



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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## SEKYERE CENTRAL DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
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 Central 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](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh).

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

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
**Government Statistician**

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

PHC	Population and Housing Census
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
MTD	Medium Term Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
UN	United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
GFR	General Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
WC	Water Closet
DDF	District Development Facility
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Education Fund



# 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 Central District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 71,232 representing almost 1.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.5 percent and females represent 50.5 percent. Majority of the population reside in the rural areas (68.3%). The district has a sex ratio of 97.8. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 93.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (96.8) than that of females (91.3).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 118 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.65 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 years and older representing 45 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 22 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 years and older. A total of 7,726 were born elsewhere in the same region The Brong Ahafo (1,300), Northern (4,948), Upper East (2,770) and Upper West (1,920) regions are the main origins of migrants in the District.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 70,574 with a total number of 4,902 households. The average household size in the district is 4.8 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43.7 percent. Spouses form about 8.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.2 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (43.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.1 percent have never married, 5.3 percent are in consensual unions, 6.2 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. Females aged (12-14) years in the District who are married is 6.7 percent, higher than their male counterparts. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 56.3 percent while widowed males account for only 10.4 percent. . Among the married, 47.1 percent have no education while about 14.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Majority of the married population (86.9%) are

employed, 1 percent are unemployed and 12.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.5 %) are economically not active with 2.2 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.1 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 66.2 percent are literate and 33.8 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (71.3 %) than that of females (61.4 %). Seven out of ten people (68.6 %) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (26,332) in the district, 29.1 percent has never attended school, 70.9 percent are currently attending and 30.3 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 72.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.5 percent are employed while 2.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.7 %), 22.7% perform household duties and 7.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 74.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.1 percent in service and sales, 6.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 3.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 69.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 16.5 percent are contributing family workers, 1.0 percent are casual workers and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.5 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 28.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 31.0 percent as compared to 25.4 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 752 households representing 1.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 3.6 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 (3.3 %) than females (3.9

%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 49.1 percent followed by physical disability (26.9 %). About 10.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 47.5 percent have never been to school.

### **Agriculture**

As high as 80.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (86.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 68 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (99.0 %) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Sekyere Central District is 11,434 representing 1.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.2.

### **Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units**

Nearly half (41.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 33.5 percent are separate houses and 15.4 percent are huts. More than half (65.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 13.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.9 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

### **Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof**

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete constituting 55.6 percent, with mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 53.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (62.9 %) and mud/earth (34.3 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.5 %) for dwelling units in the district.

### **Room occupancy**

One room constitutes the highest percentage (48.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 9.3 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 (46.8 %), electricity (34.4 %) and kerosene lamp (16.2 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (74.0). The proportion for rural (85.2 %) is higher than that of urban (51.8 %). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 40.8 of households drink water from rivers or streams.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 41.6 percent followed by pit latrine (%). About 21.7 percent of the population in

the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (33.4 %) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 28.3 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 73.7 percent. About one in ten households (12.8 %) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (53.0 %) and onto the street (28.2 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Sekyere Central District Assembly was created by a Legislative Instrument (LI) 1992 in 2008 from the then Sekyere West District. This was as a result of the high growing population and the need to spread development to other parts of the District.

This section provides information on the District's profile including location and size of the District, climate, vegetation, the political administration and social structure, the economy, living conditions, demographics, and organization of the report.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

Sekyere Central District, which is one of the thirty (30) administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, it is located on the northern part of the region, and shares boundaries with Mampong Municipal, Atebubu District, Sekyere East, Sekyere South, and Ejura-Sekyeredumasi. The land size of the District is 1,631.1 sq. km and it is located within longitudes 0.05 degrees and 1.30 degrees west and latitudes 6.55 degrees and 7.30 degrees north. It has about 150 settlements with about 70 percent being rural. The rural areas are mostly found in the Afram Plains portion of the District where communities with less than fifty (50) people are largely located.

#### **1.2.2 Climate**

The District has two rainy seasons with an average annual rainfall of 1270mm. The major rainy season starts in April, with a major peak in May. There is a slight dip in July and a pick in August, tapering off in November. December to February is dry, hot, and dusty.

The average temperature in the District is about 27 degrees Celsius with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year.

#### **1.2.3 Vegetation**

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial forest zone. Due to human activities and bushfire, the forest vegetation of parts of the District, particularly the north-eastern part, has been reduced to savannah. The vegetation of the area has been reduced from its original rain forest of the moist semi-deciduous type in most areas to secondary forest as a result of human activities like tree felling and farming. Vegetation of primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Nature Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 115 square kilometers. The forest was created mainly for:

- preserving the timber and wildlife resources
- preserving the climate of the area
- checking soil erosion
- protecting water resources

Hunting, felling of trees and other human activities are, therefore, not allowed in the forest reserves.

The vegetation of the District is fast becoming degraded. The forest and farmlands have been destroyed due to cutting of trees for charcoal production, poor farming practices, timber operations, and bush fires. The total forest reserve in the District in 1990 was 782.0km<sup>2</sup>. As the rate of decrease in the forest falls between 3 percent and 10 percent with an average of 7 percent per year for the past ten (10) years, the District is now left with about 161.07 square kilometers forest reserves and 78.20 square kilometers of reserves.

Many rivers in the District are drying up because of the high rate of deforestation and the depletion of economic trees and wildlife. Similarly, the areas, which used to be the main source of food supply in the District are currently experiencing falling trend in food production due to destruction of farmlands.

Again, large quantities of economic trees and medicinal herbs are cut for charcoal production resulting in loss of flora and fauna and the District is also prone to bush fires due to unprofessional method of charcoal burning.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The District has one constituency, namely Nsuta-Kwamang-Beposo. There are four (4) Town Councils namely Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Atonsu, three (3) Area Councils-Kyebi, Amoamang and Afram Plains (Birem and Asubosu), one hundred and fifty six (156) Unit Committees and forty eight (48) Electoral Areas. The Town and Area Councils constitute the sub-administrative units.

#### **1.3.1 The District Assembly Machinery**

Sekyere Central District Assembly consists of 31 Assembly Members. The District Chief Executive doubles as both the political and administrative head of the Assembly. The District Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least a two-third majority.

The District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District. It is charged with programme formulation, budget preparation and the promotion of fairly distributed development programmes across the District.

The executive and administrative function of the Assembly are performed by an Executive Committee, membership of which are elected from among the Assembly members but not exceeding one- third of the numerical strength of the Assembly. The Executive committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive, excludes the Presiding Member, and operates through sub-committees such as.

**Figure 1.1: District map of Sekyere Central**



1. Development planning sub-committee
2. Social services sub-committee
3. Works sub- committee
4. Justice and Security sub-committee
5. Finance and Administration sub committee
6. Agriculture and Environment sub-committee
7. Such other sub-committees as the District Assembly may deem fit.

The Sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn presents them to the District Assembly for ratification.

A District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is established for the District Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Executive Committee and its planning and programming functions.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

### **1.4.1 Traditional Set-Up**

There are three (3) paramountcies namely, Nsuta, Kwamang, and Beposo. There is a strong clan relationship between the Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang Stools and these belong to the Oyoko, Agona and Aduana clans respectively.

### **1.4.2 Ethnic Diversity**

One important characteristic about the District is its ethnic diversity. Almost every ethnic group in the country can be found in the District. Of more significance is the interrelationship among the various ethnic and clan groupings. Each one is proud to be identified as “Nsutani”, “Kwamangni” and “Beposoni”, except in times of a peculiar situation that calls for a real identification.

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data, the District is dominated by the Akans who constitute about 64.1 percent followed by mole-Dagbani 17.9 percent, Gurma 12 percent, Grusi 4.1 percent, Mande 0.4 percent, Ewe and Guan are both 0.3 percent, Ga-Adangbe 0.1 percent and other tribes 0.8 percent.

### **1.4.3 Festivals**

The people in the District take special pride in the celebration of festive days like the Akwasidae, Kwasidae, Wukudae and Fofie. The Akwasidae is the most adored festive celebration of the various paramount seats. There are no known identified negative cultural practices that hamper social cohesion in the District.



## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy**

Farming is the predominant economic activity and employs about 75 percent of the economically active labour force. The District has a vast arable land; however, farming is at subsistence level. The geographical location of the District and its closeness to other districts enhances trade activities. Market days in the various districts experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' income improved because of the large market.

The vast land in the north-eastern part of the District is a potential source of agricultural land for modernized agricultural development. The rainfall pattern of the District support two cropping seasons

### **1.5.2 Tourism**

The Atwea Mountain, with its beautiful scenery has a high potential in the hospitality and tourism industry. In addition, the relatively high nature of the area results in cool temperature while the rivers and streams serve as source of drinking water for most of the communities. Again, people make living from the rivers through fishing. The bigger rivers especially Afram and Sene are potential sources of irrigation farming in the Afram Plains. The fact that there is no litigation on land is a plus for developing a potential for tourism. Chiefs who are custodians of the land are also collaborators with the District Assembly and therefore acquisition of land for development by the Assembly and foreign investors is not a problem.

### **1.5.3 Small scale manufacturing and the services industries**

Small-scale industries in the District can be categorized into 5 groups, namely, agro-based forestry, textiles, metal works, and services. Fifty-Six percent of all these industries are agro-based. These include Akpeteshie distilling, pito brewing, baking, corn milling and gari processing.

The next major groups are forestry-based industries. They include carpentry and charcoal burning. This group accounts for 15 percent of all establishments. Mechanics and blacksmiths are considered as metal-based industries and both account for 3 percent of all establishments. The service industry includes recreation (hotels, chop bars, beauty salons and barbering shops).

### **1.5.4 Processing, Storage and Marketing**

Processing is mainly done by small-scale industrialists who mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption like "pito" brewing, cassava processing, oil palm extraction and soap making.

## **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, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> 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
  - i. Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. Hunting and fishing camps.
  - iv. 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)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the 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 a broad range of consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators including the welfare of the people. The age-sex structure of a population, that is; the distribution of the population in different age-sex groups, constitutes an important subject of demographic analysis and development planning. The use of age-sex structure goes beyond demographic analysis to other important areas. Formulation and implementation of policies aimed at improving the welfare of a population are shaped by its demographic composition, i.e. by size, age and sex structure. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size of the population with respect to composition and age-sex structure of the District.

#### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

Population size and distribution is useful information for planning and allocation of resources to improve on the welfare of the population. Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population District by age, sex and type of locality. It shows that the total population of the District is 71,232, distributed as 35,225 males (49.5%) and 36,007 females (50.5%). Majority of the population reside in the rural areas (48,666) than urban areas (22,566). More than half (52.3%) of the population in the District are in the age category 0-19 years.

Sex ratio is the proportion of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio of the District is 97.8. This means that for every 98 males there 100 females. Apart from the age groups 0-4, 10-14 and 15-19 where the sex ratio is over 100 (more males than females), all the other age groups recorded a sex ratio of less than 100 (more females than males).

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependent population younger than 15 and 65 years older depending on the working-age population (15-64 years). The dependency ratio in the District is 93.94, indicating a high burden on the working population. The age dependency ratio is high for males (96.75) than females (91.27). In the rural areas, of the dependency ratio 95.33 percent while in the urban areas it is 91.03.

**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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	71,232	100.0	35,225	100.0	36,007	100.0	97.8	22,566	100.0	48,666	100.0
0 - 4	10,614	14.9	5,445	15.5	5,169	14.4	105.3	2,990	13.3	7,624	15.7
5 - 9	9,945	14.0	5,070	14.4	4,875	13.5	104	2,934	13.0	7,011	14.4
10 - 14	9,309	13.1	4,927	14.0	4,382	12.2	112.4	3,057	13.5	6,252	12.8
15 - 19	7,388	10.4	3,972	11.3	3,416	9.5	116.3	2,748	12.2	4,640	9.5
20 - 24	5,443	7.6	2,551	7.2	2,892	8.0	88.2	1,882	8.3	3,561	7.3
25 - 29	4,724	6.6	2,141	6.1	2,583	7.2	82.9	1,384	6.1	3,340	6.9
30 - 34	3,973	5.6	1,872	5.3	2,101	5.8	89.1	1,108	4.9	2,865	5.9
35 - 39	3,703	5.2	1,797	5.1	1,906	5.3	94.3	1,031	4.6	2,672	5.5
40 - 44	3,214	4.5	1,546	4.4	1,668	4.6	92.7	939	4.2	2,275	4.7
45 - 49	2,698	3.8	1,303	3.7	1,395	3.9	93.4	833	3.7	1,865	3.8
50 - 54	2,490	3.5	1,187	3.4	1,303	3.6	91.1	847	3.8	1,643	3.4
55 - 59	1,604	2.3	795	2.3	809	2.2	98.3	550	2.4	1,054	2.2
60 - 64	1,491	2.1	739	2.1	752	2.1	98.3	491	2.2	1,000	2.1
65 - 69	1,063	1.5	483	1.4	580	1.6	83.3	378	1.7	685	1.4
70 - 74	1,511	2.1	611	1.7	900	2.5	67.9	559	2.5	952	2.0
75 - 79	755	1.1	354	1.0	401	1.1	88.3	290	1.3	465	1.0
80 - 84	578	0.8	206	0.6	372	1.0	55.4	216	1.0	362	0.7
85 - 89	356	0.5	110	0.3	246	0.7	44.7	160	0.7	196	0.4
90 - 94	250	0.4	87	0.2	163	0.5	53.4	112	0.5	138	0.3
95 - 99	123	0.2	29	0.1	94	0.3	30.9	57	0.3	66	0.1
All Ages	71,232	100.0	35,225	100.0	36,007	100.0	97.8	22,566	100.0	48,666	100.0
0-14	29,868	41.9	15,442	43.8	14,426	40.1	107	8,981	39.8	20,887	42.9
15-64	36,728	51.6	17,903	50.8	18,825	52.3	95.1	11,813	52.3	24,915	51.2
65+	4,636	6.5	1,880	5.3	2,756	7.7	68.2	1,772	7.9	2,864	5.9
Age-dependency ratio	93.94		96.75		91.27			91.03		95.33	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

