



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

DORMAA WEST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

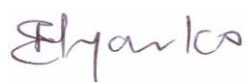
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communications Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Networks
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Dormaa West 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 Dormaa West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 47,678 representing 2.1 percent of the total population of the Brong Ahafo Region. It comprises of 48.2 percent females and 51.8 percent males. Around 77.3 percent of the population is urban. The District has a sex ratio of 107.3. The population of the District is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 20.7 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 79.4. Female (80.0) age dependency ratio is slightly higher than that of males (78.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 4.5. The General Fertility Rate is 131.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 31.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 5.8 per 1000. Out of a total of 22,543 migrants in the District, 56.1 percent are persons born elsewhere in the region. The remaining 40.7 percent are migrants born elsewhere in another region particularly regions which share borders with the Brong Ahafo Region. Upper West (2,850) accounts for the highest number of migrants to the District.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 49,909 with 10,327 households. The average household size in the District is 4.5 persons per household. Children (43%) constitute the largest proportion of the household composition. The nuclear (head spouse(s) children) family constitute 29.7 percent of the total number of household structure in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married and 3.4 percent are widowed. The proportion of married female (5.0%) is slightly higher than that of the males (3.0%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for 47.5 percent while widowed males account for 29.9 percent. Among the married, 43.3 percent have no education. Ninety percent of the married population are employed and 8.4 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The majority of the District's population are Ghanaians by birth (94.1%). Those who have naturalised constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District all together is 2.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 68.7 percent are literate. Seven out of ten people (69.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, 67.6 percent are currently attending school at the time of the census and 32.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

Eighty two percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 18.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.8%) and 26.4 percent perform household duties. About six out of ten (62.4%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 78.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and service and sales workers account for 7.9 percent.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 52.6 percent are self-employed without employees and 11.9 percent are employees. More males (55.7%) are self-employed without employees than females (48.9%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 34.1 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 39.4 percent as compared to 28.5 percent of females. Only 1.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District while 2.5 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.8 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.1 percent followed by physical disability (27.7%).

Agriculture

More than half (81.2%) of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 8 out of ten households (86.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 63.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (98.4%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock of Dormaa West District is 8,858 representing 2.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo. The average number of persons per house is 4.5

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Thirty percent of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses while 54.0 are in separate houses. Almost 57.0 percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by household members

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The two main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the District are mud brick/earth (74.9%) and cement blocks/concrete (18.4%). Similarly, cement/concrete (63.5%) and mud/earth (35.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets (80.7%) is the main roofing material for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (46.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. Only 8.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (main) (24%) and flash light (60.3%). The use of wood (82.2%) account for the main source of cooking fuel for most households in the District. The proportion for rural (86.9%) is higher than that of urban (66.9%). Bore hole (42.8%) and public tap/standpipe (21.9%) are the main sources of drinking water for households. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) (47.2%) and pit latrine (39.6%) are the common toilet facilities used by households in the District.

Waste disposal

The most commonly method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 70.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (54.8 %) and unto the street/outside (37.6%) are the two common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report deals with the Dormaa West District. Its objective is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District. This chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the Dormaa West District. The historical background of the Dormaa West District dates back to the Dormaa Municipal Assembly, now Dormaa Central Municipality. Dormaa West District was carved out of Dormaa Municipal Assembly in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1875) and was officially inaugurated on 28th June 2012 with Nkrankwanta as its district capital. The map of the District is presented in Figure 1.1.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical and natural environment is an essential element or factor contributing to socio-economic development of the District. The physical features of the District encompasses the natural environment; climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size. A blend of these features and the socio-cultural environment determines the conditions under which the people live, develop and eventually determines their quality of life.

1.2.1 Location and size

The Dormaa West District is located in the western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It has boundaries in the north by the Dormaa Central Municipality, in the east by Asunafo North Municipality, in the west by La Cote d'Ivoire and in the south west by Bia East District. The District capital is Nkrankwanta, located about 125 kilometres away from the regional capital, Sunyani. It has 96 settlements, one traditional authority and one constituency, Dormaa West. The proximity of the District to La Cote D'Ivoire promotes international trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the District and the Akan people living in La Cote D'Ivoire. The District has a total land area of 381 square kilometres.

1.2.2 Climate and vegetation

Dormaa West District is located within the wet semi-equatorial climate region with a double maxima rainfall regime. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 175cm. The first rainy season starts from May and ends in June; with the heaviest rainfall occurring in June while the second rainy season is from September to October.

The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around the latter part of November and ending in February. It is often accompanied by relative humidity of 75 - 80 percent during the two rainy seasons and 70 - 72 percent during the rest of the year. The highest mean temperature of the District is about 30°C and occurs between March and April and the lowest about 26.1°C in August. The climatic condition of the District is suitable for the cultivation of various cash crops such as cocoa, coffee and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam and cassava.

The major vegetation types are the unused forest, partly broken forest and extensively cultivable forestland and forest reserve (Pamu-Mpameso Forest Reserve covering 197.67 square kilometres). The major types of flora found in these forests range from shrubs and climbers to giant silk cotton trees. The predominant timber species are Wawa, Odum, Sapele and Mahogany (DMTDP, 2010-2013). The availability of these timber species has contributed extensively to the growth of the carpentry industry in the District. The activities of timber firms within the District have contributed to the depletion of the forest cover with its adverse consequences on climate.

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The District topography is generally undulating and rises between 180 metres and 375 metres above sea level. The highest point is a little over 235 metres above sea level. The medium range rises gradually between 240 metres and 300 metres above sea level (DMTDP, 2010-2013).

The area is well drained as evidenced by the network of rivers spread out within the District. The rivers are mostly perennial due to the double maxima rainfall, which is experienced in the area. Notable among them are the Bia, Nkasapim and Pamu rivers. These rivers are mostly used as source of water for the cultivation of vegetables such tomatoes, pepper and okra during the dry season. There are however, traditional restrictions on the use of the rivers for fishing.

1.2.4 Geology, minerals and soils

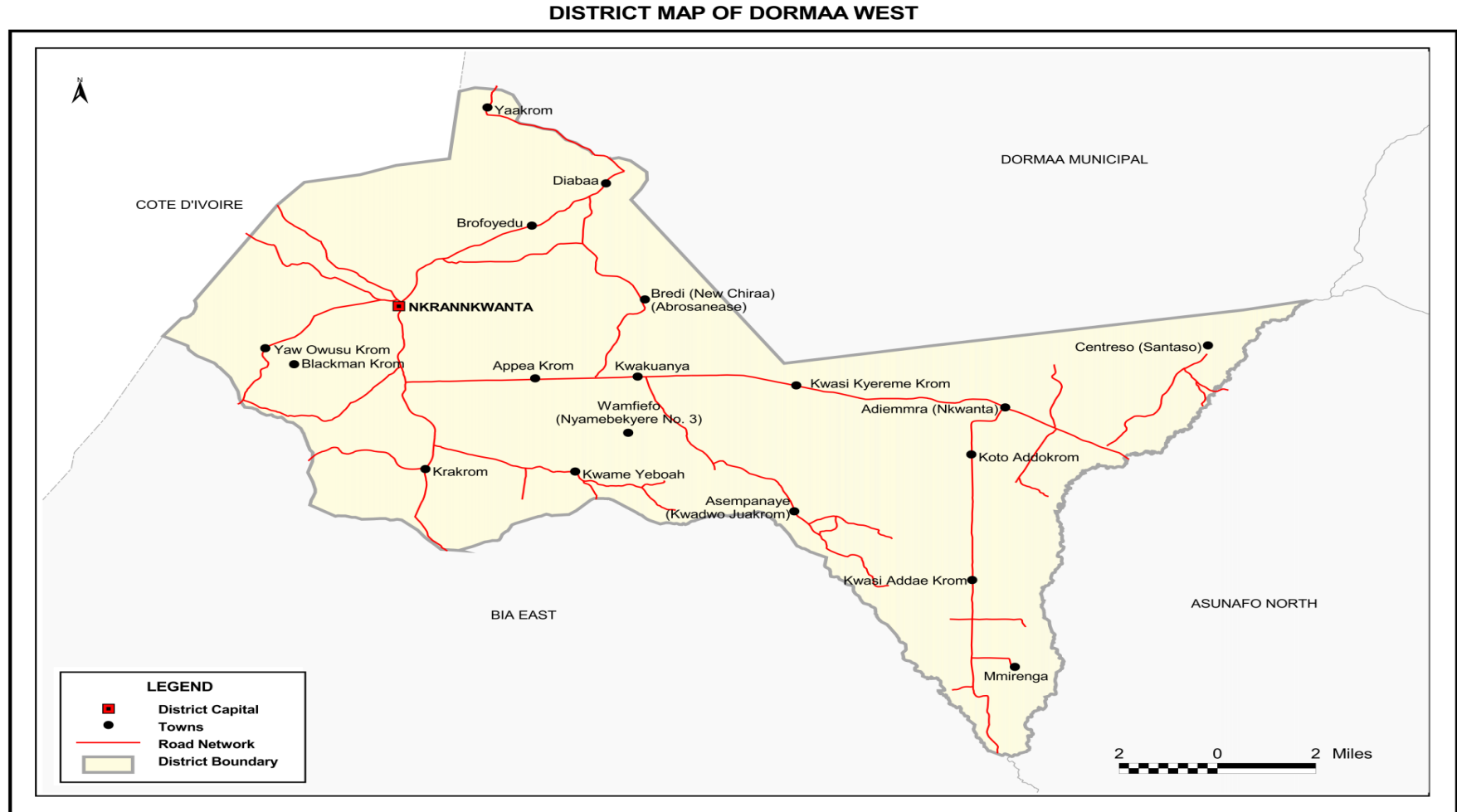
The rocks underlying the soils are of the Birimian formation which covers more than three quarters of the closed forest zone. Soils in the District belong to the Bekwai-Nzema Compound Associations. The Nkrankwanta Association dominates the south-western section of the District. The Nzema series, which are made up of quartz gravels and ironstone are moderately well-drained. Currently, the soil types within the District tend to support cultivation of both commercial and domestic food crops, which include cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola-nuts, plantain, cassava and maize.

1.3 Political Administration

The ease with which development planning, project implementation and decision making are carried out, to a large extent depend on the kind of institution put in place at the District level. This section examines the composition and functions of the Dormaa West District Assembly and the network of institutions it works with. The roles of these institutions and agencies in the planning and implementation; and in the overall development of the District among other things are also examined.

The Legislative Instrument establishing the Dormaa West District Assembly is L.I. 1875 (2012). The Assembly has a total membership of 16, made up of eleven elected members, four government appointees, one Member of Parliament (Dormaa West Constituency) as well as the District Chief Executive who is the representative of the Central Government. In response to the demands for popular participation in enhancing decentralisation and good governance, the Dormaa West District Assembly has one Area Council (Nkrankwanta Area Council) and ten electoral areas (i.e. Asuopri East, Asuopri West, Asuopri Central, Funtudaso, Mpokuasu, Kwadwokumikrom, Kwabenadwomokrom, Kwakuanya, Krakrom and Yaakrom) to facilitate local level administration.

Figure 1.1: Map of Dormaa West District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The District Assembly is the highest administrative and legislative body at the District level. It is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assembly and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of the District and communities.

The Town/Area councils have the responsibility to strengthen the coordination of the development of the communities to ensure equitable distribution of socioeconomic programmes and projects in a manner that will promote sustainable growth in the District. This facilitates effective participation in decision making at the lowest level. There are also unit committees in each of the ten electoral areas. Each unit committee has five members who assist the Town/Area council to perform its functions.

The existing decentralised departments include MOFA, Central Administration, Ghana Education Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Works, Finance and Physical Planning. These departments are not fully integrated into the Assembly structures as most of them still continue to look up to their mother departments and ministries for policy direction.

1.4 Social and Cultural structure

1.4.1 Traditional setup

Traditionally, the Ankobeahene of Dormaa Traditional Council serves as the chief of Nkrankwanta Traditional Area. However, the Ankobeahene nominates a native of Nkrankwanta to act on his behalf in his absence. By this arrangement, the nominated Nkrankwanta Chief seeks approval from the Ankobeahene before major decisions are taken. As a Traditional Authority, they are the custodian of lands within the District. They sit every two weeks to settle communal disputes among the citizenry. They also mobilise community members for communal labour. The main festival of the people is the Kwafie festival. This festival is celebrated in November and once in every four years. Early marriage is a common practice in the District. This situation has led to many adolescents marrying at an early age.

1.4.2 Ethnicity, religion and culture

The District is predominantly dominated by the Bonos. However there exist other smaller ethnic groups, including Anyins and Northern tribes including Dagati, Gruni among others. The major language spoken is Bono-Twi. In terms of religious affiliations, the people are largely Christians followed by Moslems. Despite the religious diversity, there is religious tolerance in the District. This healthy co-existence augurs well for peace, stability and development.

1.4.3 Education

In order to promote education in the District, many basic educational institutions (both public and private) have been established. This includes 32 Kindergartens 33 primary schools and 20 JHS. However, only one secondary institution exists in Nkrankwanta, the District capital.

1.4.4 Health

Poor health status is a cause and consequence of poverty hence, the low level of development of the entire district. It is in this regard that eight health facilities have been spread evenly to help improve the health status of the people through improved access to quality health care.

These health facilities comprise of one polyclinic, three rural clinics, one maternity home, two CHPS compounds and one static MCH centre. Three out of the eight health facilities are located in the urban area.

1.4.5 Environmental health

The current water delivery system in the District is a critical development challenge that requires urgent interventions. Majority of the people have access to improved water sources with boreholes constituting the major source of potable water.

The disposal of both solid and liquid waste and household refuse are poorly done. Few proportion of the population has access to hygienic toilet facilities. Several tonnes of refuse are heaped in Nkrankwanta and Yaakrom. Though some households bury or burned their refuse, majority of households use the open surface system for their waste disposal.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The soil types in the District favour the production of a variety of crops. As such the mainstay of the District's economy which provides most of the populace with employment is agriculture. Most of the households are engaged in farming or agricultural related activity such as food and cash crops and poultry farming. Food crops farming are largely carried out on small-scale basis while cash crop and poultry farming are on medium and large scale.

The main food crops cultivated include maize, plantain, cassava, yam, cocoyam, tomatoes and pepper. The District is also known for the production of cocoa, oil palm and coffee. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and grass cutters are also reared.

1.5.2 Industry

The industrial activities in the District are all agro-base. Palm oil production and cassava processing are the main agro based industries in the District that provide employment for many women in the District.

1.5.3 Financial institutions

Nkrankwanta Area Rural Bank is the only Community Rural Bank in the District providing banking services to the people. The District is also serviced by three recognised Credit Unions: These are BACSSOD, Dormaa Chance Brothers and Dormaa Teachers Credit Union and one Financial Service: Noble Dream Financial Services

1.5.4 Natural resources

There exist a number of resources which include large tracts of fine sand and stone deposits, forests and water bodies in the Dormaa West District. The fine sand in the District is mainly found in Nkrankwanta, Krakrom, Kwameyeboakrom and Jerusalem. Currently, the fine sand and stone deposits are well exploited for the construction within and without the District. The District is also rich in underground water resources due to the high rainfall and the nature of the rocks. This is essential for ground water development such as the drilling of boreholes to help provide the population with potable water.

1.5.5 Tourism

The Dormaa West District is not endowed with so many tourist attraction sites as compared to other districts in the region and the country at large. However, the Mpameso Forest Reserve provide natural habitat for game and wild life, especially elephants and monkeys.

1.5.6 Road transport

The main mode of transportation is by road. Roads are a very important means of transport and form an integral part of any process towards the meaningful development of a people. Where there are roads, commerce social activities and any form of human endeavour thrive, as both people and goods are ferried to various destinations. Despite the acknowledged importance of good road networks, the longest tarred road in the Dormaa West District is the Ahenfiekrom-Nkrankwanta road (5km). The rest of the road network in the District, which comprises feeder roads, is untarred. The network connecting the main centres is mostly unmotorable during rainy seasons. This affects the distribution and marketing of farm produce.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area

(EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter therefore provides information on the population size of the District, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the District. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality (cause of death, child survival, and crude death rate and age specific death rate).

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Ghana recorded a population of 24,658,823 in 2010 compared to 6,726,815 in 1960 and increased to 18,912,079 in 2000. Thus the population more than tripled between 1960 and 2010 a period of 50 years (3.666). The Brong Ahafo region recorded a population of 587,290 in 1960. In 2000 it was 1,815,408 in 2000 and 2,310,983 in 2010 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). In the case of Brong Ahafo region, the population almost quadrupled (3.935 times) from 1960 to 2010 and hence the population explosion was higher for Brong Ahafo region than Ghana.

Table 2.1 presents data on the Dormaa West District's population by age, sex and locality of residence in 2010. Dormaa West has a total population of 47,678 made up of 51.8 percent males (24,681) and 48.2 percent females (22,997). The District's share of the total population of the region is 2.1 percent and it is predominantly rural (GSS, 2013). More of the population (36,854 or 77.3%) lives in rural communities compared with an urban population of 10,824 representing 22.7 percent. As shown in the Table, females constitute about 48.2 percent against 51.8 percent males giving a sex ratio of 107.3 males to 100 females. The male dominance over females could be due to rural nature of the District which is suitable for agriculture especially cocoa farming.

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the District follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

2.3.1 Age and sex structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five year age groups for the District. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For example, the data show that the age-based dependent population (population 0-14 years and 65+ years) divided by the total population and multiplied by 100 is 79.4 percent.

Percentages computed from Table 2.1 shows a relatively large proportion of children (15.4%) below five years (7,359). The population under age 15 constitute 40.2 percent of the total population while the older age groups 65+ is very small (4.0%) in comparison. Youths between the ages of 15-19 years comprise 10.1 percent of the total population. The total

population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the potential labour force) is 55.7 percent of the total population.

Taking this potential labour population that is those between 15-64 age group only, almost one out of two (47.9%) is below 30 years while 22.7 percent are between the ages of 30-39 years. About 16.5 percent are between 40-49 years and 12.9 percent are above 50 years. About 70.6 percent of this population are below 40 years.

In terms of the proportional distribution of males and females into various age groups, there are more males, as a percentage of the population age 0-14 years (51.5%) compared to females (48.5%). There are also proportionally more males in the 15-64 years age group (51.9%) and the 65+ age group (52.5%) than females.

