



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

**UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPALITY**



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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



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

PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHC	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

The Municipality 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, 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 Municipality. 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 Upper Denkyira East Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 72,810 representing 3.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. Fifty percent of the Municipality's population is rural. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 96.7. The population of the Municipality is youthful (37.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 74.2.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Municipality has a total fertility rate of 3.5 children per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The General Fertility Rate is 106.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 7.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (67.9%) living in the Municipality were born in another region while 30.3 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 71,519 with a total number of 14,200 households. The average household size of the Municipality is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 42.5 percent. Spouses form 19.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 35.1 percent of the total number of households in the Municipal.

## Marital status

About four in ten (41.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.0 percent have never married, 8.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.0 percent are widowed, 5.0 percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. Among the married, 27.8 percent have no education while about 5.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (88.4%) are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 9.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (56.0%) are economically not active with 4.4 percent unemployed.

## Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipal is 2.0 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 80.9 percent are literate and 19.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (86.9 %) than that of females (74.4%). Seven out of ten people (66.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (54,588) in the Municipality, 21.8 percent has never attended school, 41.8 percent are currently attending and 34. percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 76.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 23.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.1 percent are employed while 4.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (55.0%), 19.8% perform household duties and 9.8 percent are disabled or too old or too young. Sixty four of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 72.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 9.9 percent are plant and machine operators and assemblers, 4.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 58.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.4 percent are contributing family workers, 5.0 percent are casual workers and 3.0 percent are apprentice. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality employing 87.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 8.0 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 47.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 25.7 percent as compared to 21.3 percent of females. About five percent (4.8%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 900 households representing 6.3 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 2.7 percent of the Municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.9%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 40.5 percent followed by physical disability (29.4%). About 3.3 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight and hearing disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 35.6 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

A total of 59.7 percent of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. Eighty three percent of households in the rural localities of the Municipality are agricultural households compared to 34.3 percent of households in the urban areas. Most households in

the Municipality (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipal

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Upper Denkyira East Municipality is 8,333 representing 2.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.6.

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

Over half (54.8%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 33.0 percent are separate houses and 5.2 percent are semi-detached houses. Forty five percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 33.8 percent are owned by other private individuals; 14.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.2 percent are owned by public or government.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 52.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 43.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (85.1%) and mud/earth (11.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (87.9 %) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

#### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 27.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

#### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are Electricity (mains) (57.2%), flashlight/torch (33.6%) and kerosene lamp (8.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (48.6%). The proportion for rural (80.0%) is higher than that of urban (13.9%). The four main sources of water in the Municipal are borehole, pipe borne water and public stand pipe.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 39.7 percent followed by pit latrine (34.8%). About 5.4 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Thirty nine percent of households in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 24.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

#### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 40.4 percent. Almost 15.4 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (36.6%) and onto the gutter (28.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the Assemblies as the planning authority. The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, Municipalities, Urban and Rural localities. The Upper Denkyira East Municipality is one of the twenty Administrative Districts and Municipalities of the Central Region. In all of these, population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

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

### 1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Upper Denkyira East Municipality is made up of the natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical and socio-cultural environments are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the district.

#### 1.2.1 Location and Size

The Municipality was established in 2007 by the Legislative Instrument (LI 1877) from the then Upper Denkyira District and inaugurated in February 2008. It lies within latitudes 5° 30' and 6° 02' north of the equator and longitudes 1° W and 2° W of the Greenwich Meridian. It shares common boundaries with Adansi South in the North, Assin North Municipality in the East, Atti-Morkwa District in the West and Upper Denkyira West District in the North-West. The Upper Denkyira East Municipality covers a total land area of 501.9 square kilometers, which is about 17 percent of the total land area of the Central Region. The Administrative Capital is Dunkwa-On-Offin. (Upper Denkyira East, Annual Progress Report For 2012)

#### 1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The area falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250m above sea level. There are pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. Dunkwa, the Municipal Capital, has series of high lands circling it. The major river in the area is the River Offin. Rivers Offin and Pra have a number of streams as tributaries which flow through the municipality. The Municipality falls within the semi equatorial zone.

#### 1.2.3 Climate

The mean annual temperature is 29°C in the hottest months and about 24°C in the coolest months. There are two rainfall seasons with total annual mean rainfall between 120cm and

200cm. The first rainy season is from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to Mid-November. The main dry season is from late-November to February.

#### **1.2.4 Vegetation**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers which do not differ much from the rain forest. The trees in this forest zone do not shed all their leaves at the same time and are also not of the same species. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the generally moist condition of the area. Due to increasing cocoa and mining activities in the area, especially in the northern part of the Municipality, very little of the original forest is available and most of what is left are secondary forests. The forest contains various valuable timber species such as Mahogany and Wawa.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The Upper Denkyira Municipal Assembly, which exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions, is the highest political and administrative body in the Municipality. It is made up of a Municipal Chief Executive, who is the political head, elected members from the electoral areas, appointees by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the municipality and one Member of Parliament. The Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) is the administrative head and principal advisor to the DCE

### **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

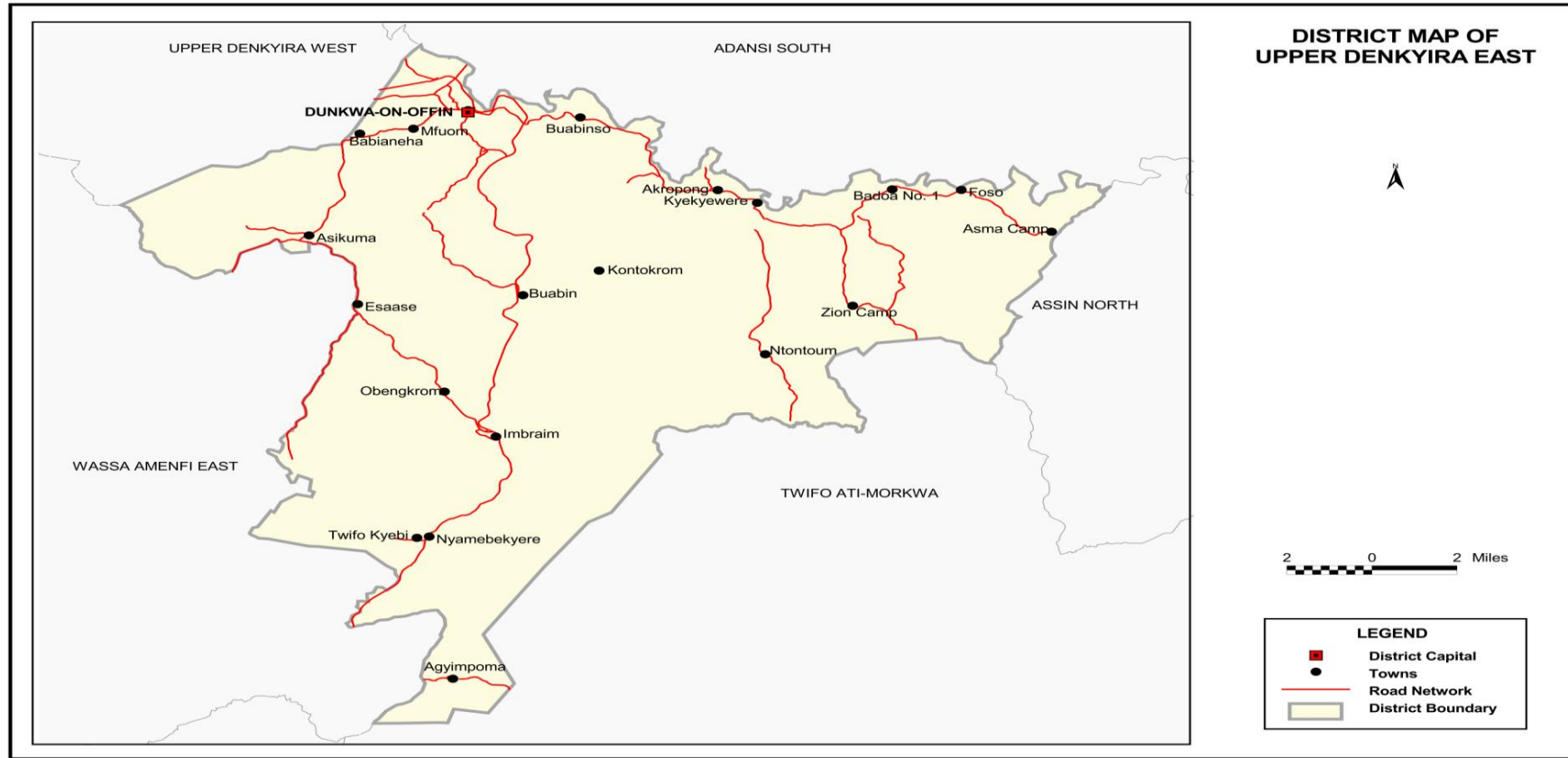
Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies.

#### **1.4.1 Social Infrastructure**

The Municipality has 338 educational institutions, comprising 126 Nurseries/Kindergarten, 132 Primary, 77 JHS and 3 SHS. With this number of schools, the percentage of the population within 5 km of a primary school stands at about 87 percent (ghanadistricts.com, 13/11/2013, 12:30 pm).

The people in the Municipality are highly religious. There is a dominance of Christians. Other groups include Islam and traditional religion. The 2010 Population Census revealed that the Christian group constitutes about 82.8% of the entire population of the Municipality, followed by Islam (10.9%), no religion (5.6%), others (0.5%) and traditionalist (0.3%). Christianity as the major religion makes the church a possible forum for social interaction, information dissemination and community mobilization for development.

**Figure 1.1: District Map of Upper Denkyira East Municipal**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS



## **1.4.2 Traditional Administration**

The Municipal Assembly has one traditional Council headed by the Denkyirahene Odeefour Boa Amponsem III. The traditional Authority maintains law and order in the Municipality and settles disputes among the people. The traditional Council plays a significant role in the development of the traditional area within the municipality. The Assembly liaises with the traditional rulers as custodians and owners of the land, for release of land for development. In this direction, there is always constant and fruitful dialogue between the Assembly and the Traditional Council in its effort to develop the municipality.

The household composition is predominantly a mixture of the nuclear and extended family systems. Some households could be classified as purely nuclear while majority of the households comprise the extended family system.

## **1.5 Economy**

The main forms of economic activities in the municipality are farming, mining and trading. Agriculture activity is carried out in almost all the communities with the majority carried out in smaller towns. Small scale mining and “galamsey” (illegal mining) is an activity that goes on in almost all the towns within the municipality, especially by the youth. Most of the miners move from Dunkwa to the other towns to carry out such activities. Other migrants such as the Chinese are also involved extensively in the mining activities. Trading is mainly carried out in the urban town, which is Dunkwa (Upper Denkyira East Municipality Profile).

## **1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

## **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of Census topics**

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

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the 2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity,

as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

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

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

#### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

## **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

### **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

## **Household and Non-household population**

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by

birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of Residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital Status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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



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

### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

This report is organized in nine chapters and provides information on the nature and characteristics of the population of the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. Chapter One gives a brief profile of the Municipality and Two deals with the demographic characteristics of the population, including data on the size of the population, age-sex structure, as well as fertility and migration. Chapter Three analyses data on social characteristics. Economic characteristics are examined in Chapter Four. Chapter Five is devoted to information communication technology which looked at ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop and laptop computers. Data on disability took the center stage of discussion in Chapter Six. Insight into agriculture which is one of the issues covered for the first time in a national census in Ghana can be found in Chapter Seven. Chapter Eight addresses relevant issues relating to agricultural activities of households and types of farming activities. Chapter Nine is the concluding chapter and it is devoted the summary, recommendations and policy implications.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

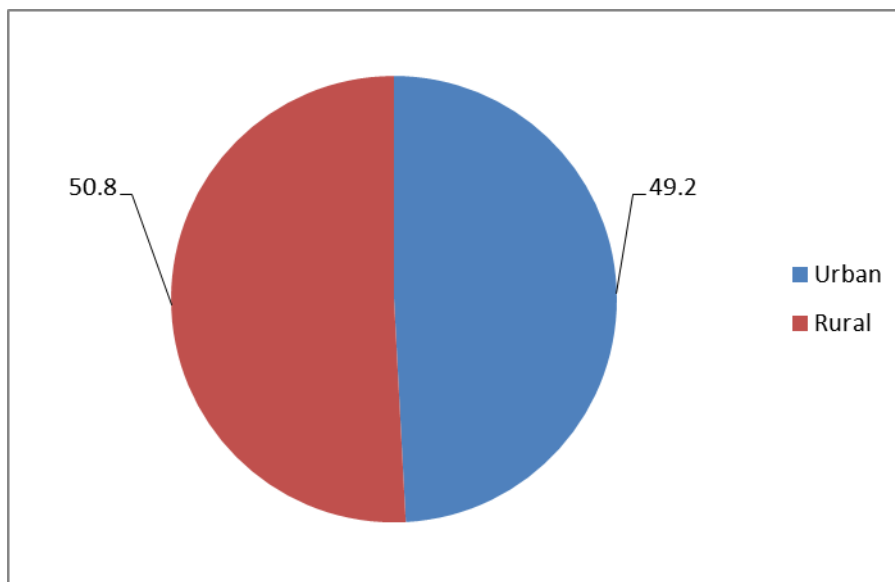
#### 2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. This chapter discusses the size, composition, age and sex structure of the population of the Upper Denkyira East Municipality.

#### 2.2 Population Size And Distribution

Table 2.1 presents population of the Municipality by age, sex and type of locality. As shown, in the Table, the total population is 72,810. Out of this figure, males constitute 49.2 percent and females 50.8 percent. The sex ratio for the Municipality is 96.7, which means for every 100 females there are approximately 97 males. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 35,790 (49.2%) and 37,020 (50.8%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the Municipality reside in the rural communities. Rural dwellers are slightly higher and this may be attributed to the predominance of mining and farming activities in the rural area.

**Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex structure of a population are vital characteristics of a population which influence many demographic issues. Understanding the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into the dynamics of the population composition and highlights on socio-economic challenges.

### 2.3.1 Age–Sex Structure

The Age–Sex structure can have considerable impacts on the population’s current and future social and economic situation. Data on Table 2.1 shows that, the proportion for ages 14 years and below form the highest proportion of the population; also it indicates that, ages 0-4 records 12.9 percent of the total proportion of the Municipality. This is followed by ages 10-14 (13.0%), with 52.4 percent for males and 50.2 percent for females. The age structure of the Municipality is relatively youthful. The Age-Sex structure of the Municipality is broad based, comprising of concentration of children at younger ages. The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced years.