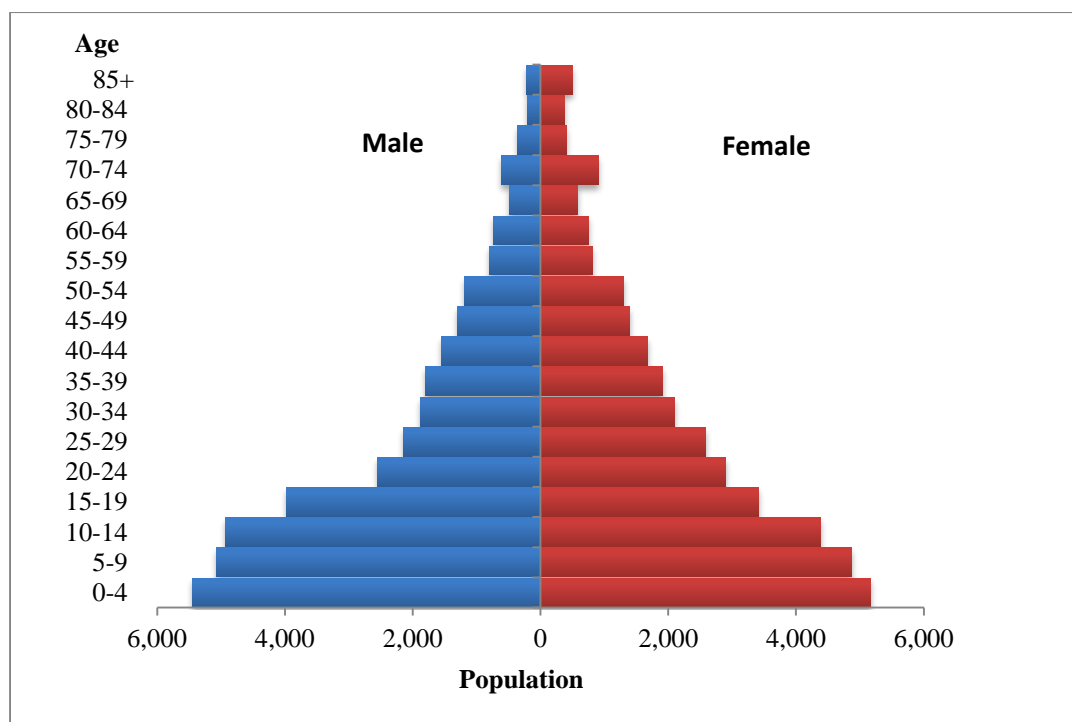
## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

### 2.3.1 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population. It is also the graphical representation of age and sex data.

Majority of the population is concentrated at the base of the figure, for both the male and female population, thus, from ages 0-4 to ages 50-54. The bars decline in length as the population advances in age. Generally, the broad-based nature of the pyramid is an indication of a youthful population.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration,

The change (increase or decrease) in the population size is determined by fertility, mortality and migration and these are the three factors of demographic change. This section discusses the effect of these variables on the population of Sekyere Central District.

### 2.4.1 Fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have, while the General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. It is expressed per 1,000 women of ages 15-49 in a given year.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live-births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if the current fertility rates prevailed.

The crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 populations per year. It may be measured as the number of births in a given population during a given time period (such as a calendar year), divided by the total population and multiplied by 1,000.

From Table 2.2, the total number of women aged 15-49 years (reproductive age) is 15,961 representing 22.4 percent of the entire district's population (71,232). The number of live births to every woman aged 15-49 years in the last 12 months preceding the census night is 1,884 and the reported TFR is 4. This implies that a woman in the District would have an average of 4 children in her lifetime. The District recorded a general fertility rate of 118 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years and The CBR for the District is 26.4 births per 1000 population.

**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	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	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	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
Sekyere South	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
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
<b>Sekyere Central</b>	<b>71,232</b>	<b>15,961</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>26.4</b>
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	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population



## 2.4.2 Child ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 depicts the total number of children ever born alive and children surviving for females 12 years and older in the Districts. The total numbers of females aged 12 years and older is 24,035 and have given birth to 74,455 children. The number of male (37,338) children ever born is more than females (37,117). The mean children ever born to women aged 12 years and older is 3.1 percent. The distribution of age specific mean children ever increased with age of women. The lowest mean children ever born is 0.0 per among women aged 12-14 and get to the peak of 6.6 among women aged 60 years and older.

Table 2.3 also indicates that the number of children surviving is 62,851 comprising 31,335 males and 31,516 females. The mean children surviving is 3.6. The highest mean children surviving is among the age group 55-59 years.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Mean Children Ever Born	Children Surviving			Mean Children Surviving
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	24,035	74,455	37,338	37,117	3.1	62,851	31,335	31,516	2.6
12-14	2,454	8	3	5	0.0	8	3	5	0.0
15-19	3,416	393	186	207	0.1	341	161	180	0.1
20-24	2,892	2,546	1,304	1,242	0.9	2,301	1,156	1,145	0.8
25-29	2,583	5,369	2,699	2,670	2.1	4,897	2,424	2,473	1.9
30-34	2,101	7,162	3,578	3,584	3.4	6,574	3,290	3,284	3.1
35-39	1,906	8,129	4,157	3,972	4.3	7,452	3,798	3,654	3.9
40-44	1,668	8,383	4,264	4,119	5.0	7,490	3,780	3,710	4.5
45-49	1,395	7,208	3,694	3,514	5.2	6,374	3,228	3,146	4.6
50-54	1,303	7,358	3,734	3,624	5.6	6,249	3,152	3,097	4.8
55-59	809	4,888	2,399	2,489	6.0	4,025	1,963	2,062	5.0
60+	3,508	23,011	11,320	11,691	6.6	17,140	8,380	8,760	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.3 Birthplace by Migration

This section provides information on the duration of residence of migrants. These data give information on the timing of the last movements of migrants or the recent migration history of the District.

The table shows that the total number of migrants in the Sekyere Central District in 2010 is 20,706. A total of 7,726 were born elsewhere in the same region The Brong Ahafo (1,300), Northern (4,948), Upper East (2,770) and Upper West (1,920) regions are the main origins of migrants in the District. The proximity of the District attract migrant from these regions. The least in-migrant areas are Central (199), Volta (238) and Greater Accra regions which recorded, and 354 persons respectively.

A higher proportion of the migrants have stayed in the District for 1-4 years (28.9%) and 10-19 years (21.9%) while only 13.5 percent have stayed less than a year. Among the migrants from the Brong Ahafo Region, 35 percent have stayed in the District for a period between 1-4 years, with 12.8 percent of them staying in the district for over twenty years. Migrants from the Northern region have stayed in the District between 1-4 years are 26.1 percent. Three quarters of migrants from the Western, Central, Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern have stayed

in the District for a period of twenty years or more. Majority of the migrants born outside Ghana have stayed in the District for 1-4 years (28.5%) and 10-19 years (28.5%).

**Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	20,706	13.5	28.9	19.3	21.9	16.4
Born elsewhere in the region	7,726	15.9	29.8	18.7	19.6	16.0
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	406	16.5	34.2	21.9	17.0	10.3
Central	199	13.6	35.2	13.6	16.1	21.6
Greater Accra	354	13.3	40.4	16.4	17.5	12.4
Volta	238	11.8	47.1	8.0	20.2	13.0
Eastern	368	12.5	37.8	13.3	18.8	17.7
Ashanti	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	1,300	18.5	35.0	16.5	17.1	12.8
Northern	4,948	11.2	26.1	20.8	22.3	19.6
Upper East	2,770	10.8	22.6	21.2	29.1	16.2
Upper west	1,920	11.0	29.6	20.3	24.4	14.6
Outside Ghana	477	9.9	28.5	19.9	28.5	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4.4 Mortality

Among the components of population change, mortality plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality data are needed, among others to analyze population growth; develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects; and formulate policies and action programmes of the District health Directorate. Table 2.5 presents information on the total population, total household deaths and crude death rates for Districts in the Ashanti region. The household deaths in the District are 545 and it represents 0.8 percent of the total household population (70,574). The crude death rate is 7.65 per 1,000 population.

**Table 2.5: 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
Sekyere South	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
<b>Sekyere Central</b>	<b>71,232</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

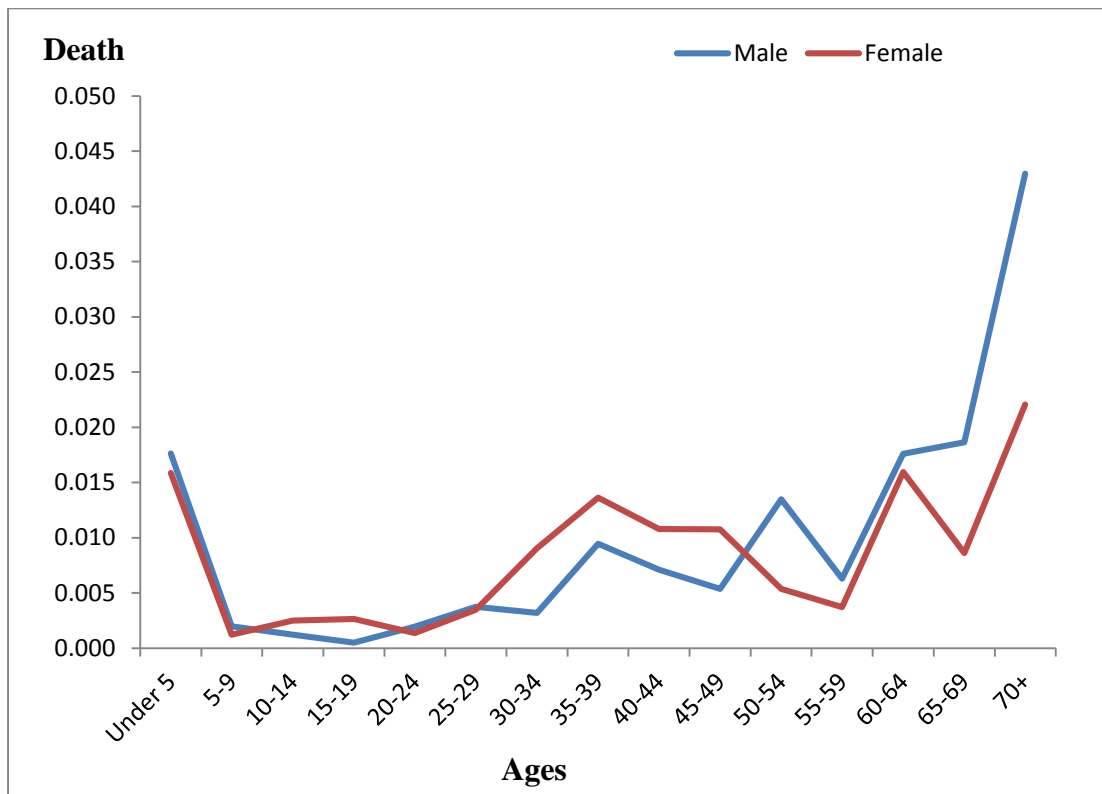
Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

#### 2.4.5 Age Specific Death Rate

The results, presented in Figure 2.2 shows that the death rates among females are higher than those of males among the age groups 10-49 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District.

The age-specific death rates for females are lower than that for males from ages 50 years and older. The patterns are slightly higher for female in the childbearing age range (15-49 years). In the age groups 50-54 years and above, females tend to have lower age-specific death rates than males of the same age in the District.

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the household size, structure, composition and headship. It seeks to analyse the sex, age groups, marital status, nationality and religious affiliation of the Sekyere Central District population. It also covers economic activity status, literacy, school attendance and level of education in the District.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (2010), a household consists of a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head.

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total household population of 70,574 with 22,302 in urban and 48,272 in rural areas. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 14,632 households in the District comprising of 4,902 urban households and 9,730 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.3 for the District. The average household size in the District (4.8 persons) is not significantly different from both urban (4.5 persons) and rural (5 persons).

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	70,574	22,302	48,272
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	4,902	9,730
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.5	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Composition and Headship

Table 3.2 presents the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The data shows that children (43.7%) constitute the highest proportion of household members, followed by household heads (20.7%), grandchildren (13.4%), spouses (8.9%), and other relatives (5.5%). Also, brothers and or sisters of the household head form 3.9 percent.