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females¹. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Dormaa West District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 107.3 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible troughs could suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out-migration or differential mortality.

2.3.3 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people who fall within the “dependent” ages (those below 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 years to 64 years) in a population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates and declining death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

The age dependency ratio, however, is a theoretical concept and is generally not equivalent to economic dependency. For example, not all persons in the age group 15-19 are independent in terms of the production of goods and services. The 2010 PHC data reveals that it is likely that in the District, the economically not active persons in the age group 15-19 years (2,468) are in school since a total of 4,313 persons aged 15-19 years are full-time students. Equally, not all persons in the age group 65 years and older are dependent on others for their upkeep.

Table 2.1 shows the age dependency ratio for Dormaa West District. The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the District is 79.4. This indicates that, there are approximately 79 persons (child and adult) in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64 years).

¹ Population Reference Bureau’s Population Hand Book, 2011

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	47,678	24,681	22,997	107.3	10,824	36,854
0 - 4	7,359	3,789	3,570	106.1	1,452	5,907
5 - 9	6,349	3,256	3,093	105.3	1,382	4,967
10 - 14	5,482	2,835	2,647	107.1	1,310	4,172
15 - 19	4,826	2,505	2,321	107.9	1,417	3,409
20 - 24	3,991	1,975	2,016	98.0	1,094	2,897
25 - 29	3,913	1,872	2,041	91.7	900	3,013
30 - 34	3,246	1,677	1,569	106.9	693	2,553
35 - 39	2,784	1,441	1,343	107.3	630	2,154
40 - 44	2,430	1,294	1,136	113.9	511	1,919
45 - 49	1,965	1,109	856	129.6	346	1,619
50 - 54	1,672	913	759	120.3	337	1,335
55 - 59	912	563	349	161.3	189	723
60 - 64	832	445	387	115.0	156	676
65 - 69	412	232	180	128.9	93	319
70 - 74	638	335	303	110.6	114	524
75 - 79	385	211	174	121.3	85	300
80 - 84	243	125	118	105.9	58	185
85+	239	104	135	221.7	57	182
All Ages	47,678	24,681	22,997	107.3	10,824	36,854
0-14	19,190	9,880	9,310	106.1	4,144	15,046
15-64	26,571	13,794	12,777	108.0	6,273	20,298
65+	1,917	1,007	910	110.7	407	1,510
Age-dependency ratio	79.4	78.9	80.0		72.5	81.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Child dependency ratio is defined as the number of people in the 0-14 year's group divided by population in the 15-64 years group. The child dependency ratio for the District is 72.2 percent which is about the same proportion (71.6%) for males and for females (72.9%). The old age dependency ratio (65+ divided by population 15-64 years) is 7.2 percent which again is about the same proportion for males (7.2%) as for females (7.1%).

Table 2.1 indicates that the age dependency ratio is 72.5 for urban and 81.6 for rural areas. Thus for people in the urban areas, seven persons in the dependent age group are supported by about 10 persons from the working population while about eight persons in the dependent age group are supported by 10 persons from the working population in rural areas. The age dependency ratio is 78.9 percent for males and 80.0 percent for females.

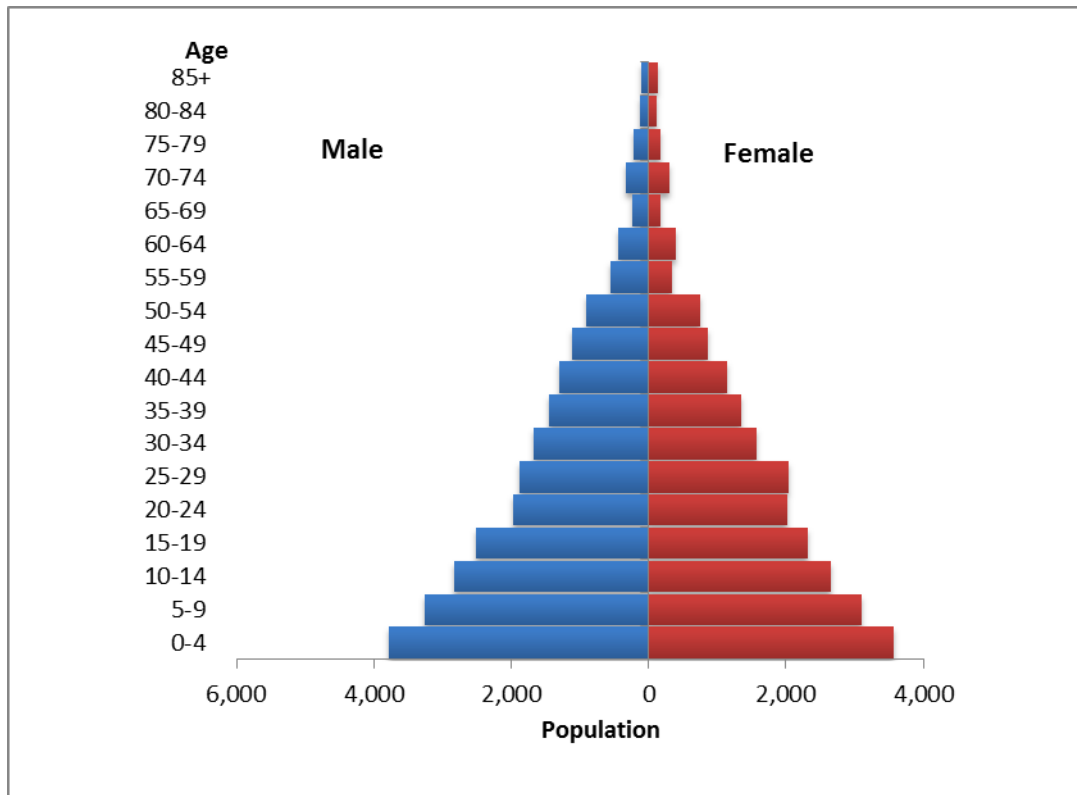
2.3.4 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and hyperbole of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration². The sizes of various age groups are represented by bars and a longer bar in a pyramid indicates more people in an age group while a shorter bar indicates fewer people. Generally, a pyramid shows a pattern of declines in the length of bars of each successive age group with advancing age.

² National Population Council. Fact sheet No. V on Population and Urbanization. September 2007

Figure 2.1 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Dormaa West District in 2010. In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation. Over half of the District's population for both males (51.6%) and females (48.4%) are young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the District's population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Dormaa West



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

When the young people reach reproductive age, the result is likely to be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed with appropriate human development policies especially in the areas of quality education and entrepreneurial training, the youth can contribute significantly to the development of the District and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 70-74 years are longer than those for 65-69 years for both males and females indicating the likelihood of some errors in the age data.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality determine the natural increase or decrease of the population. The 2010 population and housing census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing off-spring. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Migration on the other hand is the physical movement by individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. For the 2010 census, migration of the population is

measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the frequency of childbearing among the population. Fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population. Table 2.2 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR) in the District.

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she is to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. It is calculated by adding up the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and is always expressed as per one woman. It is a single figure measure that is independent of age structure. It is a measure of fertility that is most widely used by demographers.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is always expressed per 1000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. Because of this it is not a good measure of fertility at all.

The general fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

Table 2.2 shows the reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate for the Brong Ahafo Region and Dormaa West District. The region has a population of 2,310,983 of which 572, 813 or 24.8 percent are women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years. These women produced 61,426 children in the last 12 months before the census, giving a total fertility rate of 3.58 births per woman, a GFR of 105.9 live births per 1000 women and CBR of 26.3 live births per 1000 population. The Dormaa West District has a total population of 47,678 of which women aged 15-49 years are 11,282 or 23.7 percent.

Table 2.2 shows that in the twelve months preceding the census night 1,487 children were born to women in the reproductive age in the District, giving a TFR of 4.5 per woman compared with the region's TFR of 3.28 and a GFR of 131.8 per 1000 women compared to the regional average of 105.9. The CBR of the District is 31.2 which are higher than the regional average of 26.3. All the reported fertility indicators are higher in the District compared with the region.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96.0	25.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.0	118.7	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.0	121.1	29.7
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25.0
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.0	84.6	21.0
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	120.3	28.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105.0	27.4
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born and surviving

The 2010 PHC also took information on lifetime fertility of all women 12 years and older in the District. In all, 75,742 children are recorded to have been born to women 12 years and older. Table 2.3 shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and peaks at the age group, 35-39 years. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by females 12 years and older who are still living (either living with the mother or elsewhere).

Table 2.3 shows that out of the 41,780 children ever born by 15,162 females in the Dormaa West District 88.3 percent survive. This is higher than the national figure of 81.9 percent (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). Even though, child bearing among 12-14 years mothers is highly associated with the risk of death of both the mother and child, no death occurred

among the 12 children of these young mothers. The survival rate of 88.4 for the age group 15-19 years is the second lowest in the District. The survival rate of the children of mothers 60 years and older is the lowest (78.1%). In Ghana the age specific fertility distribution reflects the “early peak” type in which the peak of fertility is attained in the 15-29 year age group. The low survival rate of children for the age group 60+ years may therefore be due to the fact that most of them may have been born a long time ago and thus exposed to the risk of dying for the longest period. Also most of the children might have been born during periods when maternal and child health services were least available.

The male and female disparity survival rates shown in Table 2.3 support the argument that more females survive than males. This is because of all children ever born by women 12 years and older, the proportion of female children who survive is more than the proportion of male children who survive. For example, out of 20,452 female children ever born in the District 88.8 percent survive while out of the 21,328 male children ever born 87.9 percent survive. Furthermore, out of 2,688 female children ever born by women in age 35-39 years 93.5 percent survive while out of 2,863 male children ever born by women of that same age group 91.5 percent survive. In fact, in almost all age groups, more female children survive than males.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,162	41,780	21,328	20,452	36,911	88.3	18,752	87.9	18,159	88.8
12-14	1,475	12	7	5	12	100	7	100	5	100
15 - 19	2,321	388	207	181	343	88.4	176	85	167	92.3
20 - 24	2,016	1,867	960	907	1,718	91.5	859	89.5	859	94.7
25 - 29	2,041	4,151	2,153	1,998	3,874	93.3	2,011	83.4	1,863	93.3
30 - 34	1,569	4,891	2,448	2,443	4,546	92.9	2,252	92	2,294	93.9
35 - 39	1,343	5,551	2,863	2,688	5,133	92.5	2,621	91.5	2,512	93.5
40 - 44	1,136	5,505	2,839	2,666	4,978	90.4	2,553	89.9	2,425	91
45 - 49	856	4,367	2,218	2,149	3,908	89.5	2,005	90.4	1,903	88.6
50 - 54	759	4,545	2,315	2,230	4,020	88.4	2,057	88.9	1,963	88
55 - 59	349	2,183	1,155	1,028	1,877	86	989	85.6	888	86.4
60 +	1,297	8,320	4,163	4,157	6,502	78.1	3,222	77.4	3,280	78.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

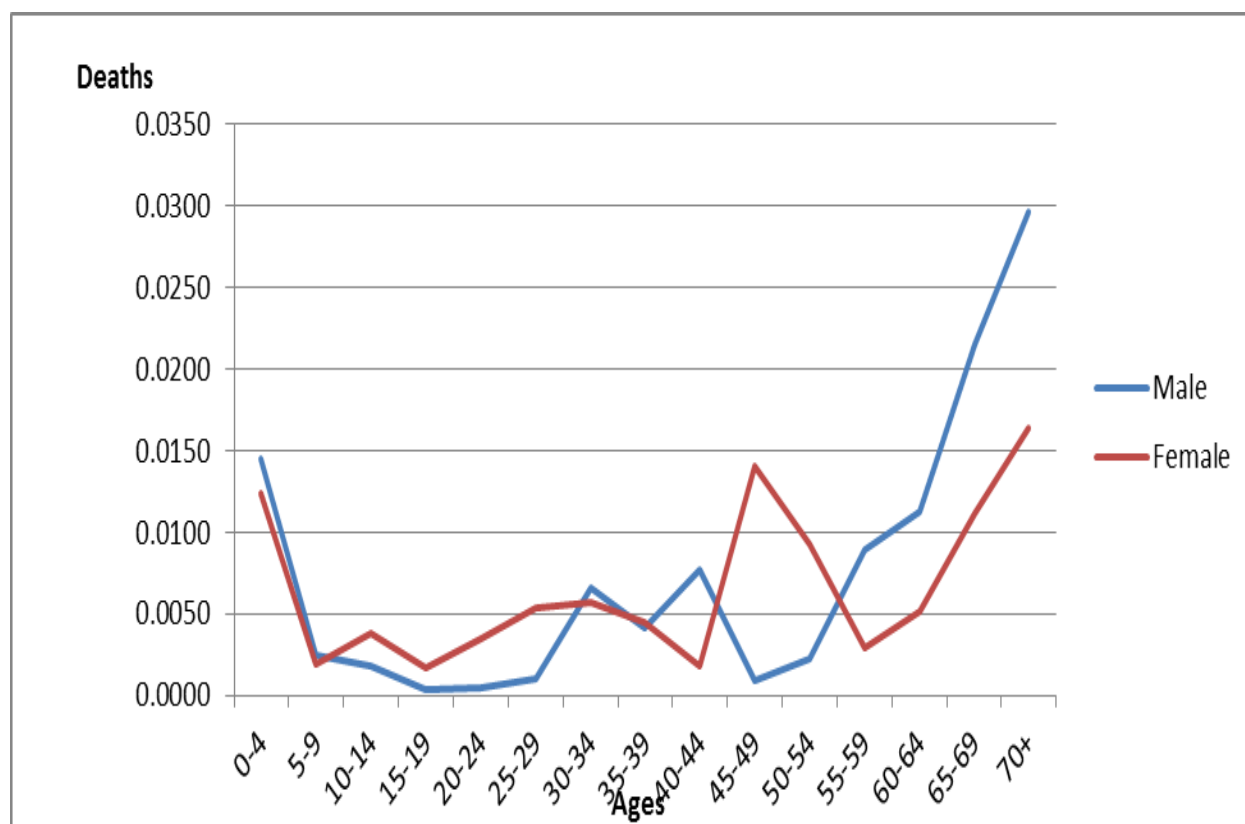
Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population.

2.4.3.1 Reported age specific death rate

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex. As expected, male mortality at birth is higher than female mortality till after age 9 years. The male mortality rate recorded lowest in the age group, 15-19 years while female mortality rate remains high through to age

34 years. From age 55 years the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum at age 65 years.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3.2 Crude death rate

In the District, out of the total population of 47,678, a total of 275 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the census, yielding a CDR of close to six (5.8) deaths per 1000 population. This shows that the mortality experiences in the District and the region are about the same (Table 2.4).

2.4.4 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory in a defined period (GSS, 2012). A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders while external migration is the movement of people outside national borders.

Internal migration can be discussed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants. On the basis of the answer to the “place of birth” question in the 2010 census, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place

different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

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

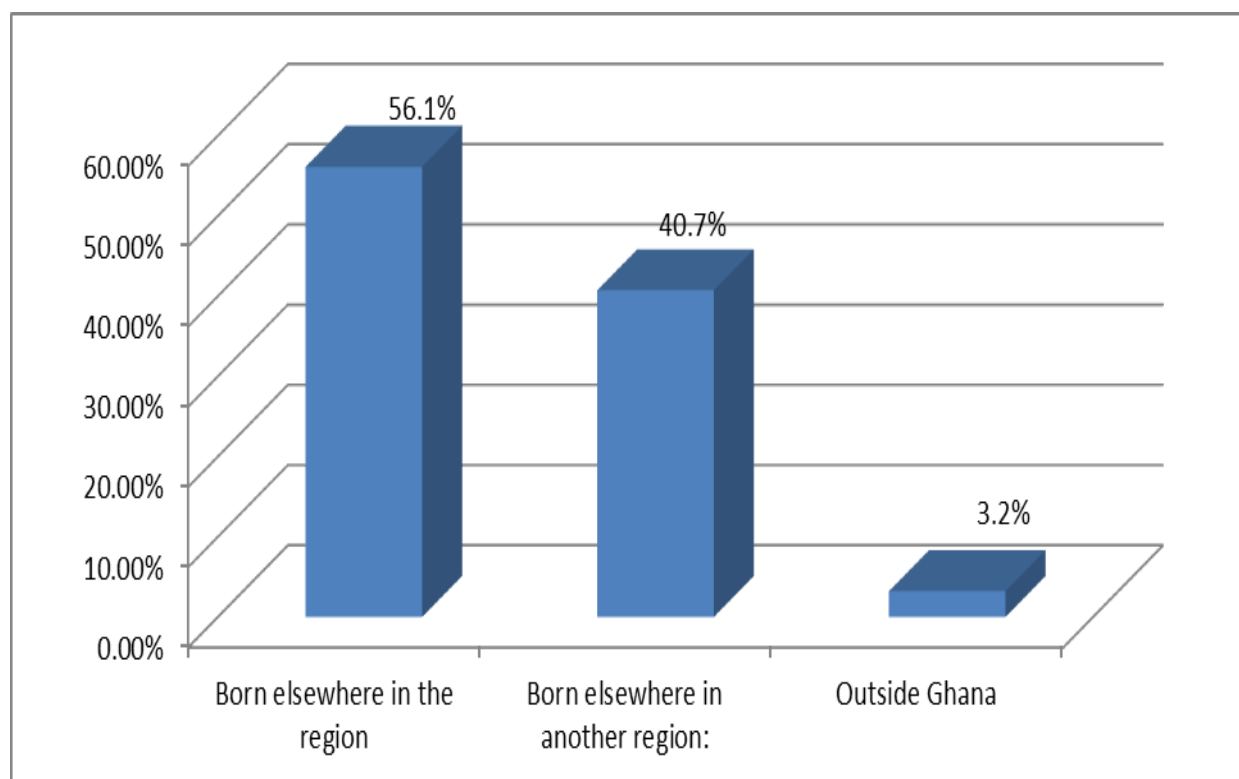
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.8
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8
Banda	20,282	191	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 presents data on the birth place of migrants in the Dormaa West District. There are 47,678 persons enumerated during the census. Out of this number, there are 22,543 migrants representing 47.3 percent of the population. This means that the current population of Dormaa West District comprises about one-half of who were born within. Among the 22,543 migrants 12,652 representing 56.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 9,170 persons representing 40.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 721 or 5.2 percent were born outside Ghana.