**Table 2.1: Age structure by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	72,810	100.0	35,790	49.2	37,020	50.8	96.7
0 – 4	9,438	100.0	4,949	52.4	4,489	47.6	110.2
5 – 9	8,849	100.0	4,404	49.8	4,445	50.2	99.1
10 – 14	9,293	100.0	4,647	50.0	4,646	50.0	100.0
15 – 19	7,990	100.0	3,991	49.9	3,999	50.1	99.8
20 – 24	6,746	100.0	3,095	45.9	3,651	54.1	84.8
25 – 29	5,665	100.0	2,615	46.2	3,050	53.8	85.7
30 – 34	4,817	100.0	2,290	47.5	2,527	52.5	90.6
35 – 39	4,194	100.0	1,977	47.1	2,217	52.9	89.2
40 – 44	3,524	100.0	1,766	50.1	1,758	49.9	100.5
45 – 49	2,945	100.0	1,457	49.5	1,488	50.5	97.9
50 – 54	2,738	100.0	1,314	48.0	1,424	52.0	92.3
55 – 59	1,761	100.0	936	53.2	825	46.8	113.5
60 – 64	1,423	100.0	767	53.9	656	46.1	116.9
65 – 69	944	100.0	477	50.5	467	49.5	102.1
70 – 74	1,106	100.0	524	47.4	582	52.6	90.0
75 – 79	556	100.0	262	47.1	294	52.9	89.1
80 – 84	402	100.0	154	38.3	248	61.7	62.1
85 +	419	100.0	165	39.4	254	60.6	187.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

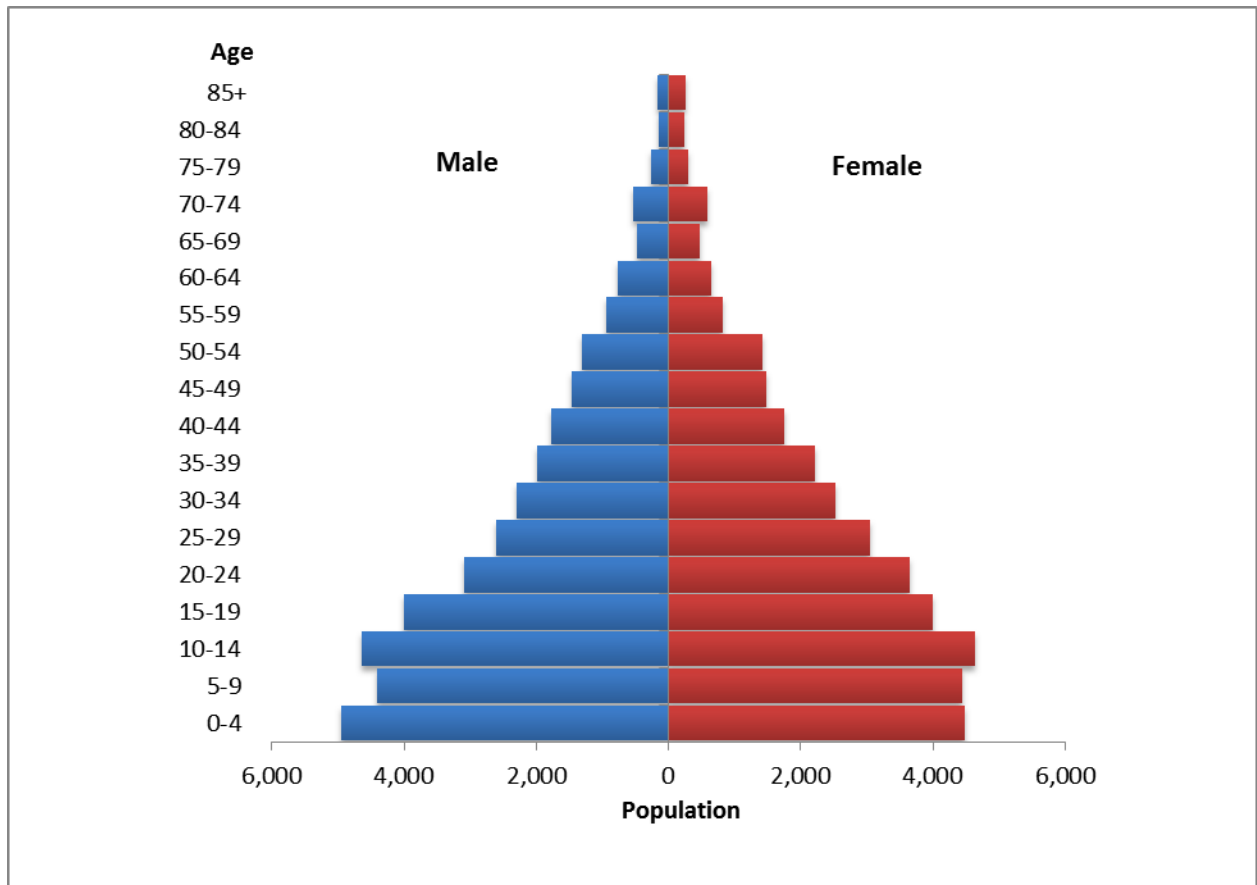
### 2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of the population’s age and sex composition. Figure 2.2 shows the population pyramid of the Upper Denkyira Municipality. The horizontal bars represent the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The population pyramid shows a youthful population with the normal pattern of numbers reducing as population advances to the old ages. The population within each age cohort is highest at the base from 0-4. After this each successive age cohort records a lower population than the previous age cohorts (with distortions at ages 10-14 and 70-74) till the least is recorded by the age group 85 years and above. With increasing age, the proportion of males have a pattern of slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. Nonetheless, the population from 55-69

have the male proportion (53.2%) higher than the females (46.8%), then it changes again from 70 and above. The population therefore, dwindles with increasing ages.

The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 10-14 years indicates that the population in the Municipality is a youthful one. This has implications for the economic development.

**Figure 2.2: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio by locality

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the working population (15-64 years) constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The age-dependency ratio for the Municipality is 74.2, which means, that for every 100 population of the working group (15-64), there are about 74 dependents (0-14 and 65+) to cater for. The Table further shows that, the dependency ratio is higher in the urban areas (77.1) than the rural areas (71.4). The data further indicates that, there are more children who dependent (69.3) on the working population than those in the old age (7.8) group.

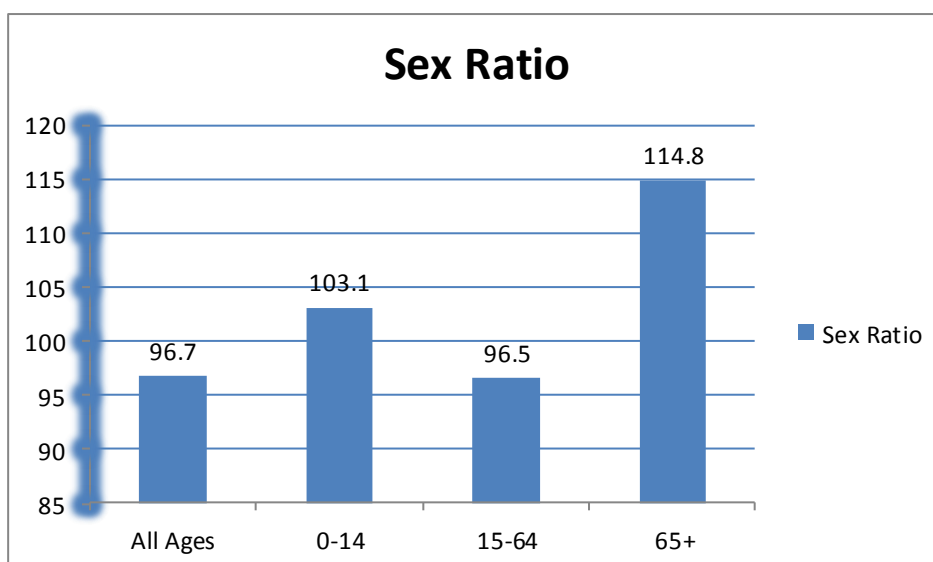
**Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality**

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	72,810	35,790	37,020
0-14	27,580	14,000	13,580
15-64	41,803	20,208	21,595
65+	3,427	1,582	1,845
Total dependency ratio	74.2	77.1	71.4
Child dependency ratio	66.0	69.3	62.9
Old age dependency ratio	8.2	7.8	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.4 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 females. It therefore explains how many men there are for every 100 females. The Municipality sex ratio is 96.7 percent which means that for every 100 females in the Municipality there are about 97 males. The sex ratio again indicates that at early ages (0-14) males are normally more than females (103.1); however, the ratio dwindles to 96.5 for the 15-64 and increases again to 114.8 for 65 and above age groups. This means that more females die from age 65 and above in the Municipality. Figure 2.3 shows the sex ratio of the Municipality.

**Figure 2.3: Sex ratio**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the Municipality.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births per woman. The measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for socio-economic development and forms an important basis for studying the prospects of population growth in a country.

There are other fertility measures such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR). The CBR is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. The CBR is expressed per 1,000 people. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. The GFR, on the other hand, expresses births relative to the number of women of 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.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the measure of fertility that is most widely used by demographers. It is calculated by adding up the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR).

Table 2.3 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Central Region and Upper Denkyira East Municipality. The total fertility rate for the Municipality is 3.5 children per woman aged 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.6. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have, on average, of 4 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The GFR in the Municipality is 106.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years in 2010 which is also slightly lower than the regional GFR of 106.6 per 1,000 women. The crude birth rate in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality (27.3 per 1000), is higher than the regional rate of 26.8 births per 1,000 population obtained in the 2010 Census. It is a single-figure measure that is independent of age structure.



**Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility and crude birth rate**

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	2,201,863	553,384	59,001	3.60	106.6	26.8
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	33,902	3,604	3.60	106.3	24.9
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,038	2.21	59.2	17.9
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,353	4.15	121.5	28.6
Mfantiman Municipal	196,563	51,056	4,888	3.51	95.7	24.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,629	4.01	115.5	26.3
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,689	3.82	112.7	27.3
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,644	2.85	85.4	24.0
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,262	3.71	114.3	30.2
Ewutu Senya	195,306	52,519	5,301	3.34	100.9	27.1
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,434	3.97	119.5	28.3
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,703	3.09	91.4	23.4
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,518	4.68	136.7	31.2
Assin South	104,244	23,709	3,002	4.31	126.6	28.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,789	4.14	124.9	29.7
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	28,591	3,262	3.85	114.1	27.9
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,986	3.53	106.3	27.3
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,899	4.52	137.7	31.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 is the distribution of children ever born and children surviving by females aged 12 years and older. The data in the Table shows that, a total of 26,169 females 12 years and above responded to the questions relating to children ever born and surviving. Children that have ever been born by these women are 72,351; out of these children, 61,409 (84.9%) are surviving. Out of the children surviving, 61,409 (49.3%) are males and 31,163 (50.7%) are females. However, male and female figures for children ever born are 36,173 (50.0%) and 36,178 (50.0%) respectively. These figures show that at birth, males and female were the almost same in the Municipality. But as they grow older the males seem to die more than their female counterparts. The numbers of children ever born in the Municipality tend to increase with advancement in age, until a slight distortion in the 40-49 when a decrease is recorded. The pattern then picks up again from ages 50-54 and then decreases again from ages 55-59.

**Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	26,169	72,351	36,173	36,178	61,409	30,246	31,163
12-14	2,729	13	6	7	7	2	5
15-19	3,999	436	217	219	391	190	201
20-24	3,651	2,711	1,384	1,327	2,473	1,220	1,253
25-29	3,050	5,625	2,920	2,705	5,167	2,629	2,538
30-34	2,527	7,632	3,765	3,867	6,996	3,415	3,581
35-39	2,217	9,298	4,777	4,521	8,375	4,240	4,135
40-44	1,758	8,732	4,323	4,409	7,679	3,764	3,915
45-49	1,488	8,119	4,050	4,069	7,057	3,479	3,578
50-54	1,424	8,756	4,306	4,450	7,297	3,566	3,731
55-59	825	4,803	2,435	2,368	3,958	1,980	1,978
60+	2,501	16,226	7,990	8,236	12,009	5,761	6,248

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others have been done by government and development agencies to reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality.

### Deaths in the Household

Table 2.5 presents information on total deaths in households and crude death rate in Central Region according to the 2010 PHC. The reported deaths in households for the region are 16,694 out of a population of 2,201,863. The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year stands at 7.6 for the Region and 7.4 per 1,000 people for the Municipality, using the reported deaths in the year preceding the census as numerator and the total population of the Municipality as denominator. This means that for every 1000 population in the Municipality, approximately 7 persons die. This is slightly higher than the national death rate of 6.6 per 1,000 people.

**Table: 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
<b>Upper Denkyira East Municipal</b>	<b>72,810</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Distribution on Causes of Death**

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the municipality and the whole country. Data on Table 2.6 indicates that, death due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the Municipality accounts for 10 percent, which is lower than the regional figure of 14.1 percent

**Table 2.6: The cause of death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide**

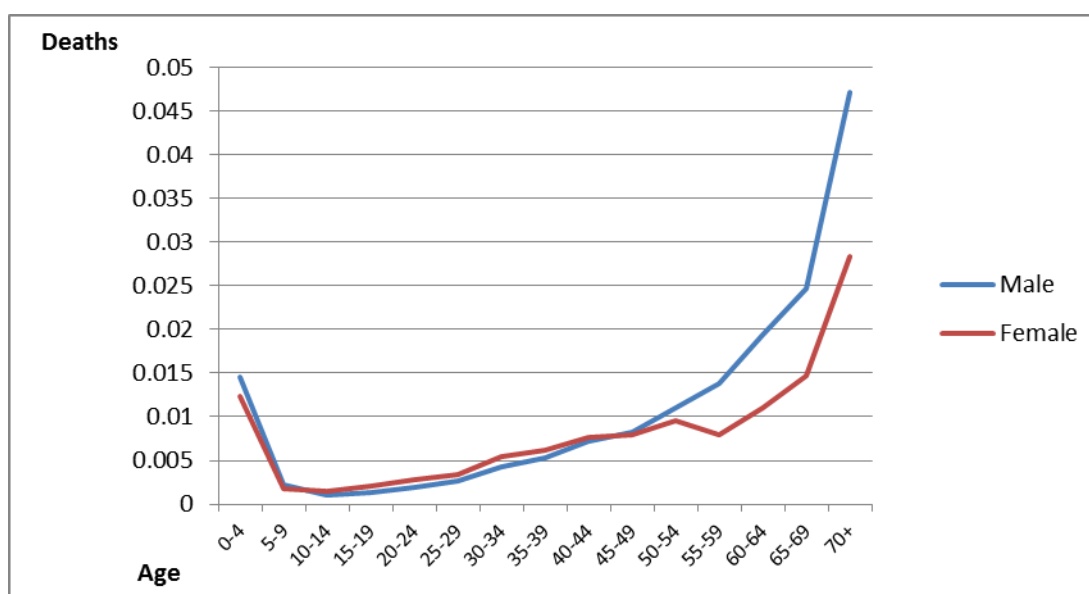
District	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	16,694	2,350	14.1	14,344	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	149	11.3	1,172	88.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	113	12.8	768	87.2
<i>Cape Coast South</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>84.7</i>
<i>Cape Coast North</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>92.7</i>
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	117	12.0	857	88.0
Mfantsiman	994	128	12.9	866	87.1
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	562	30.7	1,266	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	179	13.3	1,162	86.7
Effutu Municipal	502	59	11.8	443	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	114	10.2	1,007	89.8
Ewutu Senya	655	97	14.8	558	85.2
Agona East	668	59	8.8	609	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	70	7.9	819	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	123	11.0	991	89.0
Assin South	753	90	12.0	663	88.0
Assin North Municipal	1,080	150	13.9	930	86.1
TwifoAti Morkwa	339	51	15.0	288	85.0
<b>Upper Denkyira East Municipal</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Upper Denkyira West	414	90	21.7	324	78.3
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	54	11.9	401	88.1
Ekumfi	559	36	6.4	523	93.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	55	20.8	209	79.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.4 shows age specific death rates for the Municipality. The age specific death rates for both females and males decrease to the lowest level between ages 5 and 19 years and then rise with advancement in age. The male age-specific death rates are, however, higher than that of the females.

**Figure 2.4: Distribution of age specific death rates**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.7 indicates that the total population of migrants in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality is 27,920, of which, one third of them (30.3%) are in-migrants from other localities but in the same region, 67.9 percent of the in-migrants are from other regions while 1.7 percent of the in-migrants are foreigners. Those from the Ashanti Region constitute the highest of 23 percent. The highest proportion of the migrant population in terms of duration of residence is 36.4 percent for those who have stayed between 1-4 years whilst the least is 12 percent for those who have stayed for more than 20 years.

The in-migrants from the other regions in Ghana other than the Central Region with highest in-migrants from their districts are Ashanti (6,420), Eastern Region (2,204) and Upper East Region (1,546). Upper West Regions are regions with the least in-migrants comprising of 556. Also, 481 of the in-migrants are born outside Ghana. 34.3 percent which is the highest proportion of the population born outside Ghana have stayed in the district for 1-4 years followed by 33.3 percent for those who migrated from Brong Ahafo and stayed 1-4 years. The majority of the in-migrants (33.6%) who have stayed 20 years and above are from the Eastern Region. The least number of in-migrants who have stayed 20 years and above (15.1%) are from Brong Ahafo.

**Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	27,920	100.0	14.9	26.3	15.6	18.0	25.1
Different locality in this region	8,469	100.0	15.6	26.7	16.2	17.8	23.7
Western	3,710	100.0	14.6	28.4	17.1	17.8	22.1
Central	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	991	100.0	23.2	28.4	12.0	15.1	21.3
Volta	1,391	100.0	15.5	26.7	12.9	17.2	27.7
Eastern	2,204	100.0	13.8	21.1	14.7	16.8	33.6
Ashanti	6,420	100.0	13.9	24.1	14.0	19.1	28.9
Brong Ahafo	1,067	100.0	16.9	33.3	19.8	14.9	15.2
Northern	1,085	100.0	11.5	29.1	19.4	18.4	21.6
Upper East	1,546	100.0	13.6	27.7	14.5	20.5	23.7
Upper West	556	100.0	17.1	20.1	16.9	19.8	26.1
Outside Ghana	481	100.0	11.2	34.3	16.4	18.9	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Knowledge of household structure, constitute important units in social and economic planning. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) defines household as a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangement and are catered for as one unit (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). Households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems in the society. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare. This chapter therefore presents a discussion of household characteristics such as: household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy based on the 2010 census results.

