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	693	2.5	579	3.9	114	0.9
Head and a spouse only	328	1.2	166	1.1	162	1.2
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	10,170	36.2	5358	35.8	4,812	36.6
Single parent Nuclear	1,936	6.9	892	6.0	1,044	7.9
Extended Family						
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	9,216	32.8	4750	31.8	4,466	33.9
Extended + non relatives	648	2.3	371	2.5	277	2.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	884	3.1	512	3.4	372	2.8
Single parent Extended	2,495	8.9	1193	8.0	1,302	9.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	212	0.8	106	0.7	106	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,530	5.4	1,022	6.8	508	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households composed of the head or spouse constitutes only 1.2 percent of total households in the District. Nuclear family households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute more than one-third of total households (36.2%) while single parent nuclear family households is 6.9 percent. In addition, extended family households account for 32.8 percent of households.

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people called spouses that create kinship. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage (Republic of Ghana, 1998). The 2010 census gathered data from persons aged 12 years and older. The distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status in the District is shown in Table 3.4.

3.3.1 Marital Status by sex and age

Table 3.4 shows that 53.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married while 36.3 percent have never married. In addition, 4.0 percent of the population are in informal relationship, or consensual union. The proportion of the population that are divorced is 2.5 percent. Table 3.4 further shows that 48.2 percent of males 12 years and older are married compared to 59.1 percent for their female counterparts. The proportion of males who are married is highest for age group 55-59 (82.7%) and those aged 12-14 years have the least proportion (5.3%). However, among females, it peaks at 30-34 years (87.2%) and the least proportion is recorded by persons aged 12-14 years (5.9%). Among both males and females, it is observed that the proportion that is married increases with advancing age with slight variations.

The proportion of the female population who are divorced is highest for the age group 65 years and older – widows (14.2%) than the males widowers (8.5%). While the least proportion of males who are divorced is within 20-24 years (0.9%), it is the age bracket 15-19

years (0.5%) for females. In the case of persons living in informal or consensual union, it is high for females within the age group 25 – 29 years (8.0%) relative to the age group, 35-39 years (6.2%) for males.

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	17,307	100.0	36.3	4	53.2	1.4	2.5	2.6
12 – 14	1,885	100.0	93.8	0.6	5.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,757	100.0	83.6	2	14.1	0.1	0.2	0
20 - 24	2,301	100.0	48.9	5.5	42.9	1.5	1	0.2
25 - 29	2,163	100.0	24.9	6.3	66.3	1.2	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	1,964	100.0	9.8	5.4	80.5	1.5	1.8	0.9
35 - 39	1,777	100.0	6.7	6.2	80.9	2.2	2.6	1.4
40 - 44	1,249	100.0	5.3	4.7	80.2	2.3	4.5	3
45 - 49	873	100.0	5.5	4.2	80.5	2.2	4.2	3.3
50 - 54	800	100.0	3.5	3	77.5	2.3	7.9	5.9
55 - 59	385	100.0	5.5	1.3	74.8	3.9	7.8	6.8
60 - 64	364	100.0	3.8	3	68.7	1.4	8.5	14.6
65+	789	100.0	7.1	1.6	51.7	3.3	11.2	25.1
Male								
Total	9,420	100.0	44.2	3.2	48.2	1.2	2.2	0.9
12 – 14	1,060	100.0	94.1	0.7	5.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,509	100.0	93.7	0.7	5.6	0	0	0
20 - 24	1,125	100.0	73.8	3.2	21.4	1	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	1,062	100.0	42.7	4.5	50.8	0.8	0.9	0.3
30 - 34	1,023	100.0	16.7	5.2	74.4	1.7	2.1	0
35 - 39	1,029	100.0	10.1	6	78.1	2.1	2.5	1.1
40 - 44	750	100.0	8	4.4	79.5	2.1	4.9	1.1
45 - 49	534	100.0	8.4	4.3	80.7	1.7	3.6	1.3
50 - 54	461	100.0	4.8	3.3	82.4	2.2	5.6	1.7
55 - 59	226	100.0	4.9	0.9	82.7	2.2	5.8	3.5
60 - 64	217	100.0	5.1	3.7	79.3	1.4	6	4.6
65+	424	100.0	11.1	0.9	68.9	3.1	8.5	7.5
Female								
Total	7,887	100.0	26.9	5	59.1	1.6	2.9	4.5
12 – 14	825	100.0	93.5	0.6	5.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,248	100.0	71.5	3.5	24.4	0.2	0.5	0
20 - 24	1,176	100.0	25.2	7.7	63.5	2	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	1,101	100.0	7.7	8	81.3	1.5	1.2	0.4
30 - 34	941	100.0	2.3	5.6	87.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
35 - 39	748	100.0	2	6.6	84.6	2.3	2.7	1.9
40 - 44	499	100.0	1.2	5.2	81.4	2.6	3.8	5.8
45 - 49	339	100.0	0.9	4.1	80.2	2.9	5.3	6.5
50 - 54	339	100.0	1.8	2.7	70.8	2.4	10.9	11.5
55 - 59	159	100.0	6.3	1.9	63.5	6.3	10.7	11.3
60 - 64	147	100.0	2	2	53.1	1.4	12.2	29.3
65+	365	100.0	2.5	2.5	31.8	3.6	14.2	45.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Educational Level

Table 3.5 shows information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and educational level in the District. The population 12 years and older in the District is 17,307, out of which 9,420 are males (54.4%) and 7,887 are females (45.6 %). It further indicates that 60.9 per cent of the population 12 years and older have never been to school and 39.1 per cent have some level of education. The proportion of males with no education is 58.2 per cent and that of the females is 64.1 percent. The table shows that 43.8 percent of the never married have no education whilst 49.7 percent have basic education. For the married, 73.7 percent have no formal education with 22.7 percent attaining basic education. The table further shows that 60.7 percent of those in informal relationship have attained basic education. Almost half (46.2%) of the male population who have never married has no education compare to 38.9 percent of the females. It is worrying to observe that the proportion of both males (0.2%) and females (0.1%) with tertiary education in the District is significantly low.

The percentage of males in informal/consensual relationship is 31.8 per cent and that of females is 36.1 percent. Males and females who are separated and have no education constitute 68.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent respectively. The percentage of males who are divorced with no education (63.8%) is higher than their female counterparts (55.0%). For the married persons with no education, the males form 70.4 per cent and females constitute 76.9 per cent.

Less than 5.0 percent of the population has reached post-basic education level (secondary or higher). The male population had 4.3 percent who obtained secondary education as against 2.2 percent for their female counterparts. Similarly, remarkably low proportions of both males (0.2%) and females (0.1%) have tertiary education in the District. This shows a disparity in educational attainment from secondary school level and higher for males and females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ sec cert./ diploma	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	17,307	100.0	60.9	34.4	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
Never married	6,283	100.0	43.8	49.7	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	695	100.0	34.2	60.7	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.0
Married	9,205	100.0	73.7	22.7	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.1
Separated	243	100.0	68.7	29.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Divorced	438	100.0	59.1	37.0	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.0
Widowed	443	100.0	78.3	19.6	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.0
Male								
Total	9,420	100.0	58.2	35.7	4.3	0.4	1.2	0.2
Never married	4,165	100.0	46.2	46.7	5.7	0.2	0.9	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	302	100.0	31.8	59.9	5.6	1.0	1.7	0.0
Married	4,543	100.0	70.4	24.3	3.1	0.6	1.3	0.2
Separated	115	100.0	68.7	29.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
Divorced	207	100.0	63.8	33.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Widowed	88	100.0	63.6	30.7	0.0	1.1	4.5	0.0
Female								
Total	7,887	100.0	64.1	32.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
Never married	2,118	100.0	38.9	55.6	4.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	393	100.0	36.1	61.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Married	4,662	100.0	76.9	21.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Separated	128	100.0	68.8	29.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	231	100.0	55.0	40.3	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.0
Widowed	355	100.0	82.0	16.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1. Basic Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2. Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

4. Tertiary: Bachelor Degree and post Graduate or higher

3.4 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Labour force participation is a key element of economic growth and well-being of a population. Employment status, to a very large extent, determines the marital status of the population especially for the male cohorts.

Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the district. The three broad economic activity statuses under consideration are employed, unemployed and economically not active population. The Table

indicates that 83.2 percent of all persons 12 years and older are employed with 1.0 percent being unemployed.

A higher proportion (67.1%) of the never married are employed with 31.6 percent being economically not active. Among the married population, 94.2 percent are employed while 0.7 percent are unemployed. Majority of the widowed (72.0%) are employed.

Table 3.6 further reveals that more married females (5.9%) are economically not active as compared to their male counterparts (4.3%). Among the never married males, 28.1 percent are economically not active with another 1.3 percent being unemployed. On the other hand, 38.7 percent of never married females are economically not active with 1.1 percent being unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	17,307	100.0	14,401	83.2	172	1.0	2,734	15.8
Never married	6,283	100.0	4,214	67.1	81	1.3	1,988	31.6
Informal/Consensual union /Living together	695	100.0	600	86.3	14	2.0	81	11.7
Married	9,205	100.0	8,667	94.2	67	0.7	471	5.1
Separated	243	100.0	218	89.7	4	1.7	21	8.6
Divorced	438	100.0	383	87.4	5	1.2	50	11.4
Widowed	443	100.0	319	72	1	0.2	123	27.8
Male								
Total	9,420	100.0	7,891	83.8	95	1.0	1,434	15.2
Never married	4,165	100.0	2,939	70.6	57	1.3	1,169	28.1
Informal/Consensual union /Living together	302	100.0	280	92.7	5	1.7	17	5.6
Married	4,543	100.0	4,318	95.1	28	0.6	197	4.3
Separated	115	100.0	104	90.4	1	0.9	10	8.7
Divorced	207	100.0	186	89.9	4	1.9	17	8.2
Widowed	88	100.0	64	72.7	0	0.1	24	27.2
Female								
Total	7,887	100.0	6,510	82.5	77	1.0	1,300	16.5
Never married	2,118	100.0	1,275	60.2	24	1.1	819	38.7
Informal/Consensual union /Living together	393	100.0	320	81.4	9	2.3	64	16.3
Married	4,662	100.0	4,349	93.3	39	0.8	274	5.9
Separated	128	100.0	114	89.1	3	2.3	11	8.6
Divorced	231	100.0	197	85.3	1	0.4	33	14.3
Widowed	355	100.0	255	71.8	1	0.3	99	27.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or owes allegiance. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual citizenship and Ghanaian by naturalisation. On the other hand, the foreign nationals are categorized as ECOWAS, Africans other than ECOWAS and other nationals. Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaians constitute 97.7 percent of the District's population while the remaining 2.3 percent are non-Ghanaians.

The Table further shows that 1.4 percent of the districts population are from ECOWAS member states, 0.5 percent from African countries other than ECOWAS and 0.4 percent are nationals from outside Africa. For the sexes, 2.3 percent of the females have dual nationality compare to 1.9 percent of the males.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,535	100.0	15,184	100.0	13,351	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	27,115	95.0	14,424	95.0	12,691	95.1
Dual nationality	597	2.1	295	1.9	302	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	176	0.6	88	0.6	88	0.7
ECOWAS	397	1.4	239	1.6	158	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	140	0.5	76	0.5	64	0.5
Other	110	0.4	62	0.4	48	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that Christians form majority of the population (57.1%) in the District, followed by adherents of Islamic religion (28.0%). The population with no religion and traditionalist form 6.0 percent and 8.3 percent respectively of the District's population.