Figure 2.3: Birthplace of migrants



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The three northern regions together contributed 6,102 or 27.1 percent. Those from Ashanti are 1,299 or 5.8 percent of all migrants. About three percent were born outside Ghana. The high inter-regional migration into the District of persons born in other regions (40.7%) and those born outside Ghana (3.2%) in the District may be as a result of the agriculture and related activities that form the backbone of the District economy. Also, the high overall percentage of migrant population in the District (47.3%) may have positive implication for the economic growth of the District since migrants bring with them innovative skill and the desire to work hard for survival.

In relation to the duration of residence of all migrants, Table 2.6 shows that 14.2 percent have lived in the District for less than one year, 29.0 percent for 1-4 years. Thus about two out of every five migrants have lived in the District for less than 5 years. About one in six (16.1%) has lived for 5-9 years, and about 19 percent (19.2%) for 10-19 years. Those people who have lived in the District for more than 20 years make up 21.5 percent of the migrants.

Table 2.6, further reveals that migrants from the Volta Region are the second highest proportion of migrants who have lived in the District for 20 years and above. Western Region records the highest (58.6%) of migrants who have lived for less than five years in the District but have the lowest percentage (9.5%) of migrants who have lived in the District for 20 years and above. For those born elsewhere in the region, 41.5 percent have lived in the District for up to 4 years, 15.2 percent for 5-9 years, 19.1 percent for 10-19 years and 24.1 percent for more than 20 years.

Table 2.6: 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	22,543	14.2	29.0	16.1	19.2	21.5
Born elsewhere in the region	12,652	13.8	27.7	15.2	19.1	24.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	601	21.8	36.8	17.3	14.6	9.5
Central	257	18.3	19.8	14.8	21.4	25.7
Greater Accra	189	20.6	34.9	15.9	12.7	15.9
Volta	305	8.9	22.6	16.1	20.3	32.1
Eastern	417	13.2	23.7	9.6	17.5	36.0
Ashanti	1,299	15.5	26.1	12.3	18.8	27.3
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	1,233	11.7	29.8	14.4	25.9	18.2
Upper East	2,019	15.4	27.3	16.1	22.2	18.9
Upper West	2,850	13.1	37.5	23.5	16.9	8.9
Outside Ghana	721	15.8	29.5	14.6	16.4	23.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on the social characteristics of the population in the Dormaa West District. These characteristics include household size and composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education. This chapter focuses on a descriptive analysis of these characteristics in the District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

Data on household size, composition and headship constitute the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the population. It is within this context that the 2010 PHC gathered data on these indicators for planning purposes.

A household is defined as “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 of household” (GSS, 2013). A household may include a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them. Visitors who spent the census night with the household were also enumerated as members of the household as individuals.

3.2.1 Household size

The household is a basic unit demographic and economic analysis. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the District by locality. The District has 10,327 households which represent 2.1 percent of the 490,515 households in the region. The District has an average of 1.2 households per house and an average household size of 4.5 persons. Slightly over three-quarters of the households in the District (76.5%) are in the rural areas while the remaining 23.5 percent are located in the urban areas. The average number of households per house and the average household size are almost the same for both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	46,909	10,617	36,292
Number of households	490,515	10,327	2,425	7,902
Average households per house	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
Average household size	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household headship

The household head is the person who is recognized by members as the leader of the household though he/she may not necessarily take care of every member of the household in terms of financial and livelihood responsibilities. Table 3.2 shows that 22.0 percent of the total household population by composition and sex are household heads. There are proportionally more male household heads (31.1%) than female household heads (12.1%).

This situation could be attributed to age-long cultural practices which appear to be weakening given the significant proportion of households which are headed by females. Traditionally, men are considered as leaders of their households. Men also have greater access to land and other resources and greater economic power compared to women. These factors increase the chance of men being accepted as household heads.

3.2.3 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. The composition includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. As indicated earlier, information from Table 3.2 indicates that about one in five of the household population is the household head (22.0%). Biological children (son and daughter) constitute 43.0 percent of household members. Spouse (wife/husband) makes up 11.6 percent and "extended family" members (grandchild, brother/sister and other relatives of the head) together comprise 18.0 percent of household members. Adopted/foster children comprise only 0.4% of household members.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,909	100.0	24,247	100.0	22,662	100.0
Head	10,327	22.0	7,587	31.3	2,740	12.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,437	11.6	332	1.4	5,105	22.5
Child (son/daughter)	20,162	43.0	10,526	43.4	9,636	42.5
Parent/parent in-law	285	0.6	48	0.2	237	1.0
Son/daughter in-law	238	0.5	95	0.4	143	0.6
Grandchild	3,429	7.3	1,775	7.3	1,654	7.3
Brother/sister	1,669	3.6	1,023	4.2	646	2.9
Step child	303	0.6	161	0.7	142	0.6
Adopted/foster child	207	0.4	109	0.4	98	0.4
Other relative	3,336	7.1	1,617	6.7	1,719	7.6
Non-relative	1,516	3.2	974	4.0	542	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure is defined as the classification of persons who constitute households and the type of relationship among the household members. The classification of households can be nuclear or extended or based on different combinations of both. Ten categories of household structure are identified. These are (1) Head only, (2) Head and spouse only, (3) Nuclear (Head spouse(s) and children), (4) Single parent nuclear, (5) Extended + Non-relatives, (6) Head spouse(s) and other compositions, (7) Extended Head spouse(s) children heads' relatives, (8) Single parent extended, (9) Single parent extended + non-relative and (10) Head and other composition but no spouse.

Table 3.3 indicates that the nature of the family structure observed in the District underscores the strength of both nuclear family and extended family systems, and an emerging single parent family system. About 45 percent of the household structures are those of nuclear family while 55.0 percent of the structures are linked to extended family households. The emerging phenomenon of single parent family structure, both nuclear and extended, takes a significant proportion of the family systems making up 21.9% of the household population. This may be due to out-migration of male spouses or in-migration of female parents alone to

work in the District. Marital disruptions (divorce, separation and widowhood) may also account for the rise in single parent family structures.

When household structures are disaggregated into the male and female components, the proportion of males in the nuclear family households (43.9%) is more than that of females (41.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (58.4%) in the extended family household is more than that of males (56.1%). This may be attributed to the single parent extended households, where the proportion of females is 16.5 percent compared to the proportion for males of 12.0 percent. The District is a traditional matrilineal society. Matrilineal cultural practices and/or marital disruptions may account for the dominance of females in the single parent extended households. Single parent families (both nuclear and extended seem to include a higher proportion of members who are females).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,909	100.0	24,247	100.0	22,662	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	1,719	3.7	1,306	5.4	413	1.8
Head and a spouse only	828	1.8	417	1.7	411	1.8
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	13,938	29.7	7,242	29.9	6,696	29.5
Single parent Nuclear	3,599	7.7	1,675	6.9	1,924	8.5
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	1,556	3.3	808	3.3	748	3.3
Extended (Head Spouse(s) children						
Head's relative	12,374	26.4	6,349	26.2	6,025	26.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,505	5.3	1,358	5.6	1,147	5.1
Single parent Extended	5,610	12.0	2,433	10.0	3,177	14.0
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,045	2.2	481	2.0	564	2.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,735	8.0	2,178	9.0	1,557	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (Gough, 1959). Marriage provides a variety of services between the participants such as conjugal, companionship, mutual support, procreation and maintenance of children functions. Marriage in Ghana includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law, and by religious rules. Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law or religion but are generally tolerated by traditional laws when these unions are within certain time bounds. Research works have established that marriage is universal and early in many parts of the country (Gaisie, 1976; Aryee, 1975). The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. This section presents information on marital status of the population 12 years and older in the Dormaa West District.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age

Table 3.4 shows that there are 31,639 persons aged 12 and older. About half (50.3%) have ever been married with 41.6 percent currently married, 5.3 percent divorced or separated and 3.4 percent widowed. About 37.3 percent have never married and about one in eight (12.3%) are in informal/consensual unions. The 12.3 percent who are in informal/consensual unions in

the District is more than twice the national figure of 5.0 percent and almost twice the regional figure of 6.3 percent.

About three in 10 females (30.3%) have never married as compared to 43.8 percent of males who have never married. The proportion of females widowed is about five percentage point higher than that of males (6.0% versus 1.0%). This could be due to the fact that females marry earlier than males and tend to marry men older than themselves with a higher probability of death of these older men. Also with the existence of polygamy in the District, the death of one husband results in more than one woman being widowed. Furthermore, a polygamous man who loses one of his wives still remains married and does not enter the statistics as being widowed.

The Table also shows that 13.7 percent of females are in informal/consensual unions compared to 11.0 percent of males. A larger proportion of females than males are also separated or divorced. Table 3.5 also shows that the proportion never married is very high at the younger ages and this proportion decreases with increasing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married; the proportion is low at the younger ages and increases with increasing age.

Although the legal age for marriage in the country is 18 years, among those ages 12-14 years, about six percent (5.9%) are currently married and a small fraction (1.4%) in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rises to 7.4 percent of those aged 15-19 years, increasing rapidly with age such that by age 35-39 years about two out of every three of the population (66.7%) are currently married. The percentage further increases to 71.9 percent by the age 45-49 years. The percentage of the population who are widowed increases with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over, about one in every four (25.9%) are widowed.

The table further shows that, there are substantial variations between males and females in the pattern of movements into and out of marital status categories. For example, by age 25-29 years only 14.0 percent of females have never married compared to about one in two males (49.6 %). The pace of moving out of the never married category is generally faster for females than for males. For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from its highest level of 93.0 percent in the age-group 15-19 years to 79.8 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 49.6 percent in the age group 25-29 years. In comparison, the proportion of females never married declines from a high of 81.2 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 40.2 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 14.0 percent among 25-29 year olds.

From age 40 years, the proportion of females who are currently married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase and by age 65 years and over almost on in two females (47.5%) are widowed. In contrast the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with age to 55 to 59 years and then declines only slightly from age 60 onwards. The proportion of males who are widowed is 1.5 percent at 40-44 years and rises to a peak of 6.5 percent at age 65 years and over. There is a positive association between age and widowhood but with the proportions higher for females than for males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Both sexes								
Total	31,639	100.0	37.3	12.3	41.6	1.3	4.0	3.4
12 - 14	3,151	100.0	92.8	1.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,826	100.0	87.3	4.8	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	3,991	100.0	59.8	17.1	20.9	0.8	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	3,913	100.0	31.0	23.0	41.9	1.6	2.3	0.2
30 - 34	3,246	100.0	15.8	20.5	57.5	2.1	3.1	1.0
35 - 39	2,784	100.0	7.5	17.6	66.7	2.1	4.7	1.4
40 - 44	2,430	100.0	5.3	13.0	68.7	1.7	8.0	3.4
45 - 49	1,965	100.0	3.6	11.1	71.3	2.1	8.1	3.7
50 - 54	1,672	100.0	2.3	7.6	71.9	2.2	8.3	7.8
55 - 59	912	100.0	1.9	9.2	68.0	1.5	10.9	8.6
60 - 64	832	100.0	2.0	5.2	63.3	1.6	12.1	15.7
65+	1,917	100.0	4.4	4.3	53.1	2.2	10.1	25.9
Male								
Total	16,477	100.0	43.8	11.0	40.1	1.0	3.0	1.0
12 - 14	1,676	100.0	92.5	1.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,505	100.0	93.0	1.6	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,975	100.0	79.8	8.6	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	1,872	100.0	49.6	20.0	28.4	0.9	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	1,677	100.0	23.2	22.2	49.1	1.6	3.3	0.7
35 - 39	1,441	100.0	11.2	20.0	63.5	1.8	3.0	0.6
40 - 44	1,294	100.0	8.3	13.8	68.3	1.2	7.0	1.5
45 - 49	1,109	100.0	5.2	13.6	71.5	2.3	5.8	1.5
50 - 54	913	100.0	3.3	8.1	78.8	2.2	5.5	2.2
55 - 59	563	100.0	2.8	11.9	75.3	1.2	7.1	1.6
60 - 64	445	100.0	3.6	6.1	75.5	1.6	9.7	3.6
65+	1,007	100.0	5.7	5.5	72.4	2.0	8.0	6.5
Female								
Total	15,162	100.0	30.3	13.7	43.3	1.6	5.0	6.0
12 - 14	1,475	100.0	93.1	1.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,321	100.0	81.2	8.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	2,016	100.0	40.2	25.4	30.7	1.4	1.8	0.5
25 - 29	2,041	100.0	14.0	25.7	54.3	2.3	3.4	0.3
30 - 34	1,569	100.0	7.9	18.7	66.4	2.6	3.0	1.4
35 - 39	1,343	100.0	3.5	15.0	70.2	2.4	6.5	2.4
40 - 44	1,136	100.0	1.8	12.1	69.2	2.3	9.2	5.5
45 - 49	856	100.0	1.5	7.9	71.1	1.9	11.1	6.4
50 - 54	759	100.0	1.1	7.0	63.8	2.1	11.6	14.5
55 - 59	349	100.0	0.3	4.9	56.2	2.0	16.9	19.8
60 - 64	387	100.0	0.3	4.1	49.4	1.6	15.0	29.7
65+	910	100.0	3.0	3.0	31.6	2.5	12.4	47.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the whole in the District by age 45-49, over 90 percent of both males and females have ever married confirming the highly-valued nature of marriage as a social system in the District. In the Ghanaian society, marriage is an important determinant of the status of an individual in society and is seen as a signal of social responsibility and achievement. Every adult, unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity, is expected to marry. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this willingness is shown to be much stronger for females than males as the data for the District.

3.3.2 Marital status of persons 12 years and older and level of education

Information on the marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older in the District are presented in Table 3.5. Among the total population of 31,639, about one in three (32.1%) have had no formal education; 56.4% have completed basic education while 8.2 percent have had secondary school education. About three percent (3.2%) have completed vocational/technical/commercial school or higher.

Now bringing in the marital dimension, out of the total population of 11,814 who have never married, 15.0 percent have had no formal education, a proportion much lower than the District's average of 32.1 percent. The majority of those who have ever attended school among the never married population (68.1%) have only basic education with 8.2 percent obtaining secondary education. Only 3.4 percent of the never married people have completed vocational/technical/commercial school or higher.

Among the married population of 13,177, 43.3 percent have had no formal education - a proportion far higher than the entire district proportion of 32.1 percent. About one in two of these people (48.2%) have completed basic education with 5.0 percent having obtained secondary level of education. Those who have attained vocational/technical/commercial or higher among the married population are 3.2 percent, which is about the same as the District proportion of 3.2 percent.

Similarly, among the population of 3,882 who are in informal or consensual unions, about one in three (31.2%) have had no formal education. This proportion is exactly the same as the proportion pertaining in the entire district (32.1%). Almost six in ten of people in this group (59.0%) have completed basic education reflecting the total district pattern. Less than ten percent of these people in informal/consensual unions have completed secondary education (7.1%); this proportion is close to the District's average of 8.2 percent. Those with vocational/technical/commercial or higher education comprise 2.7 percent, which is not much different from the District proportion of 3.2 percent.

A similar pattern is observed for the other marital status categories (separated, divorced and widowed). There are higher proportions with basic education compared to no education except for the widowed where almost seven in ten (69.8%) have had no education and only about one in four (27.5%) have completed basic education. For this category of ever married people, a higher proportion of males (93.7%) than females (85.4%) have ever attended school. This apparent proportional difference between the two sexes may be due to the tendency of females to marry earlier than males and the barriers that females face with access to schooling in the past and staying continuously in schools without getting pregnant or married.

There are more females who have had no formal education than males in all the categories of marital status. For example, the percentage of female widowed who have no education (50.3%) is almost twice that of the males (28.4%). The percentages of both males and females who have basic education are high in all the marital status categories. Again, the never married persons recorded the highest percentages for basic level education for both males (51.5%) and females (55.0%) with the widowed population recording the lowest (male 48.0%, female 39.1%). However, both the male and female populations who had vocational (technical, commercial), post middle (secondary certificate, diploma) and tertiary levels of education in all the categories of marital status recorded proportions less than 10 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voca./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
	Number	Percent						
Both sexes	31,639	100.0	32.1	56.4	8.2	1.0	1.5	0.7
Never married	11,814	100.0	15.0	68.1	13.5	0.9	1.2	1.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,882	100.0	31.2	59.0	7.1	1.0	1.3	0.4
Married	13,177	100.0	43.3	48.2	5.0	1.1	1.9	0.4
Separated	422	100.0	39.6	52.4	4.7	2.1	0.7	0.5
Divorced	1,258	100.0	42.4	51.5	3.8	0.8	1.4	0.0
Widowed	1,086	100.0	69.8	27.5	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.2
Male								
Total	16,477	100.0	27.3	58.0	10.1	1.4	2.2	1.0
Never married	7,218	100.0	16.3	65.7	13.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,812	100.0	27.2	58.3	10.0	1.7	2.3	0.6
Married	6,609	100.0	37.5	50.6	6.7	1.5	3.0	0.7
Separated	173	100.0	38.2	52.0	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.2
Divorced	494	100.0	38.5	52.0	5.3	1.2	3.0	0.0
Widowed	171	100.0	52.6	40.9	3.5	0.6	1.8	0.6
Female								
Total	15,162	100.0	37.3	54.7	6.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Never married	4,596	100.0	13.0	71.8	12.9	0.5	0.8	1.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,070	100.0	34.7	59.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Married	6,568	100.0	49.1	45.9	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.1
Separated	249	100.0	40.6	52.6	5.6	1.2	0.0	0.0
Divorced	764	100.0	45.0	51.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0
Widowed	915	100.0	73.0	25.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the District. Out of the total population of 31,639 in the different categories of economic activity status, 23,441 or 74.1 percent are employed, 604 or 1.9 percent are unemployed while 7,594 or 24.0 percent are economically not active.

In the District, among the never married, 49.6 percent are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 48.0 percent are economically not active. The proportion employed is far lower than the District average figure of 74.1 percent. However, the economically not active who have never married (48.0%) is twice the District proportion of 24.0 percent. The never married population has the highest proportion of the economically not active persons in the District.

Among the population of 3,882 who are in informal or consensual unions, over five in six (86.8%) are employed, 2.9 percent unemployed and about one in ten (10.3%) are economically not active. For the married population of 13,177 persons, 90.3 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 8.4 percent are economically not active.