#### **3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure**

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives

##### **3.2.1 Household Size**

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows that there are 71,519 households in the Municipality comprising 31,392 (43.9%) households in the urban locality and 40,127 (56.1%) households in the rural localities. The Municipality has a total of 14,200 households with an average household size of 4.0. The rural areas has 5.4 persons per household compared with 4.7 persons per household in urban areas in 2010.

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence**

Categories	Region	Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	71,519	31,392	40,127
Number of households	526,763	14,200	6,746	7,454
Average households per house	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.3
Average household size	4.0	5.0	4.7	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household Composition

Data on composition of household by sex is presented in Table 3.2. There are 14,200 households in the Municipality comprising 9,510 (27.0%) males and 4,690 (12.9%) females. Majority of household members are children (42.5%), followed by household heads (19.9%), other relative (13.7%). The least proportion of household members is adopted/foster child 0.2 percent. A higher proportion of households are headed by males (27.0%) as compared with 12.9 percent of those headed by females

The male heads accounted for about a third of the persons in the households while among the female headed households the heads constituted about 12.9 percent. In both male and female headed households, children accounted for 44.2 percent for male headed households and 41 percent of the population. Another feature is the proportion of other relatives in households which accounted for 13.7 percent for males and 14.4 percent for females.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,519</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,229</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,290</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	14,200	19.9	9,510	27.0	4,690	12.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,352	8.9	260	0.7	6,092	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	30,427	42.5	15,560	44.2	14,867	41.0
Parent/Parent in-law	443	0.6	56	0.2	387	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	247	0.4	64	0.2	183	0.5
Grandchild	5,278	7.4	2,624	7.5	2,654	7.3
Brother/Sister	2,675	3.7	1,508	4.3	1,167	3.2
Step child	546	0.8	271	0.8	275	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	150	0.2	71	0.2	79	0.2
Other relative	9,795	13.7	4,569	13.0	5,226	14.4
Non-relative	1,406	2.0	736	2.1	670	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a nuclear household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or extended households that consists of head and spouses, children and other relatives or single parent extended among other combinations. Cultural settings also play an important role in household living arrangements. Table 3.3 shows that majority of households consist of the nuclear (58.2%), and the extended households recorded 48.8 percent. Nuclear households with head, spouse(s) and children constitute 35.1 percent, followed by households with single parent 10.1 percent. Of the extended households, households with head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives is the highest with 21.1 percent, followed by single parent extended (14%), single parent extended plus non relative is the least (1.1%).

The Table further shows that, males (52.7%) in the nuclear families are higher than households in the extended families (47.3). The reverse is seen for females in the extended families being higher (50.3%) than in the nuclear families (49.8).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,750	100.0	29,544	100.0	29,206	100.0
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>15,573</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>49.8</b>
Head only	2,360	4.0	1,666	5.6	694	2.4
Head and a spouse only	1,192	2.0	600	2.0	592	2.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	20,599	35.1	10,654	36.1	9,945	34.1
Single parent Nuclear	5,950	10.1	2,653	9.0	3,297	11.3
<b>Extended Family</b>	<b>28,649</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>14,678</b>	<b>50.3</b>
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	12,420	21.1	6,155	20.8	6,265	21.5
Extended + non relatives	1,014	1.7	539	1.8	475	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,119	3.6	1,175	4.0	944	3.2
Single parent Extended	8,237	14.0	3,423	11.6	4,814	16.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	645	1.1	327	1.1	318	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,214	7.2	2,352	8.0	1,862	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

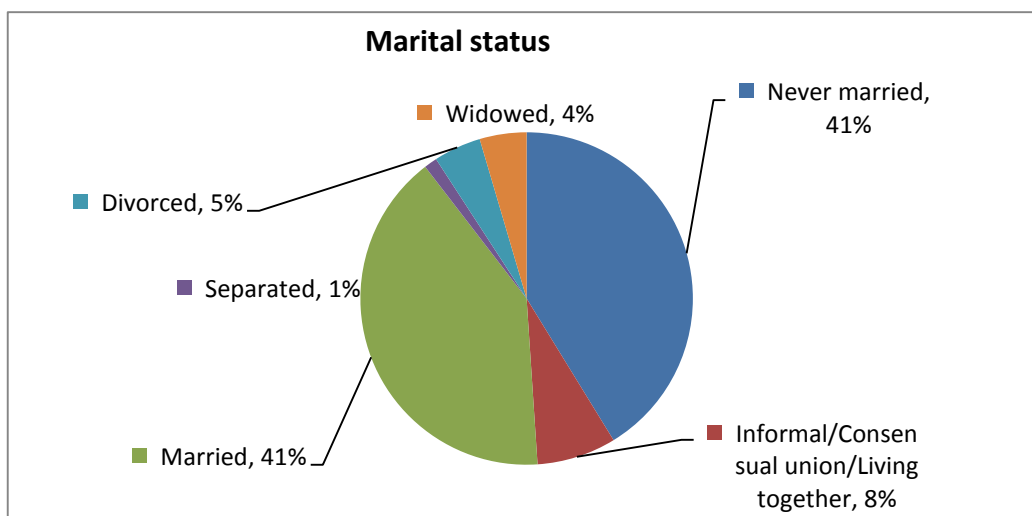
### 3.3 Marital Status

This chapter focuses on marriage and marital characteristics within the Ghanaian socio cultural systems using the 2010 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC). It describes marital status by age, sex, education and economic activities. Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration demand for housing and residential-related services. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged

in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages (Fayorsey, 2003). These three systems are considered distinct and have specific implications and expectations. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into ‘never married’, ‘consensual union’, ‘married’, separated’, ‘divorced’ and ‘widowed’.

Figure 3.1 shows that 41 percent have never married, another 41 percent are married while those separated is 1 percent. The highest proportion of never married are aged between 12 -14 years (94.7%) while those married and living together/ consensual union were 4.3 percent and 0.9 percent respectively (Appendix Table 2 shows that higher proportions of the population who were engaged in informal/consensual union/living together were found amongst ages group 20-24 (11.7%), 25-29 (15.2%) and 30-35 (13.8%) . Also more than half of the females aged 65 and above are widowed as compared with only 8.8 of the widower males.

**Figure 3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 indicates that 67.5 percent of the population who were never married have basic education while 20.6 percent have up to secondary education. Among those who were married, 27.8 percent had no basic education, 57.1 percent had basic education and 1.9 percent had tertiary education. Among the widowed, 58.1 percent had basic education, 2.4 percent had vocational education and 0.5 percent had tertiary education. Among males that had never married, 5.9 percent had no education, 66.2 percent had basic education and 0.8 percent had vocational, technical or commercial education. Among those separated, 64.2 percent had basic education. For the females who had never married, 69.1 percent of them had basic education, 19.2 percent secondary education and 5.2 percent post-middle, secondary or certificate/diploma, while among separated females, 34.4 percent had no education, 4.4 percent basic education and 0.8 percent tertiary. The males dominate in all the educational levels than the females. The proportions of males and females with tertiary education who are separated, divorced and widowed ranges from 0-1.4 among the males and less than one percent among the females .

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	50,684	100.0	19.6	61.2	12.6	1.5	3.9	1.2
Never married	20,902	100.0	5.5	67.5	20.6	1	4.5	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,909	100.0	19.1	67.4	10.1	1	2.1	0.3
Married	20,580	100.0	27.8	57.1	7.1	2.2	3.9	1.9
Separated	644	100.0	33.7	55.6	6.2	1.6	2.5	0.5
Divorced	2,339	100.0	30.8	58.1	5.9	2.4	2.3	0.5
Widowed	2,310	100.0	59.3	35.1	2.3	0.7	2.4	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	24,515	100.0	13.5	63.2	15.3	1.6	4.4	2.1
Never married	11,565	100.0	5.9	66.2	21.7	0.8	4	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,702	100.0	14.9	68.2	12.5	1	2.7	0.7
Married	9,965	100.0	20.3	59.4	9.2	2.4	5.3	3.4
Separated	260	100.0	32.7	54.6	8.8	1.5	2.3	0
Divorced	740	100.0	19.5	64.2	7.6	3.8	3.6	1.4
Widowed	283	100.0	38.9	48.8	6.4	1.8	3.2	1.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,169	100.0	25.3	59.4	10.1	1.5	3.4	0.4
Never married	9,337	100.0	5	69.1	19.2	1.2	5.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,207	100.0	22.4	66.8	8.2	1	1.7	0
Married	10,615	100.0	34.7	55	5.1	2	2.7	0.5
Separated	384	100.0	34.4	56.3	4.4	1.6	2.6	0.8
Divorced	1,599	100.0	36	55.3	5.1	1.8	1.7	0.1
Widowed	2,027	100.0	62.2	33.2	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and economic activities

Table 3.5 shows economic activity status in three categories, namely: the employed, the unemployed and the economically not active (those unemployed and not looking for work). The employed population is 66.5 percent, while the unemployed population records 3.4 percent. About 30 percent of the population is economically not active.

The married population (88.4%) has the highest proportion of the employed population, followed by the unemployed (5.2%) and economically not active (56.0%). Among never

married males, 93.3 percent are employed, 51 percent constitute the never married who are economically not active. On the other hand, among married female the majority (86.7%) are employed, followed by widowed (33.4%) and 7.4 percent for never married who are all employed.

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,684</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,730</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>15,244</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Never married	20,902	100.0	8,284	39.6	917	4.4	11,701	56.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,909	100.0	3,311	84.7	203	5.2	395	10.1
Married	20,580	100.0	18,191	88.4	453	2.2	1,936	9.4
Separated	644	100.0	520	80.7	31	4.8	93	14.4
Divorced	2,339	100.0	1,902	81.3	76	3.2	361	15.4
Widowed	2,310	100.0	1,522	65.9	30	1.3	758	32.8
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,696</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Never married	11,565	100.0	5,093	44.0	493	4.3	5,979	51.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,702	100.0	1,588	93.3	39	2.3	75	4.4
Married	9,965	100.0	8,989	90.2	157	1.6	819	8.2
Separated	260	100.0	225	86.5	7	2.7	28	10.8
Divorced	740	100.0	601	81.2	19	2.6	120	16.2
Widowed	283	100.0	200	70.7	3	1.1	80	28.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,169</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,034</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Never married	9,337	100.0	3,191	34.2	424	4.5	5,722	61.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,207	100.0	1,723	78.1	164	7.4	320	14.5
Married	10,615	100.0	9,202	86.7	296	2.8	1,117	10.5
Separated	384	100.0	295	76.8	24	6.3	65	16.9
Divorced	1,599	100.0	1,301	81.4	57	3.6	241	15.1
Widowed	2,027	100.0	1,322	65.2	27	1.3	678	33.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the nationality of the residents in the Municipality. Ghanaians by birth recorded 95.4%. The proportion of Dual nationality (2.0%) is relatively low while Ghanaians by naturalization recorded 0.7%, ECOWAS (1.2%), African other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other nationals (0.3%). Ghanaians by naturalization recorded 0.7 percent for both male and female.

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,810	100.0	35,790	100.0	37,020	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	69,439	95.4	34,108	95.3	35,331	95.4
Dual Nationality	1,423	2.0	674	1.9	749	2
Ghanaian by naturalization	538	0.7	264	0.7	274	0.7
ECOWAS	848	1.2	459	1.3	389	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	333	0.5	171	0.5	162	0.4
Other	229	0.3	114	0.3	115	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

The religious affiliation of the population by sex is presented in Table 3.8. The Pentecostal or Charismatic are the majority (28.8%), followed by Protestants (20.2%), other Christians (18.6%), Catholics (15.2%) and Islam (10.9%). Proportion of all the religious affiliation is higher among the males with the exception of Islam where the proportion of males (11.8%) is higher than that of the females (10.0%). About 6 percent of the population has no religious affiliation. It is worth nothing that the population of males with no religious affiliation (7.9%) is higher than the female population in the same category (3.4%). Traditionalist recorded the lowest percentage (0.3%) for both sexes.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,810	100.0	35,790	100.0	37,020	100.0
No Religion	4,093	5.6	2,831	7.9	1,262	3.4
Catholic	11,031	15.2	5,277	14.7	5,754	15.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	14,699	20.2	7,010	19.6	7,689	20.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	20,968	28.8	9,748	27.2	11,220	30.3
Other Christians	13,518	18.6	6,408	17.9	7,110	19.2
Islam	7,915	10.9	4,221	11.8	3,694	10.0
Traditionalist	249	0.3	128	0.4	121	0.3
Other (Specify)	337	0.5	167	0.5	170	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

According the data from Table 3.9, 66.3 percent of the population in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality is literate in English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only 21.6 percent. Only 0.2 percent of the people in the Municipality are literate in English and French combined.

### 3.6.1 Literacy

As shown in Table 3.9, about one-third of the population aged 11-14 years (29.2%) are literate in English language only, followed by 25-29 year-olds (23.1%), 30-34 year-olds (22.5%) and 35- 39 years-olds (22.1%).. Significant proportion of 60-64 year-olds (76.0%) and 55-59 year-olds (73.8) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language; The proportions of males and females aged 60-64 years who are literate in English language are 80.2 percent and 66.7 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Total		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
		literate	Percent					
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>42,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
11-14	144	6,977	100.0	29.2	9.8	60.5	0.1	0.5
15-19	346	7,644	100.0	21.9	7.3	69.7	0.2	1.0
20-24	777	5,969	100.0	20.4	8.4	70.1	0.3	0.7
25-29	967	4,698	100.0	23.1	12.9	63.3	0.3	0.4
30-34	973	3,844	100.0	22.5	14.8	62.2	0.1	0.4
35-39	1,050	3,144	100.0	22.1	13.8	63.3	0.3	0.5
40-44	967	2,557	100.0	17.8	15.2	66.3	0.3	0.4
45-49	844	2,101	100.0	16.1	14.7	68.4	0.2	0.5
50-54	808	1,930	100.0	16.4	13.4	69.2	0.3	0.6
55-59	477	1,284	100.0	13.9	11.6	73.8	0.3	0.4
60-64	553	870	100.0	12.1	11.1	76.0	0.6	0.2
65+	2,056	1,371	100.0	15.5	14.4	69.7	0.2	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>21,995</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
11-14	60	3,469	100.0	28.6	9.2	61.6	0.1	0.5
15-19	138	3,853	100.0	20.9	6.5	71.7	0.2	0.7
20-24	276	2,819	100.0	17.7	7.4	73.9	0.3	0.8
25-29	351	2,264	100.0	20.4	9.5	69.3	0.5	0.4
30-34	331	1,959	100.0	21.5	11.7	66.1	0.1	0.5
35-39	325	1,652	100.0	20.5	10.1	68.3	0.5	0.5
40-44	325	1,441	100.0	16.0	11.5	71.5	0.5	0.5
45-49	286	1,171	100.0	13.6	11.2	74.3	0.3	0.7
50-54	252	1,062	100.0	15.2	9.3	74.5	0.3	0.8
55-59	154	782	100.0	10.4	9.0	79.7	0.4	0.6
60-64	170	597	100.0	9.4	9.2	80.2	0.8	0.3
65+	656	926	100.0	13.0	10.8	75.6	0.2	0.4

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Total		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
literate	Percent							
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>20,394</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
11-14	84	3,508	100.0	29.8	10.4	59.3	0.1	0.4
15-19	208	3,791	100.0	22.8	8.1	67.7	0.2	1.2
20-24	501	3,150	100.0	22.9	9.4	66.8	0.3	0.7
25-29	616	2,434	100.0	25.6	16.1	57.8	0.2	0.3
30-34	642	1,885	100.0	23.6	17.9	58.1	0.2	0.3
35-39	725	1,492	100.0	23.9	17.9	57.8	0.0	0.4
40-44	642	1,116	100.0	20.1	20.0	59.7	0.0	0.3
45-49	558	930	100.0	19.2	19.1	61.1	0.2	0.3
50-54	556	868	100.0	18.0	18.4	62.8	0.3	0.5
55-59	323	502	100.0	19.3	15.7	64.7	0.2	0.0
60-64	383	273	100.0	17.9	15.4	66.7	0.0	0.0
65+	1,400	445	100.0	20.7	21.8	57.3	0.2	0.0

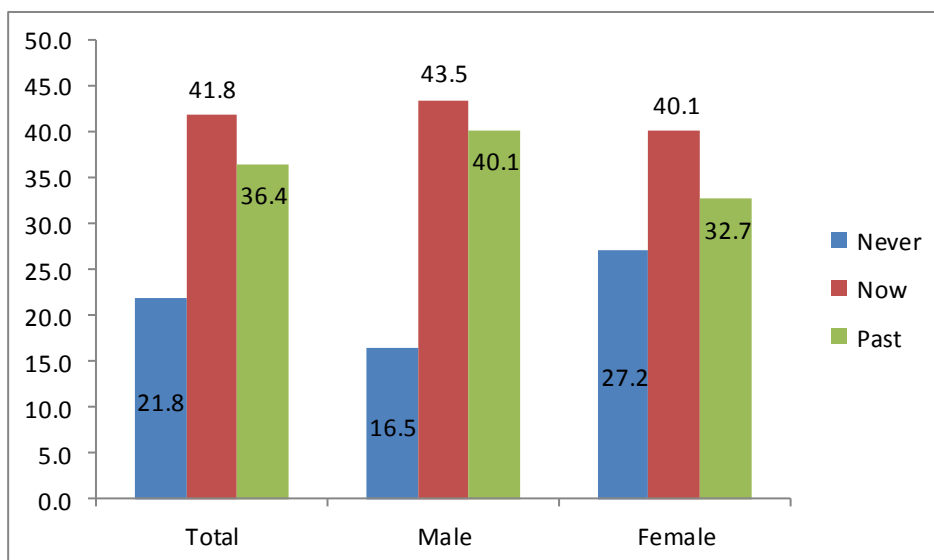
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

Figure 3.2 presents the level of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. There are 54,588 persons aged 3 years and older who were either in school or have ever attended school in the municipality. The data shows that, the municipality has a population of 22,822 which constitutes 41.8 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 43.5 percent male and 40.1 percent female. The Table also shows that, 36.4 percent of the total municipality population 3 years and older have attended school in the past. This is made up of 40.1 percent males and 32.7 percent females

Figure 3.2 further shows that the number of males who attended school in the past (40.1%) is slightly higher than females (32.7%).

**Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance**

School attendance and level of education of persons 3 years and older is presented in Table 3.10. The data shows that, those currently attending school at the JSS/JHS (36.5%) are the highest, followed by those with primary (19.7%). The proportion of the male population currently attending SSS/SHS is 10.6 percent. About 32.2 percent of the male population attended middle school, while those who have attended JHS/SHS are 30.7 percent. The proportion of females who have attended JHS/SHS is 38.0 percent, which is higher than that of the males.



**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	27,686	100.0	14,174	100.0	13,512	100.0	28,227	100.0	14,652	100.0	13,575	100.0
Nursery	1,260	0.0	651	4.6	609	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,409	0.0	2,234	15.8	2,175	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	13,084	19.7	6,606	46.6	6,478	47.9	4,174	14.8	1,590	10.9	2,584	19.0
JSS/JHS	5,386	36.5	2,806	19.8	2,580	19.1	9,662	34.2	4,504	30.7	5,158	38.0
Middle	0	26.2	0	0	0	0	8,202	29.1	4,720	32.2	3,482	25.7
SSS/SHS	2,686	8.1	1,506	10.6	1,180	8.7	2,745	9.7	1,562	10.7	1,183	8.7
Secondary	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	955	3.4	672	4.6	283	2.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	32	2.5	12	0.1	20	0.1	739	2.6	370	2.5	369	2.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	431	1.6	114	0.8	317	2.3	545	1.9	299	2	246	1.8
Tertiary	398	3.3	245	1.7	153	1.1	1,205	4.3	935	6.4	270	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In Ghana, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. Hence, the type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

The economic activities of the people in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality are presented in this chapter. Formulation of employment policies are usually based on information on the labour force, which helps to determine the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. This chapter analyses the economic activities of the population in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality, It dwells on economic activities, the employed and unemployed population in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. These population characteristics are analysed by age, sex, sector and status of employment.

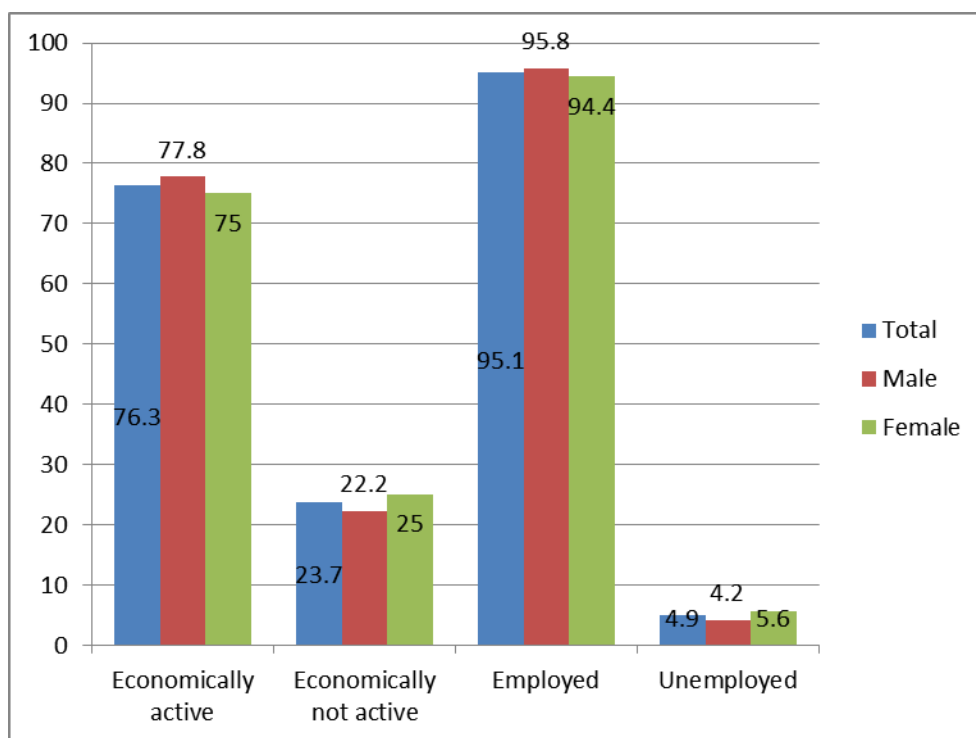
#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economically active population in this context refers to people 15 years and older who are working currently or have jobs to go back to (employed) and those who do not have jobs, but are actively searching for jobs (unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active population refers to people 15 years and older who are not engaged in any form of economic activity and they are not making any effort to find one. The situation is normally caused by one or more of the following: full time education, pensioner/retired, disabled/sick, too old/young, etc.

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. The data shows that, 76.3 percent of the population are economically active, with 77.8 percent representing males and 75 percent representing females. Twenty four (23.7%) percent of the population are economically not active with male (22.2%) and female (25%).

The Figure further shows that, 95.1 percent of the economically active population are employed with male (95.8%) and female (94.4%). Also 4.9 percent of the economically active population are unemployed with male representing 4.2 percent and female 5.6 percent.

**Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by Activity status**

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older and their economic activities. The data shows that, out of the total population of 45,230, 76.3 percent are economically active while 23.7 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 95.1 percent are employed and 4.9 percent unemployed. Of the economically not active population, 55 percent are schooling, 19.8 percent are engaged in household chores while pensioners or retired persons are 3.2 percent.

**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	45,230	100.0	21,790	100.0	23,440	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>34,532</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>16,952</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<i>32,829</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>16,235</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>16,594</i>	<i>94.4</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>31,253</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>15,671</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>15,582</i>	<i>93.9</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,502</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without Pay</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,703</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>36.9</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>63.1</i>
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>4,838</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,119	19.8	645	13.3	1,474	25.2
Full time education	5,885	55.0	3,142	64.9	2,743	46.8
Pensioner/Retired	344	3.2	265	5.5	79	1.3
Disabled/Sick	604	5.6	236	4.9	368	6.3
Too old/young	1,051	9.8	275	5.7	776	13.2
Other	695	6.5	275	5.7	420	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.2 Economic Activity Status of persons 15 years and older by Age groups

Table 4.2 presents information on economic activity status by ages and sex. The age group 45-49 has the majority of the employed (95.1%) population. The age group with the least proportion of the employed people (28.9%) is in the age bracket 15-19. The highest proportion of the unemployed is aged 20-24 years (8.5%), followed by age groups 25-29 (5.8%) and 30-34 (3.8%). More than 50 percent of persons 15-19 years (67.7%) are economically not active. Of the male population, the age group 45-49 also have the highest percentage of the population employed (96.8%) whereas with the female population the age group 40-44 have 93.5 percent of the population employed.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,829</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>23.7</b>
15-19	7,990	100.0	2,310	28.9	271	3.4	5,409	67.7
20-24	6,746	100.0	4,110	60.9	573	8.5	2,063	30.6
25-29	5,665	100.0	4,746	83.8	331	5.8	588	10.4
30-34	4,817	100.0	4,326	89.8	183	3.8	308	6.4
35-39	4,194	100.0	3,894	92.8	116	2.8	184	4.4
40-44	3,524	100.0	3,332	94.6	58	1.6	134	3.8
45-49	2,945	100.0	2,800	95.1	29	1.0	116	3.9
50-54	2,738	100.0	2,558	93.4	40	1.5	140	5.1
55-59	1,761	100.0	1,614	91.7	23	1.3	124	7.0
60-64	1,423	100.0	1,137	79.9	51	3.6	235	16.5
65+	3,427	100.0	2,002	58.4	28	0.8	1,397	40.8
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4,838</b>	<b>22.2</b>
15-19	3,991	100.0	1,181	29.6	95	2.4	2,715	68.0
20-24	3,095	100.0	1,906	61.6	229	7.4	960	31.0
25-29	2,615	100.0	2,248	86.0	137	5.2	230	8.8
30-34	2,290	100.0	2,129	93.0	83	3.6	78	3.4
35-39	1,977	100.0	1,852	93.7	64	3.2	61	3.1
40-44	1,766	100.0	1,689	95.6	29	1.6	48	2.7
45-49	1,457	100.0	1,411	96.8	10	0.7	36	2.5
50-54	1,314	100.0	1,250	95.1	13	1.0	51	3.9
55-59	936	100.0	874	93.4	9	1.0	53	5.7
60-64	767	100.0	621	81.0	27	3.5	119	15.5
65+	1,582	100.0	1,074	67.9	21	1.3	487	30.8
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,440</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,594</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>25.0</b>
15-19	3,999	100.0	1,129	28.2	176	4.4	2,694	67.4
20-24	3,651	100.0	2,204	60.4	344	9.4	1,103	30.2
25-29	3,050	100.0	2,498	81.9	194	6.4	358	11.7
30-34	2,527	100.0	2,197	86.9	100	4.0	230	9.1
35-39	2,217	100.0	2,042	92.1	52	2.3	123	5.5
40-44	1,758	100.0	1,643	93.5	29	1.6	86	4.9
45-49	1,488	100.0	1,389	93.3	19	1.3	80	5.4
50-54	1,424	100.0	1,308	91.9	27	1.9	89	6.3
55-59	825	100.0	740	89.7	14	1.7	71	8.6
60-64	656	100.0	516	78.7	24	3.7	116	17.7
65+	1,845	100.0	928	50.3	7	0.4	910	49.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of the unemployed males is 7.8 percent in 20-24 age group and that for female is 9.5 also in the same age group of 20-24. Age group 15-19 recorded the highest (68%) for economically not active males, whereas the same age group 67.4 percent for females of economically not active population.

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. For the 2010 PHC, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one

hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

Table 4.3 shows that 72.1 percent of the population 15 years and older are engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fishery as their occupation recorded the highest, followed by plant and machine operator and assembles workers (9.9%). The proportion of female population engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fishery (73.5%) is higher than that of the males (70.8%). More females are engaged in service and sales (13.2%) than males (7.6%). Other occupations that recorded very low percentages are Managers (0.7%), Technicians and associate professionals (0.4%) and clerical support workers (0.2%).

**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	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	2,620	100.0
Managers	194	0.7	87	0.7	107	0.8
Professionals	616	2.4	384	2.9	232	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	114	0.4	91	0.7	23	0.2
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	45	0.3	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,964	7.6	295	2.2	1,669	13.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,753	72.1	9,478	70.8	9,275	73.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,236	4.8	616	4.6	620	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,581	9.9	2,094	15.6	487	3.9
Elementary occupations	482	1.9	293	2.2	189	1.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to 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.

Table 4.4 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The data shows that, the most dominant industry among the population is Agriculture forestry and fishing (46.6%) followed by wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motor vehicles and motor cycles (15.9%). The proportion of males engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (50.6%) is higher than that of the females (42.7%).

**Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

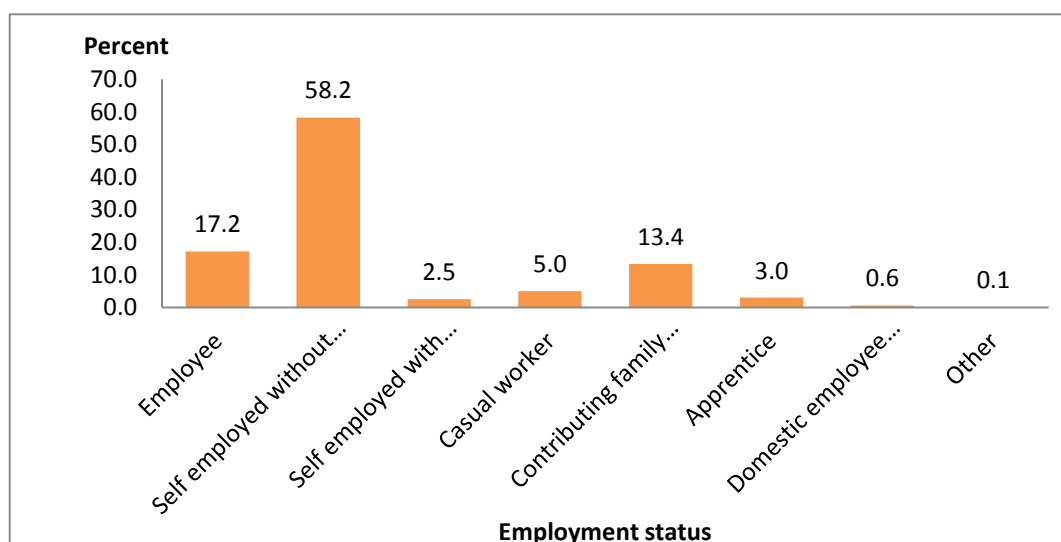
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,829	100.0	16,235	100.0	16,594	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,303	46.6	8,213	50.6	7,090	42.7
Mining and quarrying	1,730	5.3	1,512	9.3	218	1.3
Manufacturing	2,492	7.6	954	5.9	1,538	9.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	42	0.1	36	0.2	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	58	0.2	26	0.2	32	0.2
Construction	550	1.7	526	3.2	24	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,210	15.9	1,360	8.4	3,850	23.2
Transportation and storage	816	2.5	787	4.8	29	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,809	5.5	194	1.2	1,615	9.7
Information and communication	95	0.3	64	0.4	31	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	165	0.5	103	0.6	62	0.4
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	295	0.9	123	0.8	172	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	179	0.5	135	0.8	44	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	527	1.6	437	2.7	90	0.5
Education	1,389	4.2	806	5.0	583	3.5
Human health and social work activities	479	1.5	225	1.4	254	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	273	0.8	257	1.6	16	0.1
Other service activities	1,291	3.9	426	2.6	865	5.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	124	0.4	49	0.3	75	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 shows that employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. More than half (58.2%) of those employed are self-employed without employees, 17.2 percent employees, 13.4 percent are contributing family workers, 2.5 percent self-employed with employees and others is 0.1 percent.

**Figure 4.2: Employment status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Appendix Table A4 depicts information on the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The proportion of female self-employed with employees constitutes the highest (63.5%), followed by contributing family worker (17.5) and employee (9%). Of the employed males, self-employed without employees form the highest employment status (52.8%) followed by contributing family worker (9.2%) and casual worker (7.7%).

According to Table 4.5, about 87.7 percent of persons 15 years and older are in private informal sector, 8 percent in the public/government sector, and 0.1 percent in semi A public/parastatal. More than two-thirds of the males are in the private informal sector (82.7%) followed by public/government (11.0%) and NGOs (0.2%). Most females in the municipality are in the private informal sector (92.5%), followed by government (5.2%) and private formal (2.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,829	100.0	16,235	100.0	16,594	100.0
Public (Government)	2,642	8.0	1,785	11.0	857	5.2
Private Formal	1,320	4.0	974	6.0	346	2.1
Private Informal	28,775	87.7	13,422	82.7	15,353	92.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	30	0.1	17	0.1	13	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	58	0.2	34	0.2	24	0.1
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become one of the important tools globally. Its application encompasses any field and a sector of the economy for which Upper Denkyira East is no exception. The use of mobile phone, internet and desktop computers by households and businesses has been increasing. It is for this reason that for the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices. Again, households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines were also determined

This chapter therefore analyses access and use of these ICT technologies/facilities by age and sex

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and internet usage

Table 5.1 presents information on ownership of mobile phones and usage of the internet facility. The data shows that, out of a total of 50,684 persons 12 years and older in the Municipality, 6.8 percent of males use internet facility while 2.9 percent of female use internet facility. More than half (53.2%) of males 12 years and older in the Municipality own mobile phones while 41.3 percent of females own mobile phones.