Among Christians, Catholics dominate (20.6%) followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (15.9%), Protestants (11.5%) and other Christians (9.1%). Less than ten percent of the District population adhered to traditional religion or other religion. With the exception of Islamic religion, there is no much differences among males and females in religion in the district.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,535	100.0	15,184	100.0	13,351	100.0
No religion	1,702	6.0	1,009	6.6	693	5.2
Catholic	5,875	20.6	3,129	20.6	2,746	20.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	3,268	11.5	1,600	10.5	1,668	12.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	4,530	15.9	2,339	15.4	2,191	16.4
Other Christian	2,609	9.1	1,276	8.4	1,333	10.0
Islam	8,003	28.0	4,450	29.3	3,553	26.6
Traditionalist	2,356	8.3	1,295	8.5	1,061	7.9
Other	192	0.7	86	0.6	106	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

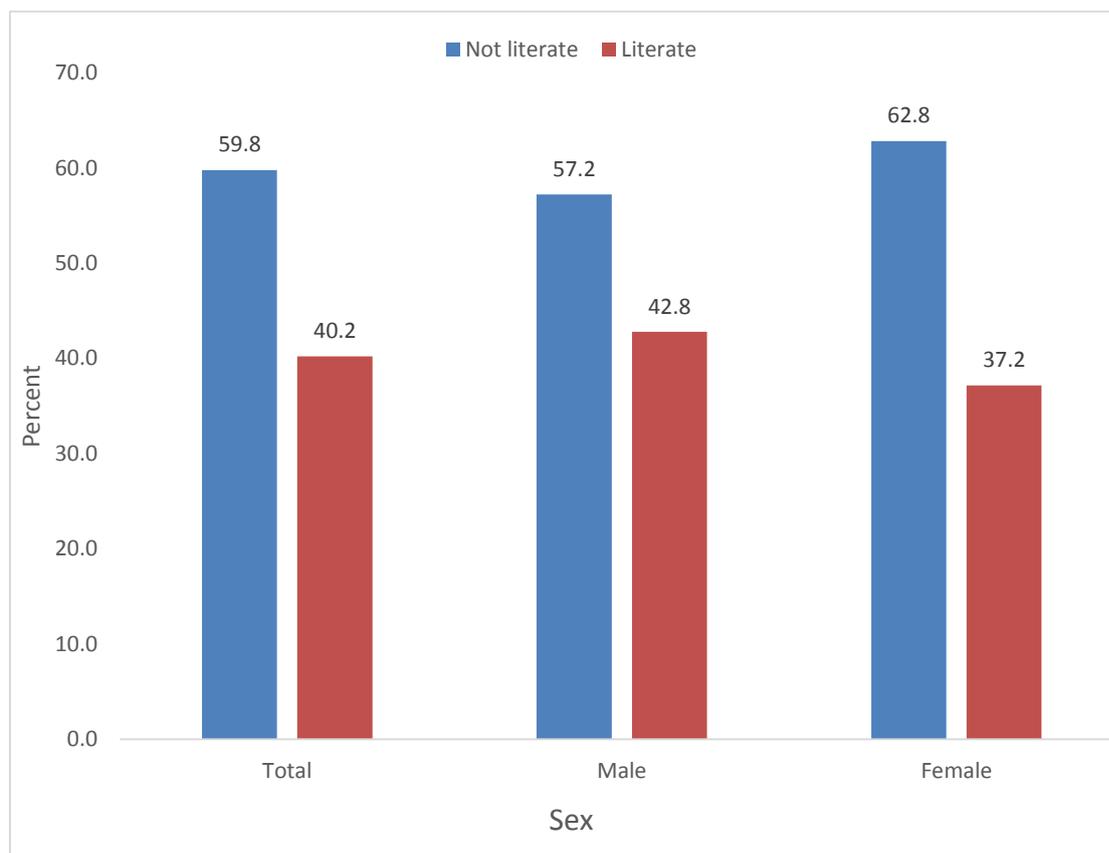
3.7 Literacy and Education

3.7.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. In Ghana, most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational institutions although some obtain it informally (evening or night classes).

Figure 3.1 shows that about 60.0 percent of the population 11 years and older are not literate in any language. The figure further shows that 42.8 percent of the male population, 11 years and older are literate compare to 37.2 percent of the females in Sekyere Farm Plains District.

Figure 3.1: Literacy level by sex of population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the Table 3.9, proportion of the population literate in English Language only is 19.3 percent, 17.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only.

About 62.0 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian Language and 0.4 percent literate in English and French. From the table it is obvious that more than half of all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Literacy in French language is not pronounced in the district. The Table further shows that 64.7 percent of the male population 11 years and older are literate in both English and Ghanaian language compare to 58.1 percent for the females.

Table 3.9: Language of literacy

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	10,714	7,211	100.0	19.3	17.8	61.9	0.4	0.6
11-14	777	1,726	100.0	26.4	16.3	56.8	0.2	0.3
15-19	1,265	1,492	100.0	21.5	12.9	64.3	0.4	0.9
20-24	1,420	881	100.0	18.0	14.8	66.1	0.3	0.8
25-29	1,462	701	100.0	15.1	17.4	66.2	0.7	0.6
30-34	1,463	501	100.0	18.2	22.0	59.1	0.2	0.6
35-39	1,258	519	100.0	17.1	21.4	60.5	0.4	0.6
40-44	891	358	100.0	15.1	26.5	58.1	0.3	0
45-49	573	300	100.0	13.3	24.7	60.7	1	0.3
50-54	520	280	100.0	10.4	22.9	66.1	0.7	0
55-59	245	140	100.0	10.7	20.7	68.6	0	0
60-64	250	114	100.0	12.3	24.6	60.5	0	2.6
65+	590	199	100.0	9.5	25.1	64.3	1	0
Male								
Total	5,577	4,171	100.0	18.6	15.7	64.7	0.6	0.5
11-14	415	973	100.0	24.8	16.2	58.3	0.2	0.5
15-19	673	836	100.0	19.6	14.2	65	0.7	0.5
20-24	640	485	100.0	17.3	12.4	69.3	0.6	0.4
25-29	626	436	100.0	16.3	12.6	69.3	1.1	0.7
30-34	752	271	100.0	18.8	17	63.5	0.4	0.4
35-39	717	312	100.0	15.7	17.3	65.4	0.6	1
40-44	528	222	100.0	16.2	18	65.3	0.5	0
45-49	348	186	100.0	16.7	19.9	61.8	1.6	0
50-54	303	158	100.0	10.8	17.7	71.5	0	0
55-59	148	78	100.0	10.3	11.5	78.2	0	0
60-64	142	75	100.0	9.3	17.3	69.3	0	4
65+	285	139	100.0	11.5	24.5	63.3	0.7	0
Female								
Total	5,137	3,040	100.0	20.3	20.8	58.1	0.1	0.7
11-14	362	753	100.0	28.6	16.3	54.8	0.1	0.1
15-19	592	656	100.0	23.9	11.1	63.4	0	1.5
20-24	780	396	100.0	18.9	17.7	62.1	0	1.3
25-29	836	265	100.0	13.2	25.3	61.1	0	0.4
30-34	711	230	100.0	17.4	27.8	53.9	0	0.9
35-39	541	207	100.0	19.3	27.5	53.1	0	0
40-44	363	136	100.0	13.2	40.4	46.3	0	0
45-49	225	114	100.0	7.9	32.5	58.8	0	0.9
50-54	217	122	100.0	9.8	29.5	59	1.6	0
55-59	97	62	100.0	11.3	32.3	56.5	0	0
60-64	108	39	100.0	17.9	38.5	43.6	0	0
65+	305	60	100.0	5	26.7	66.7	1.7	0

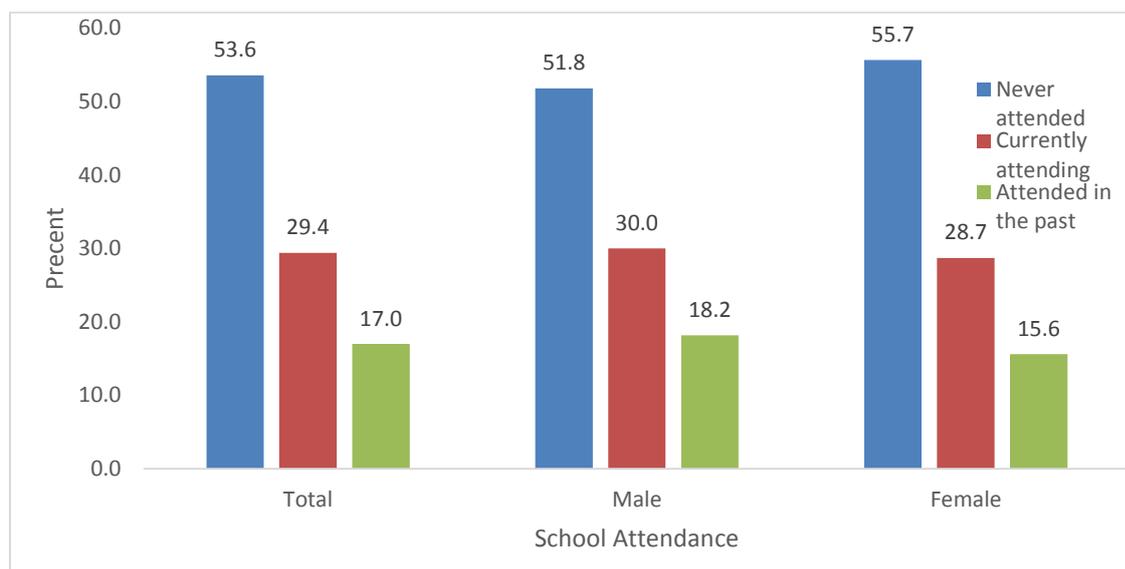
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7.2 Education

The 2010 PHC collected information on school attendance for those who are currently attending or have attended school in the past and the highest level attended by both sexes. The question on education was collected on the population 3 years and older.

Figure 3.1 shows the school attendance by sex. The Figure indicates that 53.6 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school, 29.4 percent are currently attending and 17.0 percent have attended in the past. The proportion of females who have no formal education (55.7%) is higher than that of the males (51.8%).

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex of population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 indicates that the total population three years and older in the district is 11,857, representing 41.6 percent of the population. The proportion currently attending school is 63.4 percent; and consists of 4,090 males (54.4%) and 3,427 females (45.6%). On the other hand, the population that has attended school in the past is 4,340 (36.6%) and comprises 2,476 males (57.1%) and 1,864 females (42.9%). The table shows that more than half (56.8%) of the population 3 years and older are currently attending primary school, 22.1 percent are in Kindergarten and 9.6 are in JHS/JSS. More males are attending Nursery (8.7%) and JHS/JSS (10.4%) than their female counterparts (8.1%) and (8.5%) respectively. However, more females are attending Kindergarten (24.3%) than the males (20.3%).

Attended in the past

Table 3.10 further shows that 32.7 percent of the population 3 years and older have attended primary school, 28.8 percent have attended JSS, 25.3 percent have attended Middle school and 2.0 percent have attended tertiary education. The proportion of the female who have attended primary school (37.3%) and JSS (31.0%) is higher than the males with (29.2%) and (27.1%) respectively. On the other hand more males have attended Middle (26.9%), SSS (8.6%) and Tertiary (2.4%) than their females who recorded (23.2%, 4.7% and 1.4%) respectively.

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	7,517	100.0	4,090	100.0	3,427	100.0	4,340	100.0	2,476	100.0	1,864	100.0
Nursery	635	8.4	357	8.7	278	8.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,661	22.1	829	20.3	832	24.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	4,269	56.8	2,322	56.8	1,947	56.8	1,418	32.7	723	29.2	695	37.3
JSS/JHS	718	9.6	425	10.4	293	8.5	1,250	28.8	672	27.1	578	31.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,098	25.3	666	26.9	432	23.2
SSS/SHS	192	2.6	127	3.1	65	1.9	301	6.9	214	8.6	87	4.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	78	1.8	60	2.4	18	1.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	8	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	55	1.3	35	1.4	20	1.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	50	1.2	42	1.7	8	0.4
Tertiary	30	0.4	23	0.6	7	0.2	90	2.0	64	2.4	26	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human resource of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age, sex and economic activity status consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, where larger proportion of the population is employed, more wealth is created thereby leading to improvement in the general well-being of the population.