A similar pattern is observed for the other marital status categories where there are higher proportions employed compared to the unemployed and the economically not active. On the whole, whereas the proportions employed show consistent pattern of little variation among the various categories of ever married marital statuses.

Table 3.6 also shows the sex variations in the distribution of employed, unemployed and economically not active for the population 12 years and older by marital status. For all categories of marital status, the proportions of males employed are greater than the corresponding proportions of females employed. This obviously indicates the easier access to labour markets by males compared to females and the extra burden carried by women related to childbearing and maintenance of home duties.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	31,639	100.0	23,441	74.1	604	1.9	7,594	24.0
Never married	11,814	100.0	5,857	49.6	286	2.4	5,671	48.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,882	100.0	3,371	86.8	113	2.9	398	10.3
Married	13,177	100.0	11,900	90.3	171	1.3	1,106	8.4
Separated	422	100.0	376	89.1	4	0.9	42	10.0
Divorced	1,258	100.0	1,127	89.6	19	1.5	112	8.9
Widowed	1,086	100.0	810	74.6	11	1.0	265	24.4
Male								
Total	16,477	100.0	12,569	76.3	252	1.5	3,656	22.2
Never married	7,218	100.0	4,004	55.5	165	2.3	3,049	42.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,812	100.0	1,673	92.3	21	1.2	118	6.5
Married	6,609	100.0	6,153	93.1	54	0.8	402	6.1
Separated	173	100.0	154	89.0	1	0.6	18	10.4
Divorced	494	100.0	450	91.1	9	1.8	35	7.1
Widowed	171	100.0	135	78.9	2	1.2	34	19.9
Female								
Total	15,162	100.0	10,872	71.7	352	2.3	3,938	26.0
Never married	4,596	100.0	1,853	40.3	121	2.6	2,622	57.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,070	100.0	1,698	82.0	92	4.4	280	13.5
Married	6,568	100.0	5,747	87.5	117	1.8	704	10.7
Separated	249	100.0	222	89.2	3	1.2	24	9.6
Divorced	764	100.0	677	88.6	10	1.3	77	10.1
Widowed	915	100.0	675	73.8	9	1.0	231	25.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The composition of the population of the District by nationality is summarized in Table 3.7. A vast majority of the population (97.2%) are Ghanaians, with 94.1 percent of the entire

population being Ghanaians by birth. ECOWAS nationals (2.0%) are twice more than other foreign nationals (0.9%). The high proportion of ECOWAS nationals in the District may be due to migrants from countries such as La Cote D'Ivoire. There are very little differences between males and females in the proportional distribution of the population according to nationality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,678	100.0	24,681	100.0	22,997	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	44,853	94.1	23,191	94.0	21,662	94.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and other)	1,087	2.3	549	2.2	538	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	389	0.8	193	0.8	196	0.9
ECOWAS	931	2.0	545	2.2	386	1.7
African other than ECOWAS	267	0.6	134	0.5	133	0.6
Other	151	0.3	69	0.3	82	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on religious affiliation of the population. Out of the total population of 47,678 Christians comprise the largest proportion (72.4%), followed in a distant second by followers of the Islamic religion (18%). Followers of traditional African religions constitute 0.8 percent of the population though it is important to point out that many Christians and Muslims are believers of multiple religions with traditional African religions being a component of their beliefs given the widespread use of traditional religious rites and rituals in the District. Among the Christians, Pentecostals/Charismatics (27.3%) and Catholics (19.3%) have the highest numbers of followers.

It is interesting to point out that the proportion of people who do not associate with any religion is about 8.1 percent with the male proportion being 10.4 percent. This proportion of non-believers is much higher than both regional and national averages and suggests a need for further research in this area. Possibly it could be many adherents of traditional African religions refusing to disclose their religious belief status. Apart from the category of no religion, where the proportion of males (10.4%) is higher than that for females (5.7%) there are only slight differences between the proportions of males and females for the various religious affiliations.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,678	100.0	24,681	100.0	22,997	100.0
No religion	3,865	8.1	2,564	10.4	1,301	5.7
Catholic	9,218	19.3	4,730	19.2	4,488	19.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	8,699	18.2	4,377	17.7	4,322	18.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	13,003	27.3	6,270	25.4	6,733	29.3
Other Christian	3,626	7.6	1,796	7.3	1,830	8.0
Islam	8,577	18.0	4,577	18.5	4,000	17.4
Traditionalist	359	0.8	207	0.8	152	0.7
Other	331	0.7	160	0.6	171	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows information about persons 11 years and older by their sex, age and literacy status. Out of a total number of 32,660 of the population 11 years and older in all the different age groups 22,432 (68.7%) are literate while 10,228 (31.3%) are not literate. In general, older people have lower literacy rates compared with the younger folks. Generally, the rate of literacy decreases with increasing age. From age group 20-24 there is a steady decline of the literate population up to age group 65+.

The population who can read and write English and Ghanaian language constitute the highest proportion (69.7%) of the total literate population. Literacy in English and Ghanaian Language is high across all age groups ranging from 61.2 percent in the age group 35-39 to a high of 75.6 percent in the age group 50-59 years. However, literacy in English and French, or English, French and Ghanaian Language however, is very low with less than two percent in any age group literate in these languages.

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

Sex/Age Group	(Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	10,228	22,432	100.0	11.6	17.5	69.7	0.6	0.5
12-14	313	3,859	100.0	18.7	15.0	65.6	0.5	0.2
15-19	687	4,139	100.0	14.7	11.0	73.5	0.5	0.4
20-24	1,027	2,964	100.0	10.0	13.6	74.5	0.7	1.2
25-29	1,348	2,565	100.0	9.9	18.4	70.6	0.4	0.7
30-34	1,227	2,019	100.0	8.9	22.3	67.6	0.8	0.3
35-39	1,058	1,726	100.0	10.4	27.3	61.2	0.6	0.5
40-44	942	1,488	100.0	9.0	23.1	66.8	0.8	0.3
45-49	778	1,187	100.0	7.5	22.9	68.7	0.5	0.3
50-54	678	994	100.0	7.1	18.8	73.0	0.5	0.5
55-59	335	577	100.0	6.4	17.2	75.6	0.2	0.7
60-64	443	389	100.0	4.1	19.3	75.6	1.0	0.0
65+	1,392	525	100.0	5.1	24.0	69.9	0.8	0.2
Male								
Total	4,517	12,442	100.0	10.8	15.3	72.7	0.6	0.6
12-14	131	2,027	100.0	18.6	14.2	66.4	0.4	0.3
15-19	314	2,191	100.0	13.6	10.5	75.3	0.4	0.2
20-24	427	1,548	100.0	8.5	12.0	77.3	0.9	1.4
25-29	536	1,336	100.0	9.7	14.4	74.4	0.4	1.1
30-34	541	1,136	100.0	9.0	19.0	70.5	1.0	0.5
35-39	473	968	100.0	8.9	25.0	65.0	0.6	0.5
40-44	429	865	100.0	8.1	19.0	71.6	0.9	0.5
45-49	382	727	100.0	7.4	17.9	73.9	0.4	0.4
50-54	310	603	100.0	7.3	14.4	77.1	0.5	0.7
55-59	174	389	100.0	5.9	15.2	78.1	0.3	0.5
60-64	171	274	100.0	2.9	12.8	82.8	1.5	0.0
65+	629	378	100.0	5.6	20.1	73.0	1.1	0.3

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Sex/Age Group	(Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	5,711	9,990	100.0	12.7	20.3	66.1	0.5	0.4
12-14	182	1,832	100.0	18.8	15.9	64.6	0.5	0.2
15-19	373	1,948	100.0	15.9	11.4	71.5	0.6	0.6
20-24	600	1,416	100.0	11.6	15.5	71.3	0.6	1.1
25-29	812	1,229	100.0	10.0	22.8	66.5	0.5	0.2
30-34	686	883	100.0	8.7	26.6	63.9	0.7	0.1
35-39	585	758	100.0	12.3	30.3	56.5	0.5	0.4
40-44	513	623	100.0	10.3	28.9	60.2	0.6	0.0
45-49	396	460	100.0	7.6	30.9	60.7	0.7	0.2
50-54	368	391	100.0	6.9	25.6	66.8	0.5	0.3
55-59	161	188	100.0	7.4	21.3	70.2	0.0	1.1
60-64	272	115	100.0	7.0	34.8	58.3	0.0	0.0
65+	763	147	100.0	4.1	34.0	61.9	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex variations not much difference is observed as both sexes follow a pattern similar to the District pattern. Literacy in English only ranges from a low of four percent to a high of about 19 percent in the various age groups for both males and females. Although the proportions fluctuate, it is highest for the age group 11-14 years (19.0%) for both males and females and lowest for the age groups 65 years and over for females (4.1%) and 60-64 years for males (2.9%).

3.6.2 Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Table 3.10 provides information on the population 3 years and older by sex who are currently attending school or attended school in the past. Out of the 29,506 who have ever attended school, 19,950 (67.6%) are currently attending school and 9,556 (32.4%) attended school in the past.

For those currently attending school, those at the Pre-school level of education (Nursery and Kindergarten) constitute 24.4 percent. About two-thirds (66.9%) of those currently in school are in basic schools (Primary, Middle and J.S.S/J.H.S). Less than ten percent (8.0%) are in secondary schools (S.S.S/S.H.S, Secondary) and even smaller proportion (0.8%) are in schools beyond the secondary school level.

The situation in relation to past school attendance is not good. There is no past attendance at the pre-school level due to non-availability of the pre-school system in the District. About three in four (77.0%) of past school attendants were in basic school. Less than three percent (2.8%) attended secondary schools. However, a higher proportion of the population (5.5%) attended schools beyond the secondary school level in the past.

The table also shows male/female differences in current and past educational levels. Among those currently attending school, 54.1 percent are males while 45.9 percent are females. However the proportion of females who are currently attending school and are in primary schools (52.1%) is higher than the corresponding male proportion of 49.3 percent. The situation is reversed when one considers junior high school/junior secondary school where the proportion of males currently attending schools who are in junior high school/secondary

school is 18.1 percent compared to 16.8 percent for females. This reverse change in proportion continues into secondary schools where 6.9 percent of males who are currently attending school are in secondary schools compared to 5.9 percent for the proportion of females in secondary schools.

The number of females who attended school in the past is 44.5 percent of the population of those who attended school in the past. This proportion is lower when compared to the corresponding male proportion of 55.5 percent. However, at the basic school level, the proportion who attended school in the past is lower for males (79.9%) than for females (89.7%). Yet more males (13.1%) than females (7.7%) attended secondary school. Also more than twice as many males (6.9%) compared to females (2.7%) attended schools beyond the level of secondary school in the past.

In summary, the District data reveal that at the lower levels of education from pre-school to primary school, the proportion of females currently attending school or attended school in the past is higher for females. However, this trend is reversed from junior secondary level upwards where the proportion of males is higher than that for females. This is indicative that more females than males drop out of school as they climb higher the educational ladder.

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	15,569	100.0	8,299	100.0	7,270	100.0	15,012	100.0	8,338	100.0	6,674	100.0
Nursery	1,418	9.1	774	9.3	644	8.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,282	14.7	1,181	14.2	1,101	15.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	7,873	50.6	4,088	49.3	3,785	52.1	3,150	21.0	1,496	17.9	1,654	24.8
JSS/JHS	2,726	17.5	1,505	18.1	1,221	16.8	5,102	34.0	2,541	30.5	2,561	38.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,394	29.3	2,626	31.5	1,768	26.5
SSS/SHS	1,001	6.4	574	6.9	427	5.9	1,220	8.1	766	9.2	454	6.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	385	2.6	328	3.9	57	0.9
Vocational/technical/ commercial	32	0.2	26	0.3	6	0.1	287	1.9	201	2.4	86	1.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	30	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2	200	1.3	152	1.8	48	0.7
Tertiary	207	1.3	135	1.6	72	1.0	274	1.8	228	2.7	46	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on the economic characteristics of the population. The data provide information on how persons in the District are economically engaged and the sectors in which they are involved in. This chapter discusses the structure of the population of the District with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the 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 increased well-being of the population.

The main focus of the chapter is in five areas, economic activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data was collected on population five years and older, the analysis in this section concentrates on the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census. The censuses conducted over the years have adopted standard internationally accepted definitions and concepts for economic activity. Information on type of activity was collected on persons five years and above in order to meet current international standards. For this chapter however, analysis was restricted to the population 15 years and older.

The economically not active population is made up of those who, during the reference period, did not work and were not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who were unable to work because of their age or disability.

The economically active population is made up of;

- a. *Employed* - That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population.
- b. *Unemployed* - comprising all persons who during the reference period were;
 - Without work and had no fixed jobs;
 - Currently available for work;
 - Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

4.2.1 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 provides information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the District. It shows that out of the total population of 28,488 persons aged 15 years and older in the District, 23,230 (81.5%) are economically active. This means that 18.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are economically not active. From the 23,230 economically active persons in the District, 22,629 or 97.4% are employed. The employed comprise people 21,956 (97.0%) who have worked, 609 or 2.7 percent who did not work but had job to go back to, and 64 (0.3%) who did voluntary work without pay. On the other hand, the unemployed that is persons who worked before, seeking work and available and persons seeking work for the first time and available constitute 2.6 percent of the economically active persons in the District. Among the unemployed 62.4 percent are new entrants into the job market that is first time job seekers and 37.6% have worked before but are, at the time of the census, seeking work and were available for work.

About 18.5 percent of the population 15 years and over in the District are economically not active. Over five in six of the economically not active people (85.8%) fall into three main categories. About one-half of the 5,258 economically not active (49.8%) are in full time education while slightly over one-quarter (26.4%) do home duties (household chores) and 504 or 9.6 percent of the economically not active are too young or too old.

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	28,488	100.0	14,801	100.0	13,687	100.0
Economically active	23,230	81.5	12,354	83.5	10,876	79.5
Employed	22,629	97.4	12,105	98.0	10,524	96.8
<i>Worked</i>	21,956	97.0	11,753	97.1	10,203	96.9
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	609	2.7	327	2.7	282	2.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	64	0.3	25	0.2	39	0.4
Unemployed	601	2.6	249	2.0	352	3.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	226	37.6	88	35.3	138	39.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	375	62.4	161	64.7	214	60.8
Economically not active	5,258	18.5	2,447	16.5	2,811	20.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,388	26.4	428	17.5	960	34.2
Full time education	2,616	49.8	1,462	59.7	1,154	41.1
Pensioner/retired	43	0.8	34	1.4	9	0.3
Disabled/sick	366	7.0	181	7.4	185	6.6
Too old/young	504	9.6	183	7.5	321	11.4
Other	341	6.5	159	6.5	182	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex, Table 4.1 also shows that among the population 15 years and older, there are slightly more males, 14,801 (51.9%) than females 13,687 or 48.1 percent. The proportion of economically active males (83.5%) is slightly more than that for females (79.5%). In terms of those employed, almost all of the males (98.0%) and the females (96.8%) are employed. Among the employed population, the same proportion of females (2.7%) as males (2.7%) did not work in the reference period for varied reasons but had their job to go back to. More females (3.2%) than males (2.0%) are unemployed.

Slightly over six out of 10 unemployed are first time job seekers with a higher proportion of them (64.7%) being males. The corresponding proportion for females is 60.8 percent. However, more unemployed females (39.2%) have worked before compared to unemployed males (35.3%).

4.2.2 Economic activity and age

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex in the District. Almost eight out of 10 (79.4%) persons aged 15 years and over are employed compared to 2.1 percent who are unemployed and 18.5 percent who are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	28,488	100.0	22,629	79.40	601	2.10	5,258	18.50
15-19	4,826	100.0	2,052	42.50	104	2.20	2,670	55.30
20-24	3,991	100.0	2,827	70.80	181	4.50	983	24.60
25-29	3,913	100.0	3,366	86.00	135	3.50	412	10.50
30-34	3,246	100.0	2,979	91.80	58	1.80	209	6.40
35-39	2,784	100.0	2,612	93.80	42	1.50	130	4.70
40-44	2,430	100.0	2,303	94.80	24	1.00	103	4.20
45-49	1,965	100.0	1,869	95.10	23	1.20	73	3.70
50-54	1,672	100.0	1,593	95.30	12	0.70	67	4.00
55-59	912	100.0	860	94.30	5	0.50	47	5.20
60-64	832	100.0	756	90.90	12	1.40	64	7.70
65+	1,917	100.0	1,412	73.70	5	0.30	500	26.10
Male								
Total	14,801	100.0	12,105	81.80	249	1.70	2,447	16.50
15-19	2,505	100.0	1,088	43.40	35	1.40	1,382	55.20
20-24	1,975	100.0	1,406	71.20	85	4.30	484	24.50
25-29	1,872	100.0	1,673	89.40	52	2.80	147	7.90
30-34	1,677	100.0	1,577	94.00	24	1.40	76	4.50
35-39	1,441	100.0	1,384	96.00	13	0.90	44	3.10
40-44	1,294	100.0	1,234	95.40	13	1.00	47	3.60
45-49	1,109	100.0	1,080	97.40	10	0.90	19	1.70
50-54	913	100.0	891	97.60	5	0.50	17	1.90
55-59	563	100.0	536	95.20	3	0.50	24	4.30
60-64	445	100.0	422	94.80	5	1.10	18	4.00
65+	1,007	100.0	814	80.80	4	0.40	189	18.80
Female								
Total	13,687	100.0	10,524	76.90	352	2.60	2,811	20.50
15-19	2,321	100.0	964	41.50	69	3.00	1,288	55.50
20-24	2,016	100.0	1,421	70.50	96	4.80	499	24.80
25-29	2,041	100.0	1,693	82.90	83	4.10	265	13.00
30-34	1,569	100.0	1,402	89.40	34	2.20	133	8.50
35-39	1,343	100.0	1,228	91.40	29	2.20	86	6.40
40-44	1,136	100.0	1,069	94.10	11	1.00	56	4.90
45-49	856	100.0	789	92.20	13	1.50	54	6.30
50-54	759	100.0	702	92.50	7	0.90	50	6.60
55-59	349	100.0	324	92.80	2	0.60	23	6.60
60-64	387	100.0	334	86.30	7	1.80	46	11.90
65+	910	100.0	598	65.70	1	0.10	311	34.20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Within the age groupings the proportion employed rises steadily from as low as 42.5 percent in the 15-19 year age group to a peak of 95.3 percent in the age group 50-54 years. It reduces slightly to 94.3 percent in the age group 55-59 years before falling gradually with increasing age to 73.7 percent in age group 65 years and older.