**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	50,684	100.0	23,831	47.0	2,435	4.8
Male	24,515	100.0	13,030	25.7	1,666	3.3
Female	26,169	100.0	10,801	21.3	769	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop and Computers

The data shows that, there are 14,200 households in the municipality who either own Desktop, Laptop or computers. Out of those having desktop or Laptop computer, 7.2 percent are males while 4.6 percent are females.

**Table 5.2 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,200	100.0	900	6.3
Male	9,510	100.0	682	4.8
Female	4,690	100.0	218	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. In Ghana, PWDs are generally marginalised and suffer from discrimination. They 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. The key areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability, disability and activity, and disability type by education and literacy.

### 6.2 Population with Disability by sex and locality

Table 6.1 shows the proportion of persons with disability in the Municipality by locality. Of the total population of 72,810 persons, about 2 percent are urban dwellers. The highest proportion of persons with disability in the urban areas is sight (38.3%) followed by physical disabilities (25.4%) and others (17.9%). Males and females with disabilities in the urban areas follow the same pattern for both sexes as presented in Table 6.1.

A little above 3 percent of persons with disability are in the rural areas. The majority of the people in the Municipality have sight disability (41.6%) followed by physical disability (31.3%), hearing disability (17.2%) and intellect (15.2). Sight disability is high among males with 41.5 percent followed by physical disability (30.7%), speech disability (18.9%) and intellect (16.3%). The same pattern virtually prevails among the females with sight (41.8%), physical (31.9%), speech (13.3%) and intellect disability (13.8%) respectively

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	72,810	100.0	35,790	100.0	37,020	100.0
Without disability	70,849	97.3	34,769	97.1	36,080	97.5
With disability	1,961	2.7	1,021	2.9	940	2.5
Sight	795	40.5	408	40	387	41.2
Hearing	310	15.8	153	15	157	16.7
Speech	303	15.5	180	17.6	123	13.1
Physical	576	29.4	301	29.5	275	29.3
Intellect	289	14.7	167	16.4	122	13
Emotion	188	9.6	100	9.8	88	9.4
Other	245	12.5	124	12.1	121	12.9
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,017</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Without disability	31,699	98	15,014	98	16,685	98
With disability	637	2	305	2	332	2
Sight	244	38.3	111	36.4	133	40.1
Hearing	82	12.9	37	12.1	45	13.6
Speech	87	13.7	45	14.8	42	12.7
Physical	162	25.4	81	26.6	81	24.4
Intellect	88	13.8	50	16.4	38	11.4
Emotion	73	11.5	36	11.8	37	11.1
Other	114	17.9	52	17	62	18.7
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,471</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,003</b>	<b>100</b>
Without disability	39,150	96.7	19,755	96.5	19,395	97
With disability	1,324	3.3	716	3.5	608	3
Sight	551	41.6	297	41.5	254	41.8
Hearing	228	17.2	116	16.2	112	18.4
Speech	216	16.3	135	18.9	81	13.3
Physical	414	31.3	220	30.7	194	31.9
Intellect	201	15.2	117	16.3	84	13.8
Emotion	115	8.7	64	8.9	51	8.4
Other	131	9.9	72	10.1	59	9.7

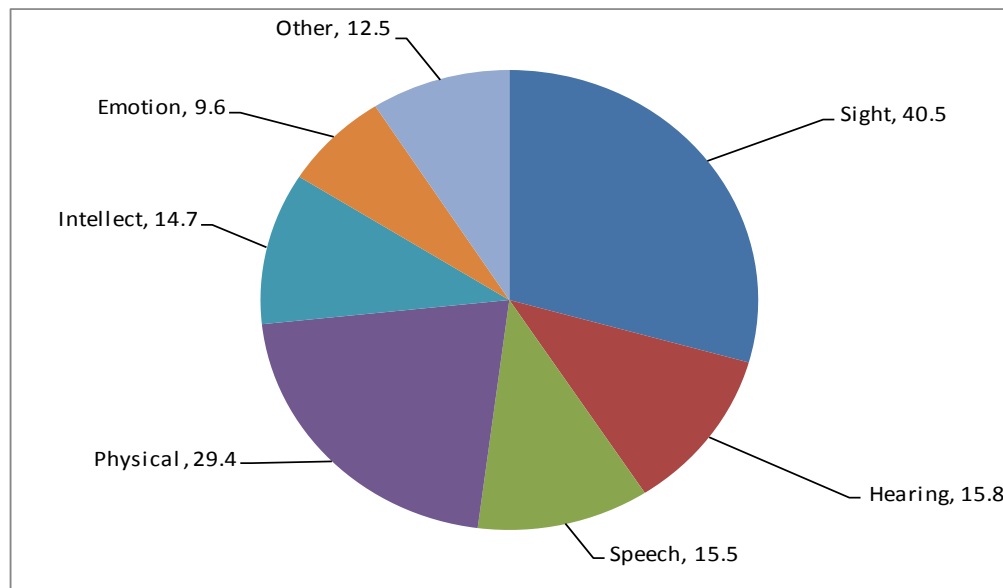
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Type of Disability

The 2010 PHC grouped disability into seven main types as shown in Table 6.1. The highest form of disability in the Municipality is sight (40.5%), followed by physical (29.4%), hearing (15.8%) and speech (15.5%) disability for both sexes. The least form of disability is emotion 9.6 percent. The proportion of males with disability is higher than that of the females by 0.4

percent Sight, emotion and other forms of disability have their proportions hovering at the same percentages for both sex. (Appendix, Table 5).

**Figure 6.1: Type of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 6.4 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Data from Table 6.2 shows that, 45,230 of the population who are 15 years and above in the Upper Denkyira East covered, 1,644 (3.6%) have some form of disability. However, 63.7 percent are economically active and 36.3 economically not active. Of those who are economically active, 60.8 percent are employed and only 2.9 percent are not employed. The Table further shows that, with all the forms of disabilities, other forms of disability which are not sight, hearing, physical, intellectual, emotional have the highest employment (65.8%). Majority of the people with emotional form of disability are unemployment (8.2). Out of the 1,644 with some form of disability 835 (50.8%) are males while 809 (49.2%) are females.

Of the form of disability who are employed with the male population, hearing impairment (75.0 %) is in majority, followed by other forms (66.7%) other than the forms mentioned. The form of disability with the female population who are employed have other forms of disability (65%) being the in majority.

Of the total population 15 years and older, persons with disability who are employed are 3.6 percent. The employed persons with sight disability are in majority (1.6%) followed by physical disability (1.1%) and the rest is less than 1 percent for both sex. The pattern is the same for males and females with some form of disability and employed.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,829</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>23.7</b>
No disability	43,586	100.0	31,829	73.0	1,656	3.8	10,101	23.2
With a disability	1,644	100.0	1,000	60.8	47	2.9	597	36.3
Sight	722	100.0	436	60.4	12	1.7	274	38.0
Hearing	213	100.0	134	62.9	9	4.2	70	32.9
Speech	180	100.0	100	55.6	11	6.1	69	38.3
Physical	493	100.0	262	53.1	14	2.8	217	44.0
Intellectual	195	100.0	100	51.3	12	6.2	83	42.6
Emotional	147	100.0	69	46.9	12	8.2	66	44.9
Other	193	100.0	127	65.8	7	3.6	59	30.6
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4,838</b>	<b>22.2</b>
No disability	20,955	100.0	15,683	74.8	698	3.3	4,574	21.8
With a disability	835	100.0	552	66.1	19	2.3	264	31.6
Sight	363	100.0	236	65.0	4	1.1	123	33.9
Hearing	92	100.0	69	75.0	3	3.3	20	21.7
Speech	107	100.0	65	60.7	6	5.6	36	33.6
Physical	253	100.0	152	60.1	11	4.3	90	35.6
Intellectual	112	100.0	70	62.5	6	5.4	36	32.1
Emotional	77	100.0	48	62.3	1	1.3	28	36.4
Other	93	100.0	62	66.7	0	0.0	31	33.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,440</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,594</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>25.0</b>
No disability	22,631	100.0	16,146	71.3	958	4.2	5,527	24.4
With a disability	809	100.0	448	55.4	28	3.5	333	41.2
Sight	359	100.0	200	55.7	8	2.2	151	42.1
Hearing	121	100.0	65	53.7	6	5.0	50	41.3
Speech	73	100.0	35	47.9	5	6.8	33	45.2
Physical	240	100.0	110	45.8	3	1.3	127	52.9
Intellectual	83	100.0	30	36.1	6	7.2	47	56.6
Emotional	70	100.0	21	30.0	11	15.7	38	54.3
Other	100	100.0	65	65.0	7	7.0	28	28.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability. Table 6.3 indicates the population 3 years and older with disability and type and level of education. Of these, 2.8 percent are persons with disability. Sight disability is the highest proportion of disability (44.4%) among persons 3 years and older followed by physical disability (29.2%) and the lowest is 9.1 percent (emotional) for both sexes as shown in the Table. The Table shows that those with hearing disability have the highest percentage of 40.9 percent of the people never attending school, followed by those with intellectual disability of 38.4 percent. Those with other form of disability have the highest in basic education (59.9%) followed by sight disability (53.5%). The form of disability which have higher education are those with other form of disability (13.1%), followed by speech (9.9%) and speech (9.4%).

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	67,082	11,169	5,669	40,508	9,736	100.0	16.6	8.5	60.4	14.5
No disability	65,202	10,499	5,618	39,504	9,581	100.0	16.1	8.6	60.6	14.7
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Sight	779	289	16	417	57	100.0	37.1	2.1	53.5	7.3
Hearing	269	110	18	127	14	100.0	40.9	6.7	47.2	5.2
Speech	256	94	14	124	24	100.0	36.7	5.5	48.4	9.4
Physical	549	210	8	287	44	100.0	38.3	1.5	52.3	8.0
Intellectual	245	94	10	120	21	100.0	38.4	4.1	49.0	8.6
Emotional	172	52	7	96	17	100.0	30.2	4.1	55.8	9.9
Other	237	54	10	142	31	100.0	22.8	4.2	59.9	13.1
<b>Male</b>										
Total	32,809	3,983	2,885	20,226	5,715	100.0	12.1	8.8	61.6	17.4
No disability	31,841	3,748	2,864	19,617	5,612	100.0	11.8	9.0	61.6	17.6
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Sight	397	100	4	257	36	100.0	25.2	1.0	64.7	9.1
Hearing	125	35	6	73	11	100.0	28.0	4.8	58.4	8.8
Speech	151	45	5	83	18	100.0	29.8	3.3	55.0	11.9
Physical	283	57	4	187	35	100.0	20.1	1.4	66.1	12.4
Intellectual	139	46	2	72	19	100.0	33.1	1.4	51.8	13.7
Emotional	87	23	0	52	12	100.0	26.4	0.0	59.8	13.8
Other	117	19	4	77	17	100.0	16.2	3.4	65.8	14.5
<b>Female</b>										
Total	34,273	7,186	2,784	20,282	4,021	100.0	21.0	8.1	59.2	11.7
No disability	33,361	6,751	2,754	19,887	3,969	100.0	20.2	8.3	59.6	11.9
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Sight	382	189	12	160	21	100.0	49.5	3.1	41.9	5.5
Hearing	144	75	12	54	3	100.0	52.1	8.3	37.5	2.1
Speech	105	49	9	41	6	100.0	46.7	8.6	39.0	5.7
Physical	266	153	4	100	9	100.0	57.5	1.5	37.6	3.4
Intellectual	106	48	8	48	2	100.0	45.3	7.5	45.3	1.9
Emotional	85	29	7	44	5	100.0	34.1	8.2	51.8	5.9
Other	120	35	6	65	14	100.0	29.2	5.0	54.2	11.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are 0.26 percent of persons with disability who have attained post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.) education out of which 60 percent of these persons are with sight disability and 40 percent with physical disability as shown in Table 6.3 for both sex.

About 3 percent of males 3 years and older are persons with disability. Almost one fourth of disabled males have never been to school, 21.07 percent have been to primary school, 41.83 percent have been to Middle/JHS/JSS and the least been Post graduate (Cert. Diploma, Masters). A total of 912 females or 2.7 percent of them are disabled. Educational level disaggregation for the females mirrors that of the male as shown in Table 6.3.

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURE

### 7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (PHC 2010, National Analytical Report). Table 7.1 presents households in agricultural activities and by urban and rural localities.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. According to PHC 2010, there are about 14,200 households in Upper Denkyira East Municipality. Table 7.1 shows that, of the total households, 8,480 (59.7%) are engaged in agriculture. The 2010 PHC categories agricultural into crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The highest proportion of farming activities that households engaged in is crop farming (95.6%), followed by 33.6 percent livestock rearing. Fish farming is the least (2.0%). A little above one third (34%) of the households in agriculture are in the urban areas whereas more than 90 percent (82.7%) are in the rural areas. Almost 100 percent (98.1%) of agriculture households in the rural areas are engaged in crop farming followed by livestock rearing of 36.3 percent. The least is fish farming (0.2%). Urban households engaged in agriculture follows virtually the same pattern as the rural households.

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

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,200	100.0	6,746	100.0	7,454	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	8,480	59.7	2,317	34.3	6,163	82.7
Crop Farming	8,109	95.6	2,062	89.0	6,047	98.1
Tree Planting	42	0.5	13	0.6	29	0.5
Livestock Rearing	2,848	33.6	613	26.5	2,235	36.3
Fish Farming	19	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.2

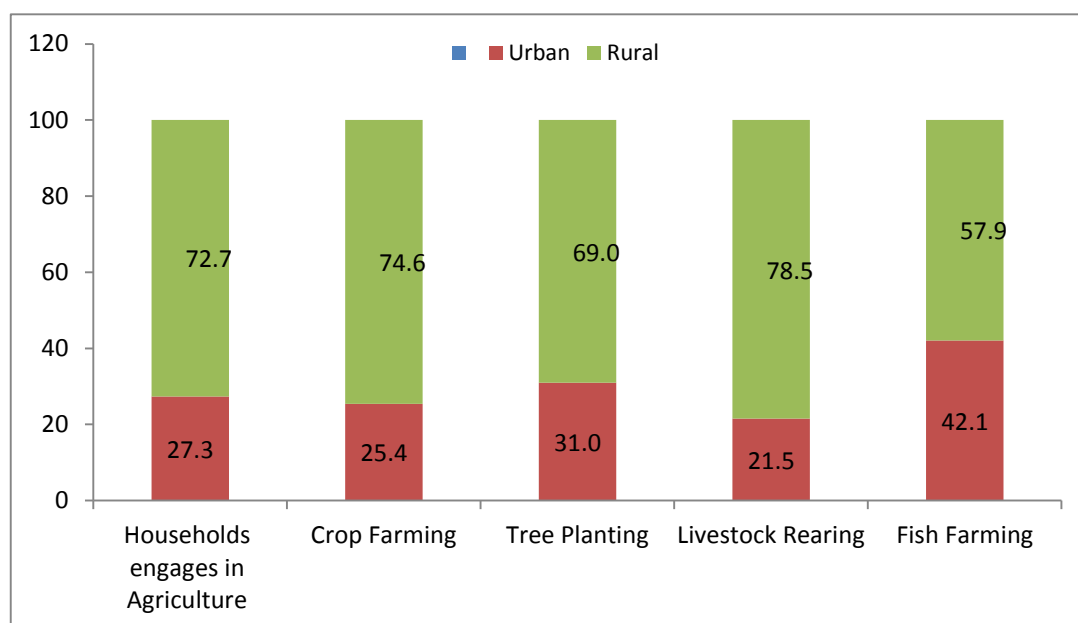
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 is a graphical representation of households engaged in agriculture by locality. The figure indicates that out of the total households engaged in agriculture in the Municipality, 72.7 percent are rural whilst 27.3 percent are urban. This is because the Municipality is an agrarian economy and most of the agricultural activities take place in the rural areas. The various types of farming activities also have their share by locality. The rural households (74.6%) that are involved in crop farming are more than the urban households (25.4%). The situation is same for tree planting and livestock rearing. Fish farming is however done extensively in the urban areas (42.1%) than all the other agriculture activities.



**Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality of residence**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Data from Table 7.2 shows that, there are about 128,029 livestock and 5,522 keepers in Upper Denkyira East Municipality; it is the second highest agriculture activities that households are engage in the municipality (Figure 7.1). The dominant livestock kept in the municipality are: chicken (73.66%), goat (11.80%), sheep (9.42%), fish farming (0.92). The average number of animal per keeper is 108 (fish farming).

**Table 7.2: Size of households by agricultural activities**

Agricultural Activities	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	128,029	5,522	23
Beehives	132	4	33
Cattle	731	38	19
Chicken	94,316	2,999	31
Dove	63	6	11
Duck	591	62	10
Goat	15,110	1,080	14
Grass-cutter	158	14	11
Guinea fowl	923	59	16
Ostrich	119	10	12
Pig	1,681	70	24
Rabbit	232	17	14
Sheep	12,069	1,100	11
Silk worm	88	14	6
Snail	235	8	29
Turkey	318	10	32
Other	78	20	4
Fish farming	1,185	11	108
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING

### 8.1 Introduction

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

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census included a comprehensive housing census of all structures thin the country. The housing issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

The data in Table 8.1 shows that, there are 8,333 houses in Upper Denkyira East Municipality with the bulk of the houses in the rural areas (68.7%) and occupied by 52.5 percent of the households. The municipality’s average household per house of 1.7, population per house of 8.6 persons and average household size of 5.0 are higher than the national and the regional averages as presented 4.4 and 4 respectively.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District/ Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	72,810	32,336	40,474
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	71,519	31,392	40,127
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	8,333	2,612	5,721
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	6,746	7,454
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	8.6	12	7
Average household size	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.7	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Agreement

Table 8.2 presents information on ownership of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table indicates that, among the households enumerated, 45.2 percent being the highest distribution of ownership are owned by household member, followed by 33.8 percent being houses owned by other private individual. The least is 0.1 percent being mortgage. The Table further shows that, 47.0 percent of male headed households own their dwelling units. 32.8 percent are in dwellings owned by other relatives not a household member. Of female headed households, 41.6 percent of the houses they occupy are owned by household members, whilst 35.8 percent are owned by other private individual.

Considering the type of locality, 74 percent of rural households own their dwelling units whilst 26 percent of urban households also own their dwelling units. This means that most of the people living in the urban areas of the District have migrated from their places of descent and therefore live in rented places.

Out of the 21 household heads that own their dwelling by mortgage, 14 are males and 7 are females, 14 are in the rural areas and 7 in the urban areas.

**Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality**

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District/Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	6,417	45.2	47.0	41.6	27.5	61.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	2,104	14.8	13.0	18.5	14.4	15.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	4,795	33.8	32.8	35.8	49.7	19.3
Private employer	83,610	5,191	300	2.1	2.7	1.0	1.9	2.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	76	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	449	3.2	3.6	2.4	5.3	1.2
Other	24,000	2,090	38	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.3, there are 14,200 dwelling units in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. The population of compound house (room) constitutes the highest percentage (54.8%) of the type of dwelling units in the Municipality, followed by separate houses (33.0%). The proportions of all other types of dwelling units are less than 16.0 percent. The table shows that 62.7% of the female headed households live in compound houses. Also 69.2 percent of the compound houses are located in the urban areas. Separate housing units in the rural areas recorded 48.1 percent which is relatively high and 3.3 percent of the housing units are flats/Apartments. This percentage is the same for the male and female headed households. Of all the housing units in the Municipality, separated housing units and compound housing units recorded (87.8%) while the remaining occupied dwelling units recorded 12.2 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District/Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	4,686	33.0	36.5	25.8	16.4	48.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	733	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	466	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.3	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	7,777	54.8	50.9	62.7	69.2	41.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	276	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	2.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	43	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Tent	10,343	937	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	80	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	93	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	1,003	21	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. There are two main construction materials for outer walls in the Municipality; they are cement/concrete and Mud brick/earth. Other materials such as stone, metal sheets, bamboo raffia are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the Municipality. The areas that are looked at are the outer wall, floor and roof.

### 8.4.1 Main construction Material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that 52.0 percent of outer walls are constructed with mud brick/earth. This is made up of 79.4 percent in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas. With regards to outer walls built with cement blocks or concrete, the table shows that 75.7 percent of outer wall are built with cement blocks/concrete in urban areas but only 15.4 percent of outer walls are built with mud brick/earth in the rural areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	15,035	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	7,817	52.0	20.1	79.4
Wood	200,594	10,461	322	2.1	1.8	2.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	60	0.4	0.6	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	59	0.4	0.6	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	6,510	43.3	75.7	15.4
Land Crete	104,270	10,996	201	1.3	0.6	1.9
Bamboo	8,206	766	24	0.2	0.0	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	2,624	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Nearly ninety seven of materials used to construct the floor of the dwelling units are mud/earth and cement /concrete, 85.1 percent cement/concrete and 11.7 percent mud/earth respectively, whilst stone, burnt brick, wood vinyl tiles, ceramic tiles and terrazzo tiles constitute only 3.2 percent.

Almost 92 percent of the floors of dwelling units in the urban areas are constructed with cement/concrete as compared with 79.3 percent in the rural areas. This shows that in both rural and urban localities cement/concrete is the main materials used to construct the floor of dwelling unit the in Municipality (Table 8.5).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	1,667	11.7	3.3	19.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	12,084	85.1	91.5	79.3
Stone	32,817	2,192	58	0.4	0.5	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,924	53	0.4	0.7	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	63	0.4	0.9	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	192	1.4	2.1	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	56	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the whole, the Municipality recorded 15,035 dwelling units with different construction material for roofing. Nearly 88 percent is metal sheet and only 5 dwelling units are roofed with tiles. 87.7 percent and 88.1 percent of the dwelling units in the rural and urban areas are roofed with metal sheets respectively. All other roofing materials, namely earth/mud wood, slate/Asbestos, cement/concrete, roofing tile, bamboo, palm or raffia and other constitute only 12.1 percent (Table 8.6).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	15,035	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	49	0.3	0.2	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,047	75	0.5	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	13,217	87.9	87.7	88.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	263	1.7	3.2	0.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	556	3.7	7.1	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	497	3.3	0.4	5.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	310	2.1	0.5	3.4
Other	35,935	3,136	63	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.6 presents information on household size and the number of sleeping rooms. The number of sleeping rooms for a household gives an indication of the extent of over-crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health and psychological implications arising from infectious diseases, disturbed sleep and mental disturbance etc. About 58.0 percent of the households in the Municipality have one sleeping room; two rooms constitute 25.9 percent, followed by three rooms (9.2%) and four rooms (3.9 %). The remaining households are in five rooms (1.6%), six rooms (0.8%), seven rooms (0.3%), eight rooms (0.2%), and nine or more rooms (0.2%). This implies about 93.1 percent of households in the Municipality live in 1-3 rooms dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

Table 8.7 shows that the highest proportion of households with one member occupying one room dwelling unit is 91.4 percent, two rooms (6.6%), three rooms (1.0%), four rooms (0.5%) and thereafter the proportions occupying five or more declines significantly. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room decreases as the household size increases. About 99 percent of single member households occupy between one and three sleeping rooms and thereafter the proportion occupying between four or more decreases as household size increases. Table 8.7 again shows that for household size of two, about 99 percent of them occupy between 1 to 3 rooms with the number of rooms decreasing substantially with an increase in household size. About 89.7 percent of households with 8 members occupying between one to three sleeping rooms fell significantly with increase in household size. Thus, the household size is inversely related to the number of sleeping rooms.

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

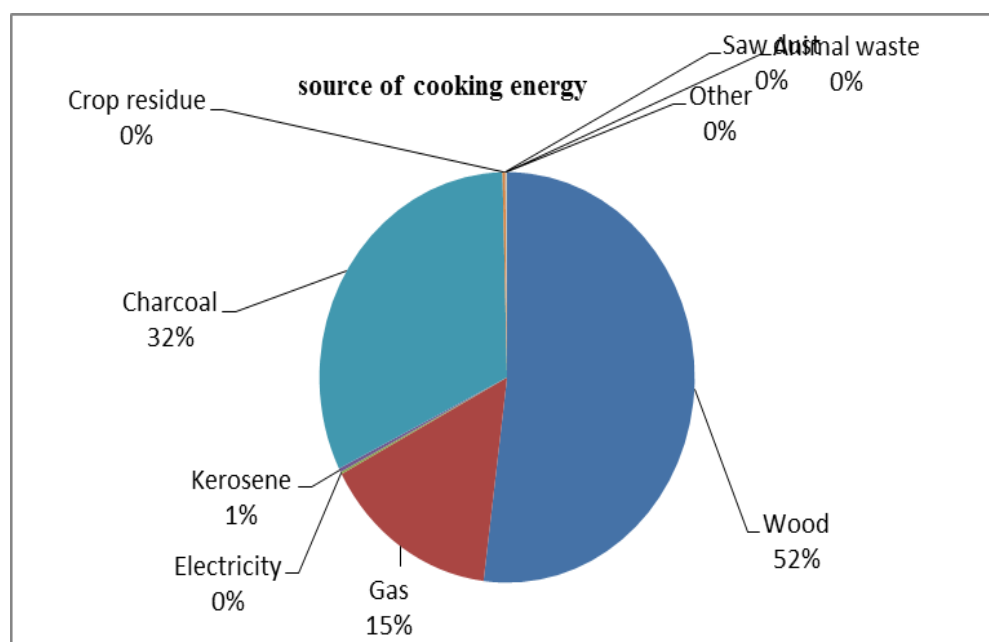
Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	14,200	100.0	58.0	25.9	9.2	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
1	1,844	100.0	91.4	6.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,212	100.0	80.0	16.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
3	1,304	100.0	65.1	25.2	6.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
4	1,980	100.0	63.5	27.9	5.3	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
5	1,082	100.0	51.0	32.6	10.7	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
6	1,597	100.0	50.3	32.7	10.5	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
7	606	100.0	31.5	38.4	17.8	6.4	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
8	1,013	100.0	45.2	31.6	12.9	5.7	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
9	253	100.0	14.2	37.2	22.5	14.6	5.5	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
10+	2,309	100.0	27.5	34.4	19.4	9.6	4.7	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

As shown in Table 8.8, more than half (57.2%) of the dwelling units main source of lighting is electricity, while flashlight/ torch recorded 33.6 percent. Majority (60.1%) of rural dwellers use torch/flash light as compared to the other sources of lighting. All the other sources of lighting recorded below 1.0 percent of the total with kerosene lamp recording 8.0 percent but rose to 12.2 percent in the rural areas. Electricity is the main source lighting in the urban areas (91.2%) as compared with only 26.5 percent in the rural areas.

**Figure 8.1: Source of energy**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	8,126	57.2	91.2	26.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	51	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	1,132	8.0	3.4	12.2
Gas lamp	9,378	817	17	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	17	0.1	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,796	36	0.3	0.4	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	4,769	33.6	4.3	60.1
Firewood	13,241	822	25	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,231	25	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main source of fuel as shown in Table 8.9 is wood (48.6%), charcoal (29.8%) and Gas (14.2%). The use of gas in dwelling units is becoming common in Ghana, 26.6 percent of urban dwellers in the Municipality use gas as the main source of fuel as compared with 3.0 percent of the rural dwellers. Majority of the rural dwellers use wood as a source of fuel (80.0%), whilst 49.6 percent of the urbanites use charcoal as main source cooking. This raises an alarm about deforestation in the Municipality. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 6.5 percent, 8.9 percent amongst urban dwellers as compared with 4.4 percent among rural dwellers.

The percentage distribution of different cooking space is also presented in Table 8.9. The most common type of cooking space for most households is separate room for exclusive use of household (43.1%). It is worth noting that a fast growing trend is veranda being used as cooking space. This proportion is high among urban dwellers (34.0%) as against rural (10.0%) dwellers. The proportion of rural houses with separate room for exclusive use for household cooking is about twice (55.7%) that of the urban (29.2%). Similarly, the proportion cooking on verandas in the urban areas is about thrice (34.0%) that in the rural areas (10.0%). There are, however, 10.2 and 6.0 percent of households with no cooking space in rural and urban areas respectively.



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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	930	6.5	8.9	4.4
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	6,901	48.6	13.9	80.0
Gas	996,518	65,955	2,016	14.2	26.6	3.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	24	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	40	0.3	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,237	29.8	49.6	12.0
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	32	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	465	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,131	8.0	10.2	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,123	43.1	29.2	55.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,845	13.0	13.6	12.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	171	1.2	1.1	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	611	4.3	2.0	6.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	63	0.4	0.7	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	3,036	21.4	34.0	10.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	1,175	8.3	8.9	7.7
Other	21,007	2,653	45	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water and Household Facilities

The main source of drinking water in Upper Denkyira East Municipality is presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water in the Municipality is obtained from six main sources, namely: bore-hole pump/tube well (34.6%), pipe-bore outside dwelling (16.7%), public tap/standpipe (14.5%), river/stream (14.0%) and pipe-bored inside dwelling (9.3%). Over half (54.8%) of the rural dwellers have access to bore-hole/pump/tube well as compared to 12.3 percent of the urban dwellers who use bore-hole/pump/tube well. About a quarter (26%) of rural dwellers also use river/stream as their main source of water, which means quite a number of the people are using water classified as “un-improved”, which may expose them to diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. About one third (30.9%) of the urban dwellers have access to pipe-borne outside dwelling as against 3.8 percent in the rural areas.

There are slight differences in the figures comparing the main source of water for drinking and the main source of water for other domestic use by the households. The proportions using bore-hole/pump/tube for drinking and for other domestic use are 34.6 percent and 32.3 percent, the corresponding figures for pipe-borne outside dwelling are 16.7 percent to 15.4 percent, public-tap/stand pipe 14.5 percent to 13.6 percent, river/stream 14 percent and 17 percent respectively..

In the urban and the rural areas, Table 8.9 shows that 30.9 percent of the population uses stream/spring as the main source of water for domestic use; about half (50.1%) of the rural dwellers also use water from bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic use.

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

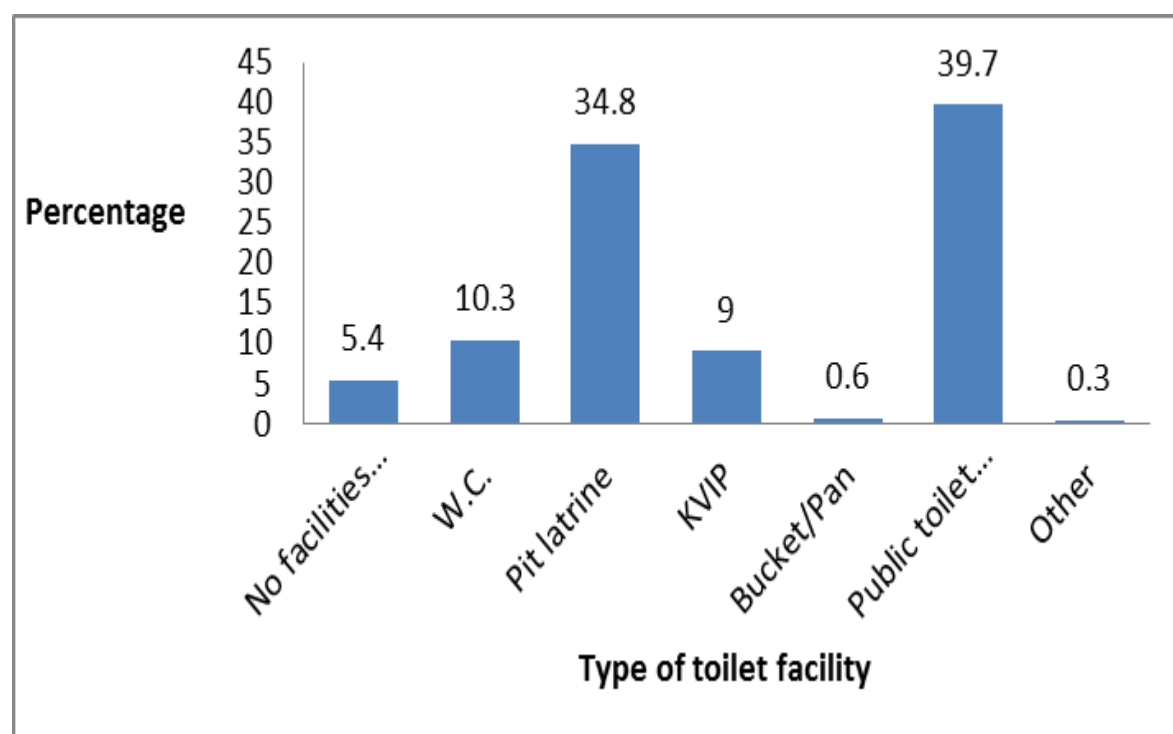
Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	1,315	9.3	18.0	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	2,370	16.7	30.9	3.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	2,063	14.5	21.7	8.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	4,914	34.6	12.3	54.8
Protected well	321,091	22,615	343	2.4	4.1	0.9
Rain water	39,438	8,361	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	35	0.2	0.4	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	36	0.3	0.4	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	646	4.5	8.6	0.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	358	2.5	2.6	2.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	1,984	14.0	0.6	26.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	111	0.8	0.0	1.4
Other	3,972	365	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	1,407	9.9	19.3	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	2,187	15.4	28.2	3.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	1,938	13.6	20.5	7.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	4,592	32.3	12.7	50.1
Protected well	465,775	37,995	899	6.3	12.2	1.0
Rain water	39,916	6,583	16	0.1	0.2	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	33	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	523	3.7	4.5	2.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	2,417	17.0	1.7	30.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	132	0.9	0.1	1.7
Other	10,302	940	35	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The type of toilet facility available in a dwelling unit is an important indicator of the sanitary conditions of the unit as well as indirect measure of the poverty status of a household. Figure 8.2 shows the four main toilet facilities used in the Municipality. They are the public toilet (39.7%), Pit latrine (34.8%), WC (10.3%) and KVIP (9.0%). Household with no toilet facility recorded 5.4 percent in the Municipality but the rural areas recorded 2.2 percent while urban areas recorded 8.6 percent. The use of bucket/pan is almost out of the system recording 0.6 percent because it is illegal in Ghana now). Pit latrine users (46.7% rural, 21.6% urban) are predominant in both rural and urban areas in the Municipality.