The 2010 PHC collected information on economic activities of persons 5 years and older who worked for at least an hour in the seven days preceding the Census Night. The analysis however, is done with reference to the population aged 15 years and older. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to. 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.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the Census Night. Economically active population refers to those who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour within the reference period, or did not work, but had a job to return to or was unemployed (worked before and seeking work and available for work or seeking work for the first time). Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed.

On the other hand, the economically not active population included those who were not employed and were neither seeking for work nor available for work. Thus, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young and others.

Table 4.1 presents information on population 15 years and older by activity status. The Table shows that the population 15 years and older in the District is 15,422 representing 54.0 percent of the total population out of which 54.2 percent are males. The proportion of the economically active (employed and unemployed) is 88.5 percent. The economically not active population constitutes 11.5 percent. Out of the economically active population, 98.7 percent are employed. The unemployed make up of 1.3 percent. The majority (60.2%) of the unemployed persons are first time job seekers and are available for work.

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

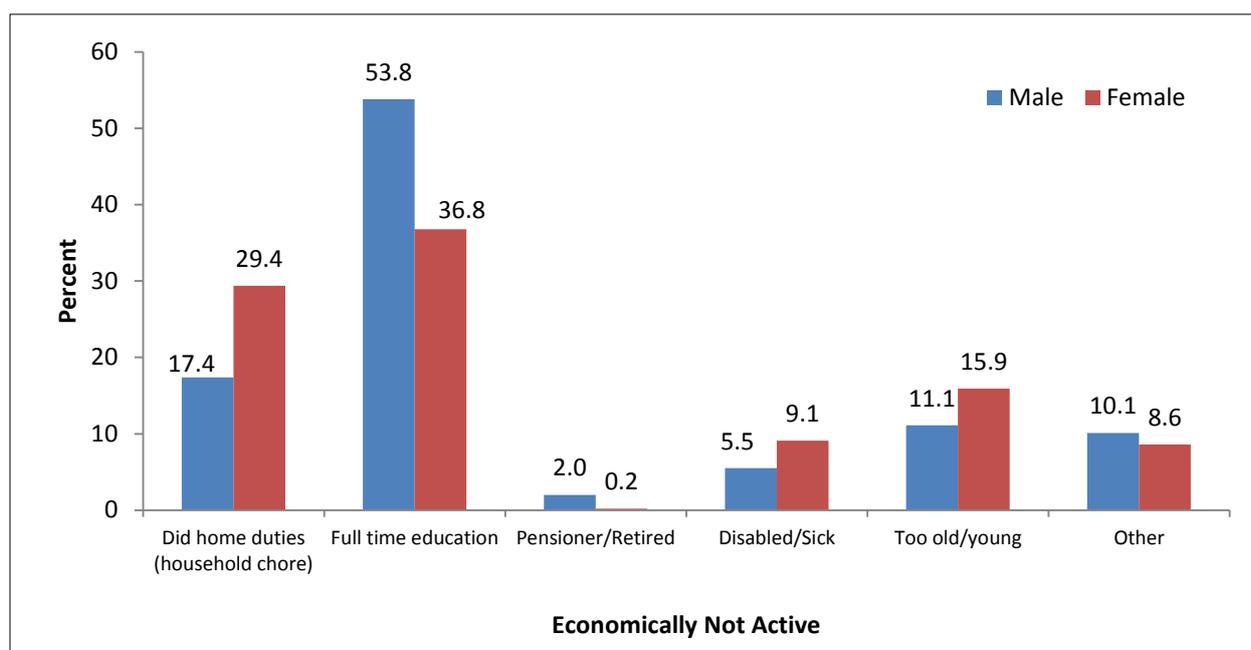
Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,422	100.0	8,360	100.0	7,062	100.0
Economically active	13,644	88.5	7,470	89.4	6,174	87.4
Employed	13,473	98.7	7,375	98.7	6,098	98.8
<i>Worked</i>	13,107	97.3	7,222	97.9	5,885	96.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	353	2.6	149	2.0	204	3.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	13	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Unemployed	171	1.3	95	1.3	76	1.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	68	39.8	38	40.0	30	39.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	103	60.2	57	60.0	46	60.5
Economically not active	1,778	11.5	890	10.6	888	12.6
Did home duties (household chore)	416	23.4	155	17.4	261	29.4
Full time education	806	45.3	479	53.8	327	36.8
Pensioner/Retired	20	1.1	18	2.0	2	0.2
Disabled/Sick	130	7.3	49	5.5	81	9.1
Too old/young	240	13.5	99	11.1	141	15.9
Other	166	9.3	90	10.1	76	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More males (89.4%) are likely to be economically active than the females (87.4%). The proportion of males employed is 98.7 percent compared 98.8 percent of females who are employed.

Concerning the economically not active population, more than one-half (53.8%) of the males are in full time education relative to 36.8 for the female population (Figure 4.1). The results of the analysis also show that males who perform the role of homemakers make up 14.5 per cent of the economically not active population compared with 29.4 percent of their female counterparts.

Figure 4.1: Economically not active population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age in the District. The proportion employed is 87.4 percent; unemployed population constitutes 1.1 percent and the economically not active stands at 11.5 percent.

The age group 40-44 years has the highest proportion (97.3%) of its population employed. On the other hand, the age group 15-19 years has the least proportion (66.6%) of its population employed. As expected, 4.9 percent of the age group 60-64 years is unemployed while 1.1 percent of age group 65 years and older is also unemployed. The age group 15-19 has 31.9 percent of its population being economically not active. The age group 40-44 has the least proportion (2.5%) of population considered economically not active. Table 4.2 further shows that 88.2 percent of the male population 15 years and older is employed, 1.1 percent is unemployed and 10.6 is economically not active. A proportion of 98.2 percent of age group 35-39 is employed. The male age group 15-19 has the least of its population employed. The age group 20-24 has 2.4 percent of its population unemployed. There are no recorded cases of unemployment for age group 65 years and older. The economically not active within age group 15-19 is 32.7 percent while it is 1.4 percent for age group 35-39.

The percentage of the female population 15 years and older employed is 86.3 percent, 1.1 percent and 12.6 percent of them are unemployed and economically not active respectively. The female age group 45-49 has a proportion of 96.5 percent of its population employed and age group 65 years and older has 60.8 percent. Unemployment is highest for age group 60-64 (6.4%) while age groups 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 have zero levels of unemployment. The proportion that is economically not active for age group 65 and older is 38.9 percent and it is low for age group 45-49 (3.5%).

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	15,422	100.0	13,473	87.4	171	1.1	1,778	11.5
15-19	2,757	100.0	1,836	66.6	42	1.5	879	31.9
20-24	2,301	100.0	1,972	85.7	54	2.3	275	12.0
25-29	2,163	100.0	2,015	93.2	30	1.4	118	5.5
30-34	1,964	100.0	1,882	95.8	11	0.6	71	3.6
35-39	1,777	100.0	1,721	96.8	6	0.3	50	2.8
40-44	1,249	100.0	1,215	97.3	3	0.2	31	2.5
45-49	873	100.0	847	97.0	2	0.2	24	2.7
50-54	800	100.0	763	95.4	3	0.4	34	4.3
55-59	385	100.0	352	91.4	1	0.3	32	8.3
60-64	364	100.0	322	88.5	18	4.9	24	6.6
65+	789	100.0	548	69.5	1	0.1	240	30.4
Male								
Total	8,360	100.0	7,375	88.2	95	1.1	890	10.6
15-19	1,509	100.0	994	65.9	22	1.5	493	32.7
20-24	1,125	100.0	955	84.9	27	2.4	143	12.7
25-29	1,062	100.0	995	93.7	16	1.5	51	4.8
30-34	1,023	100.0	989	96.7	8	0.8	26	2.5
35-39	1,029	100.0	1,010	98.2	5	0.5	14	1.4
40-44	750	100.0	735	98.0	2	0.3	13	1.7
45-49	534	100.0	520	97.4	2	0.4	12	2.2
50-54	461	100.0	448	97.2	3	0.7	10	2.2
55-59	226	100.0	210	92.9	1	0.4	15	6.6
60-64	217	100.0	193	88.9	9	4.1	15	6.9
65+	424	100.0	326	76.9	0	0.0	98	23.1
Female								
Total	7,062	100.0	6,098	86.3	76	1.1	888	12.6
15-19	1,248	100.0	842	67.5	20	1.6	386	30.9
20-24	1,176	100.0	1,017	86.5	27	2.3	132	11.2
25-29	1,101	100.0	1,020	92.6	14	1.3	67	6.1
30-34	941	100.0	893	94.9	3	0.3	45	4.8
35-39	748	100.0	711	95.1	1	0.1	36	4.8
40-44	499	100.0	480	96.2	1	0.2	18	3.6
45-49	339	100.0	327	96.5	0	0.0	12	3.5
50-54	339	100.0	315	92.9	0	0.0	24	7.1
55-59	159	100.0	142	89.3	0	0.0	17	10.7
60-64	147	100.0	129	87.8	9	6.1	9	6.1
65+	365	100.0	222	60.8	1	0.3	142	38.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work that one is engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night, and those who did not work but had job to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before (2010 PHC). Table 4.3 shows that 89.6 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The proportion of the population engaged as craft and related trade workers is 3.8 percent. The table further shows that 3.1 percent of the labour force are service and sales workers.

Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery remain the dominant occupation for both males (91.8%) and females (87.0%). The proportion of females in the service and sales occupation is 5.6 percent compare to 1.1 percent for the males. Similarly, 5.5 percent of the females are craft and related trade workers as against their male counterparts who have 2.3 percent of engaged in the same occupation.

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	13,473	100.0	7,375	100.0	6,098	100.0
Managers	27	0.2	13	0.2	14	0.2
Professionals	172	1.3	121	1.6	51	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	32	0.2	21	0.3	11	0.2
Clerical support workers	10	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.0
Service and sales workers	424	3.1	81	1.1	343	5.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,075	89.6	6,771	91.8	5,304	87.0
Craft and related trades workers	506	3.8	168	2.3	338	5.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	120	0.9	118	1.6	2	0.0
Elementary occupations	107	0.8	74	1.0	33	0.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place.

Table 4.4 shows that agricultural, forestry and fishing industry remains the largest employing 89.8 percent of the employed population. The next major industry in the District is manufacturing which accounts for 3.1 percent; and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles employing 2.3 percent of the employed population.

With the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing industry which has clear difference in terms of the proportion of males and females employed, there is not significant variation. The manufacturing industry employs 5.4 percent of the female workforce relative to 1.3 percent for males. The wholesale and retail (repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles) industry employs 3.7 percent and 1.2 percent of the females and males respectively.

Table 4.4: Employment population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,473	100.0	7,375	100.0	6,098	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,099	89.8	6,809	92.3	5,290	86.7
Mining and quarrying	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	423	3.1	95	1.3	328	5.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Construction	86	0.6	83	1.1	3	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	308	2.3	85	1.2	223	3.7
Transportation and storage	101	0.7	97	1.3	4	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	101	0.7	5	0.1	96	1.6
Information and communication	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	6	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	5	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27	0.2	22	0.3	5	0.1
Education	152	1.1	111	1.5	41	0.7
Human health and social work activities	35	0.3	23	0.3	12	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	98	0.7	26	0.4	72	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	20	0.1	3	0.0	17	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Analysis of data on employment status indicates that more than half (54.3%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees (Table 4.5). Contributing family workers constitute 36.8 percent while employees form 2.9 percent of the employed population. Apprentices form an insignificant proportion (0.4) of the employed population in the District.