The proportion of unemployed rises from a low of 2.2 percent in the age group 15-19 years doubles to 4.5 percent for the 20-24 year group and dropped to 3.5 percent in the 25-29 year age group. It declines steadily with age from age group 30-34 years and beyond. Overall unemployment in the District is 2.1 percent. The higher level of unemployment for people aged 20 to 29 years suggests that many school graduates are in pursuit of job opportunities.

The proportion of economically not active is high (55.3%) in age group 15-19 years and drops significantly by more than half to 24.6 percent in the 20-24 year group. The high proportion economically not active also indicates that a larger population in this 15-19 years age group might be students in full time education. The proportion of economically not active continues to decline with advancing age to age 45-49 years and then rises again for every age 50 years and above..

For specific results dealing with the two sexes, Table 4.2 also shows a similar pattern of economic activity status by age as is observed for the entire district except that the proportions differ in magnitude for males and females. For example, whereas the proportions of males employed in age group 60-64 years is 94.8 percent, the proportion of females employed in that same age group is 86.3 percent. On the other hand, whereas the proportion of males economically not active in age group 60-64 years is 4.0 percent, the proportion of females economically not active in that same age group is 11.9 percent. For the age group 65 years and over, the proportions of the population who are economically not active are 18.8 percent for males and 34.2 percent for females.

The proportional distribution of activity status by age in the District clearly illustrates the distinction between age-based dependency and economic dependency. For instance, in theory, the population age 15-64 years are expected to be economically active while those aged 0-14 and 65+ are expected to be economically not active and therefore economically dependent on the population age 15-64 years. However, Table 4.2 shows that 73.7 percent of the population aged 65+ are economically active (currently employed) when in theory they are supposed to be economically dependent on the population aged 15-64 years. Several reasons could account for such phenomenon;

- a) The retirement benefits for the population 65+ is not sufficient to sustain them economically hence the need for continued economic activity in order to earn a decent livelihood.
- b) The per capital income of the population aged 15- 64 years is not sufficient to fully cater for the economic needs of the total population.
- c) Some of the self-employed of the economically active population decide to continue in economic activity after age 64 years for non-economic reasons.
- d) The demand for some special skills that requires many years of experience are more easily available in the population 65+ who may have had better education

- e) It is medically advisable for older people especially those 65+ to undertake some modest work without excessive stress if they are fit to prolong their life expectancy as some modest work can keep the physical body in good shape.

Similarly, 17.9 percent of the people aged 15-64 years are economically not active when they are expected to be economically active (and be looking after those 65+ and below 15 years). The non-activity status of people in the 15 to 64 years group is concentrated in the age groups 15–19 years and 20-24 years who are economically not active because they are mainly schooling. However the economic not active status of the 15 to 64 years group decreases with age. For instance, the proportion of the age group 20-24 years that is economically not active is 24.6 percent compared to 10.5 percent for the age group, 25–29 years.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the actual work that a person does at his/her place of work whether in paid employment, unpaid family worker or self-employment. The occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classifications of Occupations (ISCO) and have been customized to the Ghanaian situation. Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the workforce by occupation and sex in the District. It shows that out of the 22,629 employed persons in the District, 17,781 or 78.6 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Service and sales workers constitute 7.9 percent of the employed people aged 15 and over. Craft and related trade workers are the third largest group of workers accounting for 5.4 percent of the workforce. Professionals comprise 2.2 percent of the employed.

There are significant variations between the sexes in terms of occupations. For example, although about the same proportion of males (78.6%) as females (75.4%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, service and sales workers are mainly females. The proportion of female workers engaged in service and sales work occupations (13.7%) is about four times higher than the corresponding proportion for males (2.9%). The proportion of female workforce in managerial positions (1.1%) is higher than the corresponding proportion for males. Male dominance as proportions of the workforce over females is evident in professionals, plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate professionals.

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	22,629	100.0	12,105	100.0	10,524	100.0
Managers	206	0.9	91	0.8	115	1.1
Professionals	505	2.2	357	2.9	148	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	202	0.9	167	1.4	35	0.3
Clerical support workers	131	0.6	91	0.8	40	0.4
Service and sales workers	1,791	7.9	349	2.9	1,442	13.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,781	78.6	9,844	81.3	7,937	75.4
Craft and related trades workers	1,218	5.4	661	5.5	557	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	341	1.5	330	2.7	11	0.1
Elementary occupations	442	2.0	208	1.7	234	2.2
Other occupations	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Industry in the 2010 PHC was categorized using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 4.4 indicates the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older in the industry of employment by sex in the District. The dominant industry is the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry which employs 78.3 percent of the 22,629 workers in the District. The second most important industry in terms of employment is wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles which accounts for 6.3 percent of the workforce. Other relatively important employing industries include manufacturing (3.4%), accommodation and food service activities (3.1%) and other service activities (2.4%), education (1.9%) and construction (1.1%).

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	22,629	100	12,105	100	10,524	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,718	78.3	9,872	81.6	7,846	74.6
Mining and quarrying	10	0	8	0.1	2	0
Manufacturing	762	3.4	326	2.7	436	4.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	13	0.1	13	0.1	0	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	21	0.1	10	0.1	11	0.1
Construction	258	1.1	251	2.1	7	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,423	6.3	524	4.3	899	8.5
Transportation and storage	254	1.1	248	2	6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	698	3.1	68	0.6	630	6
Information and communication	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0
Financial and insurance activities	75	0.3	51	0.4	24	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	54	0.2	22	0.2	32	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	21	0.1	17	0.1	4	0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	137	0.6	114	0.9	23	0.2
Education	436	1.9	299	2.5	137	1.3
Human health and social work activities	107	0.5	48	0.4	59	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	22	0.1	20	0.2	2	0
Other service activities	564	2.5	182	1.5	382	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	39	0.2	17	0.1	22	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.4 also presents data on the male and female differentials in the proportions involved in the production of goods and services in the District. There are more males (81.6%) than females (74.6%) in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The proportion of females employed in the manufacturing industry is 4.1 percent of the total female workforce compared to the corresponding proportion of 2.7 percent for males. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry employs about 6.3 percent of the employed population and is dominated by females (8.5%) as against males (4.3%). Financial and insurance activities industry employs less than one-half of one percent of the workforce, for both males and females, indicating the low presence of the industry in the District.

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society. In the more industrialized countries, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

Table 4.5 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. About one in two in the workforce are self-employed (without employees (52.8%). About one in 32 in the workforce are self-employed with employees (3.1%). This is followed by contributing family workers (26.5%). Slightly over one in eight (11.9%) of the workforce are employees. Casual workers make up 3.4 percent and apprentices, 1.7 percent. The low proportion of paid employees may be due to the large proportion of the working population who are either self-employed or unpaid family workers.

Sex differentials in employment status are also shown in Table 4.5. The proportion of the male workforce attributed to self-employed males (with or without employees) is 59.2 percent which is higher than that for females (51.6%). A significant proportion of the female workforce is due to contributing family workers (36.4%) compared to the male proportion (17.9%). However, the proportion of the male workforce accounted for by employees (16.4%) is about two and half times that of female workforce (6.7%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,629	100.0	12,105	100.0	10,524	100.0
Employee	2,690	11.9	1,982	16.4	708	6.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	11,898	52.6	6,747	55.7	5,151	48.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	702	3.1	419	3.5	283	2.7
Casual worker	765	3.4	548	4.5	217	2.1
Contributing family worker	5,997	26.5	2,164	17.9	3,833	36.4
Apprentice	393	1.7	140	1.2	253	2.4
Domestic employee (House help)	140	0.6	85	0.7	55	0.5
Other	44	0.2	20	0.2	24	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC are Public (government), Semi-public/parastatal, Private Formal and Private Informal sectors, NGOs and other international organizations. Table 4.6 shows that, the proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector is 94.4 percent, followed by Public Government (2.9%) and Private Formal 2.5 percent.

The male-female disparity in employment sector is also shown in Table 4.6. A higher proportion of females (96.3%) than males (92.7%) work in the private informal sector. On the other hand, proportionally about two-and-half times as many males (3.7%) as females (1.5%) work in the private formal sector. Also, males dominate in the public (Government) sector (3.7% males and 1.9% 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	22,629	100.0	12,105	100.0	10,524	100.0
Public (Government)	651	2.9	449	3.7	202	1.9
Private Formal	568	2.5	406	3.4	162	1.5
Private Informal	21,352	94.4	11,220	92.7	10,132	96.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	11	0.0	8	0.1	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	47	0.2	22	0.2	25	0.2
Other International Organizations	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) is a term used for a group of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. ICT is recognized as an important knowledge-based tool necessary for socioeconomic developments. The role of ICT in the economy of Ghana has been widely recognized even though it has not been fully experienced at the District levels. The recognition is reflected in the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional and District Information Centres across the country.

The increasingly importance of ICT led the Ghana Statistical Service to include it in the 2010 PHC. The census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top computers, laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of internet among the population aged 12 years and older, and use of fixed telephone lines and ownership of desktops/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Table 5.1 presents data on population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and the number of households that uses internet. In all, out of the population of 31,639, those who own mobile phones are 10,800. This constitutes about 34.1 percent of the population in the District. There is a relatively low mobile phone penetration in the District. The proportion of males owning mobile phone is 39.3 percent as compared to 28.4 percent of females.

5.3 Use of Internet

Information on the use of internet by households among the population 12 years and older is presented in Table 5.1. The number of persons using internet facilities is 1.4 percent, which is less than two percent of the District's population. Proportionally, slightly over twice males (1.9%) than females (0.9%) use internet facilities.

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	31,639	100.0	10,800	34.1	449	1.4
Male	16,477	100.0	6,484	39.4	311	1.9
Female	15,162	100.0	4,316	28.5	138	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 presents data on ownership of desk/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of household head. From the table, out of the total 10,327 households only 86 (0.8 percent) have access to fixed telephone lines in the District. The proportion of male-headed households with fixed telephone lines (0.9%) is slightly higher than female-headed households (0.5%). The low accessibility and availability of fixed telephone lines could be attributed to the huge capital outlay in its deployment and installation and the history of its development whereby it was available almost entirely to government and a few commercial private organizations and not individuals in households.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 also gives information on household ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the District. Only 2.5 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers. The proportion of male-headed households which own desktop/laptop computers (2.5%) is about the same as the proportion for female headed households (2.4%). Majority of those who own desktop/laptop computers are found in the urban areas. This could be attributed to the relatively low level of access to electricity by many people in the District especially in rural areas. Electricity power is a critical requirement for continuous use of computers.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,327	100.0	255	2.5	86	0.8
Male	7,587	100.0	188	2.5	72	0.9
Female	2,740	100.0	67	2.4	14	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Improving the conditions of PWDs will contribute to aspects of the overall development of the nation's human resources. With appropriate and well-designed policies, PWDs can live a meaningful and dignified life in society while contributing positively to its development. Disabilities are now considered a social development issue because of its direct association with poverty. The development of a nation depends on the contribution of not only a segment of the population but also on the collective contribution of every individual including PWDs. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Persons with disability (PWD) 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, 2013). As a result, PWDs are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to socio economic development. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society in general and their families in particular. Their unfortunate circumstances are viewed by others as a curse or punishment. As a result PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because, disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Furthermore, they tend to have poorer health status, lower educational attainment, less economic participation and higher level of poverty than without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011). This chapter presents data collected on PWDs and discusses their economic activity status, educational attainment and literacy in the Dormaa West District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on people with disability in the District. The number of persons with disability (PWDs) is 866 constituting 1.8 percent of the population. Male and female disabled account for 2.0 percent and 1.6 percent of their respective populations respectively. PWDs account for 2.2 percent of the urban population and 1.7 percent of the rural population.

6.3 Type of Disability

Types of disabilities recorded in the census include sight, hearing, and speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Disability cases can be multiple, that is, one person can have more than one type of disability. According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Report on Disability (2012), nationally about two out of every five of the population with disability (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition. About the same proportion of males (38.2%) and females (38.6) have multiple disabilities.

In the Dormaa West District, Table 6.1 shows that the 866 people with disability reported 1,296 disabilities yielding an average of 1.50 disability cases per person. Out of the total 866 disabled people, 37.1 percent have sight impairment which is the commonest form of

disability. The next commonest disability is physical disability (27.7%), followed by emotional problems (21.4%), speech disability (19.2%) and intellectual disability (16.4%).

Among the 498 male PWDs, the commonest disability was sight impairment reported by 34.7 percent of these people. The next commonest disability among males was physical impairment which was reported by 26.7 percent of these people. Slightly over one in five (23.2%) have speech problems and another one in five (20.5%) have emotional problems. Intellectual disability reported by 0.3 percent is the least common disability among males. Among the 368 females with disability sight impairment is the commonest. This is followed in order of importance by physical disability (29.1%), emotional disability (22.6%) and hearing disability (19.0%).

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Locality of Residence

Sight impairment is the commonest disability in both urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, there are 237 PWDs representing 2.2 percent of the total urban population of 10,587. About forty-six percent (46.4%) of PWDs report sight as their disability. The other common disabilities reported by urban PWDs are physical disability (23.6%), emotional problems (19.0%) and speech (19.0%). The three most common disabilities reported by males in urban areas are sight (41.4%), physical (27.9%) and emotional disorders (18.0%). Females in urban areas also reported sight as the most common (50.8%) followed by physical (19.8%) and emotional problems (19.8%). Intellectual disability is ranked as the least reported form of disability for both male (0.3%) and female (0.2%) in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the District, 629 or 1.7 percent of the rural population reported being PWDs. The proportions of disabilities in the rural areas follow the trend observed in the urban areas. Sight (33.5%) was the commonest followed by physical (29.3%), speech (22.4%) and emotional disorders (22.3%). The least reported form of disability in the rural communities is intellectual (18.4%). For the male and female distribution of PWDs in the rural areas, sight recorded the highest (32.8%) among males and females (34.7%). Intellectual disability again is ranked as the least reported form of disability for both male (0.4%) and female (0.3%) in the rural 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
Total	47678	100.0	24681	100.0	22997	100.0
No disability	46812	98.2	24183	98.0	22629	98.4
With a disability	866	1.8	498	2.0	368	1.6
Sight	321	37.1	173	34.7	148	40.2
Hearing	156	18.0	86	17.3	70	19.0
Speech	166	19.2	111	22.3	55	14.9
Physical	240	27.7	133	26.7	107	29.1
Intellectual	142	16.4	82	0.3	60	0.3
Emotional	185	21.4	102	20.5	83	22.6
Other	86	9.9	53	10.6	33	9.0
Urban						
Total	10824	100.0	5367	100.0	5457	100.0
No disability	10587	97.8	5256	97.9	5331	97.7
With a disability	237	2.2	111	2.1	126	2.3
Sight	110	46.4	46	41.4	64	50.8
Hearing	31	13.1	10	9.0	21	16.7
Speech	25	10.5	15	13.5	10	7.9
Physical	56	23.6	31	27.9	25	19.8
Intellectual	26	11.0	14	0.3	12	0.2
Emotional	45	19.0	20	18.0	25	19.8
Other	9	3.8	3	2.7	6	4.8
Rural						
Total	36854	100.0	19314	100.0	17540	100.0
No disability	36225	98.3	18927	98.0	17298	98.6
With a disability	629	1.7	387	2.0	242	1.4
Sight	211	33.5	127	32.8	84	34.7
Hearing	125	19.9	76	19.6	49	20.2
Speech	141	22.4	96	24.8	45	18.6
Physical	184	29.3	102	26.4	82	33.9
Intellectual	116	18.4	68	0.4	48	0.3
Emotional	140	22.3	82	21.2	58	24.0
Other	77	12.2	50	12.9	27	11.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of PWDs by economic activity status and sex. In the District, out of 28,488, persons aged 15 years and older, 690 or 2.4 percent are PWDs, of which about 64.6 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 34.1 percent are economically not active. The proportion of PWDs who are economically not active is 16 percent higher than the proportion of the not disabled population who are economically not active (18.1%). This difference suggests that disabilities are a significant form of impairment affecting employment. Physical impairment is the most important disability influencing the economically not active status with 50.0 percent of physically-disabled people being economically not active. The other important disabilities affecting the economically not active status of people are speech and sight.

Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 79.8 percent of those 15 years and older and without any disability are employed, less than two-thirds of those with some disability are employed (64.6%).

With respect to differentials by sex, whereas 82.1 percent of males with no disability are employed, the proportion for those with disabled males employed is 69.4 percent. Similarly, for females, although 77.3 percent with no disability are employed, only 58.0 percent with disability are employed. The unemployed include all persons who during the reference period were “without work and had no fixed jobs, currently available to work, seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work”. Therefore fewer PWDs are likely to be seeking for work (or available for work) compared with those with no disability. About one percent of the PWDs (1.3%) are reported as unemployed compared with 2.1 percent of persons with no disability. Unemployment among women with disability (1.7%) is higher than the male counterpart (1.0%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	28488	100.0	22629	79.40	601	2.10	5258	18.50
No disability	27798	100.0	22183	79.80	592	2.10	5023	18.10
With a disability	690	100.0	446	64.60	9	1.30	235	34.10
Sight	248	100.0	174	70.20	4	1.60	70	28.20
Hearing	107	100.0	77	72.00	1	0.90	29	27.10
Speech	115	100.0	80	69.60	2	1.70	33	28.70
Physical	198	100.0	97	49.00	2	1.00	99	50.00
Intellectual	109	100.0	57	52.30	1	0.90	51	46.80
Emotional	123	100.0	81	65.90	0	0.00	42	34.10
Other	51	100.0	33	64.70	0	0.00	18	35.30
Male								
Total	14801	100.0	12105	81.80	249	1.70	2447	16.50
No disability	14399	100.0	11826	82.10	245	1.70	2328	16.20
With a disability	402	100.0	279	69.40	4	1.00	119	29.60
Sight	140	100.0	103	73.60	1	0.70	36	25.70
Hearing	62	100.0	48	77.40	0	0.00	14	22.60
Speech	78	100.0	56	71.80	1	1.30	21	26.90
Physical	108	100.0	65	60.20	2	1.90	41	38.00
Intellectual	70	100.0	38	54.30	0	0.00	32	45.70
Emotional	69	100.0	50	72.50	0	0.00	19	27.50
Other	30	100.0	21	70.00	0	0.00	9	30.00
Female								
Total	13687	100.0	10524	76.90	352	2.60	2811	20.50
No disability	13399	100.0	10357	77.30	347	2.60	2695	20.10
With a disability	288	100.0	167	58.00	5	1.70	116	40.30
Sight	108	100.0	71	65.70	3	2.80	34	31.50
Hearing	45	100.0	29	64.40	1	2.20	15	33.30
Speech	37	100.0	24	64.90	1	2.70	12	32.40
Physical	90	100.0	32	35.60	0	0.00	58	64.40
Intellectual	39	100.0	19	48.70	1	2.60	19	48.70
Emotional	54	100.0	31	57.40	0	0.00	23	42.60
Other	21	100.0	12	57.10	0	0.00	9	42.90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 confirms the lower educational achievement of persons with disability. Whereas only 29.0 percent of those with no disability have never attended school, 46.1 percent of those with disability have never attended school. The disadvantaged situation of the disabled is reflected at the various levels of education. About nine percent (8.6%) of those with no disability are attending pre-school level (Nursery and Kindergarten) compared to 2.4 percent of those with disability. The situation is somehow better at the basic level (primary, JSS/JHS, middle), 53.9 percent for those with no disability and 45.0 percent among the disabled attend basic schools. At the secondary level, the disabled have a proportion of 4.3 percent compared to the 6.1 percent among those without disability. The proportions of people who have completed education beyond secondary school level is generally low in the District and this applies to both able-bodied people and disabled persons. Only 2.4 percent of people without disabilities have completed education beyond secondary school level compared to the corresponding proportion of 2.2 percent for PWDS, an insignificant difference between the two groups.