Among the male, the proportion of household heads (26.4%) is higher than female household heads (15.1%). Also, the percentage of male children (45.8%) in households is higher than that of female (41.6%) children. Female spouses have a high percentage (16.8%) compared to male (0.9%). An adopted or foster child (0.2%) is not a common feature of households in the District.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,574	100.0	34,918	100.0	35,656	100.0
Head	14,632	20.7	9,234	26.4	5,398	15.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,299	8.9	310	0.9	5,989	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	30,846	43.7	16,000	45.8	14,846	41.6
Parent/parent in-law	502	0.7	69	0.2	433	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	464	0.7	151	0.4	313	0.9
Grandchild	9,419	13.4	4,699	13.5	4,720	13.2
Brother/Sister	2,765	3.9	1,648	4.7	1,117	3.1
Step child	347	0.5	179	0.5	168	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	157	0.2	65	0.2	92	0.3
Other relative	3,886	5.5	1,789	5.1	2,097	5.9
Non-relative	1,257	1.8	774	2.2	483	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.1 Household population by structure and sex

This section presents information on household population living in a nuclear or extended family household. Table 3.3 indicates that a higher proportion of the household population live in extended family household (58.6%) than nuclear family household (41.4%). The females (60.6%) are more likely to live in extended family households than males (56.5%). Specifically, a higher proportion of 27.2 percent of the population live in nuclear comprising head, spouse(s) and children while another sizeable proportion of 21.6 percent also live in households made up of extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives). Households comprising the head and a spouse only (1.1%) are the least proportion of the household population in the District.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,574	100.0	34,918	100.0	35,656	100.0
Nuclear family	29,225	41.4	15,191	43.5	14,034	39.4
Head only	2,433	3.5	1,762	5.1	671	1.9
Head and a spouse only	754	1.1	376	1.1	378	1.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	19,295	27.2	10,135	29.0	9,160	25.7
Single parent Nuclear	6,743	9.6	2,918	8.3	3,825	10.7
Extended family	41,349	58.6	19,727	56.5	21,622	60.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	15,254	21.6	7,802	22.3	7,452	20.8
Extended + non relatives	1,286	1.8	674	1.9	612	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,085	3.0	1,138	3.3	947	2.7
Single parent Extended	14,668	20.8	6,120	17.5	8,548	24.0
Single parent Extended and non-relative	1,681	2.4	788	2.3	893	2.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,375	9.0	3,205	9.2	3,170	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

#### 3.3.1 Population by sex, age-group and marital status

This section discusses the marital status of the population 12 years and older. Marriage in this context includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those approved by law under ordinance, by traditional or customary law, and religion. The informal unions are recognised but not approved by law, tradition or religion.

The population aged 12 years and older is 46,693 comprising 22,658 males and 24,035 females. Almost half of the population in the District aged 12 years and older are married (43.9%), 38.1 percent are the never married population 5.3 percent are in consensual unions, 6.2 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated.

As shown in Table 3.4, about ninety percent of the male population 12 years and older in the District are either married (42.8%) or never married (46.9%). A higher percentage (94.5%) of males aged 12-14 years old are never married, while only 4.7 percent of persons in the same age group are married. Over three quarters of the male population aged 40 years and above are married. The ages 65 years and older have a higher percentage of both divorced (9.2%) and widowed (10.4%).

Females aged (12-14) years in the District who are married is 6.7 percent, higher than their male counterparts. A little over three quarters (76.0%) of the female population aged (40-44) years are married, while 8.5 percent and 6.5 percent are divorced and widowed respectively. More than half (56.3%) of the female population aged 65 years and older in the District are widowed, as against the 10.4 percent of the male population in the same age bracket. This is an indication of the high mortality rate among the men in that age range.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	46,693	100.0	38.1	5.3	43.9	2.1	4.5	6.2
12-14	5,329	100.0	93.6	0.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,388	100.0	88.9	2.8	7.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	5,443	100.0	60.0	9.4	27.4	1.5	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	4,724	100.0	32.7	10.8	52.1	2.1	1.8	0.6
30 - 34	3,973	100.0	13.4	10.8	69.2	2.3	3.0	1.3
35 - 39	3,703	100.0	7.8	7.9	74.3	2.8	5.3	1.8
40 - 44	3,214	100.0	5.2	4.9	77.5	2.6	5.6	4.2
45 - 49	2,698	100.0	3.9	4.5	75.3	3.6	8.1	4.7
50 - 54	2,490	100.0	3.7	3.1	69.8	3.7	10.9	8.8
55 - 59	1,604	100.0	2.0	2.2	66.8	4.0	10.7	14.3
60 - 64	1,491	100.0	2.9	1.9	61.5	3.6	11.9	18.2
65+	4,636	100.0	3.3	0.9	42.2	3.5	12.4	37.7

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Male</b>								
Total	22,658	100.0	46.9	4.3	42.8	1.7	2.7	1.6
12-14	2,875	100.0	94.5	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,972	100.0	93.7	0.7	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,551	100.0	79.6	4.5	13.9	1.1	0.5	0.4
25 - 29	2,141	100.0	52.4	9.6	35.2	1.6	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	1,872	100.0	21.3	10.7	63.8	2.2	1.7	0.4
35 - 39	1,797	100.0	12.4	8.2	72.8	2.4	3.8	0.4
40 - 44	1,546	100.0	8.3	5.6	79.1	2.7	2.6	1.7
45 - 49	1,303	100.0	5.2	5.3	79.9	2.9	5.5	1.2
50 - 54	1,187	100.0	5.1	3.4	79.2	2.6	7.0	2.8
55 - 59	795	100.0	3.8	3.5	79.9	3.5	6.4	2.9
60 - 64	739	100.0	3.7	2.0	79.8	3.0	7.0	4.5
65+	1,880	100.0	4.9	1.2	71.1	3.2	9.2	10.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,035	100.0	29.8	6.1	44.9	2.4	6.1	10.6
12-14	2,454	100.0	92.5	0.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,416	100.0	83.3	5.3	10.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	2,892	100.0	42.7	13.8	39.2	1.8	2.1	0.3
25 - 29	2,583	100.0	16.3	11.7	66.0	2.5	2.4	1.0
30 - 34	2,101	100.0	6.4	10.9	74.1	2.4	4.2	2.1
35 - 39	1,906	100.0	3.5	7.7	75.7	3.2	6.8	3.2
40 - 44	1,668	100.0	2.4	4.2	76.0	2.5	8.5	6.5
45 - 49	1,395	100.0	2.6	3.7	71.0	4.3	10.5	8.0
50 - 54	1,303	100.0	2.4	2.9	61.2	4.6	14.5	14.4
55 - 59	809	100.0	0.2	0.9	53.9	4.4	15	25.6
60 - 64	752	100.0	2.1	1.9	43.5	4.1	16.8	31.6
65+	2,756	100.0	2.1	0.7	22.6	3.7	14.6	56.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Population by marital status and level of education

This section presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and educational level in the District. About 34.7 percent of the population 12 years and older have no education while 54.2 percent have basic education (Table 3.5). About 15 percent of the population have never attended any formal education while 67.8 percent have basic education. The proportion of those who have never attended school (47.1%) is high among the married. On the other hand, about 45 percent have attained basic level of education while less than 1 percent have tertiary education. About 14.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school.

About 30 percent of the male population have never attended school while 56.3 percent have attained basic education in the District. One-tenth of the population have a secondary or higher education. Over 66.9 percent of males have some form of basic education while 15.6 percent have no formal education at all. About 4 in 10 of the never married female population have no education, with those having basic level education recording 69.1 percent. Also, 14 percent have secondary education. A higher proportion of males (9.7%) have attained



secondary education than females (6.0%). On the whole, males are more likely to further their education after the basic school level, than their female counterparts in the District.

**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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	46,693	100.0	34.7	54.2	7.8	0.5	2.2	0.6
Never married	17,776	100.0	14.9	67.8	14.1	0.3	2.3	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,456	100.0	19.8	69.1	8.3	0.7	1.6	0.4
Married	20,502	100.0	47.1	45.3	3.8	0.6	2.4	0.8
Separated	971	100.0	37.5	50.1	9.2	0.7	2.1	0.5
Divorced	2,083	100.0	44.0	50.0	2.4	1.2	2.4	0.1
Widowed	2,905	100.0	73.4	25.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	22,658	100.0	29.6	56.3	9.7	0.5	2.9	1.0
Never married	10,619	100.0	15.6	66.9	14.2	0.2	2.3	0.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	979	100.0	17.9	66.6	10.8	0.8	2.8	1.1
Married	9,705	100.0	44.0	45.0	5.2	0.6	3.8	1.4
Separated	394	100.0	32.2	51.5	12.2	1.3	1.8	1.0
Divorced	607	100.0	40.7	51.1	4.3	1.5	2.3	0.2
Widowed	354	100.0	63.6	33.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,035	100.0	39.6	52.2	6.0	0.5	1.5	0.2
Never married	7,157	100.0	13.9	69.1	14.0	0.4	2.2	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,477	100.0	21.1	70.8	6.6	0.7	0.9	0.0
Married	10,797	100.0	49.9	45.6	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.2
Separated	577	100.0	41.1	49.0	7.1	0.3	2.3	0.2
Divorced	1,476	100.0	45.3	49.5	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.1
Widowed	2,551	100.0	74.8	23.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: 1: Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary, JHS/JSS

2: Secondary, JHS/SSS

3: Teacher Training, Nursing Training etc.

4: HND, Degree, Masters, PhD.

### 3.3.3 Marital status of persons 12 years and older and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among the population 12 years and older, 64.7 percent are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed while 33.7 percent are economically not active. Among the never married population, 36.3 percent are employed, 2.2 percent unemployed and 61.5 percent are economically not active. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District (61.5%) with 2.2 unemployed. Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual unions, 73.9 percent are employed, 4.1 percent unemployed and 22 percent are economically not active.

Among the married population majority are employed (86.9%) while only 1 percent are unemployed. Also, about 12.1 percent of the married are economically not active. The male-female differential reveals nearly similar pattern for both males (64.9%) and females (64.4%) in the employed population. The percentage of male never married (39.3%) who are employed is more than that of females (32.0%). The proportion of females (5.6%) in informal or consensual union are more likely to be unemployed than their males counterparts (1.8%).

**Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	46,693	100.0	30,194	64.7	741	1.6	15,758	33.7
Never married	17,776	100.0	6,459	36.3	388	2.2	10,929	61.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,456	100.0	1,814	73.9	101	4.1	541	22.0
Married	20,502	100.0	17,821	86.9	204	1.0	2,477	12.1
Separated	971	100.0	781	80.4	8	0.8	182	18.7
Divorced	2,083	100.0	1,618	77.7	31	1.5	434	20.8
Widowed	2,905	100.0	1,701	58.6	9	0.3	1,195	41.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	22,658	100.0	14,710	64.9	318	1.4	7,630	33.7
Never married	10,619	100.0	4,168	39.3	236	2.2	6,215	58.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	979	100.0	830	84.8	18	1.8	131	13.4
Married	9,705	100.0	8,670	89.3	54	0.6	981	10.1
Separated	394	100.0	331	84.0	2	0.5	61	15.5
Divorced	607	100.0	498	82.0	7	1.2	102	16.8
Widowed	354	100.0	213	60.2	1	0.3	140	39.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,035	100.0	15,484	64.4	423	1.8	8,128	33.8
Never married	7,157	100.0	2,291	32.0	152	2.1	4,714	65.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,477	100.0	984	66.6	83	5.6	410	27.8
Married	10,797	100.0	9,151	84.8	150	1.4	1,496	13.9
Separated	577	100.0	450	78.0	6	1.0	121	21.0
Divorced	1,476	100.0	1,120	75.9	24	1.6	332	22.5
Widowed	2,551	100.0	1,488	58.3	8	0.3	1,055	41.4

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality and Sex

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaians by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth.

Table 3.7 shows that 95.3 percent of the population in the District are Ghanaians by birth and 1.9 percent are Ghanaians with dual nationality. Persons who obtained their citizenship through naturalisation are 0.7 percent. The Table indicates that 5 percent of the population are non-Ghanaians (ECOWAS nationals (1.2%), Africa other than ECOWAS (0.5%), and, other nationals not captured by the census data (0.4%)).

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,232	100.0	35,225	100.0	36,007	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	67,900	95.3	33,549	95.2	34,351	95.4
Dual Nationality	1,372	1.9	654	1.9	718	2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	476	0.7	249	0.7	227	0.6
ECOWAS	820	1.2	455	1.3	365	1
Africa other than ECOWAS	369	0.5	186	0.5	183	0.5
Other	295	0.4	132	0.4	163	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religion affiliation

This section presents information on religion of the people in the District. Table 3.8 indicates that majority of the population in the District are Christians (78.5%). Catholics constitute 14.9 percent, Protestants 23 percent, Pentecostals/Charismatic 17.4 percent, and other Christians recorded 15.3 percent. Islam constitutes 16.1 percent while those with no religious affiliation are 8 percent. About 9.9 percent of the male population have no religious affiliation. Table 3.7 further shows that 66.6 percent of the male population are Christians comprising Catholics (15.3%), Protestants (21.1%), Pentecostals/Charismatic (15.8%) and other Christians (14.4%). About 18 percent of the population profess to be Islam while 4.1 percent is traditionalist and traditionalist 1.5 percent.

Almost three quarters (74.4%) of the female population in the district are Christians. The Protestants are the dominant denomination representing 24.8 percent of the entire District female population, followed by the Pentecostal/Charismatic with 18.9 percent. Catholics accounted for 14.5 percent, while other Christians also accounted for 16.2 percent of the female population. Islam, Traditionalist, and other religion contributed 14.4 percent, 3.5 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Females with no religious affiliation recorded 6.2 percent.