**Figure 8.2: Toilet Facility**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 also presents the bathing facilities in dwelling units by rural and urban localities. The Table shows that there are three main bathing facilities used by households; share separate bathroom in the same house (39.3%), own bathroom for exclusive use (24.6%) and shared open cubicle (17.4%). More than half of urban dwellers (51.7%) share separate bathroom in the same house as compared with 28.0 percent in the rural areas. Own bathroom for exclusive use in the rural areas constitutes 27.5 percent, higher than in the urban areas (21.4%) as well as in Municipal as a whole (24.6%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	773	5.4	2.0	8.6
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,459	10.3	19.2	2.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,935	34.8	21.6	46.7
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,271	9.0	11.1	7.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	81	0.6	1.0	0.2
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	5,643	39.7	44.9	35.1
Other	23,385	2,579	38	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,496	24.6	21.4	27.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	5,578	39.3	51.7	28.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,102	7.8	3.6	11.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	2,476	17.4	17.4	17.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	42	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	691	4.9	2.9	6.6
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	735	5.2	2.3	7.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	45	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	2,100	35	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of the major challenges facing both urban and rural areas in the country is efficient solid waste disposal. The highest form of solid waste disposal in the Municipality is public dump/open space (40.4%). The public dump/container (62.1%) is predominant in the urban areas, about twice that of the Municipal figure (32.2%) (Table 8.12).

There are three main methods of liquid waste disposal in the Municipality. These are: thrown onto compound (36.6%), thrown into the gutter (28.1%) and thrown onto the street/outside (25.3%). These are all bad practices and are due to the poor drainage and sewerage systems in the Municipality. About half (46.3%) of urban dwellers/households dispose of liquid waste into gutters, which cause the stench in some parts of the urban areas where population is dense. See Table 8.12.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	341	2.4	4.4	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	672	4.7	5.4	4.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	4,572	32.2	62.1	5.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	5,736	40.4	22.1	56.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	2,191	15.4	3.3	26.4
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	553	3.9	2.2	5.5
Other	53,805	7,751	135	1	0.6	1.3
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	159	1.1	2	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,094	7.7	11.8	4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	85	0.6	0.8	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	3,592	25.3	15.8	33.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	3,985	28.1	46.3	11.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	5,195	36.6	22.6	49.3
Other	38,294	6,605	90	0.6	0.8	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is the fifth census conducted in Ghana and covers the ten administrative regions and the 170 districts/municipal and metropolitan assemblies in the country. The main objective is to provide useful information and analysis for planners and policy makers for evidence-based and strategies for the development of the municipality. Geographically, the census covered all settlements within the Municipality

This report on Upper Denkyira East Municipality is the first of its kind in the country and it provides detailed information of the 2010 PHC data at the Municipality level. The report is structured into nine chapters. Various topics addressed in the chapters are: demographic, social characteristic and economic characteristics, ICT, disability, agriculture activities, housing condition profile and summary and recommendation of the report.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Background**

Upper Denkyira East Municipal is one of the twenty Administrative Districts of the Central Region. The Municipality was established in 2007 by the Legislative Instrument (LI 1877) from the then Upper Denkyira District. It was inaugurated in February 2008. It shares common boundaries with Adansi South in the North, Assin North Municipal in the East and Atti-Morkwa District in the West and Upper Denkyira West District in the North-West. The Upper Denkyira East Municipal covers a total land area of 1,700 square kilometers, which is about 17% of total land area of the Central Region. The Administrative Capital is Dunkwa-On-Offin

#### **9.2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

The population of the Municipality is 72,810 comprising 35,790 males (49.16%) 37,020 and females (50.84%). The sex ratio for the Municipality is 96.7, which means for every 100 females there are approximately 97 males. The age structure of the Municipality is youthful. More than half (50.8%) live in the rural areas. With a land area of 501.9 km<sup>2</sup>, the Municipality has a population density of 145 persons per square kilometer. The Municipality's dependency ratio is 74.2; with the rural ratio of 77.1 and urban 71.1.

#### **9.2.3 Nationality**

The people in the Municipality are mainly Ghanaians (98.0%) as against a few non-Ghanaians (2.0%). Ghanaians by birth form the majority (95.4%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (2.0%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (0.7%).

## **9.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

### **9.3.1 Fertility**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.5. This means that a woman in the Municipality who lives through her reproductive age and follows the age-specific rate of a given time, is likely to have four children in her lifetime. The Municipality TFR is slightly lower than the regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 106.6 per 1,000 women, meaning 12 months prior to the Census night, there were 107 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the Municipality. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 26.8, implying there were about 27 live births per 1000 population.

### **9.3.2 Mortality**

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) of the Municipality is 7.4 and is lower than the Region (7.6) which means that in the 12 months prior to the census night, about 7 deaths per 1000 population occurred which is slightly lower than the region of 8 deaths per 1000 population within the same period. The numbers of children ever born in the municipality for females tend to decrease from age group 40-44 to age group 55-59 then to its peak at age 60 and above. Apart from age 60 and above, age group 35-39 has the highest children born to these groups. Children surviving range from 2 to 5761 for males and 5 to 6248 for females. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide, suicide in the municipality accounts for 10 percent lower than that for the region (14.1%).

### **9.3.3 Migration**

The Municipality has a total number of 27,920 migrants, representing 38.3 percent of the total population. Out of the number, about 30.3 percent are in-migrants from other regions. There are about 481 international migrants in the Municipality. Majority of the migrants (33.65, 28.95, 27.7%) are from Eastern, Ashanti and Volta respectively and most of them have stayed for 20 years or more.

## **9.4 Household Size, Structure and Composition**

The Municipality has 14,200 households with an average household size of 5 persons which is higher than the regional average of 4. The average household size for the rural (5.4) areas is greater than that for the urban areas of (4.7) persons per household. Majority of household members are children (42.5%), followed by household heads (19.9%), other relative (13.7%). The least proportion of household members is adopted/foster child (0.2%). The proportion of the household members who are male headed households (27%) is almost double that of the same proportion in the female headed households of (12.9%)

### **9.4.1 Marital status**

Of persons aged 12 years and above, 41 percent have never married, and the same percentage applies to those married while 1.0 percent are separated. The highest proportion of the never married are aged between 12 -14 years (94.7%), only 4.3 percent and 0.9 percent of them are married and living together/ consensual union respectively.

About 67.5 percent of the population who have never married have basic education while 20.6 percent have up to secondary education. Among those who are married, 27.8 percent have no basic education, 57.1 percent have basic education and 1.9 percent have tertiary education. Among the widowed, 58.1 percent had basic education, 2.4 percent vocational /technical education and 0.5 percent have tertiary education. Among males who have never

married, 5.9 percent have no education, 66.2 percent have basic education and 0.8 percent have vocational/ technical/commercial training. Among those separated, 64.2 percent have basic education and 1.5 percent have vocational/technical/commercial training. For the females who have never married, 69.1 percent of them have basic education, 19.2 percent secondary education and 5.2 percent post-middle/secondary certificate/diploma, while among separated females, 34.4 percent have no education, 4.4 percent basic education and 0.8 percent tertiary education. The proportion of males and females who are separated, divorced and widowed with tertiary education is less than 1 percent.

#### **9.4.2 Religious affiliation**

Pentecostal/Charismatic is the predominant religion in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality (28.8%), followed by Protestants (20.2%), other Christians (18.6%), Catholics (15.2%) and Islam (10.9%). Proportion of all the religious affiliation is higher among the males with the exception of Islam where the proportion of males (11.8%) is higher than that of the females (10.0%). About 6 percent of the population has no religious affiliation. It is worth noting that the population of males with no religious affiliation (7.9%) is higher than the female population in the same category (3.4%). Traditionalist recorded the lowest percentage (0.3%).

#### **9.4.3 Literacy and Education**

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population 11 years and older. About 66 percent of the populace in the Municipality are literate in English and Ghanaian language, while 22 percent were literate in English only and English and French been 0.2 percent

About one-third of the population aged 11-14 years (29.2%) are literate in English language only, followed by 25-29 year-olds (23.1%), 30-34 year-olds (22.5%) and 35- 39 years-olds (22.1%). Significant proportion of 60-64 year-olds (76.0%) and 55-59 year-olds (73.8) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language; The proportions of males and females aged 60-64 years who are literate in English language are 80 percent and 66.7 percent respectively.

There are 54,588 persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past., this is made up of 40.1 percent males and 32.7 percent females . The data shows that, the municipality has a population of 22,822 which constitutes 41.8 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 43.5 percent male and 40.0 percent female. The proportion of the male population currently attending SSS/SHS is 10.6% as compared to 8.7 percent of the female. About 32.2 percent of the male population attended middle school, while those who have attended JHS/SHS are 30.7 percent. The proportion of females who have attended JHS/SHS is 38.0 percent, about 7.3 percentage points higher than that of the males/ percent more than the males. Just 1.7 percent of the male population is currently attending tertiary while 6.4 percent have attended tertiary.

#### **9.4.4 Economic Characteristics**

About three quarters of the population 15 years and older (76.3%) in the Municipality are economically active with the majority (95.1) being employed. About (77.8%) of males 15 years and older are economically active and 75 percent of females. 95.8 of males and 94.4 percent of females of the economically active people are employed.

Majority of the employed (62.2%) are between the age group 20-44 years. Slightly higher than 50 percent of persons 15-19 years are economically inactive. More than half of males



employed (60.4%) are between ages 20-44 years. Majority of female employed (15.1%) are in the age group of 25-29.

#### **9.4.5 Occupation**

Majority of the population in the Municipality (72.1%) are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery with 70.8 percent males and 73.5 percent females. Those in service and sales activities (7.6%) and craft and related trades are 4.8 percent.

#### **9.4.6 Industry**

The dominant industry among the population in the Municipality are into Agriculture, forestry and fishing (46.6%) followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor vehicles and motor cycles (15.9%). The proportion of males engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (50.6%) is higher than that of the females (42.7%).

More than half (58.2%) of those employed are self-employed without employees, 17.2 percent employees. The proportion of female self-employed with employees constitutes the highest (63.5%), while males, self-employed without employees form the highest employment status (52.8%) in the Municipality.

#### **9.4.7 Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

Less than half (47.7%) of the people 12 years and older in the Municipality own mobile phone, made up 53.2 percent of males and 41.3 percent of females.

Out of a total of 50684 persons 12 years and older in the Municipality who use internet facility constitute 6.8 percent (1,666) Males and 2.9 percent females (769).

Household in the Municipality that own fixed telephone lines are 2.5 percent of males and 2.3 percent females. Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers in the Municipality is 7.2 percent for male and 4.6 for females..

#### **9.4.8 Disability**

There are 1,961 (2.7%) persons with some form of disability out of 72,810 persons in Upper Denkyira East Municipality. About 3 percent of the males and 2.5 percent of the females are disabled. The most common form of disability Sight (40.5%) followed by and physically impaired (29.4%).

#### **9.4.9 Agricultural activities**

Nearly 60 per cent of the households are engaged in agriculture. Among the main agriculture activities engaged are crop farming (95.6%) and livestock rearing (33.6%) in the Municipality.

### **9.5 Housing conditions**

The Municipality has a total of 8,333 houses with majority of the houses (68.7%) located in the rural areas. The Municipality has an average household per house of 1.7 households, and population per house of 8.6 persons per house and average household size is 5. The average

About 6417 houses are owned by household member, 21 being mortgage, 2104 owned by relative not a household member with the public/government ownership being 449. There are 14,200 dwelling units in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. The population of compound house (rooms) constitutes the highest percentage (54.8%), of the type of dwelling units in the

Municipality, followed by separate houses (33.0%). The percentages of all the other types of dwelling are less than 16.0 percent.

### **9.5.1 Construction materials**

The main construction materials for outer walls in the Municipality are: cement/concrete and Mud brick/earth. Other materials such as stone, metal sheets, bamboo raffia are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the Municipality. About 52.0% percent of outer walls are constructed with mud brick/earth; 79.4 percent of the outer walls in the rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas. With regards to outer walls built with cement blocks or concrete, the table shows that 75.7 percent of outer walls are built with cement blocks/concrete in urban areas but only 15.4% of outer walls are built with mud brick/earth in the rural areas.

### **9.5.2 Room occupancy**

Fifty-eight percent of the households in the Municipality have one sleeping room, 25.9 percent (two rooms), 9.2 percent (three rooms) and 3.9 percent.(four rooms). The percentages of the remaining households range from 1.6 percent (five rooms) to 0.2 percent (nine or more rooms) Thus, about 93.1 percent of households in the Municipality sleep, on the average, between 1 and three rooms.

## **9.6 Conclusion**

Upper Denkyria East Municipal is one of the twenty Administrative Districts in the Central Region. The total population of the Municipality is 72,810. The structure of the population is youthful and this has a potential for the population to have a large working population in future. There are gaps in measuring targeting improving the health status of persons in the Municipality especially children under five years. It is therefore important to ensure that effective health care and adequate numbers of health personnel are available to provide these services.

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the Municipality.

The population has been affected by migration and high birth rates. The relatively high fertility is an indication of low patronage of family planning methods About 95.4 percent of persons in the Municipality are Ghanaians and the rest non Ghanaians.

Though the proportion of PWDs is low, a higher proportion of males have one form of disability or another than females. Sight disability is the main form of disability in the Municipality followed by physical disability. And also, the level of education among PWDs in the municipality is very low.

Room occupancy data in the municipality suggest that there is overcrowding in the sleeping rooms. The two main sources of energy in the Municipality are wood and charcoal.

Bore-hole is the principal source of water for drinking and domestic use in the Municipality.

Public place of convenience is meant for strangers. The authorities of the municipality must still continue to prosecute landlords who have no toilet facilities in their houses in order to reduce the dependence on public toilets.

Information communication technology has come to stay but its usage is very minimal in the Municipality and less than half of the people 12 years and old Thus, policies in the direction

of compulsory basic education must be pursued in order to ensure that every one has basic education. The use of internet facility usage is low especially among the females

## **9.7 Policy Implications**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Municipality specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

The age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into regional development planning should be considered a priority.

The policy of free and compulsory should be vigorously enforced and opportunities offered by educational initiatives such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniform should be utilized to enroll more children in school.

Gender parity in access to education remains a matter of concern in the Municipality. Gender specific educational initiative need to be put in place to ensure that both boys and girls enroll and remain in school. The Municipal Assemble should establish educational fund to assist needy students, especially girls, to pursue senior high school and tertiary education

Parents and guardians must be encouraged to educate the disabled to acquire the highest education as much as possible. Managers of the disability fund must find innovative ways to support those with disability to be educated as well as to obtain employable skills. Accessibility to schools and workplace should be improved for PWDs in the Municipality.