Some level of variations is observed in terms of sex. Males and females constitute 4.0 percent and 1.6 percent respectively of employees. On the other hand, a higher proportion of females (52.4%) than males (23.8%) are contributing family workers. On the other hand more males (65.9%) are self-employed without employee(s) than the females (40.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,473	100.0	7,375	100.0	6,098	100.0
Employee	393	2.9	296	4.0	97	1.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	7,310	54.3	4,863	65.9	2,447	40.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	492	3.7	255	3.5	237	3.9
Casual worker	104	0.8	84	1.1	20	0.3
Contributing family worker	4,952	36.8	1,758	23.8	3,194	52.4
Apprentice	59	0.4	26	0.4	33	0.5
Domestic employee (House help)	136	1.0	80	1.1	56	0.9
Other	27	0.2	13	0.2	14	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows that the private sector is the largest employer in the District, accounting for 98.3 percent of the employed population (private informal, 97.3% and private formal, 1.0%). The public sector, which is the second largest sector, accounts for 1.5 percent. Table 4.6 further shows that the proportion of males in the private informal sector in the District constitutes 96.4 percent compared with 98.4 percent for females. The proportion of males engaged in the public (government) sector is 2.0 percent compare to less than one percent (0.8%) for females.

Table 4.6: Employment 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,473	100.0	7,375	100.0	6,098	100.0
Public (Government)	196	1.5	150	2.0	46	0.8
Private Formal	135	1.0	97	1.3	38	0.6
Private Informal	13,109	97.3	7,109	96.4	6,000	98.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	33	0.2	19	0.3	14	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in a lower middle country such as Ghana has been widely recognized. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment 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 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013b).

2010 PHC included a module on ownership and use of ICT facilities as well as household ownership of fixed telephone line and computer. This chapter analyses access to these ICT facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age and sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that 17,307 persons 12 years and older in the district of which 2,528 own mobile phone in the District representing 14.6 percent. This is significantly lower than the regional average of 56.1 percent.

Disaggregation of the data in Table 5.1 by sex shows that the proportion of males 12 years and older who owns mobile phone is 18.8 percent compared to 9.6 percent of the females.

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	17,307	100.0	2,528	14.60	97	0.60
Male	9,420	54.4	1,772	18.80	76	0.80
Female	7,887	45.6	756	9.60	21	0.10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows that there are 97 users of internet facilities throughout the District. This indicates that less than one percent (0.6%) of the population 12 years and older have access to internet. It is important to note that the proportion is far below the regional average (8.9%). The proportion of males 12 years and older who use internet facility is 0.8 percent and that of the females is 0.1 percent.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of households owning desktop or laptop computer by sex of the head of household. Table 5.2 indicates that only 34 households in the District representing less than one percent (0.6%) own computer (desktop/laptop). The proportion of ownership is high among female headed households (1.4%) than the female headed households (0.5%).

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

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,411	100.0	34	0.60
Male	4,479	82.8	21	0.50
Female	932	17.2	13	1.40

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) define disability “as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations or participation restrictions” and embrace at least three dimensions: body, individual and society (WHO, 2001). The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) states that, “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others” (United Nations, 2006). The 2010 PHC defined Persons with disabilities (PWDs) 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). Disability is any impairment that affects the ability to work or perform an activity in a manner considered normal.

The chapter analyses data on Persons with Disability (PWDs) in the Sekyere Afram Plains District. In the 2010 PHC, data were collected on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disability in the country. It explores issues on the population with disability, types of disability, disability and economic activity, education and literacy in the District. The primary goal of collecting data on people with disabilities is to identify strategies to improve their well-being.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 610 persons living with various types of disability in the District, representing 2.1 percent of the population in the District; and is lower than the regional figure of 2.6 percent.. The male and female PWDs respectively are 2.2 percent and 2.0 percent of the total male and female population in the District (see Table 6.1).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,535	100.0	15,184	100.0	13,351	100.0
No disability	27,925	97.9	14,847	97.8	13,078	98.0
With a disability	610	2.1	337	2.2	273	2.0
Sight	223	36.6	110	32.6	113	41.4
Hearing	131	21.5	67	19.9	64	23.4
Speech	120	19.7	72	21.4	48	17.6
Physical	133	21.8	65	19.3	68	24.9
Intellectual	76	12.5	46	0.3	30	0.2
Emotional	88	14.4	48	14.2	40	14.7
Other	63	10.3	41	12.2	22	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

Table 6.1 further discloses that visual or sight impairment is the most common type of disability in the District accounting for 36.6 percent, followed by physical disability (21.8%) and hearing impairment (21.5%). The other forms of disability recorded the least (10.3%) among the types of disability. In terms of sex, visual impairment remains the most common form of disability among males (32.6%) and females (41.4%). This is followed by physical disability (24.9%) for females and speech (21.4%) among males.

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents information on persons with disability, 15 years and older by economic activity status. The Table shows that 68.2 percent of the PWDs, 15 years and older are employed, 0.5 percent are unemployed and 31.4 percent are economically not active. All the persons with the disability types have more than half of their members being employed. Type of disability with most of their members being economically not active is physical (41.9%), followed by sight (39.0%) and Intellectual (31.1%). Unemployment is high among intellectual (2.2%) and other forms of disability (2.2%). The proportion of the male disability who are employed is high (73.2%) compare to 61.8 percent of the females. Intellectual disability has high (4.8%) proportion of unemployment among male PWDs whilst that of the female is physical (2.6%). The Table further shows that physical disability has high economically not active males (36.6%) and females (46.2%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	15,422	100.0	13,473	87.4	171	1.1	1,778	11.5
No disability	15,001	100.0	13,186	87.9	169	1.1	1,646	11.0
With a disability	421	100.0	287	68.2	2	0.5	132	31.4
Sight	177	100.0	108	61.0	0	0.0	69	39.0
Hearing	77	100.0	58	75.3	1	1.3	18	23.4
Speech	68	100.0	48	70.6	0	0.0	20	29.4
Physical	93	100.0	54	58.1	0	0.0	39	41.9
Intellectual	45	100.0	30	66.7	1	2.2	14	31.1
Emotional	56	100.0	38	67.9	1	1.8	17	30.4
Other	45	100.0	32	71.1	1	2.2	12	26.7
Male								
Total	8,360	100.0	7,375	88.2	95	1.1	890	10.6
No disability	8,125	100.0	7,203	88.7	94	1.2	828	10.2
With a disability	235	100.0	172	73.2	1	0.4	62	26.4
Sight	93	100.0	61	65.6	0	0.0	32	34.4
Hearing	36	100.0	31	86.1	0	0.0	5	13.9
Speech	42	100.0	31	73.8	0	0.0	11	26.2
Physical	41	100.0	26	63.4	0	0.0	15	36.6
Intellectual	21	100.0	14	66.7	1	4.8	6	28.6
Emotional	29	100.0	24	82.8	1	3.4	4	13.8
Other	30	100.0	20	66.7	1	3.3	9	30.0

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	7,062	100.0	6,098	86.3	76	1.1	888	12.6
No disability	6,876	100.0	5,983	87.0	75	1.1	818	11.9
With a disability	186	100.0	115	61.8	1	0.5	70	37.6
Sight	84	100.0	47	56.0	0	0.0	37	44.0
Hearing	41	100.0	27	65.9	1	2.4	13	31.7
Speech	26	100.0	17	65.4	0	0.0	9	34.6
Physical	52	100.0	28	53.8	0	0.0	24	46.2
Intellectual	24	100.0	16	66.7	0	0.0	8	33.3
Emotional	27	100.0	14	51.9	0	0.0	13	48.1
Other	15	100.0	12	80.0	0	0.0	3	20.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

The distribution of persons 3 years and older with disability in the Sekyere Afram Plains is depicted in Table 6.3. The data reveals that 62.6 percent of persons with some form of disability has never attended school, 30.6 percent have attended basic school, 3.6 percent have attended primary and additional 3.2 percent have attended SHS or higher. From the Table more than half of the all the persons of the various types of disability have attended basic education. The Table further reveals that more of the persons with sight disability (5.2%) are likely to attend SHS or higher education, followed by speech impairment (4.0%) with least being those with emotional disability (1.2%). The Table indicates that the proportion of disability males who have no formal education (63.6%) is slightly higher than the females (61.4%). Similarly, disability males, 3 years and older who have attended SHS or higher is higher 3.8%).

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	25,560	13,703	2,296	8,753	808	100.0	53.6	9.0	34.2	3.2
No disability	24,998	13,351	2,276	8,581	790	100.0	53.4	9.1	34.3	3.2
With a disability	562	352	20	172	18	100.0	62.6	3.6	30.6	3.2
Sight	210	119	7	73	11	100.0	56.7	3.3	34.8	5.2
Hearing	112	78	7	23	4	100.0	69.6	6.3	20.5	3.6
Speech	100	71	5	20	4	100.0	71.0	5.0	20.0	4.0
Physical	124	78	5	38	3	100.0	62.9	4.0	30.6	2.4
Intellectual	68	47	4	16	1	100.0	69.1	5.9	23.5	1.5
Emotional	82	47	4	30	1	100.0	57.3	4.9	36.6	1.2
Other	60	36	1	21	2	100.0	60.0	1.7	35.0	3.3
Male										
Total	13,619	7,053	1,186	4,808	572	100.0	51.8	8.7	35.3	4.2
No disability	13,306	6,854	1,178	4,714	560	100.0	51.5	8.9	35.4	4.2
With a disability	313	199	8	94	12	100.0	63.6	2.6	30.0	3.8
Sight	107	62	1	36	8	100.0	57.9	0.9	33.6	7.5
Hearing	58	37	3	14	4	100.0	63.8	5.2	24.1	6.9
Speech	61	41	3	15	2	100.0	67.2	4.9	24.6	3.3
Physical	59	37	3	19	0	100.0	62.7	5.1	32.2	0.0
Intellectual	39	24	4	11	0	100.0	61.5	10.3	28.2	0.0
Emotional	44	23	4	17	0	100.0	52.3	9.1	38.6	0.0
Other	39	26	1	10	2	100.0	66.7	2.6	25.6	5.1
Female										
Total	11,941	6,650	1,110	3,945	236	100.0	55.7	9.3	33.0	2.0
No disability	11,692	6,497	1,098	3,867	230	100.0	55.6	9.4	33.1	2.0
With a disability	249	153	12	78	6	100.0	61.4	4.8	31.3	2.4
Sight	103	57	6	37	3	100.0	55.3	5.8	35.9	2.9
Hearing	54	41	4	9	0	100.0	75.9	7.4	16.7	0.0
Speech	39	30	2	5	2	100.0	76.9	5.1	12.8	5.1
Physical	65	41	2	19	3	100.0	63.1	3.1	29.2	4.6
Intellectual	29	23	0	5	1	100.0	79.3	0.0	17.2	3.4
Emotional	38	24	0	13	1	100.0	63.2	0.0	34.2	2.6
Other	21	10	0	11	0	100.0	47.6	0.0	52.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In the 21st Century, agriculture remains fundamental to economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability (World Bank/FAO/IFAD, 2009). Agriculture is central to reducing poverty and food insecurity, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa (IFAD 2001; World Bank 2007). Agriculture is an important economic activity in Ghana, involving majority of the economically active population. It supports the economy in foreign exchange earnings and contribution to gross domestic product (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013).

Agriculture in the District is basically weather dependent, peasant and subsistent. There are however, few commercial farms in the District which are basically tree cash crops. Limited availability data is hampering improvement of the fortunes of the sector. This chapter would serve as a guide for the implementation and execution of agricultural policies and programmes for an improved agricultural sector in the District. This chapter seeks to analyze socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households and types of farming activities in Sekyere Afram Plains District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The question on agriculture sought to find out whether any member of the household was engaged in agricultural activity i.e. involved in crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing at the time of the census. In 2010 PHC, a household was considered as an agriculture household if at least one member engaged in one agricultural activity or another. Table 7.1 shows that 87.4 percent of all households in the Sekyere Afram Plains district are agricultural households. Non-agricultural households constitute 12.6 percent.