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

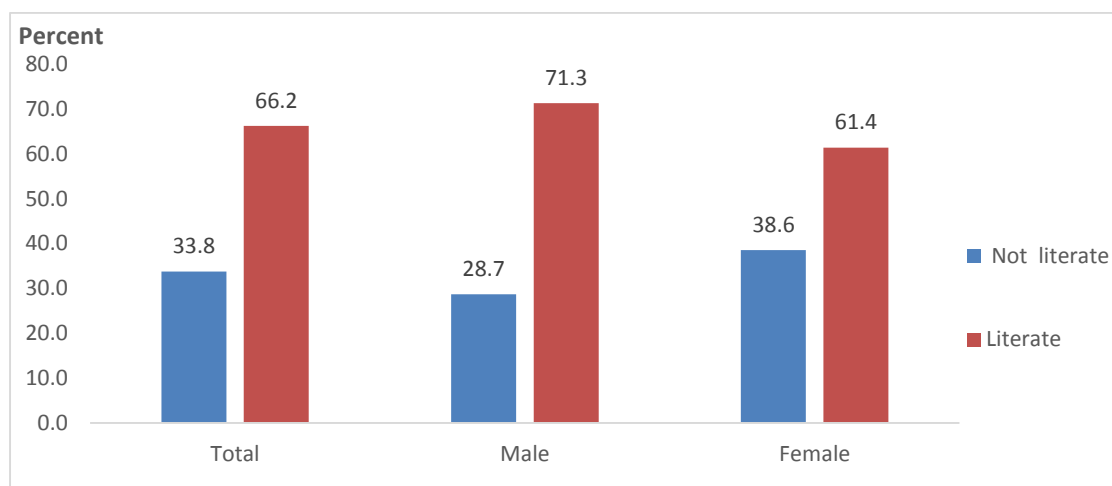
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,232	100.0	35,225	100.0	36,007	100.0
No Religion	5,722	8.0	3,485	9.9	2,237	6.2
Catholic	10,601	14.9	5,384	15.3	5,217	14.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,367	23.0	7,440	21.1	8,927	24.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	12,368	17.4	5,576	15.8	6,792	18.9
Other Christians	10,890	15.3	5,072	14.4	5,818	16.2
Islam	11,466	16.1	6,287	17.8	5,179	14.4
Traditionalist	2,699	3.8	1,447	4.1	1,252	3.5
Other (Specify)	1,119	1.6	534	1.5	585	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy status

This section provides the literacy status of the population 11 years and older. Figure 3.2 indicates that about 33.8 percent of the population 11 years and older are not literate while 66.2 percent are literate. Disparities exist in the literacy status of males and females. A higher proportion of females (38.6%) than males (28.7%) are not literate. However, the situation is different as males (71.3%) are more likely to be literate than females (61.4%).

**Figure 3.2: Literacy status by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows that majority of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian languages (68.6%). About a third of the population are also literate in Ghanaian language only (20.4%) and English only. Less than one percent is literate in English and French (0.2%) and English, French and Ghanaian language (0.5%).

Slightly over 7 in 10 of the male population are literate in English and Ghanaian language while 16.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. On the other hand, 65.1 percent of the female population are literate in English and Ghanaian. Also sizeable proportions of the female population are literate in Ghanaian language and English only (24.3%) and English only (10.1%).

A little over a quarter (15.9%) of the male population in the age group 11-14 years are literate in English, with 17.2 percent of the same age range literate in Ghanaian language, 66.3 percent literate in both the English and Ghanaian language, and 0.3 percent literate in English and French, with the same percentage literate in all the languages. Over three quarters (76.4%) of the male population aged 65 years and older are literate in both the English and Ghanaian with less than ten percent literate in all the languages.

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

Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	Language of literacy				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	16,339	32,038	100.0	10.4	20.4	68.6	0.2	0.5
0 - 14	512	6,501	100.0	16.2	18.2	65.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	971	6,417	100.0	11.5	11.4	76.6	0.3	0.2
20-24	1,449	3,994	100.0	9.0	16.1	74.0	0.2	0.7
25-29	1,671	3,053	100.0	10.4	23.0	66.0	0.3	0.3
30-34	1,747	2,226	100.0	9.3	28.1	62.1	0.1	0.4
35-39	1,594	2,109	100.0	9.3	30.2	59.8	0.1	0.5
40-44	1,440	1,774	100.0	7.0	29.8	61.8	0.2	1.2
45-49	1,123	1,575	100.0	6.7	26.7	65.7	0.0	1.0
50-54	984	1,506	100.0	5.9	26.3	66.9	0.1	0.9
55-59	607	997	100.0	4.3	22.5	72.6	0.1	0.5
60-64	825	666	100.0	4.7	23.1	72.1	0.0	0.2
65+	3,416	1,220	100.0	4.6	24.1	70.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	6,750	16,772	100.0	10.6	16.8	71.7	0.3	0.7
11-14	234	3,505	100.0	15.9	17.2	66.3	0.3	0.3
15-19	436	3,536	100.0	11.6	10.5	77.2	0.5	0.3
20-24	584	1,967	100.0	8.9	12.3	77.7	0.3	0.9
25-29	700	1,441	100.0	10.3	18.3	70.6	0.5	0.4
30-34	774	1,098	100.0	11.0	23.6	64.8	0.0	0.6
35-39	726	1,071	100.0	10.9	24.7	63.4	0.3	0.7
40-44	672	874	100.0	7.4	23.5	66.9	0.1	2.1
45-49	535	768	100.0	7.6	20.2	70.4	0.0	1.8
50-54	444	743	100.0	6.5	18.7	73.6	0.0	1.2
55-59	249	546	100.0	4.6	16.5	77.8	0.2	0.9
60-64	318	421	100.0	4.0	17.8	77.9	0.0	0.2
65+	1,078	802	100.0	4.2	18.3	76.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	9,589	15,266	100.0	10.1	24.3	65.1	0.1	0.4
11-14	278	2,996	100.0	16.5	19.4	64.0	0.1	0.2
15-19	535	2,881	100.0	11.5	11.9	75.8	0.0	0.7
20-24	865	2,027	100.0	9.0	19.9	70.5	0.0	0.5
25-29	971	1,612	100.0	10.5	27.2	61.9	0.1	0.2
30-34	973	1,128	100.0	7.5	32.5	59.6	0.2	0.2
35-39	868	1,038	100.0	7.6	35.8	56.2	0.0	0.4
40-44	768	900	100.0	6.7	36.0	56.8	0.2	0.3
45-49	588	807	100.0	5.8	32.8	61.1	0.0	0.2
50-54	540	763	100.0	5.4	33.7	60.3	0.1	0.5
55-59	358	451	100.0	4.0	29.7	66.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	507	245	100.0	5.7	32.2	62.0	0.0	0.0
65+	2,338	418	100.0	5.3	35.2	58.9	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

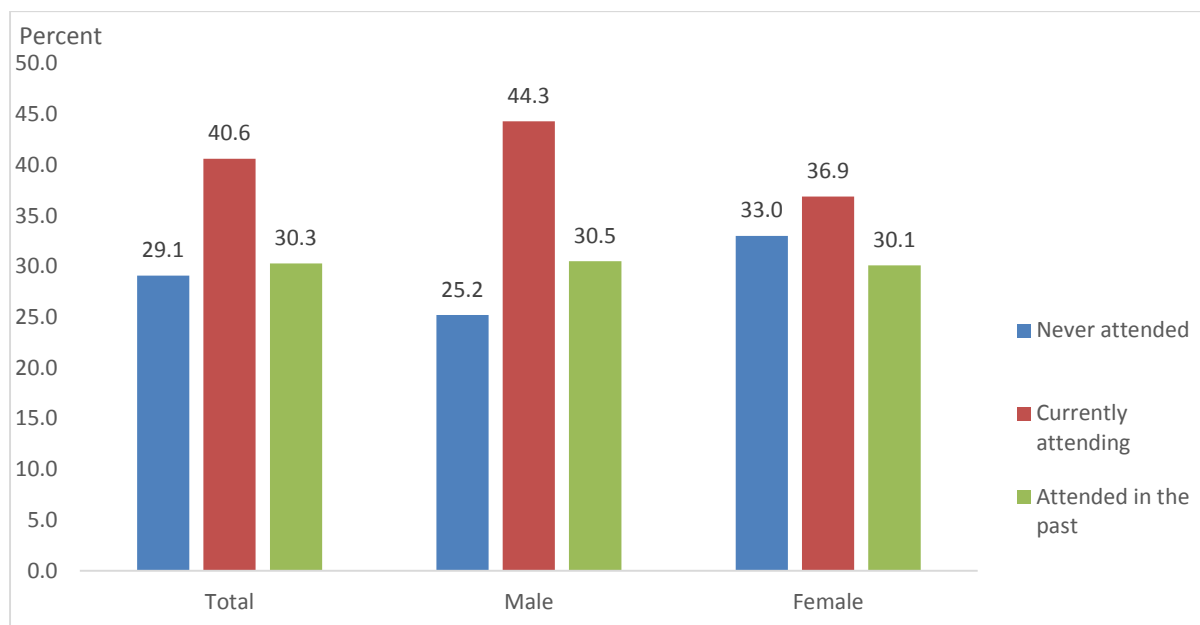
The female population aged 11-14 years had sixty-four percent being literate in both the English and Ghanaian languages, with 0.1 percent literate in English and French, and, 0.2 percent literate in all the languages. However, the literacy rate of women aged 65 years and older in the district is below that of their male counterparts. Those who were literate in both the English and Ghanaian language were 58.9 percent, with 0.7 percent being literate in all of the

languages. Less than ten percent were literate in English only, whereas those literate in the Ghanaian language were 35.2 percent.

### 3.6.1 School attendance and level of education attained

This section discusses school attendance and level of education of the population 3 years and older. Figure 3.3 shows that among the population, close to one-third (29.1%) have never attended any formal education while 70.9 have ever attended school (i.e. currently attending, 40.6 percent and attended in the past, 30.3 percent).

**Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 26,332 of the District's population are currently attending school with 47.9 percent in primary school, 18.9 percent are in Kindergarten while 18.3 are also in JHS/JSS. Those in SSS/SHS constitute 7.2 percent with only 0.8 percent at the tertiary level. There are more females (49.4%) than males (46.6%) currently attending primary school.

A total of 19,669 persons attended school in the past with 9,769 males and 9,900 females. A little over one-third of those who attended school in the past went to middle school (32.8%). The remaining two major levels of education attended by this category of people are primary, about one-fifth and JSS/JHS, slightly over one-third whilst vocational/technical/commercial constitutes the least level of education attended by these people (0.2%). While more females than males attended primary and JSS/JHS in the past, the reverse holds for middle school.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,332	100.0	14,178	100.0	12,154	100	19,669	100.0	9,769	100.0	9,900	100.0
Nursery	1,740	6.6	868	6.1	872	7.20	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,968	18.9	2,626	18.5	2,342	19.30	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,610	47.9	6,608	46.6	6,002	49.40	3,951	20.1	1,622	16.6	2,329	23.5
JSS/JHS	4,815	18.3	2,759	19.5	2,056	16.90	6,271	31.9	2,861	29.3	3,410	34.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.00	6,456	32.8	3,397	34.8	3,059	30.9
SSS/SHS	1,893	7.2	1,147	8.1	746	6.10	1,337	6.8	756	7.7	581	5.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.00	425	2.2	298	3.1	127	1.3
Vocational/technical/ commercial	27	0.1	7	0.0	20	0.20	203	1.0	101	1.0	102	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	63	0.2	32	0.2	31	0.30	447	2.3	290	3.0	157	1.6
Tertiary	216	0.8	131	0.9	85	0.70	579	2.9	444	4.5	135	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The overall development of a district is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the district. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them with a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. In the District, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any district or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The population census results for various years provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population.

This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued by the economically active (employed and the unemployed) and economically not active populations. Each of these population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, locality of residence (urban or rural area), marital status, level of education, region, sector and status of employment.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

#### **4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex**

Table 4.1 shows that, in 2010, nearly three-quarters (72.7%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night whilst slightly over a quarter (27.3%) are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 97.5 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed. Regarding the economically not active population, students constitute the majority (47.7%) whilst pensioners/retirees have the least proportion of 2.1 percent among the economically not active population.

In general, almost equal proportions of males (97.8%) and females (97.3%) are employed. More females are economically not active (28.2%) than males (26.3%). The proportion of females engaged in household chores (29.3%) is higher than males (15.0%) since these activities are considered as women’s work. Overall, the population 15 years and older who



constitute the largest percentage of the economically not active population are persons in full time education.

**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	41,364	100.0	19,783	100.0	21,581	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>30,069</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>15,491</b>	<b>71.8</b>
<i>Employed</i>	29,329	97.5	14,260	97.8	15,069	97.3
<i>Worked</i>	28,138	95.9	13,745	96.4	14,393	95.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,143	3.9	498	3.5	645	4.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	48	0.2	17	0.1	31	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	740	2.5	318	2.2	422	2.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	225	30.4	81	25.5	144	34.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	515	69.6	237	74.5	278	65.9
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>6,090</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,567	22.7	783	15.0	1,784	29.3
Full time education	5,388	47.7	3,183	61.2	2,205	36.2
Pensioner/Retired	240	2.1	188	3.6	52	0.9
Disabled/Sick	813	7.2	334	6.4	479	7.9
Too old/young	1,606	14.2	408	7.8	1,198	19.7
Other	681	6.0	309	5.9	372	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, 70.9 percent of the population are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitute 27.3 percent. Persons aged 15-19 have 68.8 percent of their population being economically not active with 29.2 percent being employed and 2 percent unemployed seven days prior to the census night. The data shows a gradual rise from 29.2 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 92.4 percent at age 50-54 and gradually decreases as age increases.

The data by sex show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more employed males (72.1%) than females (69.8%). However, the proportion of females who are unemployed exceeds their male counterparts for the age groups. A similar trend is also identified with the economically not active population.