In relation to the different disability types, there is some association between the type of disability and education level. For example, 46.1 percent of those with disability have never attended school, but the proportions for those with physical (52.8%), hearing (59.5%) and intellectual disability (51.8%) are higher. Furthermore, for the primary level, the proportion for intellectual disability (25.2%) and physical disability (21.5%) is higher than the total proportion with disability (20.7%). The proportion of the disabled who have attended secondary level is 4.3 percent. The proportions for all the types of disabilities fall within a narrow range of 3.6 percent (intellectual disabilities) to 4.7 percent (emotional disorder) except “other” disabilities (1.3%).

In summary, information from Table 6.3 generally indicates that the level of education is lower among persons with disability with the access to education also varying by the type of disability. The absence of special schools in the District affects the enrollment and retention of PWDs especially at the pre-school and basic levels.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	43,268	12,687	3,700	23,245	3,636	100.0	29.3	8.6	53.7	8.4
No disability	42,437	12,304	3,680	22,871	3,582	100.0	29.0	8.7	53.9	8.4
With a disability	831	383	20	374	54	100.0	46.1	2.4	45.0	6.5
Sight	307	134	9	143	21	100.0	43.6	2.9	46.6	6.8
Hearing	148	88	4	47	9	100.0	59.5	2.7	31.8	6.1
Speech	156	79	5	63	9	100.0	50.6	3.2	40.4	5.8
Physical	233	123	1	96	13	100.0	52.8	0.4	41.2	5.6
Intellectual	139	72	1	60	6	100.0	51.8	0.7	43.2	4.3
Emotional	171	86	4	71	10	100.0	50.3	2.3	41.5	5.8
Other	79	56	0	20	3	100.0	70.9	0.0	25.3	3.8
Male										
Total	22,467	5,830	1,955	12,256	2,426	100.0	25.9	8.7	54.6	10.8
No disability	21,991	5,624	1,947	12,033	2,387	100.0	25.6	8.9	54.7	10.9
With a disability	476	206	8	223	39	100.0	43.3	1.7	46.8	8.2
Sight	164	65	4	83	12	100.0	39.6	2.4	50.6	7.3
Hearing	81	45	2	26	8	100.0	55.6	2.5	32.1	9.9
Speech	103	50	3	42	8	100.0	48.5	2.9	40.8	7.8
Physical	127	60	0	56	11	100.0	47.2	0.0	44.1	8.7
Intellectual	79	42	0	35	2	100.0	53.2	0.0	44.3	2.5
Emotional	93	47	1	37	8	100.0	50.5	1.1	39.8	8.6
Other	48	36	0	11	1	100.0	75.0	0.0	22.9	2.1
Female										
Total	20,801	6,857	1,745	10,989	1,210	100.0	33.0	8.4	52.8	5.8
No disability	20,446	6,680	1,733	10,838	1,195	100.0	32.7	8.5	53.0	5.8
With a disability	355	177	12	151	15	100.0	49.9	3.4	42.5	4.2
Sight	143	69	5	60	9	100.0	48.3	3.5	42.0	6.3
Hearing	67	43	2	21	1	100.0	64.2	3.0	31.3	1.5
Speech	53	29	2	21	1	100.0	54.7	3.8	39.6	1.9
Physical	106	63	1	40	2	100.0	59.4	0.9	37.7	1.9
Intellectual	60	30	1	25	4	100.0	50.0	1.7	41.7	6.7
Emotional	78	39	3	34	2	100.0	50.0	3.8	43.6	2.6
Other	31	20	0	9	2	100.0	64.5	0.0	29.0	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Sec./SSS/ SHS, Voc./Tech, Bachelor's and Postgraduate

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

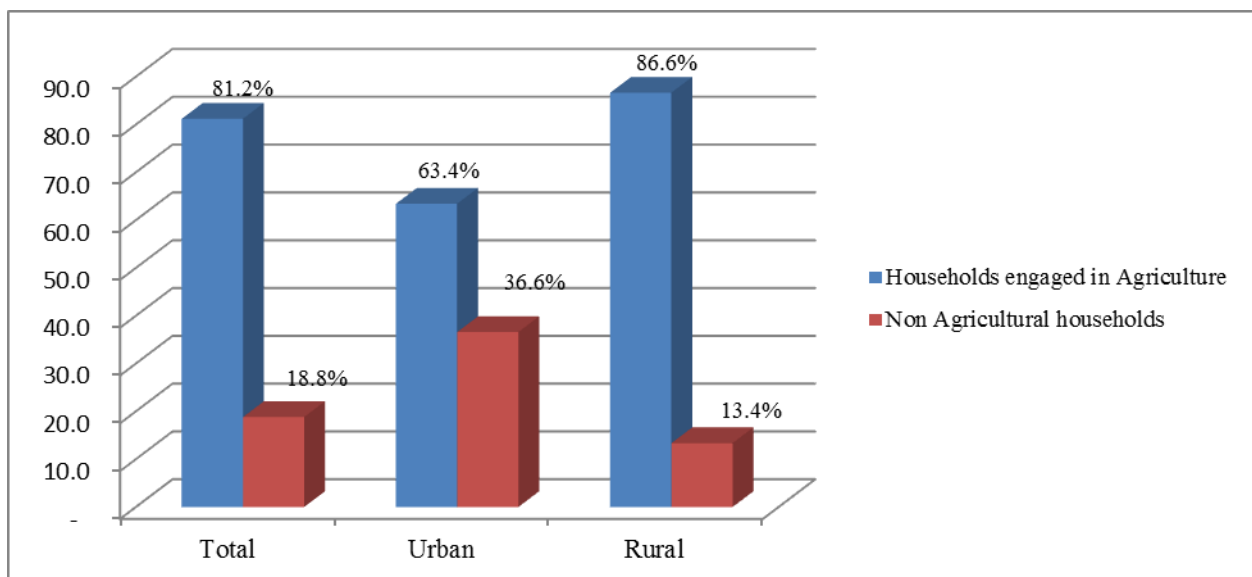
7.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Within the context of the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household is defined as a household in which at least one person is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2013). This chapter discusses households that are into agriculture and the type of farming activities they practice.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities by locality of residence. Slightly more than eight out of 10 households (81.2%) in the District are engaged in agricultural activities with 86.6% of rural households and 63.4 percent of urban households involving with agricultural activities.

Figure 7.1: Household in agriculture and not in agriculture by locality type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the types of agricultural activities in the District shows the households by agricultural activities and locality in the District. The activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. From the Table, 8,385 agricultural households in the District are engaged in various agricultural activities. There are 8,385 households in agriculture; however, 11,393 agricultural activities are reported. This implies that some households are engaged in more than one activity. On the whole each household undertakes an average of 1.2 different agricultural activities. Crop farming is nearly universal (98.4%). This is not surprising for a predominantly rural district where non-agricultural activities are

minimal. The second most prominent activity, engaged in by 35.9 percent of agricultural households, is livestock rearing. Fish farming and tree growing are nearly non-existent in the District with only 0.6 percent and 1.0 percent of households engaged in each.

With reference to urban/rural communities, a similar pattern is observed with the two traditional agriculture activities of crop farming and livestock rearing dominating. Almost all agricultural households in urban (96.5%) and rural (98.8%) communities are engaged in crop farming. More households in rural (37.8%) than urban areas (27.4%) are into livestock rearing. The non-traditional activities of tree planting and fish farming are negligible in both urban and rural agricultural households. Twice as many of the few households in fish farming are in urban areas (1.2%) compared with rural areas (0.5%). The proportion of households engaged in tree planting is the same among both urban and rural dwellers (1.0%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10327	100.0	2425	100.0	7902	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,385	81.2	1,538	63.4	6,847	86.6
Crop Farming	8,251	98.4	1,484	96.5	6,767	98.8
Tree Planting	83	1.0	16	1.0	67	1.0
Livestock Rearing	3,008	35.9	421	27.4	2,587	37.8
Fish Farming	51	0.6	19	1.2	32	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important activity among agricultural households. Table 7.3 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the District. Keepers can be engaged in one or more livestock depending upon several factors such as the area, availability of funds and market. Chicken is the most common livestock kept by households in the District. The District has 85,962 birds and 2,261 keepers translating to an average of 38 birds per keeper. Chicken constitute about two-thirds (67.1%) of all livestock kept by householders in the District.

Goats follow in the second position (17,943 or 14.0 percent) of the animals. Goats are reared by 1,282 or 28.0 percent of keepers. The average number per keeper is 14 goats. The third significant animal reared is sheep (7,776 or 6.1 percent); 551 or 12.0 percent of the keepers are into rearing sheep with an average of 14 sheep per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	128,134	100.0	4,574	100.0	28
Beehives	129	0.1	8	0.2	16
Cattle	1,953	1.5	36	0.8	54
Chicken	85,962	67.1	2,261	49.4	38
Dove	690	0.5	9	0.2	77
Duck	839	0.7	86	1.9	10
Goat	17,943	14.0	1,282	28.0	14
Grass-cutter	201	0.2	8	0.2	25
Guinea fowl	1,002	0.8	99	2.2	10
Ostrich	351	0.3	12	0.3	29
Pig	746	0.6	113	2.5	7
Rabbit	98	0.1	17	0.4	6
Sheep	7,776	6.1	551	12.0	14
Silk worm	23	0.0	3	0.1	8
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	40	0.0	9	0.2	4
Other	204	0.2	19	0.4	11
Fish farming	9,373	7.3	38	0.8	247
Inland fishing	698	0.5	11	0.2	63
Marine fishing	106	0.1	12	0.3	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing refers to the physical structure that mankind uses for shelter and the environment of the structure including all necessary services, facilities, equipment and devices needed or desired for the physical, mental health and social wellbeing of the individual family. 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 (NDPC), 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (NDPC, 2003).

Data on housing include the physical structure used as shelter, housing characteristics, and availability of basic facilities in the dwelling unit, such as potable water and electricity, adequate forms of waste disposal and toilet facilities. The 2010 PHC solicited information on housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on housing stock in the Dormaa West District. The 2010 PHC reveals that the total population in Brong Ahafo Region is 2,310,983, representing 9.4 percent of Ghana's population (24,658,823). Dormaa West is one of the least populated districts with a population of 47,678 which is 2.1 percent of the region's population. The total household population of the District stands at 46,909 or 2.1 percent of the region's figure of 2,265,458. The housing stock available in the region is 331,967 almost ten percent (9.8%) of the national figure of 3,392,745. The Dormaa West District has a total of 8,858 houses representing 2.7 percent of the regional stock and 10,327 households or 2.1 percent of the region's 490,515 households.

A large majority of the housing stock (78.8%) and households (76.5%) are in the rural areas of the District. The average number of persons per house in the District is 5.3. This is lower than both the regional average of 7.0 and the national average of 7.2. The average household size in the District stands at 4.5. This is about the same as the regional household size of 4.6. Although the rural areas contain over 70 percent of the District's housing stock and households, the population per house (5.2) and the average number of households per house (1.0) are slightly lower than the corresponding values of 5.6 and 1.2 respectively in urban areas. There is also very slight difference between the urban (4.4) and the rural (4.6) average household sizes. This may imply a stronger pressure on urban housing stock and facilities. However, what can be considered an ideal population per house depends on the circumstance of the environment being considered and the level of development of the area. Factors including space, sanitary facilities, number of rooms and material used for construction may determine adequacy or otherwise.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	47,678	10,824	36,854
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	46,909	10,617	36,292
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	8,858	1,881	6,977
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	2,425	7,902
Average households per house	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0
Population per house	7.2	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows the types of dwelling units used by households in the country, region and Dormaa West District. The predominant type of dwelling unit in the District is separate house accounting for 54.0 percent of the total number of dwellings. This is followed by compound house (rooms) (29.6%) and huts/buildings (same compound) (7.4%). Semi-detached houses rank a fourth (5.1%). About three percent (2.9%) of households live in make shift dwelling units such as tents, improvised homes (kiosk, containers, living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted buildings). This proportion is higher than the 1.8 percent for Brong Ahafo region but slightly lower than the 3.6 percent for Ghana as a whole.

The rank order of the type of dwelling unit, which follows the District wide picture, is not influenced by the sex of the head of household, since for both male-headed and female-headed households, separate house ranks first followed by compound house with semi-detached houses coming fourth after huts/building (same compound). However, there are differences between male-headed and female-headed households in the size of the proportions for the type of dwelling unit occupied. For example, whereas 38.0 percent of female-headed households occupy compound houses (rooms) the proportion for male-headed households is 26.5 percent. Huts/buildings (same compound), which accounts for 8.3 percent of the dwellings of male-headed households, accounts for a lower proportion of the dwellings of female-headed households (5.0%). More male-headed households (56.2%) live in separate houses than female headed-households (47.8%). About the same proportions of male-headed households (3.0%) as female-headed households (2.5%) live in make shift dwellings.

The rank order of the type of dwelling unit occupied by households is about the same in both urban and rural communities. However, there are also differences between urban and rural areas in the size of the proportions of the type of dwelling unit occupied. For example, more rural households (56.1%) dwell in separate house compared with urban households (47.0%). Whereas 43.4 percent of urban households live in compound house (rooms), the proportion for rural households is 25.3 percent. Also the proportion of 9.2 percent among rural households who live in huts/buildings (same compound) is far higher than the 1.6 percent among urban households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,575	54.0	56.2	47.8	47.0	56.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	522	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	108	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	3,053	29.6	26.5	38.0	43.4	25.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	768	7.4	8.3	5.0	1.6	9.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tent	10,343	871	14	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	29	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	228	2.2	2.3	2.0	0.6	2.7
Other	9,846	750	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership status

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head in the District. It was found out that almost six out of ten (57.2%) of all households live in houses owned by a household member and 13.9 percent by a relative who is not a household member. Thus about 70 percent of the dwelling units are “family houses” or ancestral homes owned by a household member or a relative not in the household. The high level of owner occupier status is the result of the desire of families to have their own houses to satisfy prevailing socio-cultural value systems. About one out five (19.7%) of all households live in houses owned by other private individuals, some of which are probably rented out.

Less than one percent of household live in dwelling units which are either currently being purchased, for example, mortgage (0.4%) and another 7.4 percent in dwelling units provided by private employer. Public/government ownership is less than one percent (0.7%) of the total dwelling units in the District. Table 8.3 which also shows the ownership status of dwelling unit by sex of household heads reveals that, for both male-headed and female-headed households, the rank order of proportions for dwelling unit ownership follows the District pattern with slight differences in the size of the proportions. For example, 19.1 percent of households headed by males live in houses own by other private individuals. The proportion for female headed households is 21.4 percent.

Again, 55.8 percent of female-headed households compared with 57.7 percent male-headed households live in houses own by a household member. Also, 18.3 percent of female-headed households live in houses own by a relative who is not a household member compared with about 12.4 percent of male headed households. The proportion of male-headed households living in dwelling units which are being purchased is 0.4 percent compared with 0.2 percent for female headed households. Twice the proportion of many male-headed households (0.8%) compared with female-headed households (0.4%) occupy public/government dwelling units.

Table 8.3 also shows that, the rank order of proportional distribution of house ownership statuses by locality type is about the same in both urban and rural areas. However, there are

differences in the size of the proportions for each ownership type between urban and rural areas. For example, the difference in the proportion for urban (45.8%) and rural communities (60.7%) for dwelling units owned by a member of the household is very high. In relation to dwelling units owned by other private individuals, an opposite trend emerges. A much higher proportion of urban households (35.8%) live in such houses compared to rural households (14.8%). There is only a slight difference between the proportion of urban households (16.3%) and rural households (13.2%) who live in dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. However, in the District, a significantly higher proportion of rural households (9.5%) than urban households (0.8%) occupy dwelling units owned by a private employer.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	5,907	57.2	57.7	55.8	45.8	60.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	37	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1,438	13.9	12.4	18.3	16.3	13.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2,032	19.7	19.1	21.4	35.8	14.8
Private employer	83,610	9,509	768	7.4	8.9	3.4	0.8	9.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	31	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	74	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6
Other	24,000	1,844	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.0	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The type of materials used for constructing various parts of a dwelling unit contributes to the durability and life span of the unit. Questions on the construction materials for the outer wall (excluding any fence), floor and roof of dwellings are asked for each dwelling unit. For dwelling units that are vacant, at the time of the census, the question on material of floor is skipped. For the Dormaa West District, there are 11,438 responses on material of outer wall and material of roof while there are 10,327 responses for the material of floor (a figure equivalent to the total number of households in the District) and which also implies occupied dwelling units. This indicates that 1,111 or 9.7 percent of the dwelling units were vacant in the District during the 2010 PHC.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

The type of building material used by individuals and institutions also depends on cost and availability of material and people's ability to pay for these materials. The two main materials for the construction of outer walls of a house in Ghana are mud brick/earth and cement/concrete which together accounts for 89.1 percent of wall materials of dwelling units in 2000 and 91.7 percent in 2010. In Brong Ahafo region, in 2010 the two materials account for 92.6 percent of wall materials (46.5% cement blocks/concrete and 46.1% mud/earth).