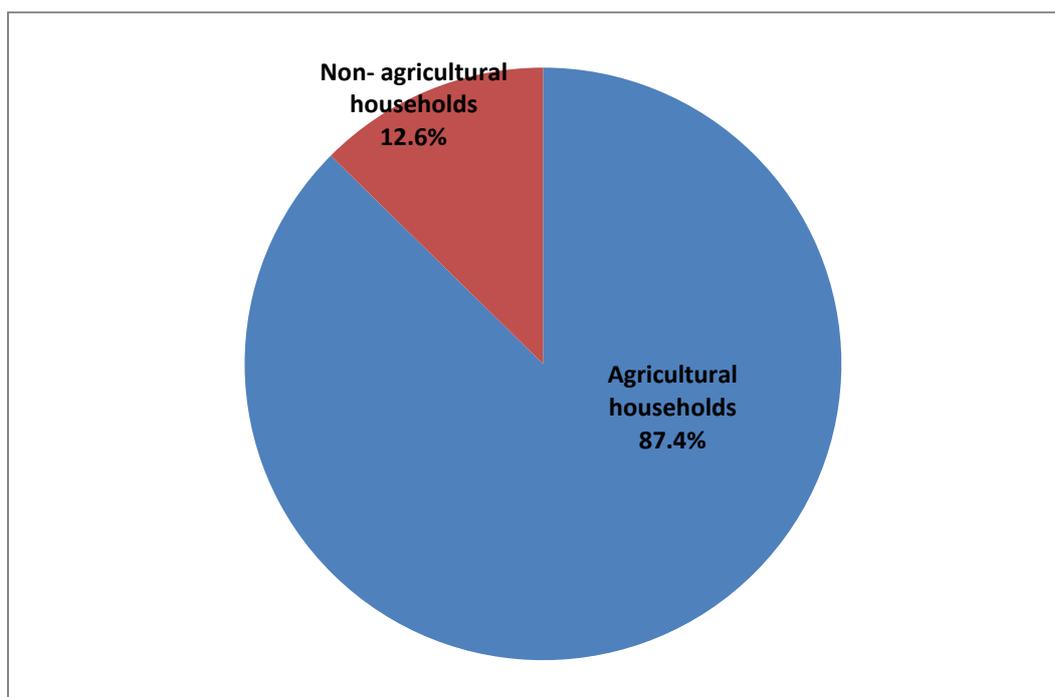
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Agricultural activities	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total Households	5,411	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	4,728	87.4
Crop Farming	4,644	98.2
Tree Planting	38	0.8
Livestock Rearing	2,494	52.7
Fish Farming	3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 shows the agricultural and non-agricultural households in the District.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows that a higher proportion of agricultural households in the district are engaged in crop farming (98.2 %), followed by livestock rearing (52.7%) and tree planting (0.8%). A very small proportion of the agricultural households engaged in fish farming.

7.4 Types of Livestock, Numbers and Keepers

Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District and their keepers. A total of 117,218 livestock is reared in the District. Chicken accounts for more than one-half (53.1%) of all livestock kept in the entire District followed by goat (15.3%) and sheep (10.3%). The top three ruminants are goats (15.3%), followed closely by sheep and cattle; 10.3 percent and 4.5 percent respectively.

Table 7.2 shows that other notable animals reared in the District are guinea fowl (9.4%) and cattle (4.5%). There is a total of 4,913 livestock keepers in the District and on the average, there are 24 animals per keeper. However more than one third (40.4%) of keepers are involved in chicken keeping. A little over one-quarter (26.3%) of households is involved in goats keeping and 17.9 percent in sheep rearing. Fish farming and beehives has 343 and 138 average animal per keeper respectively. This is followed by the average keeper per cattle (63).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Animal	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	117,218	100.0	4,913	100.0	24
Beehives	1,378	1.2	10	0.2	138
Cattle	5,316	4.5	85	1.7	63
Chicken	62,203	53.1	1,985	40.4	31
Dove	548	0.5	17	0.3	32
Duck	327	0.3	15	0.3	22
Goat	17,958	15.3	1,293	26.3	14
Grass-cutter	71	0.1	8	0.2	9
Guinea fowl	11,025	9.4	393	8.0	28
Ostrich	789	0.7	24	0.5	33
Pig	3,861	3.3	162	3.3	24
Rabbit	57	0.0	7	0.1	8
Sheep	12,121	10.3	878	17.9	14
Silk worm	345	0.3	13	0.3	27
Snail	95	0.1	8	0.2	12
Turkey	54	0.0	4	0.1	14
Other	40	0.0	8	0.2	5
Fish farming	1,030	0.9	3	0.1	343

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing data enables policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies. It further improves upon design of appropriate programmes to meet the housing needs of the population. For instance, information on housing quality indicated by construction materials, the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, serves as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. With this information, the District planning authority could design housing improvement strategies to address the standard of housing in the District.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census collected data on housing characteristics. This is to enable planning authorities know the number of structures (occupied and not occupied) within the District. Among other things, issues covered are the type of dwelling and the main construction materials used, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the stock of houses in the District is 5,367 with 5,411 households. It further shows a total of. The average households per house in the District is 1.0 and is below the regional figure of 2.0. The proportion of population per house in the District is 5.3 and is lower than the regional average of 8.3. The average household size in the District is also 5.3 persons, which is higher than the regional figure of 4.2. It should be noted that Since Sekyere Afram Plains District is entirely rural and as such there is no analysis for type of residence.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by country, region and district

Categories	Total Country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	28,535
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	28,112
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	5,367
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.0
Population per house	7.3	8.3	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that there are 5,411 occupied dwelling units in the District. However, 43.8 percent of households occupy separate houses followed by huts/buildings (same compound) (20.5%) and 19.8 percent of households reside in compound houses. The analysis reveals that households occupying makeshift and other improvised dwellings (kiosk, containers, tents, and so on and so forth) constitute less than one percent (0.4%) of occupied dwellings units. There are slight variations between male and female headed households in the district. About

44.4 percent of male headed households and 40.8 percent of their female counterparts live in separate houses. Similarly, a higher proportion of male headed households (22.5%) than female headed households (10.9%) dwell in huts or buildings in the same compound. On the other hand, 31.0 percent of female headed households live in compound house compared to 17.5 percent for male headed households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Male headed	Female headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	2,370	43.8	44.4	40.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	439	8.1	7.4	11.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	54	1.0	0.8	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	1,072	19.8	17.5	31.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	1,109	20.5	22.5	10.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	332	6.1	6.8	2.9
Tent	10,343	1,791	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	16,304	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	9,846	1,951	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House Ownership Status

Table 8.3 discusses ownership status of dwelling units by sex of households in the district. From Table 8.3 85.3 percent of dwelling units in the district are owned by household member, 8.4 percent are owned by relative not a household member whilst 4.0 percent of dwelling units are owned by other private individual.

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Male headed	Female headed
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	4,616	85.3	87.8	73.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	16	0.3	0.3	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	455	8.4	6.3	18.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	215	4.0	3.6	5.7
Private employer	83,610	20,482	20	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	25	0.5	0.5	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	55	1.0	0.9	1.4
Other	24,000	4,653	9	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of analysis by sex of the head of household reveals some variation between male and female headed households. Table 8.3 indicates that 87.8 percent of the male headed households reside in dwelling units owned by a household member compared to 73.4 percent for their female counterparts. The proportion of male headed households living in dwelling units owned by relative who is not a household member is 6.3 percent relative to 18.3 percent

for female headed households. Similarly, there is relatively high proportion of female headed households (5.7%) than male headed households (3.6%) occupying dwelling units owned by other private individuals.

8.4 Construction Materials

This section analysed the main construction materials of dwelling units in the district. These included the construction materials of walls, floor and roofing for dwelling units.

8.4.1 Main Construction Material Used for Outer Walls

Table 8.4 shows that mud brick or earth is the main construction material used for the outer walls of the dwelling units (68.0%) in the district, followed by cement blocks or concrete (17.0%) All other construction materials used for outer walls have percentages less than 10 percent with the least being stone and bamboo with 0.1 percent each.

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

Material	Country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	6,019	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	4,092	68.0
Wood	200,594	27,438	470	7.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	24	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	5	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	12	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	1,021	17.0
Land-Crete	104,270	19,878	21	0.3
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	9	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	348	5.8
Other	39,206	7,665	17	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction Material Used For Floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and sanitation issues of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. From Table 8.5, the two main materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district are earth / mud (52.2%) and cement / concrete (46.2%). The other floor materials for dwelling units are hardly used in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District	
	country	Region	Total	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	2,827	52.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	2,498	46.2
Stone	32,817	8,731	18	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	11	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	7	0.1
Ceramic, Porcelaines/Granite /Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	32	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	5	0.1
Other	15,567	2,624	12	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Material Used For Roofing

Table 8.6 shows types of roofing materials used for dwelling units in the district. The Table indicates that 62.5 percent of households in the District use thatch or palm leaf or raffia as a main construction material for their roof, followed by metal sheets (30.3%) and bamboo (2.6%). The use of Mud/Mud bricks/Earth as a roofing material account for 2.1 percent of households dwelling units.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit

Main Roofing material	Total		District	
	country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	6,019	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	127	2.1
Wood	45,547	10,933	48	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	1,821	30.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	0	0.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	27	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	2	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	175	2.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	3,764	62.5
Other	35,935	5,517	55	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and the number of sleeping rooms they occupied in the Sekyere Afram Plains District. From the table it is found that about one-third of the households (33.1%) in the District sleep in one or two rooms with an additional 15.6 percent of households sleep in three rooms; About 80.0 percent of single-member households sleep in one room and 9.7 percent of households sleep in two rooms. The analysis reveals that in the two-member households, more than one-half (51.6%) sleeps in a single room while 35.3 percent use two rooms. The Table further shows that 24.5 percent of ten and more households sleep in four rooms.

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

Household size	Households		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	5,411	100.0	33.1	33.1	15.6	9.1	3.8	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.8
1	693	100.0	79.4	9.7	3.3	3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.3
2	496	100.0	51.6	35.3	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6
3	620	100.0	47.7	36.1	9.8	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.3	0	0.5
4	646	100.0	37.3	43.5	12.2	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
5	725	100.0	25.8	49.2	12.1	8.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3
6	638	100.0	21.8	41.2	20.7	11.6	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6
7	483	100.0	12.6	37.3	28.8	13	5.2	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
8	378	100.0	8.7	31.2	34.9	15.6	6.3	2.1	0.3	0	0.8
9	221	100.0	6.8	26.7	31.2	18.6	12.7	2.7	0.5	0	0.9
10+	511	100.0	2.2	13.1	21.1	24.3	13.3	14.5	6.3	1.8	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The households with membership ranging from seven to ten persons living in one sleeping room could be considered to be experiencing overcrowding. This could have adverse implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation and social amenities and facilities could also be overstressed.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 indicates that almost one out of every four households (79.8%) in the District use flashlight or torch as the main source of lighting, 11.4 percent of households use kerosene lamp and 6.5 percent of households use electricity (mains). It is interesting to note that sources like gas, crop residue, candle and solar energy are almost non-existent in the District (see Table 8.8).

In comparison with the national (15.7%) and regional averages (17.3%), the proportion of households in the District (79.8%) using flashlight or torch as their main source of lighting is significantly higher. This could be explained by the fact that it is a deprived district and the capital is even yet to be connected to the national grid. It should be noted that just 354 households representing 6.5 percent has access to electricity from the national grid. These households may be living in communities closer to Kumawu.