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

Sex/age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	41,364	100.0	29,329	70.9	740	1.8	11,295	27.3
15 - 19	7,388	100.0	2,154	29.2	149	2.0	5,085	68.8
20 - 24	5,443	100.0	3,283	60.3	266	4.9	1,894	34.8
25 - 29	4,724	100.0	3,820	80.9	168	3.6	736	15.6
30 - 34	3,973	100.0	3,536	89.0	47	1.2	390	9.8
35 - 39	3,703	100.0	3,414	92.2	32	0.9	257	6.9
40 - 44	3,214	100.0	2,948	91.7	18	0.6	248	7.7
45 - 49	2,698	100.0	2,494	92.4	16	0.6	188	7.0
50 - 54	2,490	100.0	2,302	92.4	10	0.4	178	7.1
55 - 59	1,604	100.0	1,440	89.8	3	0.2	161	10.0
60 - 64	1,491	100.0	1,213	81.4	29	1.9	249	16.7
65+	4,636	100.0	2,725	58.8	2	0.0	1,909	41.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,783	100.0	14,260	72.1	318	1.6	5,205	26.3
15 - 19	3,972	100.0	1,117	28.1	66	1.7	2,789	70.2
20 - 24	2,551	100.0	1,497	58.7	107	4.2	947	37.1
25 - 29	2,141	100.0	1,772	82.8	66	3.1	303	14.2
30 - 34	1,872	100.0	1,746	93.3	20	1.1	106	5.7
35 - 39	1,797	100.0	1,694	94.3	16	0.9	87	4.8
40 - 44	1,546	100.0	1,446	93.5	9	0.6	91	5.9
45 - 49	1,303	100.0	1,232	94.6	10	0.8	61	4.7
50 - 54	1,187	100.0	1,124	94.7	5	0.4	58	4.9
55 - 59	795	100.0	735	92.5	2	0.3	58	7.3
60 - 64	739	100.0	603	81.6	17	2.3	119	16.1
65+	1,880	100.0	1,294	68.8	0	0.0	586	31.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	21,581	100.0	15,069	69.8	422	2.0	6,090	28.2
15 - 19	3,416	100.0	1,037	30.4	83	2.4	2,296	67.2
20 - 24	2,892	100.0	1,786	61.8	159	5.5	947	32.7
25 - 29	2,583	100.0	2,048	79.3	102	3.9	433	16.8
30 - 34	2,101	100.0	1,790	85.2	27	1.3	284	13.5
35 - 39	1,906	100.0	1,720	90.2	16	0.8	170	8.9
40 - 44	1,668	100.0	1,502	90.0	9	0.5	157	9.4
45 - 49	1,395	100.0	1,262	90.5	6	0.4	127	9.1
50 - 54	1,303	100.0	1,178	90.4	5	0.4	120	9.2
55 - 59	809	100.0	705	87.1	1	0.1	103	12.7
60 - 64	752	100.0	610	81.1	12	1.6	130	17.3
65+	2,756	100.0	1,431	51.9	2	0.1	1,323	48.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the District. About three-quarters of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (74.6%). Service and sales workers came next with 9.1 percent with craft and related trades workers 6.8 percent and managers, professionals, and technicians 3.5 percent whilst clerical support workers having the least number of employed persons (0.3%).

Among the males, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers represent the highest occupational sector with 76.5 percent, followed by craft and related trades workers 7.4 percent and professionals recorded 4.6 percent. Females who are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute 72.8 percent, service and sales workers, 14 percent and craft and related trades workers 6.4 percent. From the Table, majority of the economically active population are engaged in agricultural activities which depict how agrarian the economy of the District is. Since farming is physically intensive, males appear to be more dominant in that sector than females.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,329	100.0	14,260	100.0	15,069	100.0
Managers	284	1.0	131	0.9	153	1.0
Professionals	1,030	3.5	655	4.6	375	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	181	0.6	126	0.9	55	0.4
Clerical support workers	93	0.3	53	0.4	40	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,664	9.1	552	3.9	2,112	14.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,871	74.6	10,908	76.5	10,963	72.8
Craft and related trades workers	2,006	6.8	1,049	7.4	957	6.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	558	1.9	543	3.8	15	0.1
Elementary occupations	639	2.2	240	1.7	399	2.6
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 indicates the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the Sekyere Central District. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed 74.6 percent of the working population, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle industry that engaged 6.8 percent whilst the manufacturing industry accounts for only 4.9 percent. With the education industry employing 3.2 percent of the employed population, the industry that employs the least proportion of the population is water supply.

Majority, comprising of at least three quarters (76.8%) of the male population are engaged as agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, whilst 4.1 percent are in the education industry with only 3.6 percent in the manufacturing industry. Similarly, majority of the female employed population are engaged as agriculture, forestry and fishing workers (72.6%), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.9%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,329	100.0	14,260	100.0	15,069	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,886	74.6	10,951	76.8	10,935	72.6
Mining and quarrying	20	0.1	7	0.0	13	0.1
Manufacturing	1,429	4.9	516	3.6	913	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	40	0.1	24	0.2	16	0.1
Construction	498	1.7	493	3.5	5	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,985	6.8	493	3.5	1,492	9.9
Transportation and storage	487	1.7	474	3.3	13	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	633	2.2	72	0.5	561	3.7
Information and communication	14	0.0	11	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	46	0.2	25	0.2	21	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	93	0.3	47	0.3	46	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	61	0.2	47	0.3	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	161	0.5	129	0.9	32	0.2
Education	944	3.2	588	4.1	356	2.4
Human health and social work activities	119	0.4	52	0.4	67	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	52	0.2	51	0.4	1	0.0
Other service activities	779	2.7	245	1.7	534	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	75	0.3	31	0.2	44	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

From Table 4.5, the sum total of the population in employment is 29,329, with 14,260 persons representing 48.6 percent being males, and 15,069 representing 51.4 percent being females. About of the employed (69.9%) are self-employed without employees, whereas those of them who are employees are about one in ten (7.2%). Contributing family workers account for 16.5 percent of the employed m population whilst self-employed with employees, casual workers (1.0%), apprentices, domestic employees (0.8%) as well as those in other forms of employment constitutes less than ten percent of the employed male population.

At least half (68.7%) of the employed females in the District are also self-employed without employees. About one in five persons of the working population (21.0%) are contributing family workers, with 4.4 percent being employees. The other employment status categories accounts for less than ten percent of the employed female population, just as their male counterparts.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,329	100.0	14,260	100.0	15,069	100.0
Employee	2,110	7.2	1,453	10.2	657	4.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	20,496	69.9	10,145	71.1	10,351	68.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	774	2.6	472	3.3	302	2.0
Casual worker	303	1.0	238	1.7	65	0.4
Contributing family worker	4,828	16.5	1,657	11.6	3,171	21.0
Apprentice	547	1.9	175	1.2	372	2.5
Domestic employee (House help)	249	0.8	113	0.8	136	0.9
Other	22	0.1	7	0.0	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

From Table 4.6, the total number of the population aged 15 years and older who are employed in the District are 29,329 representing 70.9 percent of the labour force. Majority, forming more than 9 in ten are employed in the private informal sector (93.9%) with NGOs (local and international) being the employment sector that employs the least proportion of the working population (0.3%).

The employed male population in the private formal sector constitutes 1.7 percent, whilst 0.4 percent are in either a local or international NGOs. A chunk of the male population constituting 92 percent are employed in the private informal sector. For the employed female population, majority are employed in the private informal sector (95.8%) of the economy with NGOs (local and international), engaging the least proportion of females.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,329	100.0	14,260	100.0	15,069	100.0
Public (Government)	1,314	4.5	852	6.0	462	3.1
Private Formal	378	1.3	238	1.7	140	0.9
Private Informal	27,552	93.9	13,114	92.0	14,438	95.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	82	0.3	54	0.4	28	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 Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. ICT has contributed immensely to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity. The 2010 PHC, for the first time, collected data on access to and use of ICT. Information was collected on, among many others and ownership of mobile phones by persons 12 years and older and households respectively. The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions and social networking. Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone, game machine, digital television or other mobile devices. To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facilities and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

### 5.2 Ownership Mobile Phone

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and those who use internet facility by sex. Overall there are 46,693 persons 12 years and older in the District out of which 13,119 representing 28.1 percent own mobile phones. Out of the total male population 12 years and older in the District 31 percent own mobile phones compared to 25.4 percent for their females counterparts. This is an indication that there are more males who own mobile phones than 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	46,693	100.0	13,119	28.1	752	1.6
Male	22,658	100.0	7,019	31.0	534	2.4
Female	24,035	100.0	6,100	25.4	218	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows the proportion using the internet for persons 12 years and older. From the population in the District only 752 persons, representing 1.6 percent use internet facility. In terms of sex composition, males constitute 2.4 percent of users of internet relative to female counterparts (0.9%).

## 5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers

Table 5.2 presents household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of a total of 14,632 households in the Sekyere Central District aged 12 years and older, only 1.7 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers.

There is a slight variation in the male-female differentials. From a total male population of 9,234 males, only 194 representing 2.1 percent have desktop/laptop computers with female headed households having only 62 representing 1.1 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having desktop/laptop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,632	100.0	256	1.7
Male	9,234	100.0	194	2.1
Female	5,398	100.0	62	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive device such as (eye glasses and hearing aids) the limitations or restrictions cannot be improved. Persons with disabilities face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) provide that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011).

### 6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents the population of the Sekyere Central District by type of locality, disability status and sex. The results of the 2010 PHC show that there are 2,572 PWDs in the District, representing 3.6 percent of the total population. The proportions of male and female PWDs are 3.3 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas.



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

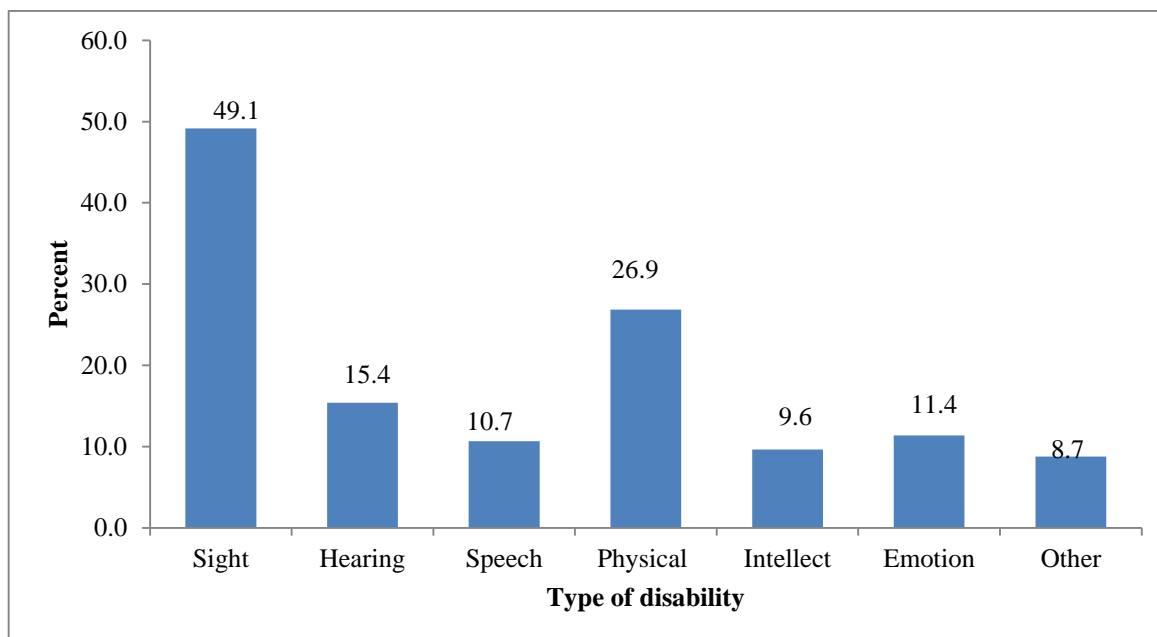
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	71,232	100.0	35,225	100.0	36,007	100.0
Without disability	68,660	96.4	34,048	96.7	34,612	96.1
With disability	2,572	3.6	1,177	3.3	1,395	3.9
Sight	1,264	49.1	580	49.3	684	49.0
Hearing	396	15.4	157	13.3	239	17.1
Speech	274	10.7	136	11.6	138	9.9
Physical	691	26.9	312	26.5	379	27.2
Intellect	248	9.6	122	10.4	126	9.0
Emotion	292	11.4	135	11.5	157	11.3
Other	225	8.7	104	8.8	121	8.7
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	22,566	100.0	10,521	100.0	12,045	100.0
Without disability	21,767	96.5	10,174	96.7	11,593	96.2
With disability	799	3.5	347	3.3	452	3.8
Sight	397	49.7	169	48.7	228	50.4
Hearing	108	13.5	41	11.8	67	14.8
Speech	119	14.9	59	17.0	60	13.3
Physical	208	26.0	98	28.2	110	24.3
Intellect	104	13.0	46	13.3	58	12.8
Emotion	122	15.3	57	16.4	65	14.4
Other	49	6.1	25	7.2	24	5.3
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	48,666	100.0	24,704	100.0	23,962	100.0
Without disability	46,893	96.4	23,874	96.6	23,019	96.1
With disability	1,773	3.6	830	3.4	943	3.9
Sight	867	48.9	411	49.5	456	48.4
Hearing	288	16.2	116	14.0	172	18.2
Speech	155	8.7	77	9.3	78	8.3
Physical	483	27.2	214	25.8	269	28.5
Intellect	144	8.1	76	9.2	68	7.2
Emotion	170	9.6	78	9.4	92	9.8
Other	176	9.9	79	9.5	97	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 indicates the various types of disability found in the District which include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellectual and emotional. Analysis of the chart indicates that sight is the commonest form of disability (49.1%) in the District followed by physical (26.9%) and hearing disability (15.4%). Intellectual disability is the least among the types of disability representing 9.6 percent.

**Figure 6.1: Types of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **6.4 PWDs by Type of Locality**

Analysis of PWDs by type of locality of residence indicates that, a slight majority which is not different from the District figure reside in rural areas (3.6%) compared to 3.5 percent in urban areas (Table 6.1). In terms of sex in urban localities, female PWDs have slightly higher proportion (3.8%) than males (3.3%) in the District. Similarly, in rural localities female PWDs form a moderately higher proportion (3.9%) than males (3.4%).

#### **6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status**

Table 6.2 shows PWDs 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex in the District. The District has a total of 2,216 PWDs, out of which 55.5 percent of them are employed and almost one in ten (1.2%) are unemployed. The remaining, 44.1 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability, sight (58.6%) has majority of its population being employed. With the exception of speech, physical, intellectual and emotional PWDs, at least fifty percent of all persons with different forms of disability are employed in the District.