There is the need for the Municipal Assembly to encourage private estate developers to put up affordable houses for sale and rent.

With the presence of foreign migrants in the Municipality, it call for serious vital registration in the Municipality to be able to track down when these foreigners come in, what they do, where the stay and the date they will be leaving etc

The Municipality faces deforestation due to predominantly traditional farming and cutting down of trees to produce the wood and charcoal.. As a matter of urgency the Municipal Assembly must come with by-laws to prevent cutting down of trees and ways to encourage the use of gas as the main source of domestic fuel.

It is the hope of this report that the contractor working on the World Bank and Government of Ghana pipe borne water project will complete their work on schedule or earlier to reduce the proportion of borehole usage in the municipality.

There is the need to encourage the use of internet especially by the youth possibly by introducing ICT teaching and learning in the basic school as a core subject and adequate resources must be provided to schools to acquire the necessary equipment. Schools should be provided with computer labs

More than half of the employed are self-employed without employees. These self-employed without employees must be trained on how to improve upon their operations so as to employ more people to absorb some of the youth who may be idle.

With a high dependence ratio of 74.2, there should be sustainable police to equip the youth with entrepreneurial and employable skills, especially among those who may not be able to pursue further studies

It is expected that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers to formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to the meet needs of the municipality and country at large.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Age-sex structure**

Age-group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	72,810	35,790	37,020	96.7	32,336	40,474
0 - 4	9,438	4,949	4,489	110.2	3,510	5,928
5 - 9	8,849	4,404	4,445	99.1	3,452	5,397
10 - 14	9,293	4,647	4,646	100.0	4,093	5,200
15 - 19	7,990	3,991	3,999	99.8	4,146	3,844
20 - 24	6,746	3,095	3,651	84.8	3,597	3,149
25 - 29	5,665	2,615	3,050	85.7	2,808	2,857
30 - 34	4,817	2,290	2,527	90.6	2,312	2,505
35 - 39	4,194	1,977	2,217	89.2	1,890	2,304
40 - 44	3,524	1,766	1,758	100.5	1,528	1,996
45 - 49	2,945	1,457	1,488	97.9	1,231	1,714
50 - 54	2,738	1,314	1,424	92.3	1,127	1,611
55 - 59	1,761	936	825	113.5	754	1,007
60 - 64	1,423	767	656	116.9	574	849
65 - 69	944	477	467	102.1	401	543
70 - 74	1,106	524	582	90.0	401	705
75 - 79	556	262	294	89.1	208	348
80 - 84	402	154	248	62.1	146	256
85 - 89	221	94	127	74.0	89	132
90 - 94	125	44	81	54.3	45	80
95 - 99	73	27	46	58.7	24	49

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Person 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	50,684	100.0	41.2	7.7	40.6	1.3	4.6	4.6
14-12	5,454	100.0	94.7	0.9	4.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	7,990	100.0	91.2	3.3	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	6,746	100.0	68.4	11.7	17.7	0.8	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	5,665	100.0	38.4	15.2	42	1.4	2.6	0.5
30 - 34	4,817	100.0	18	13.8	59.9	1.6	5.3	1.5
35 - 39	4,194	100.0	7.7	9.8	72.7	1.8	5.9	2.1
40 - 44	3,524	100.0	4.2	8.1	74.8	2.1	7.5	3.3
45 - 49	2,945	100.0	3	6.3	73.5	2.3	9.5	5.3
50 - 54	2,738	100.0	2.7	5.8	69.6	2.1	10	9.8
55 - 59	1,761	100.0	1.8	5.5	66.1	1.6	12.5	12.5
60 - 64	1,423	100.0	2.6	3.5	63.5	2.7	10.9	16.9
65+	3,427	100.0	2.6	2.7	48.7	2.3	11.7	32
<b>Male</b>								
Total	24,515	100.0	47.2	6.9	40.6	1.1	3	1.2
14-12	2,725	100.0	94.9	1.1	4	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,991	100.0	95.3	0.9	3.7	0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,095	100.0	85	6.1	8.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,615	100.0	53.7	15.4	28.8	0.9	1.2	0
30 - 34	2,290	100.0	26.7	14.1	54.7	1.4	2.9	0.2
35 - 39	1,977	100.0	11.4	11.4	71.2	1.5	4	0.5
40 - 44	1,766	100.0	5.1	7.9	78.9	2.2	4.8	1.1
45 - 49	1,457	100.0	4.2	6.9	78.7	2.1	6.3	1.8
50 - 54	1,314	100.0	4	6.8	78.8	1.5	6.8	2.2
55 - 59	936	100.0	2.5	7.3	77	1.1	9.4	2.8
60 - 64	767	100.0	3.3	4.3	78.4	3.5	7.2	3.4
65+	1,582	100.0	3.5	3.9	72.5	2.5	8.8	8.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,169	100.0	35.7	8.4	40.6	1.5	6.1	7.7
14-12	2,729	100.0	94.6	0.8	4.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,999	100.0	87.1	5.7	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	3,651	100.0	54.4	16.4	25.7	1.3	1.7	0.5
25 - 29	3,050	100.0	25.3	14.9	53.3	1.7	3.7	1
30 - 34	2,527	100.0	10.1	13.5	64.6	1.7	7.5	2.7
35 - 39	2,217	100.0	4.5	8.3	74.1	2.1	7.5	3.6
40 - 44	1,758	100.0	3.2	8.2	70.7	1.9	10.4	5.5
45 - 49	1,488	100.0	1.8	5.7	68.5	2.6	12.7	8.7
50 - 54	1,424	100.0	1.5	5	61.2	2.6	13	16.7
55 - 59	825	100.0	1.1	3.4	53.7	2.3	16	23.5
60 - 64	656	100.0	1.8	2.6	46	1.7	15.2	32.6
65+	1,845	100.0	1.8	1.8	28.2	2.1	14.2	51.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



**Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Age group	Non(not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	9,962	42,389	100.0	21.6	11.2	66.3	0.2	0.6
11-14	144	6,977	100.0	29.2	9.8	60.5	0.1	0.5
15-19	346	7,644	100.0	21.9	7.3	69.7	0.2	1.0
20-24	777	5,969	100.0	20.4	8.4	70.1	0.3	0.7
25-29	967	4,698	100.0	23.1	12.9	63.3	0.3	0.4
30-34	973	3,844	100.0	22.5	14.8	62.2	0.1	0.4
35-39	1,050	3,144	100.0	22.1	13.8	63.3	0.3	0.5
40-44	967	2,557	100.0	17.8	15.2	66.3	0.3	0.4
45-49	844	2,101	100.0	16.1	14.7	68.4	0.2	0.5
50-54	808	1,930	100.0	16.4	13.4	69.2	0.3	0.6
55-59	477	1,284	100.0	13.9	11.6	73.8	0.3	0.4
60-64	553	870	100.0	12.1	11.1	76.0	0.6	0.2
65+	2,056	1,371	100.0	15.5	14.4	69.7	0.2	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	3,324	21,995	100.0	19.7	9.1	70.3	0.3	0.6
11-14	60	3,469	100.0	28.6	9.2	61.6	0.1	0.5
15-19	138	3,853	100.0	20.9	6.5	71.7	0.2	0.7
20-24	276	2,819	100.0	17.7	7.4	73.9	0.3	0.8
25-29	351	2,264	100.0	20.4	9.5	69.3	0.5	0.4
30-34	331	1,959	100.0	21.5	11.7	66.1	0.1	0.5
35-39	325	1,652	100.0	20.5	10.1	68.3	0.5	0.5
40-44	325	1,441	100.0	16.0	11.5	71.5	0.5	0.5
45-49	286	1,171	100.0	13.6	11.2	74.3	0.3	0.7
50-54	252	1,062	100.0	15.2	9.3	74.5	0.3	0.8
55-59	154	782	100.0	10.4	9.0	79.7	0.4	0.6
60-64	170	597	100.0	9.4	9.2	80.2	0.8	0.3
65+	656	926	100.0	13.0	10.8	75.6	0.2	0.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	6,638	20,394	100.0	23.8	13.4	62.1	0.2	0.5
11-14	84	3,508	100.0	29.8	10.4	59.3	0.1	0.4
15-19	208	3,791	100.0	22.8	8.1	67.7	0.2	1.2
20-24	501	3,150	100.0	22.9	9.4	66.8	0.3	0.7
25-29	616	2,434	100.0	25.6	16.1	57.8	0.2	0.3
30-34	642	1,885	100.0	23.6	17.9	58.1	0.2	0.3
35-39	725	1,492	100.0	23.9	17.9	57.8	-	0.4
40-44	642	1,116	100.0	20.1	20.0	59.7	-	0.3
45-49	558	930	100.0	19.2	19.1	61.1	0.2	0.3
50-54	556	868	100.0	18.0	18.4	62.8	0.3	0.5
55-59	323	502	100.0	19.3	15.7	64.7	0.2	-
60-64	383	273	100.0	17.9	15.4	66.7	-	-
65+	1,400	445	100.0	20.7	21.8	57.3	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,829	100.0	16,235	100.0	16,594	100.0
Employee	5,641	17.2	4,072	25.1	1,569	9.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,119	58.2	8,574	52.8	10,545	63.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	830	2.5	422	2.6	408	2.5
Casual worker	1,627	5.0	1,243	7.7	384	2.3
Contributing family worker	4,393	13.4	1,490	9.2	2,903	17.5
Apprentice	984	3.0	326	2.0	658	4.0
Domestic employee (House help)	191	0.6	86	0.5	105	0.6
Other	44	0.1	22	0.1	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	72,810	100.0	35,790	100.0	37,020	100.0
Without disability	70,849	97.3	34,769	97.1	36,080	97.5
With disability	1,961	2.7	1,021	2.9	940	2.5
Sight	795	40.5	408	40.0	387	41.2
Hearing	310	15.8	153	15.0	157	16.7
Speech	303	15.5	180	17.6	123	13.1
Physical	576	29.4	301	29.5	275	29.3
Intellect	289	14.7	167	16.4	122	13.0
Emotion	188	9.6	100	9.8	88	9.4
Other	245	12.5	124	12.1	121	12.9
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	32,336	100.0	15,319	100.0	17,017	100.0
Without disability	31,699	98.0	15,014	98.0	16,685	98.0
With disability	637	2.0	305	2.0	332	2.0
Sight	244	38.3	111	36.4	133	40.1
Hearing	82	12.9	37	12.1	45	13.6
Speech	87	13.7	45	14.8	42	12.7
Physical	162	25.4	81	26.6	81	24.4
Intellect	88	13.8	50	16.4	38	11.4
Emotion	73	11.5	36	11.8	37	11.1
Other	114	17.9	52	17.0	62	18.7
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	40,474	100.0	20,471	100.0	20,003	100.0
Without disability	39,150	96.7	19,755	96.5	19,395	97.0
With disability	1,324	3.3	716	3.5	608	3.0
Sight	551	41.6	297	41.5	254	41.8
Hearing	228	17.2	116	16.2	112	18.4
Speech	216	16.3	135	18.9	81	13.3
Physical	414	31.3	220	30.7	194	31.9
Intellect	201	15.2	117	16.3	84	13.8
Emotion	115	8.7	64	8.9	51	8.4
Other	131	9.9	72	10.1	59	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A6: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,200	100.0	6,746	100.0	7,454	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	8,480	59.7	2,317	34.3	6,163	82.7
Crop Farming	8,109	95.6	2,062	89.0	6,047	98.1
Tree Planting	42	0.5	13	0.6	29	0.5
Livestock Rearing	2,848	33.6	613	26.5	2,235	36.3
Fish Farming	19	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.2
Upper Denkyira West						
Total Households	13,436	100.0	0	0.0	13,436	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	11,140	82.9	0	0.0	11,140	82.9
Crop Farming	10,988	98.6	0	0.0	10,988	98.6
Tree Planting	127	1.1	0	0.0	127	1.1
Livestock Rearing	4,385	39.4	0	0.0	4,385	39.4
Fish Farming	23	0.2	0	0.0	23	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A7: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households**

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	930	6.5	8.9	4.4
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	6,901	48.6	13.9	80.0
Gas	996,518	65,955	2,016	14.2	26.6	3.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	24	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	40	0.3	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,237	29.8	49.6	12.0
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	32	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	465	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,131	8.0	10.2	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,123	43.1	29.2	55.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	1,845	13.0	13.6	12.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	171	1.2	1.1	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	34,193	611	4.3	2.0	6.4
Verandah	74,525	8,387	63	0.4	0.7	0.3
Open space in compound	1,173,946	108,346	3,036	21.4	34.0	10.0
Other	1,115,464	117,661	1,175	8.3	8.9	7.7
Other	21,007	2,653	45	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A8: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	773	5.4	2.0	8.6
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,459	10.3	19.2	2.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,935	34.8	21.6	46.7
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,271	9.0	11.1	7.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	81	0.6	1.0	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/ Pit Pan/ etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	5,643	39.7	44.9	35.1
Other	23,385	2,579	38	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	14,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,496	24.6	21.4	27.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	5,578	39.3	51.7	28.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,102	7.8	3.6	11.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	2,476	17.4	17.4	17.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	42	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	691	4.9	2.9	6.6
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	735	5.2	2.3	7.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	45	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	2,100	35	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A9: Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No	Locality Community name	Sex			House holds	House s
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Dunkwa-on-offin	31,559	14,955	16,604	6,541	2,559
2	Kyekyewere	3,796	1,811	1,985	813	420
3	Asikuma	2,470	1,193	1,277	465	326
4	Zion camp	1,886	946	940	250	187
5	Nyamebekyere	1,707	927	780	382	313
6	Buabins0	1,638	751	887	252	88
7	Mfuom	1,588	861	727	203	179
8	Badoo no. 1	1,440	663	777	190	160
9	Buabin	1,363	663	700	267	187
10	Foso	1,347	725	622	195	125
11	Asma camp	1,305	668	637	274	185
12	Akropong	1,261	638	623	256	201
13	Ntontom	1,248	614	634	165	136
14	Kontokrom	1,232	645	587	159	137
15	Obengkrom	1,045	562	483	137	125
16	Babianeha	1,015	519	496	236	149
17	Esaase	1,002	514	488	151	118
18	Imbraim	974	479	495	134	130
19	Twifo kyebi	936	448	488	227	192
20	Agyimpoma	935	481	454	234	232

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A10: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Dunkwa-on-offin	31,559	3,432	3,362	3,977	4,055	3,518	2,756	2,262	1,843	1,481	1,201	1,103	732	557	392	389	499
2	Kyekyewere	3,796	521	70	512	379	358	317	249	204	185	150	143	95	69	34	55	86
3	Asikuma	2,470	298	304	358	239	183	155	178	149	123	90	93	68	72	36	44	80
4	Zion camp	1,886	197	230	264	217	175	131	100	133	89	84	94	43	35	18	31	45
5	Nyamebekyere	1,707	271	245	227	148	123	105	100	101	75	81	80	42	32	21	21	35
6	Buabinso	1,638	176	159	235	241	168	133	105	75	81	69	77	57	13	18	16	15
7	Mfuom	1,588	221	194	188	143	151	104	116	115	82	70	56	34	33	21	36	24
8	Badoa No. 1	1,440	178	152	187	108	109	153	110	94	65	76	56	41	31	20	32	28
9	Buabin	1,363	234	185	174	94	71	70	82	64	61	63	60	42	42	27	30	64
10	Foso	1,347	285	180	101	108	152	118	99	72	68	43	52	10	22	5	19	13
11	Asma camp	1,305	219	189	163	118	104	91	74	79	64	52	39	33	27	14	22	17
12	Akropong	1,261	149	116	149	136	123	110	84	72	61	55	54	44	25	19	28	36
13	Ntontom	1,248	284	226	152	126	110	65	56	55	58	38	15	20	10	6	16	11
14	Kontokrom	1,232	122	180	152	104	73	86	121	112	77	41	38	40	16	18	34	18
15	Obengkrom	1,045	140	151	121	91	57	69	66	55	65	50	43	28	26	36	29	18
16	Babianeha	1,015	161	141	131	101	95	97	80	46	40	34	22	15	12	7	13	20
17	Esaase	1,002	144	121	122	98	60	82	71	48	57	53	34	45	25	8	14	20
18	Imbraim	974	109	115	137	112	71	40	68	49	62	37	65	32	26	14	19	18
19	Twifo kyebi	936	147	125	119	97	55	47	29	56	49	42	42	26	33	21	20	28
20	Agyimpoma	935	160	135	117	87	39	55	57	47	38	43	51	20	26	27	10	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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