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

Main source of light	Total		Total	
	country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	354	6.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	22	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	618	11.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	0	0.0
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	8	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	2	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	4,319	79.8
Firewood	13,241	1,484	83	1.5
Crop residue	4,623	414	4	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Table 8.9 shows that 89.3 percent of households in the District use wood as the fuel for cooking. Other notable sources of fuel for cooking by households in the District are charcoal (7.1%) and gas (1.3%). The table further shows that 1.3 percent of household in the district do not cook.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District	
	country	Region	Total	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	73	1.3
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	4,833	89.3
Gas	996,518	237,251	68	1.3
Electricity	29,794	7,952	6	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	12	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	383	7.1
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	36	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	0	0.0
Cooking space				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	140	2.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	1,191	22.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	230	4.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	145	2.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,463	27.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	15	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	991	18.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	1,219	22.5
Other	21,007	3,961	17	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking Space used by households

Table 8.9 further shows that 27.0 percent of households in the District use a structure with roof but without walls as cooking space, 22.5 percent of households use open space in compound as cooking space and 22.0 percent of households use a separate room exclusively for cooking. However, almost one out of every five households in the District (18.3%) uses their verandah as cooking space and 2.6 percent has no cooking space.

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

8.7.1 Main Source of Water for Drinking

Table 8.10 shows that the main source of drinking water for households is river/stream constituting 57.6 percent. About 31.3 percent of households resort to borehole, pump or tube well while 5.8 percent of households use pipe-borne (public stand pipe, in and outside dwelling). This is extremely low when compared with an average of 50.0 percent for the Ashanti Region. Sources like sachet water, bottled water, rain water, spring and tanker service account for very low proportion of households (less than 5.0%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	Percent
Main source of drinking water				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	33	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	99	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	184	3.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	1,692	31.3
Protected well	321,091	80,800	42	0.8
Rain water	39,438	1,457	33	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	38	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	7	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	7	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	48	0.9
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	14	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	6	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	3,117	57.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	84	1.6
Other	3,972	850	7	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	32	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	66	1.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	187	3.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	1,567	29.0
Protected well	465,775	101,863	47	0.9
Rain water	39,916	2,376	42	0.8
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	14	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	43	0.8
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	2	0.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	3	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	3,288	60.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	98	1.8
Other	10,302	1,860	22	0.4

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for Domestic Purposes

Table 8.10 further shows the main sources of water for other domestic purposes. The data show that source of water for domestic purposes follow the same pattern as that of drinking water. The proportion of households, which depends on rivers or streams for other domestic purposes is 60.8, followed by use of protected sources (borehole, pump and tube well) and pipe-bore accounting for 29.0 percent and 5.3 percent respectively.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents information on toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district.

8.8.2 Toilet Facilities

The Table shows that more than one-half (51.5%) of households have no access to toilet facilities and therefore resort to open defecation (bushes/beach/fields). In comparison, the population without access to toilet facilities in the District is significantly higher than the average figures for the country (19.3%) and region (6.3%). Open defecation is a major contributor to a variety of poor sanitation-related diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid fever. It is detrimental not only to human health but also economic and social development.

The Table further shows that about one-third of the households (28.4%) use pit latrines as toilet facility and 16.9 percent uses public toilet facilities such as water closet, KVIP, pit or pan latrine, etc. The least proportion of households use bucket or pan latrine and other means (not specified) as toilet facilities.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	percent
Toilet facility used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	2,788	51.5
W.C.	839,611	261,106	50	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	1,537	28.4
KVIP	572,824	98,434	110	2.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	7	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	912	16.9
Other	23,385	3,867	7	0.1
Bathing facility used by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	1,439	26.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	779	14.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	338	6.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	459	8.5
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	12	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	229	4.2
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,102	38.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	9	0.2
Other	16,276	2,861	44	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.1 Bathing Facilities used by Households

Table 8.11 shows that 38.8 percent of households use open space around house as bathing facility in the District. In addition, 26.6 percent of households has a bathroom for exclusive use and 14.4 percent share separate bathroom in the same house.. Table 8.11 further indicates that less than 5.0 percent (4.2%) of the households use bathrooms in another house and the least proportion (0.2%) use water bodies (river, lakes, ponds, dams, etc.) for bathing.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that a little over two-fifth (44.1%) of households dispose their solid waste at public dump (open space). This occurrence has the tendency of breeding pathogenic microorganisms and vectors of diseases, and cause public nuisance due to unsightliness and bad smell. A relatively higher proportion of households (42.2%) in the District dump their solid waste indiscriminately. The Table further shows that 6.3 percent of households bury their solid waste. The proportion of households in the District whose solid waste is disposed by collection and public dump (container) constitute less than three percent. The least proportion (0.5%) of households uses other methods (not specified) to dispose their solid waste.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	75	1.4
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	241	4.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	55	1.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	2,386	44.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	2,286	42.2
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	343	6.3
Other	53,805	7,540	25	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	5,411	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	14	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	129	2.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	50	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	1,093	20.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	91	1.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	4,024	74.4
Other	38,294	3,550	10	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 again shows that about four out every five (74.4%) households throw their liquid waste onto the compound. This is followed by 20.2 percent of households who throw their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses. It is observed that less with than three percent (2.4%) of households dispose their liquid waste through drainage system into gutters. The least proportion of households (0.2%) uses other methods (not specified) to dispose their liquid waste.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This section presents the summary of key findings originating from the analyses of data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. These findings specifically relate to the Sekyere Afram Plains District; and they are based on demographic, social and economic characteristics, agricultural activities, information and communication technology (ICT), disability, and agriculture and housing conditions.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The population of the Sekyere Afram Plains District stands at 28,535 per the 2010 PHC and comprises 53.2 percent males and 46.8 percent females. The population of the District represents about 6.0 percent of the Ashanti Region's population. In terms of density, the average population density is 8.1 persons per square kilometre, which is far lower than the regional density of 196.0 persons per square kilometre. The District is entirely rural as there is no urban settlement.

The sex ratio is 95.0, which is slightly higher than that of the Ashanti Region (94.0). The age structure of the population follows the national pattern and is skewed towards children who are less than 15 years (0-14) representing 46.0 per cent. The elderly population (65 years and older) constitutes only 2.8 per cent. Thus, the dependent population constitutes 48.8 per cent which is higher than the Regional average of 42.1 per cent. The age dependency ratio for the District is 95.0 which is higher than the Regional average of 72.4

The analysis of age and sex structure shows a high percentage of males than females in almost all age groups. With respect to fertility, it is quite high in the District and child bearing goes on throughout the entire reproductive period (15 – 49 years). The adjusted general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for the District in 2010 are 153.0, 32.5 and 5.3 respectively. In terms of mortality, the crude death rate is 3.9 deaths per 1,000 compared to the Regional average of 5.8.

A total of 12,316 representing 46.2 percent of the entire population of the District are migrants. However, just 11.8 percent of the migrants enumerated in the District were born in the Ashanti Region (intra-regional migrants) while 85.3 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana (inter-regional migrants) and the remaining 2.9 percent were born outside Ghana. Over seven out of every ten migrants (72.0%) were born in the Northern, Upper West and East Regions. In terms of duration of residence, majority of the migrants (60.9%) has spent at least five years (5 -20 years+) in the District.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

There are 5,411 households with population of 28,112 and 5,367 houses in the District. The average household size is 5.3 persons, which is higher than the Regional average of 4.2

persons. Within the household structure, 46.8 per cent and 53.2 percent respectively belong to the nuclear and extended families. This is an indication that the nuclear (single-family) structures are gradually replacing the traditional family (extended). The majority of households occupy houses owned by a household member (85.3%).

It emerged from the analysis that 59.1 percent of females and 48.2 percent of males are married. However, a higher percentage of males (44.2 %) than females (26.9%) have never married. A slightly higher percentage of females (1.6%) than males (1.2%) are reported as separated. The proportion of females (4.5%) reported as divorced is higher than that of males (0.9%). The population living in consensual or informal union forms the highest proportion among those with basic education (60.7%). It is worth noting that widowhood is highest (78.3%) for those who have never attended school. There are substantial variations between males and females in terms of marital status. For example, by age 25-29 years, only 7.7 percent of females has never married compared to 42.7 percent of males. It also emerged that 6.2 percent of the children aged 12 – 14 years were either married or living in consensual or informal union – males (6.0%) and females (6.5%).

In terms of economic activity status, an overwhelming majority of the married population (94.2%) is employed, and a relatively high proportion of the never married population (53.9%) is unemployed. In addition, a substantial majority of the married persons (71.3%) within the population are economically not active. There is no significant variation in terms of sex.

The educational levels of inhabitants appear to reduce progressively with age, with many females dropping out of school than males especially after basic level. The literate population in the District is 40.2 percent and the non-literate population is 59.8 percent. The results of the analysis show that there is a higher proportion of non-literate females (62.8%) than their male counterparts (57.2%). Less than five percent (3.2%) of the population three years and older has been educated beyond the secondary school level. Only 2.4 percent of males and 1.4 percent of females reached the tertiary level.

The disaggregation of the population by nationality shows that, Ghanaian citizens (by birth, Ghanaians with dual citizenship and naturalized Ghanaians) form an overwhelming majority (97.7%) and the non-nationals (immigrants) constitute 2.3 percent of the population. Of the non-nationals, the analysis shows that those from ECOWAS Member States form majority (61.3%). In terms of religion, the 2010 PHC results reveal that majority of the population (57.1%) belongs to the Christian faith followed by Islam which accounts for 28.0 percent.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The economically active population constitutes 88.5 percent of the total population aged 15 years and older; and out of this, 98.7 percent is employed while 1.3 percent is unemployed. The economically not active population, on the other hand constitutes 11.5 percent. In the employed category, majority of them (97.3%) worked during the seven days period prior to the Census Night. More than one-half of the unemployed (60.2%) is seeking work for the first time and available to work. Again, a little below one-half (45.3%) of the economically not active is in full time education.

There is slight difference in the proportion of economically active males (89.4%) and females (87.4%). Gender analysis reveals that there is no significant variation between males (97.9%) and females (96.5%) who are employed. Students and pupils recorded the highest percentage

in economically not active group. There is a marked variation between males and females in terms of the proportion of the economically inactive population who performed home duties and full time education. For instance, 53.8 percent of the males who are economically not active is in full time education compared with just 36.8 percent for their female counterparts. On the other hand, females form a higher proportion (29.4%) of those who performed household chores than males (17.4%). In addition, the proportion of females who did not work due to their age (15.9%) is higher than that of males (11.1%). Pensioners or retired persons in the District represent the least percentage (1.1%). The proportion of the population employed increases sharply with increasing age from 66.6 percent for the age group 15-19 to 97.0 percent in the age group 45 - 49. However, it reduces to 69.5 percent among those aged 65 years and older, which is within the legal retirement.

In terms of economic activities, majority of the labour force (89.6%) is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ 92.3 percent of males and 86.7 percent of females. However, manufacturing industry, which is the second largest industry, employs just 1.3 percent of males but 5.4 percent of females. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the third largest industry accounting for 1.2 percent of employed males and 3.7 percent of employed females.

It is observed that most of the inhabitants of the District are engaged in crop farming (98.2%). The private informal sector is the largest employer constituting 97.3 percent in the Sekyere Afram Plains District. This could be explained by the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population since these sectors do not require high level of formal education.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that the percentage of people aged 12 years and older, who have mobile phones, is relatively higher than those using internet in the District. Out of the total population aged 12 years and older, 2,258 representing 14.6 percent possess mobile phones compared to 60.9 percent for the Ashanti Region. The proportion of males and females who own mobile phones in the District is 18.8 percent and 9.6 percent respectively. In terms of internet usage, it is less than one percent (0.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older relative to the regional average of 6.1 percent. The proportion of males who use internet is relatively higher (0.8%) than that of their female counterparts (0.1%).