Male and female differentials are quite significant among all the activities. The Table further reveals that, for all the various forms of disability, there are more male PWDs who are employed than their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,364	100.0	29,329	70.9	740	1.8	11,295	27.3
Without disability	39,148	100.0	28,110	71.8	721	1.8	10,317	26.4
With disability	2,216	100.0	1,219	55.0	19	0.9	978	44.1
Sight	1,141	100.0	669	58.6	8	0.7	464	40.7
Hearing	317	100.0	162	51.1	3	0.9	152	47.9
Speech	206	100.0	92	44.7	4	1.9	110	53.4
Physical	581	100.0	248	42.7	6	1.0	327	56.3
Intellect	207	100.0	66	31.9	3	1.4	138	66.7
Emotion	243	100.0	110	45.3	2	0.8	131	53.9
Other	193	100.0	125	64.8	4	2.1	64	33.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,783	100.0	14,260	72.1	318	1.6	5,205	26.3
Without disability	18,802	100.0	13,649	72.6	309	1.6	4,844	25.8
With disability	981	100.0	611	62.3	9	0.9	361	36.8
Sight	508	100.0	331	65.2	2	0.4	175	34.4
Hearing	122	100.0	74	60.7	3	2.5	45	36.9
Speech	94	100.0	51	54.3	2	2.1	41	43.6
Physical	250	100.0	134	53.6	6	2.4	110	44.0
Intellect	100	100.0	34	34.0	2	2.0	64	64.0
Emotional	106	100.0	55	51.9	2	1.9	49	46.2
Other	86	100.0	59	68.6	3	3.5	24	27.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	21,581	100.0	15,069	69.8	422	2.0	6,090	28.2
Without disability	20,346	100.0	14,461	71.1	412	2.0	5,473	26.9
With disability	1,235	100.0	608	49.2	10	0.8	617	50.0
Sight	633	100.0	338	53.4	6	0.9	289	45.7
Hearing	195	100.0	88	45.1	0	0.0	107	54.9
Speech	112	100.0	41	36.6	2	1.8	69	61.6
Physical	331	100.0	114	34.4	0	0.0	217	65.6
Intellect	107	100.0	32	29.9	1	0.9	74	69.2
Emotional	137	100.0	55	40.1	0	0.0	82	59.9
Other	107	100.0	66	61.7	1	0.9	40	37.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 2,518 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, 47.5 percent have never attended school. Among the PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for 42.5 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational level attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 3.5 percent. Among the various types of disability, persons with hearing and speech disability recorded 56.5 percent each being the highest proportions who have never attended school.

Persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of 41.3 percent of all PWDs who attained Basic education whilst persons with emotional disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education (8.0%) than persons with other forms of disability.

Among the male PWDs in the District, 38.7 percent have never attended school whilst females on the other hand are 54.9 percent. A slightly higher proportion of males (47.3%) than females (38.3%) of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education compared to 9.3 percent of males and 4.2 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with sight disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (48.2 percent and 35.5 percent respectively). In a similar vein, far more males with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females (8.2% and 3.0%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total	Percent	Never attended	Percent	Pre-school	Percent	*Basic School	Percent	**Senior High/Higher	Percent
Total	64,924	100.0	18,923	29.1	6,708	10.3	34,103	52.5	5,190	8.0
No disability	62,406	100.0	17,726	28.4	6,620	10.6	33,034	52.9	5,026	8.1
With a disability	2,518	100.0	1,197	47.5	88	3.5	1,069	42.5	164	6.5
Sight	1,248	100.0	615	49.3	26	2.1	515	41.3	92	7.4
Hearing	375	100.0	212	56.5	13	3.5	138	36.8	12	3.2
Speech	255	100.0	144	56.5	8	3.1	94	36.9	9	3.5
Physical	677	100.0	332	49.0	32	4.7	277	40.9	36	5.3
Intellectual	242	100.0	129	53.3	6	2.5	90	37.2	17	7.0
Emotional	288	100.0	130	45.1	12	4.2	123	42.7	23	8.0
Other	221	100.0	99	44.8	7	3.2	103	46.6	12	5.4
<b>Male</b>										
Total	32,023	100.0	8,076	25.2	3,494	10.9	17,247	53.9	3,206	10.0
No disability	30,874	100.0	7,631	24.7	3,441	11.1	16,703	54.1	3,099	10.0
With a disability	1,149	100.0	445	38.7	53	4.6	544	47.3	107	9.3
Sight	571	100.0	219	38.4	18	3.2	275	48.2	59	10.3
Hearing	150	100.0	73	48.7	8	5.3	58	38.7	11	7.3
Speech	126	100.0	56	44.4	6	4.8	58	46.0	6	4.8
Physical	305	100.0	118	38.7	19	6.2	143	46.9	25	8.2
Intellectual	118	100.0	58	49.2	1	0.8	50	42.4	9	7.6
Emotional	133	100.0	47	35.3	7	5.3	65	48.9	14	10.5
Other	100	100.0	42	42.0	5	5.0	44	44.0	9	9.0
<b>Female</b>										
Total	32,901	100.0	10,847	33.0	3,214	9.8	16,856	51.2	1,984	6.0
No disability	31,532	100.0	10,095	32.0	3,179	10.1	16,331	51.8	1,927	6.1
With a disability	1,369	100.0	752	54.9	35	2.6	525	38.3	57	4.2
Sight	677	100.0	396	58.5	8	1.2	240	35.5	33	4.9
Hearing	225	100.0	139	61.8	5	2.2	80	35.6	1	0.4
Speech	129	100.0	88	68.2	2	1.6	36	27.9	3	2.3
Physical	372	100.0	214	57.5	13	3.5	134	36.0	11	3.0
Intellectual	124	100.0	71	57.3	5	4.0	40	32.3	8	6.5
Emotional	155	100.0	83	53.5	5	3.2	58	37.4	9	5.8
Other	121	100.0	57	47.1	2	1.7	59	48.8	3	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

\*\*Includes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc./Tech/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.)

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy which is mainly rural. It employs a relatively higher proportion of households in the District. The key agricultural activities include crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and agro-forestry. The land is suitable for the production of various crops such as maize, rice, vegetables, yam, plantain, cassava and cocoa.

This chapter discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to the type of locality.

#### 7.2 Households in agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in any form of agricultural activities by urban and rural localities. The District recorded a total of 80.4 percent agricultural households as of 2010. The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 68 percent compared to 86.6 percent of the rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

#### 7.3 Types of farming activities

Four types of agricultural activities considered during the 2010 PHC are as follows: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The proportions of households engaged in the various types of farming are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (99.0%), while the least proportion of households are into tree planting (0.5%). More than 9 in 10 rural households (99.3%) are engaged in crop farming compared to almost the same proportion of urban households (98.1%).

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,632	100.0	4,902	100.0	9,730	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	11,764	80.4	3,334	68.0	8,430	86.6
Crop Farming	11,642	99.0	3,270	98.1	8,372	99.3
Tree Planting	61	0.5	15	0.4	46	0.5
Livestock Rearing	2,686	22.8	740	22.2	1,946	23.1
Fish Farming	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.4 Types of Livestock, Other Animals and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District. The 2010 census counted a total of 83,432 livestock of different species in the District. Out of this number, there are 4,299 keepers and an average of 19 livestock per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top three are 23 percent with 33.1 percent of keepers for goats, 9.4 percent of sheep with 14.5 percent of keepers and 2.8 percent of cattle with 1.8 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are 14, 12 and 31 respectively.

In addition, there is approximately 53.1 percent of chicken being reared by 39.5 percent of persons, 2.6 percent of guinea fowls being reared by 2.6 percent of persons, 0.8 percent of ducks being reared by 1.2 percent of keepers.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

Livestock/keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	83,432	100.0	4,299	100.0	19
Beehives	1,247	1.5	8	0.2	156
Cattle	2,359	2.8	76	1.8	31
Chicken	44,317	53.1	1,698	39.5	26
Dove	29	0.0	2	0.0	15
Duck	648	0.8	53	1.2	12
Goat	19,227	23.0	1,424	33.1	14
Grass-cutter	75	0.1	4	0.1	19
Guinea fowl	2,180	2.6	113	2.6	19
Ostrich	103	0.1	6	0.1	17
Pig	4,653	5.6	208	4.8	22
Rabbit	229	0.3	16	0.4	14
Sheep	7,808	9.4	625	14.5	12
Silk worm	72	0.1	15	0.3	5
Turkey	338	0.4	45	1.0	8
Other	147	0.2	6	0.1	25
Other	147	0.2	6	0.1	25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003–2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is, therefore, important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 PHC, just as the 2000 census, provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwellings and the main materials used in construction of houses, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana’s housing needs. This chapter provides information on the types of housing, ownership, building materials for walls, floor and roof. It also covers main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses, energy for lighting, cooking fuel and space as well as means for disposing both solid and liquid wastes in the District.

### 8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the overall household population in Sekyere Central District is 70,574 consisting of 22,302 in urban areas and 48,272 in rural areas. The District has a housing stock of 11,434 houses. It further reveals that there are 14,632 households in the District with an average household per house of 1.3. Also, population per house stood at about 6 people in the while the mean household size is 4.8 persons.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	71,232	22,566	48,666
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	70,574	22,302	48,272
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	11,434	3,114	8,320
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	4,902	9,730
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.3	1.6	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	6.2	7.2	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.5	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2, shows the type of dwelling used by households, sex of head and locality. It is observed that the major types of dwelling used by households in the District are compound house (41.1%), separate house (33.5%) and huts/buildings (same compound) which consists of 15.4 percent. Together, they account for 90 percent of household's ownership of dwellings. Relatively low proportions of households occupy improvised structures like tents, kiosk and containers as well as uncompleted buildings.

There is variation between rural and urban areas in terms of dwelling type in the District. Table 8.2 further shows that a higher proportion of households in urban (62.9%) than rural (30.1%) communities dwell in compound house (rooms). On the other hand, a higher proportion of rural households (37.1%) reside in separate house than their urban counterparts (26.5%). The high proportion of households dwelling in separate houses in rural areas could be explained by the relatively low cost and ease of acquisition of plots for construction of houses in rural areas compared to urban areas. Other types of dwellings in the District accommodate relatively small proportion of households in both urban and rural areas.

It can be seen from Table 8.2 that female headed households living in compound house (rooms) are predominantly higher (53.0%) than their male counterparts (34.1%). However, a slightly higher percentage of male headed households (34.3%) occupy separate houses than females (32.3%). With respect to non-permanent structures such as tent, kiosk, office/shop, there is no significant variation between male and female headed households which dwell in them. They also account for a relatively low proportion of the population that uses these types of dwellings.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	4,907	33.5	34.3	32.3	26.5	37.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	747	5.1	4.7	5.8	4.7	5.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	250	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.8	1.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	6,016	41.1	34.1	53.0	62.9	30.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	2,259	15.4	21.3	5.4	0.7	22.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	241	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.3	2.3
Tent	10,343	1,791	22	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	64	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	33	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	71	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	22	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 8.3.2 House ownership

Table 8.3 shows that 65.7 percent of dwelling units occupied by households in the District are owned by household members. About 13.8 percent of all dwellings are owned by private individuals; 14.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. About 0.9% of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

It is further revealed, from the analysis that, the dwellings occupied by male-headed households are more likely to be owned by household members (67.0%) than those occupied by female-headed households (63.5%). Also, ownership of dwellings by household members is higher in the rural areas (73.4%) than in the urban areas (50.5%). The proportion of dwellings owned by the public (government) is quite low (1.3%), with 1.5 percent and 1.1 percent respectively for urban and rural areas.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	9,615	65.7	67.0	63.5	50.5	73.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	133	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	2,498	17.1	14.1	22.2	22.6	14.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	2,019	13.8	14.5	12.5	23.6	8.8
Private employer	83,610	20,482	117	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	31	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	184	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.1
Other	24,000	4,653	35	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

The major construction materials for outer walls are cement or concrete and mud brick or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, the proportion of dwelling units with outer walls constructed with cement/concrete form more than half (55.6%) of all other materials. The data also shows that, quite a significant proportion of households in rural areas use houses whose outer walls are constructed with mud, brick or earth are higher far (53.8%) than those living in urban areas (5.8%). It is also noted that, a small proportion of the population use wood for their outer walls in the District (1.9%). An insignificant proportion of households use houses that have tone (0.1%) as the main material used for outer wall construction.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	15,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	5,843	37.8	5.8	53.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	297	1.9	1.2	2.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	111	0.7	1.5	0.3
Stone	11,330	2,014	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	58	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	8,592	55.6	90.4	38.3
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	212	1.4	0.2	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	29	0.2	0.0	0.3
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	212	1.4	0.0	2.0
Other	39,206	7,665	80	0.5	0.4	0.6

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

#### 8.4.2 Materials for floor

As indicated in Table 8.5, more than half (62.9%) of materials commonly used for the floor of houses in the District are largely cement or concrete of which 77.5 percent can be found in urban localities. Conversely a proportion of 55.5 percent of materials used for floor of houses in rural localities are either cement or concrete. Also, earth or mud used as materials for the floor is 34.3 percent which consist of 18.8 percent in urban and 42.2 percent in rural localities. Moreover, the proportion of floor made with ceramic /porcelain or marble tiles, terrazzo tiles, wood, burnt brick are insignificant.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	5,026	34.3	18.8	42.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	9,201	62.9	77.5	55.5
Stone	32,817	8,731	107	0.7	0.6	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	59	0.4	1.0	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	122	0.8	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	61	0.4	0.6	0.3
Other	15,567	2,624	30	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows that the major materials used for roofing of dwelling units in the Sekyere Central District are metal sheets, thatch/palm leaf or raffia and bamboo. It shows that 68.5 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets of which 96.8 percent could be found in the urban localities and 54.4 percent in rural areas. The least roofing material used in the District are roofing tile, cement/concrete, slate/asbestos and wood.