Table 8.4 indicates that in the Dormaa West district, the main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is mud brick/earth. As many as 74.9 percent of dwelling units have their outer walls constructed with mud brick/earth. The proportions of dwelling units with outer walls

constructed with cement block/concrete, wood and landcrete are 18.4 percent, 2.6 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. All other materials such as burnt bricks, metal sheets/slates/asbestos and bamboo account for only 1.8 percent of all materials for the construction of outer walls.

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
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,438	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,567	74.9	70.4	76.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	293	2.6	1.6	2.8
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	61	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	67	0.6	1.5	0.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	2,105	18.4	24.3	16.6
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	253	2.2	1.3	2.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	47	0.4	0.1	0.5
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	25	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	1,496	15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The two main materials used in the District (mud brick/earth, cement block/concrete) apply to urban and rural areas with some significant differences. The use of mud brick/earth for outer wall is higher in rural areas (76.3%) than urban areas (70.4%). Similarly, the use of wood for outer wall is higher in rural (2.8%) than urban localities (1.8%). Conversely, the percent of cement blocks/concrete houses is far higher in urban (24.3%) than rural localities (16.6%) (Table 8.4).

8.4.2 Materials for the floor of dwelling

Table 8.5 shows that floors of dwelling units are largely made of cement/concrete (63.5%) and earth or mud (35.0%). The use of all other materials is about 1.5 percent. In terms of locality, cement is the common material for floors accounting for 80.6 percent in urban areas and 58.3 percent in rural localities. Earth/mud is the next common material for floor with 17.1 percent usage in urban areas and 40.5 percent in rural areas. The two materials account for 97.7 percent of materials used for floors in urban areas and 98.8 percent in rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	3,617	35.0	17.1	40.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	6,559	63.5	80.6	58.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	32	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	16	0.2	0.5	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	52	0.5	0.9	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	15,567	1,054	15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that 80.7 percent of dwellings in the District are roofed with metal sheets followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (13.5%). About two percent of dwelling units are roofed with bamboo and 1.0 percent with mud/block/earth. Less than one percent of roofs are made of tiles, slate/asbestos, bamboo and concrete.

While as many as 94.7 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheet, less than 80 percent (76.5%) of dwelling units in rural areas are roofed with metal sheets. On the contrary, the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia in the rural areas is higher (16.7%) than that of the urban areas (2.7%). Also, more houses are roofed with bamboo in the rural (2.5%) than urban areas (0.4%). The use of all other materials such as wood, slates/asbestos, roofing tiles and cement/concrete for roofing is higher in rural areas (4.3%) compared with urban areas (2.3%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,438	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	111	1.0	0.4	1.1
Wood	45,547	3,588	77	0.7	0.7	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	9,229	80.7	94.7	76.5
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	23	0.2	0.3	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	704	18	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	229	2.0	0.4	2.5
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	1,542	13.5	2.7	16.7
Other	35,935	3,292	188	1.6	0.8	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household includes living rooms, dining rooms and bed rooms. It excludes bathrooms, toilet rooms and kitchen. Since not all rooms available to the household are necessarily used for sleeping purposes, sleeping rooms are the numbers of rooms out of the total rooms that are specifically used for sleeping.

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms by household size in District. Information on the relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and a household's size gives the space available per person, and also provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding and adequacy of dwelling stock available. It also reflects the socio-economic status of the household. A standard operational measure of overcrowding should take into account not only the size of households, but also household composition, household structure, number of sleeping rooms and size of the sleeping rooms. Although there is no standardized operational definition for overcrowding in use in Ghana, an attempt has been made in this section to convey some idea of possible overcrowding based on household size and number of sleeping rooms.

The 2010 PHC results show that in the Dormaa West District, about one-half (46.7%) of the 10,327 households have one sleeping room; 29.3 percent live in two sleeping rooms.

Households with three sleeping rooms are 13.2 percent and households having four or more sleeping rooms are 10.9 percent of the total. The distribution of households by size in the District is as follows: out of the total 10,327 households, 1,719 or 16.6 percent are single-person households, 1,272 or 12.3 percent are two-person households, 1,282 or 12.4 percent are households with three members and 1,395 or 13.5 percent are four-member households. There are 1,292 households with five persons representing 12.5 percent and 1,030 households with six members (10.0%). Seven-member households make up 7.1 percent (729 out of the 10,327 households), 612 households (5.9%) have eight members and 345 households (3.3%) have nine members. There are 651 households with ten or more members (6.3%)

Analysis of the number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals that almost four out of 10 (39.3%) five-person households have only one sleeping room; and about three out of 10 (29.8%) six-person households have only one sleeping room. Sixty percent of seven person-households have only one or two sleeping rooms and fifty-five percent of eight person-households occupy only one or two sleeping rooms. Forty-four percent of nine person households have one or two sleeping rooms and about one-third (33.8%) of households with ten or more persons sleep in one or two rooms. If it is assumed that a household with five or more persons is large, then sleeping rooms in the District are woefully inadequate as indicated by the above statistics.

Among single-person households, the highest proportion (83.9%) have one sleeping room, about one in ten (9.7%) have two rooms, while the rest (6.5%) occupy three or more rooms. Two-thirds of two-member households (66.6%) occupy single sleeping rooms, followed by two-room occupants (24.4%). Generally, irrespective of the household size, single and two rooms are the most available. This phenomenon might be due to scarcity of sleeping rooms as a result of an overall housing deficit and high cost of securing accommodation.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	10,327	100.0	46.7	29.3	13.2	6.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
1	1,719	100.0	83.9	9.7	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
2	1,272	100.0	66.6	24.4	4.5	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1
3	1,282	100.0	56.4	29.7	9.1	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0
4	1,395	100.0	47.5	31.5	11.3	6.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4
5	1,292	100.0	39.3	38.5	15.9	4.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
6	1,030	100.0	29.8	39.8	18.3	8.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.2
7	729	100.0	17.4	42.7	23.2	11.8	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1
8	612	100.0	17.3	37.9	25.7	10.6	4.4	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
9	345	100.0	11.0	33.0	28.4	16.5	4.1	3.8	2.6	0.3	0.3
10+	651	100.0	8.9	24.9	25.3	18.6	11.2	4.5	2.8	1.1	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Improving the quality of life of the people continues to be the ultimate goal of successive governments and District level authorities. Access to utilities such as water and lighting is a fundamental ingredient for a decent way of living.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The three main sources of lighting for households in the District are flashlight/torch (60.3%), electricity (main) (24.8%) and kerosene lamp (11.6%). All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for less than four percent of the sources of lighting. If the proportion of households that uses electricity (main) and/or generator is a pointer to the overall availability and accessibility of electricity power in the District, then the low availability and/or access to power is a serious development problem that needs to be addressed. Lack of electricity power hampers industrial growth: even cottage industries depend largely on electricity.

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Table 8.8 describes the main sources of fuel used by household for cooking in the District. The table shows that although almost five percent (4.7%) in the District do not cook, the main source of fuel used by households in the District for cooking is wood accounting for 85 percent of the fuel types compared to forty percent use in the country and sixty percent use in the region. Firewood is followed a distant second in the District by charcoal (8.3%).

The two sources of fuel (wood and charcoal) account for ninety-three percent of cooking fuel for households in the District compared with about seventy-four percent nationwide and about eighty-five percent in the region. With the deforestation associated with the use of firewood and charcoal, every effort should be made by the District assembly to encourage more household to shift to alternative sources of cooking fuel. Gas, an environmentally friendly source of fuel, is used by a mere 3.5 percent of households. Its use is also likely to suffer a setback as a result of rising cost and unstable supply.

Table 8.8 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred source. However, the use of wood is more pronounced in the rural (94.2%) areas than urban (65.5%) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is more widely used in urban (17.5%) areas than in the rural (5.6%) areas. Gas is used by about the same proportion of households in both urban (3.8%) and rural (3.4%) areas.

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Table 8.8 also describes the main cooking space used by households in the District. About seven percent (7.1%) of households do not have cooking space. However, about two in five households (40.1%) have separate room for exclusive use, while ten percent use separate room shared with other households. One in five (20.1%) use the open space in compound and eleven percent use a structure with roof but without walls. Another seven percent cook on their verandas. There is a small proportion of households (2.7%) which use all other types of cooking spaces such as enclosure without roof, bedroom/hall/living room and “others”.

Although the urban/rural rank order of the cooking space used by households follows the general district pattern, there are significant differences in the size of the proportions for the various categories of cooking space. The majority of households who have no cooking space are in the urban areas (11.5%) compared with rural areas (5.7%). Separate room for exclusive use of household predominates among rural households (45.3%) as compared with urban households (29.1%) but the use of separate room shared with other households is higher among urban households (13.8%) than rural households (8.9%). More households in rural areas (12.5%) than urban areas (7.5%) cook in structures with roof but without walls.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Main source of lighting	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	484	4.7	10.1	3.0
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	8,492	82.2	66.9	86.9
Gas	996,518	36,641	359	3.5	3.8	3.4
Electricity	29,794	1,073	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	867	8.4	17.5	5.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	92	0.9	1.3	0.8
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	732	7.1	11.5	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	4,289	41.5	29.2	45.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,038	10.1	13.8	8.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	216	2.1	0.6	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/hall/living room)	349,832	41,889	1,169	11.3	7.5	12.5
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	746	7.2	11.1	6.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	2,074	20.1	25.4	18.5
Other	21,007	1,614	29	0.3	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Drinking Water and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

The four main sources of water serving the drinking needs of households in the District based on proportions are bore-hole/pump/tube well (53.1%), protected well (11.9%), unprotected well (9.5%) and river/stream (8.5%). The various water sources are classified for the purposes of this section by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an indicator referred to as ‘improved water sources’ measures the proportion of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped-borne water inside dwellings, piped borne water outside dwellings, Public tap/standpipe, borehole/pump/tube well, protected well, protected spring, bottled water and rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, sachet water, tanker supply or unprotected wells or springs.

Broadly, according to this classification of improved water, about four out of every five households (76.8%) have access to “improved water sources”. About ten percent (9.8%) use unprotected well. Other unimproved water sources used are river/stream (8.5%), dugout/pond/ lake/dam/canal (2.1%), sachet water (1.6%) and unprotected spring (1.4%)

In terms of locality, bore-hole/pump/tube well is the major source of drinking water for both rural (51.1%) and urban (59.5%) communities accounting for more than half of the households. Protected well is the second highest in the urban area, accounting for 17.4 percent, while in the rural areas rivers and streams are the next major sources of drinking water accounting for a share of 10.7 percent.

Overall, more households use improved water sources in the urban areas (88.0%) compared with their rural counterparts (73.4%). The proportion of households in rural areas using three of the “improved water sources” is significantly lower than in urban areas. The three improved water sources are: borehole/pump/tube well, protected well, and pipe borne outside dwelling. One “unexpected” finding is that, households in the rural (1.3%) localities recorded a higher proportion of use of Pipe-borne water inside dwelling than urban (0.2%) communities.

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

The same four main sources of water for drinking are also for domestic use but in slightly different proportions by households. For example, although the majority of households use borehole/pump/tube well for both drinking and other domestic purposes, the proportion of households using it for drinking (53.1%) is higher than for other domestic use (46.7%). However, households that use river/stream for drinking is lower (10.7%) than the proportion that use it for other domestic purposes (12.0%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	106	1.0	0.2	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	524	5.1	9.5	3.7
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	560	5.4	1.3	6.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	5,485	53.1	59.5	51.1
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,228	11.9	17.4	10.2
Rain water	39,438	1,044	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	26	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	777	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	169	1.6	3.7	1.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	976	9.5	6.6	10.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	140	1.4	0.0	1.8
River/stream	502,804	64,993	879	8.5	1.4	10.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	218	2.1	0.2	2.7
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	121	1.2	0.0	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	455	4.4	7.9	3.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	567	5.5	1.4	6.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	4,794	46.4	46.3	46.5
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,523	14.7	26.4	11.2
Rain water	39,916	965	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	41	0.4	0.5	0.4
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	1,155	11.2	10.5	11.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	255	2.5	0.3	3.1
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	1,082	10.5	5.6	12.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	271	2.6	1.2	3.1
Other	10,302	982	49	0.5	0.0	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to rural and urban distribution for domestic use of water, almost equal proportions of households in urban (46.3%) and rural (46.5%) areas use bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of water for domestic purpose followed by protected well (26.4% urban) and 11.2 percent rural. Twice more households in rural areas (12.0%) use river/stream for domestic purposes than urban households (5.6%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facility used by household

Information on toilet facilities is considered important for housing as well as public health policy. Toilet facilities reported in the 2010 PHC can be classified into two categories in relation to their location, accessibility and human contact with the waste. These are: Built or constructed facilities in or around the house, which can be public or private. Both can be water closet flush toilet facilities (WC), pit latrine, KVIP or bucket/pan latrines. Public toilet facilities are for communal or public use (paid or free use). No facility means that there is no facility of any kind available for the use of the household and members use places other than built or constructed privately or publicly owned facilities which include the bush, field, rivers or streams. Some people even use “chamber pot” or other small receptacles such as plastic bags and disposed of these in all sorts of places including uncompleted building, gutters and open fields.

Whereas in 2000 country wide, 20.2 percent had no access to any specific facility, the proportion in 2010 is 19.3 percent thus recording a slight improvement. In the Brong Ahafo region for 2010, the proportion with no facility is 17.8 percent, an increase over the 2000 proportion of 14.5 percent, representing a clear evidence of deteriorating situation.

Table 8.10 presents data on type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality in the District. Out of the total of 10,327 households in the District, 670 or 6.5 percent have no access to any specific facility and use the bush, fields or river banks. Public toilet facilities which could be WC, KVIP, pit or bucket (47.2%) and pit latrine inside the dwelling unit (39.6%) are the two most frequently used toilet facilities in the District accounting for 86.8 percent of all households’ access and use of human excreta disposal facilities. The use of water closet (WC) within the household is not common with only 1 out every 40 households (2.5%) using this facility. This low use of WC toilet facility may be linked to the availability of pipe borne water within the household or within the larger house.

In terms of locality of residence, there are significant variations in the proportions of households who use the various types of toilet facilities. A higher proportion of urban households have no access to any kind of facility (14.1%) compared with their rural counterparts (4.1%). Slightly over half (51.7%) of rural households patronize public toilet facilities compared to about one-third (32.4%) of urban households. However the use of pit latrines within the household is slightly higher among urban households (41.2%) as compared to rural households (39.1%). The proportion of households using WC toilet facilities inside the dwelling is about the same in urban (2.2%) and rural (2.3%) areas.

8.8.2 Bathing Facility Used by Household

Table 8.10 also provides information on bathroom facilities used by households in the District. Bathroom facility is one of the major needs in every home. Ideally each household must have a bathing facility exclusive for its own use. However, in the District most households live in compound houses (rooms) or rented accommodation especially in the urban areas. Exclusive bathroom is therefore not often possible. In the District, bathing

facilities are shared by about two out of every five households (shared bathroom in the same house (28.1%) and shared open cubicle (10.1%)). About one in three of the 10,327 (31.4%) have own bathroom for exclusive use and 13.4 percent of household use private open cubicles. Ten percent of household use the open space around the house for bathing while another six percent (5.9%) avail themselves of the bathroom facility in another house. All the other bathing facilities such as public bathhouse, river/pond/lake/dam and “other” are used by only 0.4 percent of households.

In terms of locality of residence, more households share bathing facilities in urban than rural areas. In urban areas, about 56 percent (56.4%) of households share bathing facilities (42.5 percent for shared separate bathhouse in the same house and 13.9 percent for shared open cubicle). However in the rural areas, about one-third (33%) of households share bathing facilities of which 23.6 percent use shared separate bathhouse in the same house and 9.6 percent use shared open cubicle. Also, one-third of rural households (34.6%) have own bathroom for exclusive use compared with 21.2 percent of urban households. Despite this, more rural households (11.5%) use the open space around the house for bathing compared with 5.7 percent of households. This is probably because of availability of large space in the houses in rural areas where 56.1 percent of households live in separate houses. Bathroom in another house is used by an equal proportion of urban (6.1%) and rural (5.8%) households. Public bathhouse is not much patronized by either urban (0.2%) or rural (0.2%) households.

Out of the households which use River/Pond/Lake/Dam for bathing, close to about 17 out of 20 of these households (85.7%) are found in the rural areas while the remaining three out of 20 households (14.3%) are found in urban areas. This could be partly attributed to the presence of the numerous rivers, ponds and streams in the rural areas in the District.

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

Toilet facility used by household	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	670	6.5	14.1	4.1
W.C.	839,611	32,800	238	2.3	2.2	2.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	4,092	39.6	41.2	39.1
KVIP	572,824	39,544	406	3.9	9.4	2.3
Bucket/pan	40,678	903	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	4,875	47.2	32.4	51.7
Other	23,385	1,541	31	0.3	0.5	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,247	31.4	21.2	34.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	2,898	28.1	42.5	23.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,384	13.4	10.2	14.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	1,094	10.6	13.9	9.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	610	5.9	6.1	5.8
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,048	10.1	5.7	11.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,104	8	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

As with the disposal of human waste, few households provide for the hygienic and adequate disposal of solid waste. It should be pointed out that the problem of improper solid waste disposal is a national concern and not specific to the Brong Ahafo region or the Dormaa West district. The 2010 PHC shows that in the country as a whole solid waste is disposed of mostly either at public dump sites (open or container) or elsewhere at the households convenience “where waste treatment may not be efficient or even exist” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013).

Table 8.11 shows that the bulk of solid waste generated in the District are either disposed of in a public dump (open space, 70.9%) and public dump (container 6.0 percent) or are dumped elsewhere i.e. indiscriminately (9.4%). About one in eight (13.5%) of households either have their solid waste collected (3.2%), burnt (4.7%) or buried (5.6%).