With regard to the proportion of households, which owns computer in the District; it is less than one per cent (0.6%) compared to the regional average of 9.3 per cent. In terms of sex of the household heads, the analysis shows that the proportion of male headed households which owns desktop or laptop computer is a relatively higher (1.4%) than that of female counterparts (0.5%). Similarly, it emerged that ownership of fixed telephone lines by households in the District is extremely low, less than one percent (0.4%) relative to 2.3 percent for the Region; and it is almost the same proportion for male (0.4%) and female (0.3%) headed households.

9.2.5 Disability

In the Sekyere Afram Plains District, 2.1 per cent of the total population lives with some form of disability, which is lower than the Regional average of 2.6 per cent. In terms of sex composition, there are more males (55.3%) reporting disability than females (44.7%). Almost two out of every three PWDs (36.0%) has more than one type of disability. In terms of sex,

though male PWDs outnumber their female counterparts the latter has higher proportion with multiple disabilities. Thus, more female PWDs (41.0%) than their male counterparts (33.0%) are suffering from multiple disabilities.

Visual impairment (32.4%) is the most pronounced form of disability among PWDs in the District, followed by physical disability (33.0%). In terms of gender, visual impairment remains the most common form of disability among both males (32.6%) and females (41.4%). This is followed by physical disability (24.9%) for females and speech (21.4%) among males.

The analysis of economic activity status of PWDs indicates that more than one-half of PWDs (68.6%) is economically active and 31.4 percent is economically not active. An overwhelming majority of the economically active PWDs (99.3%) in the District is employed compared to 98.7 percent for persons without disability. There is significant variation between male and female PWDs employed, as 73.2 percent of the males is employed compared to 61.8 percent of their female counterparts.

In terms of education, 68.6 per cent of PWDs has never attended school relative to the Regional average of 33.0 percent. The proportion of male PWDs who has never attended school (63.6%) is slightly higher than their female counterparts (61.4%). Of PWDs who have some level of educational attainment, the majority reached basic level and none of them reached tertiary level.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activities

There are 4,728 households representing 80.4 percent of the total households in the District that engaged in one or more agricultural activities in the District. Crop farming is the major farming activity in the District accounting for 64.7 percent and 34.7 percent of the agricultural households are also engaged in livestock farming. Agricultural households engaged in tree growing and fish farming constitute less than one percent (0.6%). The analysis revealed that 52.0 percent of the households in the District undertake multiple agricultural activities.

There are 117,218 livestock in the District with 4,913 keepers. Chicken accounts for more than one-half (53.1%) of the livestock in the District and goats and sheep also constitute 25.6 percent of the total livestock population. Cattle accounts for less than 5.0 percent of the total livestock kept. Livestock keepers in the District are 4,913 and the proportions of keepers are as follows: chicken (40.4%), goat (26.3%) and sheep (17.9%).

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that the total housing stock in the District is 5,367 (both vacant and occupied structures). The total household population is 28,112 and the number of households is 5,411. A total of 421 persons were not enumerated in households, representing 1.4 percent of the total population of 28,533. The average household size is 5.3 persons. The three common types of dwelling in the District are separate houses (43.8%), huts or buildings on same compound (22.5%) and compound houses (17.5%). In terms of sex of the head of household and type of dwelling, there are slight variations between male and female headed households.

Three types of ownership of dwelling units used by the households account for 94.9 percent as follows: owned by a household member (85.3%), relative who is not a household member (8.4%) and other private individual (4.0%).

In terms of construction materials, the outer walls of majority of houses are constructed with two main materials: mud, brick or earth (85.3%) and cement block or concrete (10.0%). The two prominent materials for the floor of occupied dwelling units in the District are earth or mud (62.5%) and cement or concrete (46.2%). Thatch, palm leaf or raffia (62.5%) and metal sheet (30.3%) are the two most preferred choice of material for roofing in the District.

The analysis reveals that, almost one-third (33.1%) sleeps in a single room while 33.1 percent and 15.6 per cent of the households use two and three sleeping rooms respectively. The households using between one and three sleeping rooms form 81.8 per cent and the remaining 17.2 per cent uses four or more sleeping rooms. The proportion of dwelling units with one or two sleeping rooms is 66.2 percent.

The most popular source of lighting for households is flashlight / torch accounting for 79.8 percent followed by 11.4 percent of households which uses kerosene lamp. With regard to the main source of fuel for cooking, it emerged from the analysis that 89.3 percent of households depend on wood. Usage of charcoal for cooking by households accounts for 7.1 percent and this depicts a typical rural district. The commonly used cooking spaces by households for cooking are structure with roof but without walls (27.0%), open space in compound (22.5%) and separate room for exclusive use of the household (22.0%). The least type of cooking space used by households is bedroom or hall or living room (0.3%) and 2.6 percent of the households is without cooking space.

Over one-half (57.6%) of households obtain their drinking water from river or stream. The proportion of households that use bore-hole, pump or tube well is 31.3 percent. A proportion of 60.8 percent of households uses water from a river or stream for other domestic purposes apart from drinking. The proportion of households that used water from bore-hole, pump or tube well is 29.0 percent.

Households that use open space around house as bathing facility form 38.8 percent and those who share separate bathroom in the same household constitute 14.4 percent. While 26.6 percent of households has bathroom for exclusive use, 4.2 percent uses bathrooms in another house. Concerning the main toilet facilities that households use, the analysis indicates that 16.9 percent and 28.4 percent respectively use public and private toilet facilities. Over one-half of the households (51.5%) has no access to toilet facility and this is significantly higher than the figures for the country (19.3%) and region (6.3%). They thereby resort to bushes and field for the discharge of human excreta.

Households that dispose solid waste in open space at public dump form 44.1 percent. A total of 42.2 percent of households dispose their solid waste indiscriminately while 6.3 percent bury their solid waste. Households that dispose liquid waste onto the compound of their homes is proportionally significant (74.4%). In addition, about one out of every five households (20.2%) disposes liquid waste onto the street or outside their houses. The proportion of households that throw liquid waste through drainage system into gutters is 2.4 percent.

9.4 Conclusion

The analyses and discussions contained in the report are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It must be emphasized that the District was not in existence at the time of the census, however the relevance of the data for socio-economic development made it prudent to extract the data to prepare this report. The information aims at linking population and housing data for effective and efficient population policy specifically and sustainable development in general in the Sekyere Afram Plains District.

The analyses of the 2010 PHC under the auspices of the Ghana Statistical Service have disclosed important and key demographic and socio-economic data about the population of the District for policy implications. The literacy level of the District is not encouraging for advancing development. A little more than 40 percent of the population can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language. The report also indicates that, a high proportion of the economically active population is employed with agriculture, forestry and fishing engaging the largest proportion.

The proportion of the population using internet facilities and owning mobile phone is significantly low in the District compared to the regional average. Moreover, People with Disability (PWD) constitute about three percent of the population. The mortality rate is relatively low compared to the regional figure. Only a small proportion of households discharge their liquid waste through the drainage system into a gutter while majority of them dump solid waste indiscriminately. Also, majority of the households uses wood as source of cooking fuel which has the tendency of aggravating deforestation.

Coincidentally, the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2014-2017 for the Sekyere Afram Plains District is under preparation and this report would serve as a valuable reference material for understanding the dynamics of the population. The knowledge and analysis thereof would contribute to a plan that is suited to the population and also incorporates all the issues mentioned above into the plan by translating the findings and recommendations into programmes and projects; and linking them to the composite budget for successful implementation. The MTDP has become the development framework for charting solution to development problems at the District level. It is hoped that, the recommendations would serve as a guide for not only the District planning authority but other relevant MDAs, civil society groups and development partners.

9.5 Policy Implications and Recommendations

In view of the population features, trends, and challenges analyzed in this report, there is the need to promote efforts to develop and implement effective population policies and programmes to bring them to manageable levels. A clearly defined policy on population will form the basis for the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender and agriculture are highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factor into sectoral policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

The youthful population is an opportunity that can be harnessed for development. However, it requires efforts from the District Assembly to provide space to accommodate the prospective population increment. This is because population increase exerts pressure on existing social and economic infrastructural facilities and subsequently, reduces their life span. Consequently, the demand for education, health and sanitation facilities among others is

likely to increase. It will also intensify problems such as chronic underemployment and unemployment in the District. Additionally, there will be financial pressure on the working age group in order to meet the needs of the dependent population (children and aged).

Although both total fertility rate (3.3) and crude death rate (3.9) are relatively lower than the regional averages (5.0) and (5.8) respectively, there is the need for policies and programmes to maintain them. In view of this, the District Population Advisory Committee should institute measures to sustain and even bring population growth down to a manageable size. Effective implementation of programmes on reproductive health issues including family planning designed to keep the fertility rate low requires broadening of stakeholder base to ensure success. Since increase in mortality is a threat to attainment of MDGs, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS), National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), NGOs operating in the health sector and United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) should come up with pragmatic measures to maintain the mortality rate as low as possible.

The high illiteracy level among the population (59.8%) is a threat to socio-economic development and calls for drastic measures to change the situation positively. It is also recommended that the government should intensify the Ghana School Feeding Programme, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to encourage more children to attend school. In addition, the design and provision of teaching and learning facilities in public schools should consider the needs of the persons living with disability in order to reduce the relatively high illiteracy rate among PWDs. This would among other things, improve the quality of human resources of all sections of the population for gainful employment in order to upgrade their standards of living. This would eventually contribute to reduction in poverty and increase in household welfare.

It is disturbing to note that relatively low proportion of the population in the District (who have ever been to school or currently in school) reached secondary level and beyond. It is suggested that the District Assembly and other stakeholders should put in place measures such as education endowment fund and scholarship schemes to encourage and support brilliant but needy students particularly, females to access education in the post-secondary and tertiary levels.

It was revealed that the proportion of persons aged 12-14 years married or in consensual union is 6.2 per cent (females - 6.5% and males - 6.0%); and this could lead to accelerated population growth rate in future. In addition, any marital relationship within 12 -15 years goes contrary to the provisions in the Constitution of Ghana and Children's Act (Republic of Ghana, 1998; 1998); and this requires action to curb child marriage. The District Assembly in collaboration with relevant bodies including the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES); traditional leaders, and civil society groups (i.e. religious groups) should team up to educate and sensitize parents and teenagers about the adverse implications of early marriages. Among other things, delaying marriage at this age would ensure that they stay in school or learn trade to acquire skills to enable them pursue meaningful livelihoods; and mature before they enter into marriage and start procreation.

Economically, as a rural district it has majority of its labour force in agriculture-related activities with a relatively small fraction in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles or

motorcycles. This suggests that the local economy is mostly raw material based; hence there is the need for small scale processing ventures to preserve some farm products and enhance the income of farmers. The government should include the Sekyere Afram Plains District among those earmarked for processing agricultural produce into value-added products for the export market.

The District Assembly through the District Security Committee in conjunction with all stakeholders including traditional authorities, crop farmers and livestock producers, religious bodies, etc should work together to ensure peace and preservation of law and order; and thereby avert the Fulani herdsmen menace. This would help curb destruction of crops, farmlands and water bodies through overgrazing of cattle which undermine household livelihoods and thereby promote crop cultivation undertaken by majority of the populace. In view of the fact that migrants constitute almost one-half (46.2%) of the population, the District Assembly should work closely with the traditional authorities and the migrant communities or associations to ensure that there is harmony between indigenes and non-indigenes.

In addition, attention should be focused on equipping the residents with skills in aquaculture, particularly; fish farming; and also encourage them to undertake tree planting in order to diversify the local economy. Training and investment will tremendously contribute to creation of employment in order to reduce household poverty and enable the District Assembly increase internally generated funds for development projects.