Also, a proportion of 24.8 percent which constitutes 1 percent and 36.7 percent in urban and rural localities respectively use thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing of dwellings units in the District. Moreover, the proportion that uses bamboo as roofing material in urban and rural localities is 0.2 percent and 3.3 percent respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	15,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	295	1.9	0.2	2.8
Wood	45,547	10,933	62	0.4	0.2	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	10,584	68.5	96.8	54.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	26	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	108	0.7	0.9	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	352	2.3	0.2	3.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	3,834	24.8	1.0	36.7
Other	35,935	5,517	181	1.2	0.3	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.5 Room occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health.

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household in the District. Single room occupancy by households in the District is 48.4 percent. About 14.7 percent of households also occupy four or more rooms. Majority of one member household (86.5%) in the District sleep in one room. The data also shows that, about two-thirds (66.7%) of household with two members sleep in one room whereas nearly a quarter (23.4%) has two sleeping rooms. The data further shows that 59.2 percent of households with three members sleep in one room, whilst about one-fourth (24.4%) of three member households sleep in two rooms and 9.6 percent sleep in three rooms.

Moreover, a proportion of 51.9 percent of households with four members sleep in one room while 30 percent sleep in two rooms as well as 10.3 percent in three rooms. About 9.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

The Table further indicates that about 34 percent of households with 6 members have either one or two sleeping rooms whereas 17.2 percent, 21.2 percent and 19.8 percent of households with ten or more members have two, three and four sleeping rooms respectively.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	14,632	100.0	48.4	24.9	12.0	6.5	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.6
1	2,433	100.0	86.5	5.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	2.0
2	1,564	100.0	66.7	23.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3
3	1,658	100.0	59.2	24.4	9.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.7
4	1,798	100.0	51.9	30.0	10.3	4.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7
5	1,798	100.0	43.7	31.7	12.8	5.7	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3
6	1,541	100.0	34.2	34.5	16.6	7.5	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
7	1,266	100.0	26.9	34.4	20.5	10.1	3.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.3
8	827	100.0	20.3	33.6	22.6	11.9	5.6	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.8
9	608	100.0	14.3	29.4	24.7	16.8	8.1	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.8
10+	1,139	100.0	9.3	17.2	21.2	19.8	10.8	9.9	3.9	3.6	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section deals with household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units at district and locality levels.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

As indicated in Table 8.8, the three major sources of non-natural lighting for households in Sekyere Central District are flash light (46.8%), electricity (34.4%) and kerosene lamp (16.2%). The data shows that, the proportion of dwelling units using flash light as one of the major sources of lighting for their household is 46.8 percent with 17.9 percentage use in urban compared to 61.3 percentage use in the rural localities which could be attributed to the introduction of rechargeable flash varieties and long-lasting batteries in the market.

Furthermore, the proportion of dwelling units using electricity (excluding private generators) is 34.4 percent consisting of 67.4 percent in urban and 17.8 percent in rural localities. Also, 13.2 percent of households in the District used kerosene lamps as a source of lighting compared to 17.8 percent in the rural areas. An insignificant number of households use solar energy, gas lamp, crop residue as their source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	5,038	34.4	67.4	17.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	50	0.3	0.3	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,375	16.2	13.2	17.8
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	29	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	9,472	111	0.8	0.5	0.9
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	6,846	46.8	17.9	61.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	49	0.3	0.1	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	414	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	102	0.7	0.4	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of fuel source for cooking and cooking space used by households in the District. The major sources of fuel for cooking include wood and charcoal, accounting for 91.3 percent. In terms of distribution by the type of locality of residence, the use of wood is far higher in rural areas (85.2%) than urban setting (51.8%). The reverse situation is observed in the use of charcoal where the urban localities account for 32.6 percent as compared to rural localities (9.6%). Similar trend is replicated in the use of gas as fuel for cooking with a higher proportion of 6.7 percent and 1.2 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. Other sources account for very low proportions for the households in the District.

### 8.6.3 Cooking space

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9 indicates that, a sizable proportion of households use separate room exclusively (29.9%) as cooking space which forms the highest proportion in the District, followed by the use of open space in compound (20.5%). However, households using separate room shared with other household(s) and structure with roof but without walls as cooking space accounts for 30.9 percent. The least proportion of households use bedroom/hall as space for cooking (0.3%) and a proportion of 6.5 percent of the households in the District have no cooking space.

In terms of locality, households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are predominant in both rural (29.4%) and urban areas (30.2%). The use of open space within compound and structure with roof but without walls are significantly higher among households in urban than rural areas (Table 8.9). In addition, there is a higher proportion of households using verandah in urban areas (12.5%) than rural localities (7.6%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	646	4.4	7.5	2.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	10,834	74.0	51.8	85.2
Gas	996,518	237,251	439	3.0	6.7	1.2
Electricity	29,794	7,952	26	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	46	0.3	0.7	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	2,534	17.3	32.6	9.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	92	0.6	0.4	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	956	6.5	9.0	5.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,375	29.9	29.4	30.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	2,360	16.1	25.9	11.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	310	2.1	1.6	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	2,167	14.8	9.2	17.6
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	41	0.3	0.4	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	1,353	9.2	12.5	7.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	2,995	20.5	11.6	24.9
Other	21,007	3,961	75	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

### 8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The major sources of water for drinking by households in the District are river/stream and bore hole/tube well and river/stream. These sources of water for drinking accounts for 74.8 percent of households in the District. Table 8.10 shows the source of water that households drink or use for other domestic purposes in the District and that of the country and Region. The analysis revealed that a total of 40.8 percent of households in the District drink river/stream water whilst about one-third (33.7%) of the households obtain drinking water from bore holes/tube wells. Table 8.9 also shows that fewer proportions of household obtain drinking water from unprotected sources such as springs, wells, rivers/streams, ponds, lakes and dams and so on.

### 8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Further analysis of the data in Table 8.10 indicates that, 44.6 percent of the households use river/stream and bore-hole/tube well (31.0%) for other domestic purposes. In terms of locality of residence, the proportion of households that obtain river/stream and bore-hole/tube well for other domestic uses is higher in urban (59.8%) than rural areas (36.9%). However, households that use pipe-borne water outside dwelling for domestic purposes constitute 10.4 percent in rural areas

compared to 4.1 percent for urban localities. Fewer households in the District use water from unprotected sources including wells, springs, rivers, lake, dams, ponds, etc. as shown on Table 8.10.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	185	1.3	1.5	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,220	8.3	4.1	10.5
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	550	3.8	3.8	3.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	4,926	33.7	10.4	45.4
Protected well	321,091	80,800	750	5.1	8.4	3.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	62	0.4	0.7	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	106	0.7	1.8	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	250	1.7	4.6	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	247	1.7	4.8	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	186	1.3	3.3	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	56	0.4	1.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	5,969	40.8	55.0	33.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	93	0.6	0.1	0.9
Other	3,972	850	26	0.2	0.5	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	14,632	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	190	190	1.3	1.5	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	1,215	1,215	8.3	4.1	10.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	486	486	3.3	3.3	3.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	4,542	4,542	31.0	8.6	42.3
Protected well	465,775	817	817	5.6	9.4	3.6
Rain water	39,916	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	108	108	0.7	2.0	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	270	270	1.8	5.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	201	201	1.4	3.8	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	28	28	0.2	0.5	0.0
River/stream	588,590	6,519	6,519	44.6	59.8	36.9
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	98	98	0.7	0.1	1.0
Other	10,302	83	83	0.6	1.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### 8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 indicates that four major types of toilet facilities are reported in Sekyere Central District. The highest reported facilities include public toilet (41.6%), pit latrine (22.9%), KVIP (7.2%) and WC (6.1%). About 21.7 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility.

At the locality level, approximately 30 percent in rural areas have no toilet facilities and resort to the use of bush, beach or open fields compared to 5.3 percent in the urban localities. Also, the proportion of dwelling units that use public toilet facility in urban localities is forty-four percent as against 40.4 percent in the rural areas of the District. Moreover, about 24 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use pit latrine compared to 22.2 percent in the rural localities. The use of KVIP among urban dwellers is (13.3%) whilst (4.1%) are in rural localities (figure 8.5). The use of pan/bucket is however minimal in the District.

### 8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the District can be categorized primarily into four major types: shared bathroom in the same house (33.4%), bathroom for exclusive use (28.3%), open space around house (15.6%) and shared open bathing cubicle (9.6%). The proportion of dwelling units that shared bathroom with other households are higher in urban (50.9%) than in rural (24.6%) localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	3,169	21.7	5.3	29.9
W.C.	839,611	261,106	890	6.1	12.3	2.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	3,349	22.9	24.2	22.2
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,056	7.2	13.3	4.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	41	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	6,093	41.6	44.0	40.4
Other	23,385	3,867	34	0.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	4,144	28.3	26.5	29.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	4,891	33.4	50.9	24.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,253	8.6	6.5	9.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	1,408	9.6	7.6	10.7
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	553	3.8	1.6	4.9
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,288	15.6	6.4	20.3
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	45	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other	16,276	2,861	21	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



Furthermore, 26.5 percent and 29.2 percent of dwelling units own bathrooms for exclusive use in urban and rural localities respectively. Also about 20.3 percent of dwelling units in rural localities use open space around house as bathroom compared to 6.4 percent in urban localities,

## 8.9 Method of waste disposal

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 indicates the means employed by households for the disposal of both solid and liquid wastes. Public dump (container and open space) constitutes the major methods for solid waste disposal for the households (73.7%). It is disturbing to know that a substantial proportion of households in the District dump their refuse indiscriminately (12.8%) and the situation is worse in rural (17.1%) than in urban areas (4.4%). It is also noted that a slightly higher proportion of rural households bury their waste (6.5%) than their counterparts in urban areas (5.0%).

### 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

From Table 8.12, the common ways of disposing liquid waste include throwing onto compound, street/outside and into gutter (92.9%). The remaining methods of liquid waste disposal include discharge through sewerage system, drainage system into gutter, and through drainage into a pit recorded relatively low proportions in urban localities in the District.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	159	1.1	0.9	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	579	4.0	2.1	4.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,537	17.3	42.1	4.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	8,258	56.4	45.0	62.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,877	12.8	4.4	17.1
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	876	6.0	5.0	6.5
Other	53,805	7,540	346	2.4	0.4	3.4
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	169	1.2	0.6	1.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	494	3.4	4.5	2.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	349	2.4	3.9	1.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	4,121	28.2	39.0	22.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,717	11.7	16.5	9.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	7,753	53.0	35.2	62.0
Other	38,294	3,550	29	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of the means of liquid waste disposal by locality shows that households in the rural areas use two major ways to dispose their liquid waste, namely throwing onto street/outside and

compound. Households using these methods of disposal form 84.7 percent and 74.2 percent in rural and urban areas respectively (Table 8.12). Again, the data reveals that more than one-half of households in the District (53.0%) dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compound, followed by those who throw theirs onto the street/outside (28.2%) . In urban localities, majority of households (90.7%) dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compound, street/outside and into a gutter.

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide socio-economic data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, health and provision of social services. This report analyses the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in the Sekyere Central District. The formulation and implementation of development policies depend largely on availability of data and information. The demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Sekyere Central District could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies to be adopted in achieving such targets. This chapter, therefore, highlights the findings and recommendations for policy planning and implementation.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **Population size and distribution**

The total population of Sekyere Central District is 71, 232 which is made up of 35,225 males and 36,007 females. The District is predominantly rural (48,666), representing 68.3 percent. More than half (52.3%) of the District's population are in the age category 0-19 years. The District's Age dependency ratio is 93.9 indicating a high burden on the working population.

#### **Fertility**

The District's total fertility rate is 4 per 1,000 women while the general fertility rate is 118 per 1,000 women for women aged 15-49 years.

#### **Migration**

The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the District in 2010 is 20,706. A total of 7,726 were born in the same region but living elsewhere other than their place of birth in the same region

#### **Mortality**

The total household death at least 12 months before the reference night is 545, representing 0.8 percent of the total household population (70,574) in the District. The crude death rate is 7.65 per 1,000 of the District's population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for nine percent of the total household death, with other causes of death other than the afore-mentioned causes, accounting for ninety-one percent. The total number of household deaths among children five years and below is 178, distributed as 96 males and 82 females, an indication of high infant mortality rate.

### **Household size, composition and headship**

The total household population in the District is 70,574 distributed as 34,918 males and 35,656 females. Household members who are heads of households constitute 20.7 percent of household population. The average household size is 4.8 persons which is higher than the regional figure of 4.1 persons. Extended family members such as parents-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, grandchild, brother/sister and other relations have very minimal representation in households in the District.

### **Marital status**

From the total population of 46,693 aged 12 years and older, 43.9 percent are married with 38.1 percent who have never been married. The married and never married populations have 47.1 percent and 14.9 percent respectively of them having no formal education, with 45.3 percent and 67.8 percent respectively having basic education. In the District, 95.3 percent of the populations are Ghanaians with 1.9 percent being dual citizens. In addition, less than one percent obtained their Ghanaian citizenship through naturalization with less than five percent being non Ghanaians.

### **Religious composition**

More than half of the District's population are Christians, with a little over a quarter being Islam. Traditionalist accounted for 3.8 percent whilst those with no religious affiliation accounted for eight percent. Those whose religious affiliations were not captured in the census questionnaire also accounted for 1.6 percent of the District's population.

### **Literacy**

The percentage of the District's population who are literate is 66.3 percent. Literacy in Ghanaian language only accounts for 20.4 percent. Those literate in English and French only is 0.2 percent whilst 0.5 percent are literate in all three languages.

### **Economic characteristics**

This chapter analyses the economic activities pursued, economically active and economically not active, the employed and the unemployed population. Out of the economically active male population, 97.8 percent are employed. The employed male population had 96.4 percent of them working at least a week preceding the census night, 3.5 percent of them did not work but had a job to go back to and 0.1 percent did voluntary work without pay. Out of the unemployed male population, almost half (25.5%) of them had worked before and were seeking and available for work. The number of persons 15 years and older who were employed during the 2010 population and housing census in the district were 29,329 which constitutes 14,260 males and 15,069 females.