Both urban and rural households dump solid waste at public dump sites (open space or container) but in different proportions. Eighty percent of urban households compared with 68.2 percent of rural household dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space) while 7.5 percent of rural households dispose of solid waste at public dump (containers) as against only 1.0 percent of urban households.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Modern liquid waste disposal systems in the District have not really been developed in the District. This is so because as observed in Table 8.11, more than half (5,658) representing 54.8 percent of households dispose liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound. An equally high percentage of households (37.6%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets/outside. Both methods are not hygienic. Less than five percent (4.5%) of the households in the District dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system or through a drainage system into a gutter or through drainage into a pit (soak away).

Table 8.11: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	331	3.2	7.8	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	486	4.7	1.6	5.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	618	6.0	1.0	7.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	7,326	70.9	80.0	68.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	969	9.4	3.9	11.1
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	576	5.6	5.5	5.6
Other	53,805	2,876	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	133	1.3	0.5	1.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	119	1.2	3.3	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	202	2.0	80.3	2.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	3,879	37.6	48.8	34.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	319	3.1	5.1	2.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	5,658	54.8	41.7	58.8
Other	38,294	1,239	17	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality of residence, it is observed that about half (48.8%) representing 1,183 households in the urban areas throw liquid waste on to the street/outside, and for another 41.7 percent of households, liquid waste is just thrown onto the compound. In comparison, for rural households almost sixty percent (58.8%) dispose their liquid waste onto the compound and 34.1 percent throw liquid waste onto the street/outside.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of the Dormaa West District in the Brong Ahafo Region. Some policy implications arising from the study are also highlighted.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The analysis shows that the District population is 47,678 of which there are more males (51.8%) than females (48.2%) in the District unlike the regional and the national percentages both of which indicated a greater percentage of females than males. In addition, the District is largely rural (77.3%) with an average population density of 58.7 persons per square kilometer. The distribution of the population in the District is such that a large proportion of the population is below age fifteen (0-14 years).

The population structure indicates that the District has a young population typical of most developing countries. For instance, the age-based dependent population is about eighty percent (79.4%) of the total population of the District; the urban dependency ratio is seven out of 10, while the rural is eight out of 10. The overall sex ratio is 107.3. The sex ratios by age do follow expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. In general, the population pyramid of the District reflects a broad-base pattern with over half (66.9%) of the population being young and under 30 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population.

Close to half of (47.3%) of the total population (47,678) of the District are migrants. However, 12,652 representing (56.1%) of the migrant population were born elsewhere within the Brong Ahafo Region whereas 9,170 persons representing 40.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. 721 persons representing 3.2 percent were born outside Ghana. For those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, the largest proportion, 31.1% percent, comes from the Upper West Region.

The Total Fertility Rate in District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.5 births per woman indicating that a woman in the District would have, on the average, 4.5 children in her lifetime. This is higher than the regional average of 3.5 births per woman. Close to 90 per cent (88.3%) of children ever born survive in the District.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

With a household population of 46,909 and 10, 327 numbers of households, the District has an average household size of 4.6 persons. Households which are headed by males (31.3%) are almost about two-and-half times the number of female counterparts (12.1%). Regarding the composition of households, 22.0 percent of the population are heads, while 43.0 percent are their children. Spouses constitute 11.6 percent whereas other relatives form 7.1 percent of the household population. The nature of the household structure underscored the prevalence

and the strength of the extended family system where close to fifty percent (49.2%) live in various extended family households compared to 42.9 percent living in nuclear family households.

About 41.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are married; 12.3 percent are currently living together in informal and consensual unions, while 1.3 percent are separated or divorced and 3.4 percent are widowed. Whereas only about three in ten females (30.3%) have never been married, the proportion for males is 43.8 percent. There are more female widows (915) than male (171). The proportion of the population who are widowed increases with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over slightly over one of every three females (36.0%) are widowed.

The District recorded over ninety percent (97.2%) of its population being Ghanaian citizens either by birth (94.1 %), naturalization (0.8%) or by dual nationality (0.2%). A greater percentage of the populations in the District are Christians (72.4%), followed by Islam (18%). Out of a total of 22,432 persons who are 12 years and older, only 68.7 percent are literate. Literacy in only English is 11.6 percent.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Slightly over eight out of 10 persons (81.5%) 15 years and older in the District (28,488), are economically active. Among the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed with the remaining 2.6% unemployed. There is a slight difference in the proportion of economically active males (83.5%) and females (79.5%). About the same proportions of males (98.0%) and females (96.8%) are currently employed.

About 18.5 percent of the population 15 years and over in the District are economically not active. Over five in six of the economically not active people (85.8%) fall into three main categories. About one-half of the 5,258 economically not active (49.8%) are in full time education while slightly over one-quarter (26.4%) do home duties (household chores) and 504 or 9.6 percent of the economically not active are too young or too old.

Agriculture and related work is the major occupation in the District, accounting for 78.6 percent of the District's employed population. Some proportions of the employed persons are engaged as service and sales workers (7.9%) and Craft and related trades workers (5.4%). Professional workers constitute only 2.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

There were more males employed (81.3%) in the Agric, Forestry and Fishing industry compared to females (75.4%). However, there were equally more females in Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail accounting for 4.1 and 8.5 percent respectively compared to their male counterparts who recorded 2.7 percent and 4.3 percent in the Manufacturing and wholesale & retail industries respectively. The informal private sector is by far the largest employer of employed persons in the District (94.4%), followed by public (government) sector (2.9%).

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Out of the total population of 31,639 persons who are 12 years and older in the District, 10,800 representing 34.1 percent have their own mobile phones. About four out of ten (39.4%) of the total male population of 16,477 own mobile phones compared to the corresponding proportion of 28.5 percent for females. The proportion of people using internet in the District is only 1.4 percent. Further, ownership of computers is also very low in the

District with only 2.5 percent of households in the District owning laptop and desktop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

About 1.8 percent of the population in the District report having disabilities with some having multiple disabilities. Sight impairment is the most common among PWDs affecting 37.1 percent of all PWDs. The next commonest disability is physical impairment which affects 27.7 percent of all PWDs.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Slightly more than eight out of 10 households (81.2%) in the District are engaged in agricultural activities with 86.6% of rural households and 63.4 percent of urban households involving with agricultural activities. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Rooms in compound houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the District. It accounts for 57.3 percent of the dwelling units while a significant proportion of households about two percent (1.8%) use kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings as their occupied housing units.

More than two thirds of dwelling units in the District have outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete out of which households in urban areas recorded 78.8 percent and rural areas (43.3%). Cement or concrete (63.5%) and earth/mud (35.0%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the District with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities. About eight out of every 10 dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets in the District. The trend is similar for urban (94.7%) and rural (76.5%) localities

There are more households in urban areas that use electricity as source of lighting for dwellings than in rural areas. By contrast, more rural households reported using flashlight/torch. Only a few households in urban (3.8%) and rural (3.3%) localities use gas for cooking with more of the users. The main sources of drinking water for households in the District are boreholes or tube wells or hand pump and pipe borne. There are more households using boreholes or tube wells or hand pump in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Proportionally, the use of river/stream for drinking is ten times greater in the rural areas (10.7%) than in urban (1.4%) locality.

Out of the total of 10,327 households in the District, 6.5 percent have no access to any specific facility and use the bush, fields or river banks. Public toilet facilities which could be WC, KVIP, pit or bucket (47.2%) and pit latrine inside the dwelling unit (39.6%) are the two most frequently used toilet facilities in the District accounting for 86.8 percent of all households' access and use of human excreta disposal facilities. The use of water closet (WC) within the household is not common with only 1 out every 40 households (2.5%) using this facility.

Modern liquid waste disposal systems in the District have not really been developed in the District. About 54.8% of households dispose liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound. An equally high percentage of households (37.6%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets/outside. Less than five percent (4.5%) of the households in the

District dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system or through a drainage system into a gutter or through drainage into a pit (soak away system).

9.3 Policy Recommendations

The age and structure of the population show a relatively young population with a lot of potential for further growth. This may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables which has the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the District development planning. There is the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to reduce the high level of fertility in the District. Non-contraceptive and non-family planning practices and attitudes that reduce high fertility also need to be encouraged and sustained.

It seems that the ideal housing situation is an average of about four rooms per household. If room occupancy is examined from the angle of crowding, it is revealed that two rooms is the minimum for a household of five persons. It is, however, evident from the data that most households' size of five or more has more inadequate sleeping rooms, particularly when personal property and household belongings occupy a sizable portion of sleeping rooms. Hence it is suggested that the government intensifies its low cost housing schemes in the country and extend it to the District.

While the District has suitable land for cultivating cocoa, plantain and cassava in commercial quantities, the road network has always been in such a deplorable state that whatever is produced can hardly be transported to large urban areas for sale. Hence there is a need to expand the trunk road network and improve rural roads both in the region and the District.

Sustained efforts need to be intensified and focused towards modernization of agricultural production, using appropriate technologies to increase productivity and output. This may have to imply a vigorous implementation of the cocoa spraying program and the Youth in Agriculture Programmes in the District.

Agricultural workers need to be assisted to enable farmers acquire implements for spraying especially the cocoa farms, farmers groups should be organized to help the farmers access credit to support their activities. Industrial establishments need to be based on locally available inputs that will generate employment and make them more efficient.

Projects and programmes need to be developed and implemented in the District. Accessible and easily recoverable soft loan facilities should be provided to identifiable private sector organizations and employers to create employment and ensure increased productivity per worker.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	46,909	100.0	10,617	100.0	36,292	100.0
Head only	1,719	3.7	514	4.8	1,205	3.3
Household with head and a spouse only	828	1.8	88	0.8	740	2.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	3,599	7.7	1,197	11.3	2,402	6.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	13,938	29.7	2,515	23.7	11,423	31.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,374	26.4	2,190	20.6	10,184	28.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,556	3.3	651	6.1	905	2.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,505	5.3	540	5.1	1,965	5.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	5,610	12.0	1,463	13.8	4,147	11.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,045	2.2	399	3.8	646	1.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,735	8	1,060	10.0	2,675	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Level of education by sex and type of disability type

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	43,268	12,687	1,418	2,282	11,023	12,222	2,606	319	486	214	11
No disability	42,437	12,304	1,413	2,267	10,851	12,020	2,570	312	479	210	11
With a disability	831	383	5	15	172	202	36	7	7	4	0
Sight	307	134	3	6	62	81	11	4	6	0	0
Hearing	148	88	1	3	30	17	6	2	1	0	0
Speech	156	79	2	3	29	34	6	2	1	0	0
Physical	233	123	0	1	50	46	9	0	2	2	0
Intellectual	139	72	0	1	35	25	5	0	1	0	0
Emotional	171	86	1	3	34	37	8	1	1	0	0
Other	79	56	0	0	12	8	1	0	0	2	0
Male											
Total	22,467	5,830	774	1,181	5,584	6,672	1,668	227	369	152	10
No disability	21,991	5,624	772	1,175	5,484	6,549	1,642	222	364	149	10
With a disability	476	206	2	6	100	123	26	5	5	3	0
Sight	164	65	2	2	36	47	6	2	4	0	0
Hearing	81	45	1	1	18	8	5	2	1	0	0
Speech	103	50	1	2	17	25	5	2	1	0	0
Physical	127	60	0	0	31	25	7	0	2	2	0
Intellectual	79	42	0	0	17	18	1	0	1	0	0
Emotional	93	47	0	1	17	20	6	1	1	0	0
Other	48	36	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	1	0

Table A2: Level of education by sex and type of disability type (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	20,801	6,857	644	1,101	5,439	5,550	938	92	117	62	1
No disability	20,446	6,680	641	1,092	5,367	5,471	928	90	115	61	1
With a disability	355	177	3	9	72	79	10	2	2	1	0
Sight	143	69	1	4	26	34	5	2	2	0	0
Hearing	67	43	0	2	12	9	1	0	0	0	0
Speech	53	29	1	1	12	9	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	106	63	0	1	19	21	2	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	60	30	0	1	18	7	4	0	0	0	0
Emotional	78	39	1	2	17	17	2	0	0	0	0
Other	31	20	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	10,327	46,909	24,247	22,662	16,741	9,441	7,300
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,385	40,718	21,167	19,551	16,741	9,441	7,300
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,260	40,192	20,893	19,299	16,458	9,283	7,175
Households engaged in crop farming	8,251	40,153	20,872	19,281	16,445	9,276	7,169
Households engaged in tree growing	83	462	249	213	169	100	69
Agro forestry (tree planting)	83	462	249	213	169	100	69
Alligator pepper	4	14	8	6	11	8	3
Apples	9	48	29	19	30	16	14
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	14	114	61	53	31	19	12
Avocado	6	27	18	9	11	6	5
Banana	5	49	21	28	13	9	4
Beans	114	657	346	311	264	143	121
Black berries	5	17	8	9	8	5	3
Cabbage	8	53	29	24	21	11	10
Carrot	85	392	183	209	161	83	78
Cashew	84	443	223	220	184	105	79
Cassava	2,270	11,767	6,083	5,684	4,694	2,592	2,102
Citronella	12	79	45	34	30	18	12
Citrus	19	100	61	39	29	19	10
Cloves	2	14	7	7	5	2	3
Cocoa	5,981	29,612	15,539	14,073	11,954	6,786	5,168
Coconut	33	174	90	84	99	57	42
Cocoyam	1,508	7,764	4,024	3,740	3,099	1,705	1,394
Cocoyam/Taro (koko)	63	279	144	135	127	78	49
Coffee	12	81	48	33	27	14	13
Cola	5	24	12	12	16	7	9
Cucumber	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Garlic	3	5	5	0	5	5	0
Garden eggs	80	438	229	209	183	106	77
Ginger	3	12	4	8	6	2	4
Groundnut	20	109	52	57	44	23	21
Guava	3	19	12	7	5	3	2
Kenaf	1	8	5	3	1	0	1
Lemon grass	2	9	6	3	4	3	1
Maize	1,109	5,791	3,071	2,720	2,515	1,498	1,017
Mango	9	39	27	12	28	20	8
Millet	2	11	5	6	4	3	1
Mushroom	2	10	8	2	2	2	0
Nut meg	3	20	13	7	11	7	4
Oil palm	772	4,238	2,164	2,074	1,613	869	744
Okro	107	551	284	267	302	175	127
Onion	16	69	31	38	49	23	26

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	4	28	12	16	9	4	5
Peas	5	37	14	23	12	6	6
Pepper	285	1,560	791	769	645	343	302
Pineapple	31	196	97	99	64	43	21
Plantain	5,383	26,601	13,818	12,783	10,793	5,970	4,823
Potatoes	3	35	16	19	7	2	5
Rice	97	593	319	274	207	127	80
Rubber	1	6	4	2	6	4	2
Sugarcane	1	7	1	6	1	1	0
Tobacco	1	6	4	2	2	1	1
Tomatoes	133	645	352	293	260	169	91
Water melon	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Yam	1,181	6,401	3,357	3,044	2,423	1,394	1,029
Other (specify)	94	494	250	244	223	122	101

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House Holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Nkrankwanta	10,824	5,367	5,457	2,425	1,881
2	Yaakrom	2,741	1,406	1,335	626	382
3	Diabaa	2,698	1,324	1,374	567	467
4	Krakrom	2,589	1,296	1,293	531	515
5	Bredi (New Chiraa) (Abrosanease)	1,542	819	723	304	189
6	Kwasi Kyereme Krom	1,527	825	702	221	237
7	Brofoyedu	1,228	602	626	234	131
8	Kwakuanya	1,204	612	592	248	204
9	Kwasi Addae Krom	1,125	574	551	303	186
10	Centreso (Santaso)	1,060	571	489	219	378
11	Ntensere	1,045	515	530	220	127
12	Adiimmra (Nkwanta)	1,039	504	535	209	121
13	Yaw Owusu Krom	968	515	453	173	152
14	Wamfiefi (Nyamebekyere No. 3)	921	429	492	295	68
15	Koto Addokrom	847	475	372	188	166
16	Blackman Krom	828	427	401	130	121
17	Kwame Yeboah	827	420	407	224	212
18	Appea Krom	800	442	358	166	159
19	Asempaneye (Kwadwo Juakrom)	736	416	320	185	157
20	Mmirenga	687	400	287	152	165

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	12-14	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	Nkrankwanta	10,824	1,452	1,382	1,310	1,417	1,094	900	693	630	511	346	337	189	156	93	114	200
2	Yaakrom	2,741	377	319	325	300	258	214	162	130	161	99	93	74	55	37	60	77
3	Diabaa	2,698	410	330	336	268	191	199	191	149	127	126	119	70	59	17	41	65
4	Krakrom	2,589	426	332	318	289	166	206	133	149	117	113	125	47	41	21	47	59
5	Bredi (New Chiraa)																	
	(Abrosanease)	1,542	268	214	181	169	140	125	98	100	66	54	30	22	33	9	12	21
6	Kwasi Kyereme Krom	1,527	230	198	101	94	94	166	176	108	104	80	49	49	25	11	19	23
7	Brofoyedu	1,228	152	164	159	125	96	108	81	73	76	53	43	22	14	14	22	26
8	Kwakuanya	1,204	193	155	162	122	100	96	64	57	71	55	53	21	13	13	14	15
9	Kwasi Addae Krom	1,125	126	107	135	121	144	117	88	67	43	45	44	23	29	14	13	9
10	Centreso (Santaso)	1,060	235	145	64	84	88	76	59	69	62	45	38	21	18	17	21	18
11	Ntensere	1,045	217	141	143	109	58	77	64	46	33	42	37	25	12	10	16	15
12	Adiimmra (Nkwanta)	1,039	166	153	124	103	63	84	68	69	59	37	30	21	18	8	13	23
13	Yaw Owusu Krom	968	162	133	117	98	58	62	81	59	43	54	43	14	12	4	9	19
	Wamfiefu																	
14	(Nyamebekyere No. 3)	921	106	96	103	81	108	84	77	67	54	43	27	18	20	7	10	20
15	Koto Addokrom	847	117	109	86	63	76	79	62	44	51	56	38	12	12	5	13	24
16	Blackman Krom	828	164	151	109	82	52	73	50	48	27	21	20	6	9	2	4	10
17	Kwame Yeboah	827	149	95	81	54	58	79	74	44	32	44	28	26	28	9	6	20
18	Appea Krom	800	138	130	83	86	66	57	45	57	31	34	29	11	20	5	6	2
	Asempaneye (Kwadwo																	
19	Juakrom)	736	117	115	78	52	55	65	47	50	39	36	24	19	14	7	5	13
20	Mmirenga	687	91	99	69	55	67	53	55	44	37	28	19	12	11	7	17	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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