During the last decade, largely due to the spread of mobile phone technology in rural areas, the use of ICT globally has registered significant impacts on economic development by improving the business environment and also boosting teaching and learning. As network providers in the country are competing to increase their subscription base, the government through the ministry responsible for communication should encourage them to increase coverage in rural communities within the Sekyere Afram Plains District where network coverage is limited. The government should also provide incentives for network providers to design packages that would enhance farmers' access to information on market prices for their produce, availability and prices of inputs, transportation conditions, etc. By connecting rural areas more closely to national and global information, knowledge, or social networks, new mobile technology can motivate young entrepreneurs to stay in these areas. While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration, there will be the need to monitor its penetration to ensure that rural people are not left behind.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate more than one-half (57.6%) of the households in the District depends on streams and rivers for water for drinking and other domestic purposes; and access to electricity is less than 10.0 percent. As a matter of priority, the government through the ministry responsible for energy should step up its efforts at rural electrification in order to boost the use of modern ICT facilities to enhance the quality of life in rural communities. Similarly, the District Assembly and the ministry responsible for water resources should collaborate to provide potable water sources like bore holes in order to improve lives in rural communities. The provision of these facilities will also contribute to slow down out-migration of rural youth to urban centres and facilitate inflow of public servant like teachers, nurses, journalists, and so on and so forth to work in the District to support efforts at development.

Although the Sekyere Afram Plains District is entirely rural, its capacity should be strengthened to ensure that housing construction meets the required standards before permits are given. This will help ensure durability of dwelling units to withstand weather elements that render some dwellings uninhabitable and threaten the safety and health of residents; and eventually improve the quality of life. In addition, the Town and Country Planning Department of the District Assembly should use the building permit process to ensure that all housing units make provision for toilet facilities in order to improve sanitation and health of the population. The Assembly should collaborate with other stakeholders including traditional authorities and opinion leaders to work towards eliminating population without access to toilet facilities.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal and plant species, there is the need to reduce dependence on wood and charcoal as cooking fuel (almost 90.0% of households) and encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, there are challenges in the use of LPG which include irregular supply, initial investment in acquiring cylinder and stove; and the money required to fill a cylinder. These challenges need to be addressed comprehensively to ensure that more households use LPG. As such, the relevant MDAs including the ministries responsible for energy and lands; Energy Commission, National Petroleum Authority (NPA) and Parliament should review the decision on withdrawal of subsidy on LPG. Among other things, making LPG affordable is to help reduce dependence of households on vegetation for cooking fuel and thereby ensure improvement in the ecological system for sustainable livelihoods.

Waste management is a challenge as a relatively high proportion of households dump solid waste indiscriminately. This practice is more than a nuisance and unhygienic; and could have negative repercussions for public health and environment. Appropriate strategies need to be designed by the District Assembly, MOH, GHS, traditional authorities etc. to find a sustainable solution to the public waste management challenges in the District. Such measures should include designated public dumping sites in each community and intensive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation in order to change inappropriate sanitary practices. Education on health and hygiene should be intensified with the involvement of the communities among pupils and the adult population. This awareness can hopefully influence the attitude of the households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.

Finally, the District Assembly and other MDAs should take into account the large proportion of PWDs in the District and high level of vulnerability in their attempt to make meaningful livelihood when formulating and implementing development programmes and projects. For instance, visual impairment is the most common disability type in the District. The District Assembly should collaborate with the ministry responsible for health, GHS and other stakeholders to carry out programmes and activities aimed at reducing this form of disability. In addition, it is important to create awareness on the need to respect the rights of PWDs and empower them economically to cater for their needs without being burdens to their households.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder -garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Seco- dary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ sec. certificate	Post-sec. diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc.)
Total	25,560	13,703	635	1,661	5,687	1,968	1,098	493	78	63	54	95	21	4
No disability	24,998	13,351	634	1,642	5,603	1,928	1,050	485	76	59	53	92	21	4
With a disability	562	352	1	19	84	40	48	8	2	4	1	3	-	-
Sight	210	119	-	7	32	20	21	5	2	2	1	1	-	-
Hearing	112	78	-	7	16	3	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Speech	100	71	1	4	15	2	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Physical	124	78	1	4	16	7	15	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	68	47	-	4	11	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	82	47	-	4	11	8	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	60	36	-	1	12	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male														
Total	13,619	7,053	357	829	3,045	1,097	666	341	60	39	45	64	19	4
No disability	13,306	6,854	356	822	3,000	1,073	641	336	58	37	44	62	19	4
With a disability	313	199	1	7	45	24	25	5	2	2	1	2	-	-
Sight	107	62	-	1	17	10	9	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
Hearing	58	37	-	3	10	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Speech	61	41	1	2	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Physical	59	37	1	2	8	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	39	24	-	4	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	44	23	-	4	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	39	26	-	1	5	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female														
Total	11,941	6,650	278	832	2,642	871	432	152	18	24	9	31	2	-
No disability	11,692	6,497	278	820	2,603	855	409	149	18	22	9	30	2	-
With a disability	249	153	-	12	39	16	23	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
Sight	103	57	-	6	15	10	12	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hearing	54	41	-	4	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	39	30	-	2	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	65	41	-	2	8	3	8	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	29	23	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	38	24	-	-	5	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	21	10	-	-	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	5,411	28,112	14,949	13,163	9,934	5,847	4,087
Households engaged in agricultural activities	4,728	25,714	13,549	12,165	9,934	5,847	4,087
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	4,646	25,236	13,281	11,955	9,713	5,720	3,993
Households engaged in crop farming	4,644	25,229	13,277	11,952	9,707	5,717	3,990
Households engaged in tree growing	38	215	123	92	102	58	44
Agro forestry (tree planting)	38	215	123	92	102	58	44
Alligator pepper	4	24	13	11	14	6	8
Apples	5	13	9	4	7	5	2
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	9	57	33	24	13	7	6
Avocado	3	12	6	6	8	6	2
Banana	17	97	62	35	70	48	22
Beans	613	3,910	1,997	1,913	1,360	862	498
Black pepper	2	8	4	4	5	2	3
Black berries	2	12	6	6	6	4	2
Cabbage	1	10	5	5	2	1	1
Carrot	11	88	57	31	33	12	21
Cashew	7	30	17	13	21	13	8
Cassava	1,653	9,216	4,646	4,570	3,456	1,810	1,646
Citronella	14	98	55	43	65	42	23
Citrus	18	94	52	42	34	20	14
Cloves	1	5	3	2	4	3	1
Cocoa	131	716	353	363	269	142	127
Coconut	5	26	14	12	14	8	6
Cocoyam	158	875	391	484	330	150	180
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	7	48	28	20	16	12	4
Coffee	3	23	11	12	3	3	0
Cola	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Cotton	5	27	17	10	17	10	7
Cucumber	37	198	102	96	64	43	21
Egg plant	2	6	4	2	6	4	2
Garden eggs	30	191	101	90	74	37	37
Groundnut	764	4,535	2,388	2,147	1,689	1,014	675
Guava	8	27	10	17	12	4	8
Kenaf	2	16	7	9	12	6	6
Maize	3,265	18,582	9,807	8,775	6,966	4,251	2,715
Mango	8	44	24	20	15	9	6
Melon (agusi)	2	10	5	5	4	2	2
Millet	68	425	235	190	201	104	97
Mushroom	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nut meg	2	8	4	4	3	1	2

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

Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	111	671	372	299	251	148	103
Okro	184	1,133	607	526	529	285	244
Onion	12	89	37	52	25	12	13
Pawpaw	6	33	13	20	8	4	4
Peas	10	46	27	19	23	17	6
Pepper	194	1,192	642	550	551	310	241
Pineapple	10	45	21	24	16	8	8
Plantain	864	4,708	2,308	2,400	1,811	849	962
Potatoes	7	46	24	22	18	9	9
Rice	726	4,553	2,441	2,112	1,955	1,184	771
Rubber	1	20	11	9	4	3	1
Shallot	1	7	5	2	2	1	1
Soya beans	14	74	37	37	20	12	8
Sugarcane	2	12	10	2	10	8	2
Sun flower	5	15	8	7	8	5	3
Sweet pepper	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Tiger nut	6	20	11	9	10	6	4
Tobacco	2	13	4	9	5	3	2
Tomatoes	75	434	221	213	194	112	82
Water melon	28	173	81	92	53	28	25
Yam	2,524	14,210	7,634	6,576	5,734	3,460	2,274
Other (specify)	24	111	63	48	59	41	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	28,112	100.0
Head only	693	2.5
Household with head and a spouse only	328	1.2
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,936	6.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	10,170	36.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,216	32.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	648	2.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	884	3.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,495	8.9
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	212	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,530	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Drobonso	3,915	1,918	1,997	815	680
2	Anyinofi	1,225	641	584	283	270
3	Funsua (Afoasua)	1,224	677	547	171	157
4	Akoma	1,006	563	443	131	119
5	Kwabena Adu	997	548	449	186	224
6	Nyame Bekyere	984	504	480	161	159
7	Nyame Ama Ii	878	468	410	113	108
8	Wenamda No.1	785	404	381	157	164
9	Babaduaso	760	386	374	124	120
10	Dagomba	705	385	320	146	148
11	Wiribongtire	654	374	280	130	148
12	Dawia	652	367	285	156	164
13	Tuntum	603	336	267	121	130
14	Mempekasa	574	293	281	137	110
15	Abenoa	555	265	290	89	96
16	Nyame Ani	544	259	285	110	78
17	Azorke (Wenamda No.2)	529	276	253	112	119
18	Mamprusi No.2	507	291	216	84	104
19	Mamprusi No.1	491	254	237	67	61
20	Mwazie (Chendri)	484	248	236	140	96

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No	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	Drobonso	3,915	616	618	594	417	248	224	184	244	166	143	152	50	73	37	68	81
2	Anyinofi	1,225	186	170	143	111	106	100	69	66	51	58	48	31	26	15	16	29
3	Funsua (Afoasua)	1,224	210	174	134	149	142	99	85	66	45	36	29	15	16	9	6	9
4	Akoma	1,006	215	193	131	78	80	70	63	64	40	28	13	8	9	3	4	7
5	Kwabena Adu	997	194	170	118	137	105	87	85	44	17	3	8	6	10	4	5	4
6	Nyame Bekyere	984	207	175	85	101	74	90	94	68	35	18	18	4	2	8	3	2
7	Nyame Ama Ii	878	205	151	117	102	68	70	77	28	16	19	7	5	7	2	0	4
8	Wenamda No.1	785	208	118	78	51	63	71	69	62	31	16	5	7	2	1	1	2
9	Babaduaso	760	166	122	110	65	74	65	63	40	20	8	10	4	7	2	0	4
10	Dagomba	705	142	113	79	35	68	50	52	40	50	23	14	6	17	6	5	5
11	Wiribongtire	654	124	88	62	71	63	60	43	50	28	15	24	12	4	7	1	2
12	Dawia	652	116	85	86	46	45	56	52	54	30	21	24	10	13	1	6	7
13	Tuntum	603	78	104	91	59	32	50	49	45	30	24	16	10	2	1	4	8
14	Mempekasa	574	125	86	63	45	57	65	50	31	15	12	12	0	4	3	6	0
15	Abenoa	555	108	112	77	54	36	46	36	33	21	13	12	2	2	1	2	0
16	Nyame Ani	544	90	85	86	50	44	32	21	21	18	22	18	14	13	9	3	18
17	Azorke (Wenamda No.2)	529	114	87	50	14	37	43	57	42	29	22	10	3	3	9	5	4
18	Mamprusi No.2	507	102	83	64	34	48	44	50	28	12	14	8	7	4	2	1	6
19	Mamprusi No.1	491	86	92	53	60	58	44	26	17	12	6	15	6	3	5	2	6
20	Mwazie (Chendri)	484	77	68	41	43	48	51	24	26	23	16	17	15	7	7	6	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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