Agriculture including forestry and fishing employed 76.8 percent of males and 72.6 percent of females in the District. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles which is the second largest industry in the district accounts for nearly 4 percent of males and 10 percent of females.

Nearly three quarters (71.1%) of the employed males, are self-employed without employees, whereas those of them who are employees are 10.2 percent. More than half (68.7%) of the employed females in the district are self-employed without employees.

### **Information communication technology**

The population aged 12 years and older in the District with ownership of mobile phones is 28.1. A little above half (53.5%) of persons owning mobile phones are males, with 46.5 percent been females. For persons with access to internet facility, over three quarters are males, while that of the female is twenty-nine percent.

Only 256 households in the District representing 1.7 percent have desktop/laptop computers. A household headed by male with desktop/laptop computers is 75.8 percent, while that of the females is 24.2 percent

### **Disability**

The data indicates that, there are 2,572 PWDs in the District representing 3.6 percent of the District total population which consist of 1,177 males and 1,395 females.

Visual or sight disability is the most common form of disability in the District accounting for 49.1 percent followed by physical disability (26.1%). Sight or visual impairment (2.8%) remains the most common form of disability followed by physical disability among PWDs aged 15 years and older in the District.

### **Agriculture Activities**

There are a total of 11,764 households representing 80.4 percent of population that engaged in agricultural activities in the District.

The proportion of households in rural localities that engage in crop farming is 99.3 percent whilst 98.1 percent in the urban areas engage in similar activities. Also, 23.1 percent of rural households are engaged in livestock farming as compared to 22.2 percent in urban localities.

### **Housing conditions**

The total housing stock for the District in the 2010 PHC is 11,434 which constitute 3,114 in urban and 8,320 in rural localities. About two-thirds (65.7%) of house in Sekyere Central are owned by a household member whilst about 17 percent of house are owned by a household member who is not a relative while as public or government ownership of houses accounts for only 1.3 percent. Approximately, 34 percent of households in Sekyere Central district dwell in separate houses whilst about 41 percent dwells in compound houses or rooms.

In terms of lighting, flash light (46.8%) remains the main source of lighting for households in the District followed by electricity (34.4%) and kerosene (16.2%). In spite of the rural electrification project in the District, only 17.8 percent of the households in rural localities have access to electricity.

Rivers, bore-hole or tube well are the two major sources of drinking water for households in the district. Approximately, 30 percent households in Sekyere Central have separate room

exclusively used for cooking whilst about one-fifth (20.5%) cooked in open space in compound and about seven percent of households have no space for cooking.

A high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds or street outside their dwellings. In the case of solid waste, it is revealed that the use of public dump (container and open space) constitutes the main methods for solid waste disposal by the households.

### **9.3 Conclusions**

The Sekyere Central District is one of the thirty districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism.

The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth. The population dynamics of the District may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large proportion of the population in the Sekyere Central District. There is the presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the District, though very small. This is an indication of return migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the District are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the District are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are small in the District, with rural households having slightly larger proportions of household sizes than the urban households. The nuclear family living arrangements dominate in the District and are slightly higher than the extended family system.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

The prevalence of disability is moderate and six major types are reported in the District. There are little variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Agricultural production is the predominant economic activity in the District. The proportion of all agricultural households in urban areas is more than half.

Most of the households in the District depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping rooms are concerned. On average, the majority of all dwellings in the District are owned by household members but this is true for rural households than urban ones and also for male-headed than female-headed households. Majority of the households in dwellings use electricity while access to water within the dwellings

is lacking or limited. A high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds or street outside their dwellings. With respect to solid waste, that use of public dump (container and open space) constitutes the main methods for solid waste disposal by the households. A substantial proportion of households in the District dispose their solid waste indiscriminately and the percentage of households using this means is significantly higher in rural than in urban areas.

#### **9.4 Policy implications**

On the basis of the above findings, the following recommendations are offered to boost the development of the District:

The District Assembly should work effectively with the Department of Social Welfare, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice as well as the National Commission for Civic Education to protect children from being given out in early marriage. In addition, the District Assembly should collaborate with civic society groups in order to create awareness and sensitize leaders of religious bodies, traditional authorities particularly, queen mothers in order to curb this negative societal norm. This also calls for attention to be given to girl-child education in the District. Also, the District Assembly should embark on family strengthening programmes to support children from poor backgrounds.

The District Assembly should collaborate with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture as well as other relevant stakeholders to intensify agricultural modernization. Also, farmers should be supported to acquire implements and small-to-medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. Furthermore, strengthening the linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries will help to create employment for the youth in the District.

The high proportion of the population suffering from sight impairment is believed to be due to the presence of black flies in some parts of the District. The District Assembly should collaborate with all stakeholders particularly, the Ghana Health Service to carry out programmes and activities aimed at eradicating this form of disability from the District.

The District Assembly should make the conscious effort to implement inclusive education to take care of children who have disabilities. There should also be attempts to build more public sector schools under the inclusive education programme in order to support the relatively large population living with disabilities. This will help address high levels of illiteracy and low levels of educational attainment among PWDs particularly, female PWDs and consequently, raise their capacity to live productively.

The District Assembly should establish educational fund to assist needy students in order to pursue their educational career. Furthermore, the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) should be strengthened by government at the District level to address the challenges of adult illiteracy. In order to improve access to potable water and sanitary facilities in the District, it is suggested that the District Assembly collaborates with the non-governmental and governmental organizations to provide such facilities to underserved communities.

In view of the fact that less than one-half of households in the District have access to electricity from the national grid as their source of lighting, the government should intensify the rural electrification project. The domestic use of electricity, rural electrification can help speed up industrial growth and play key role in modernization and thereby slowing exodus of the youth to urban areas.

The District Assembly should enforce bye-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Sanitary facilities including toilet facilities should be made available in the communities in order to address the unhygienic ways of waste disposal. For instance, the District Assembly should strictly enforce the building regulation to ensure that building plans submitted for permits also incorporates toilet facilities in such buildings. The urban, town and area councils as well as unit committees should work assiduously to ensure there are decent public toilet facilities in all communities.



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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	2,433	3.4	965	4.3	1,468	3.0
Household with head and a spouse only	754	1.1	212	1.0	542	1.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	6,743	9.6	2,680	12.0	4,063	8.4
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	19,295	27.3	3,932	17.6	15,363	31.8
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,254	21.6	3,043	13.6	12,211	25.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and non-relatives of the head	1,286	1.8	321	1.4	965	2.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,085	3.0	639	2.9	1,446	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,668	20.8	6,714	30.1	7,954	16.5
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and non-relatives of the head	1,681	2.4	944	4.2	737	1.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,375	9.0	2,852	12.8	3,523	7.3

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**

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	14,632	70,574	34,918	35,656	22,901	11,500	11,401
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,764	61,785	30,586	31,199	22,901	11,500	11,401
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,646	61,272	30,362	30,910	22,671	11,370	11,301
Households engaged in crop farming	11,642	61,262	30,356	30,906	22,667	11,367	11,300
Households engaged in tree growing	61	291	152	139	112	64	48
Agro forestry (tree planting)	61	291	152	139	112	64	48
Alligator pepper	12	61	27	34	31	14	17
Apples	31	170	82	88	62	32	30
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	24	163	74	89	52	29	23
Avocado	4	14	8	6	7	4	3
Banana	36	200	92	108	69	36	33
Beans	887	5,626	2,995	2,631	2,468	1,394	1,074
Black pepper	29	163	60	103	44	20	24
Black berries	6	18	10	8	8	5	3
Cabbage	66	313	177	136	111	77	34
Carrot	137	651	376	275	275	166	109
Cashew	22	124	58	66	40	20	20
Cassava	6,706	35,738	16,777	18,961	12,113	5,163	6,950
Citronella	31	237	113	124	70	42	28
Citrus	87	537	275	262	189	93	96
Cloves	3	35	23	12	7	3	4
Cocoa	1,410	7,445	3,727	3,718	2,708	1,333	1,375
Coconut	62	333	135	198	115	38	77
Cocoyam	2,433	13,348	6,059	7,289	4,410	1,694	2,716
Cocoyam /Taro (koko)	136	726	346	380	253	114	139
Coffee	4	22	8	14	4	2	2
Cola	6	29	11	18	8	5	3
Cotton	7	46	25	21	14	7	7
Cucumber	58	495	225	270	140	74	66
Egg plant	8	42	21	21	23	12	11
Gallic	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
Garden eggs	76	407	212	195	166	94	72
Ginger	28	190	97	93	54	39	15
Groundnut	744	4,572	2,395	2,177	1,812	968	844
Guava	4	20	14	6	8	6	2
Kenaf	6	27	11	16	9	4	5
Lemon grass	3	21	12	9	5	4	1
Lettuce	8	53	24	29	17	9	8

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

Activity/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Maize	7,467	41,191	20,903	20,288	15,797	8,342	7,455
Mango	16	106	65	41	27	16	11
Melon (agusi)	3	12	6	6	10	4	6
Millet	52	382	190	192	163	94	69
Mushroom	3	17	10	7	6	3	3
Nut meg	9	41	18	23	21	12	9
Oil palm	498	2,618	1,357	1,261	989	528	461
Okro	98	562	293	269	221	106	115
Onion	52	247	120	127	98	44	54
Pawpaw	19	100	38	62	28	10	18
Peas	31	155	85	70	56	35	21
Pepper	450	2,632	1,333	1,299	956	489	467
Pineapple	27	130	66	64	52	25	27
Plantain	4,175	22,705	10,521	12,184	7,580	3,037	4,543
Rice	727	4,140	2,203	1,937	1,846	1,083	763
Rubber	2	12	10	2	6	4	2
Soya beans	14	91	63	28	47	30	17
Spinach	2	7	4	3	3	2	1
Sugarcane	4	22	11	11	8	6	2
Sun flower	3	17	6	11	12	5	7
Sweet pepper	46	225	113	112	83	52	31
Sweet potatoes	2	8	4	4	4	1	3
Tiger nut	1	7	2	5	5	2	3
Tobacco	2	11	6	5	7	4	3
Tomatoes	433	2,305	1,217	1,088	886	512	374
Water melon	11	96	44	52	24	12	12
Yam	3,553	21,384	10,953	10,431	8,280	4,328	3,952
Other	127	673	339	334	266	144	122

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Sex, number households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			All ages	House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total			
1	Nsuta	4,000	4,494	8,494	8,494	1,966	1,067
2	Kwamang	3,531	3,968	7,499	7,499	1,705	1,135
3	Beposo	2,990	3,583	6,573	6,573	1,231	912
4	Atonsu	2,003	2,281	4,284	4,284	1,006	667
5	Jeduako	1,626	1,463	3,089	3,089	507	441
6	Birem	1,431	1,262	2,693	2,693	590	542
7	Kyeiase	981	926	1,907	1,907	404	399
8	Amoamang	934	954	1,888	1,888	415	310
9	Bonkrong	680	797	1,477	1,477	334	236
10	Kyebi Ashanti	565	673	1,238	1,238	284	224
11	Aframso	652	582	1,234	1,234	296	255
12	Ankamadoa	587	555	1,142	1,142	217	178
13	Asuafu	418	533	951	951	220	168
14	Kyekyebon	501	416	917	917	181	186
15	Anasu (Appiahkrom)	391	502	893	893	170	129
16	Bimma	402	447	849	849	150	131
17	Sasebonso	429	415	844	844	172	167
18	Congo No. 1 (Governor Krom)	450	391	841	841	102	98
19	Oku Junction	435	389	824	824	156	132
20	Maluu	458	361	819	819	139	141

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Nsuta	1,078	1,046	1,072	1,087	819	645	468	402	377	339	285	201	154	103	178	240
2	Kwamang	996	944	1,007	863	590	406	337	359	309	300	336	199	191	154	199	309
3	Beposo	916	944	978	798	473	333	303	270	253	194	226	150	146	121	182	286
4	Atonsu	652	580	577	425	281	254	204	182	161	187	138	125	111	94	139	174
5	Jeduako	498	470	373	279	260	226	184	147	167	116	106	62	53	33	53	62
6	Birem	391	392	389	303	159	189	189	195	139	108	85	55	31	19	10	39
7	Kyeiase	293	280	218	188	165	155	168	160	87	67	41	27	26	5	13	14
8	Amoamang	354	289	226	135	134	115	110	90	105	69	62	53	29	20	45	52
9	Bonkrong	214	207	173	142	99	84	79	82	62	64	68	47	41	28	35	52
10	Kyebi Ashanti	144	177	168	116	83	62	51	60	55	54	41	38	30	31	53	75
11	Aframso	196	149	158	115	93	105	60	79	66	51	48	28	29	19	16	22
12	Ankamadoa	204	186	171	89	75	65	67	63	58	32	33	23	19	19	18	20
13	Asuafu	116	111	140	101	68	49	45	44	36	44	30	31	14	27	29	66
14	Kyekyebon	118	92	91	74	61	76	71	76	55	52	48	33	21	21	9	19
15	Anasu (Appiahkrom)	116	131	115	106	71	54	47	40	40	21	30	23	22	18	24	35
16	Bimma	119	135	116	62	46	48	56	42	35	33	24	24	25	27	37	20
17	Sasebonso	150	139	116	47	55	51	65	57	46	15	25	13	24	13	13	15
18	Congo No. 1 (Governor Krom)	130	132	127	94	57	57	65	34	44	26	25	10	15	9	5	11
19	Oku Junction	147	116	100	105	51	49	62	42	44	18	33	21	10	5	6	15
20	Maluu	51	123	132	150	67	42	21	32	34	61	39	30	20	11	1	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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