2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

DENKYEMBOUR

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union (EU)
GCDCL:	Great Consolidated Diamond Company Ltd
GER	General Fertility Rate
GOPDC	Ghana Oil Palm Plantation Development Company Limited
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
LI	Legislative Instrument
MCAN	Media Communication and Advocacy Network
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
OPRI	Oil Palm Research Institute
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC1A & PHC1B	Population and Housing Census questionnaires
PWD	Persons with disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UGARS	University of Ghana Agricultural Research Stations
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPR	United Nations Principles and Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Denkyembuor District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 78,841 representing 3.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. More than half (57.7%) of the population lives in the urban area, and has a sex ratio of 97 males to a hundred females. About two-fifth (39.5%) of the population of the District is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 78.8, and males have a higher dependency ratio of 81.3 compared to females who has a dependency ratio of 76.4

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.4 with a General Fertility Rate of 99.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 103.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 5.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 50 and above than for females in the same age group. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 12.0 percent of all deaths in the District. Half of migrants (50.0%) living in the District were born elsewhere in another region or outside the country. Most migrants (31.2%) bore elsewhere in another region were born in the Central Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 77,713 with a total number of 20,304 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.3 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 36.1 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.5 percent have never married, 7.2 percent are in consensual union, 4.5 percent are widowed, 4.4 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. Among the married, 20.5 percent have no education while about five percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 in 10 (88.3%) of the married population are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.7 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 84.5 percent are literate and 15.5 percent are not-literate. The proportion of literate males (51.5%) is slightly higher than that of females (48.5%). Almost seven out of ten people (65.3%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population 3 years and above in the District, 13.4 percent has never attended school, 43.0 percent are currently attending and 45.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 70.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 30.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.9 percent are employed while 5.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 52.9 percent are students, 23.3 percent perform household duties and 4.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 32.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 19.9 percent as service and sales workers, 15.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 9.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 65.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 18.0 percent are employees, 3.6 are contributing family workers, 6.4 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Whereas men constitute the highest proportion in employment category such as those who are employees, self-employed with employees, casual workers, all other statuses are female dominated. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 86.2 percent of the population followed by the public sector engaging 7.8 percent and the private formal with 5.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 47.6 percent have mobile phones. Of men 12 years and older 52.4 percent own mobile phones compared to 43.0 percent of females. Less than five percent (3.2%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District. 814 households representing 4.0 percent of total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.2 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (2.2%) is slightly lower than that of females (2.3%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.8 percent followed by physical disability (29.5%). There are more females with sight disability than males in the District. Of the population 3 years and older who are disabled, 32.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

A little above half (55.9%) percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the urban localities, four out of ten households (43.9%) are agricultural households while in the rural localities, 72.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (94.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant livestock reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Denkyembuor District is 12,609 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average household size in the District is 4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (56.1%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; separate houses account for 26.9 percent of all dwelling units and 9.7 percent are semi-detached. Again, more than half (53.3 %) of dwelling units in the District is owned by a member of the household; 22.0 percent is owned by other private individual; 13.5 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 6.4 percent is owned by public or government. Less than two percent (1.5 %) of dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units in the District is cement block/concrete accounting for 55.2 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 33.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (86.6%) again, is the main material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet (88.2%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (62.4%) as sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 12.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the District.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the District is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 68.2 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (41.2%), with 38.3 percent using charcoal. A third (33.3%) of households cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, while 11.8 percent of households cook in open space in compound with 29.4 percent cooking on their verandah. The main source of water in the District for drinking is pipe borne, constituting 40.5 percent with 4.3 percent of households drinking from rivers and streams.

Nearly four out of ten (37.9%) of households in the District use the public toilet with 9.1 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. About a third (36.6%) of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 24.0 percent own bathrooms for the exclusive use of their households.

Waste disposal

Most households (70.0 %) in the District have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump, with 20.8 percent of solid waste burnt by the household. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (44.5%) and thrown into gutter (27.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Denkyembuor District is one of the 26 Administrative Districts in the Eastern Region. The District was carved out of the Kwaebibirem District on 9th February, 2012. It was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) No. 2042 and has Akwatia as its capital.

1.2   Physical Features Avoid bald-headed headings

1.2.1   Location and Size

The Denkyembuor District is located at the South-Western corner of the Eastern Region. It shares boundaries with Kwaebibirem and Akyemansa Districts to the North, West Akim Municipality to the South and Birim Central Municipality to the South-West.

1.2.2   Relief and Drainage

The major mountain range, the Atiwa Range, is found in the North-East of the District around Dwenase and Apinamang which are notable towns. Apart from this area, the general height in the District is less than 500meters above sea level. The Birim River traverses the District from the North to the South. Besides the Birim River, there are other notable rivers such as Mmo, Abanza, Subinsa, Aweasua and Supong.

1.2.3   Climate

Temperature ranges between a minimum of 26.5^0C and a maximum of 27^0C. The District lies within the semi-equatorial climate zone with a double maxima rainfall regime. The highest monthly rainfall is 414.0mm.

1.2.4   Vegetation

The District lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone and the vegetation consists of low-lying species of hardwood. Large plantations of oil palm have been cultivated in Okumaning and Kusi and other parts of the District.

1.2.5   Geological Resources

The District is greatly endowed with diamond which the Great Consolidated Diamond Company Ltd is currently mining on one of its concessions, the rest are reserves in Akwatia, Wenchi and Topremang. These precious minerals also occur in pockets elsewhere in the District that could be exploited. Gold deposits also exist around Apinamang.

Figure 1.1: Map of Denkyembour district

DISTRICT MAP OF DENKYEMBOUR

KWAEBIBIREM

Okumaning

Opanin Kpoglo Victor (Kwaetudre)

Dwenase

Aboabo (Abonwhea)

Adoboa

Apinamang

ATIWA

AKYEM MANSA

Sakyikrom

Topremang

Boadua

Kusi

AKWATIA

Alafia No.1

Takrowase

Bamanase

Akenkanor (Akikano)

Asubone Camp

Soabe

Anweaso

WEST AKIM

Nkwaakwaakrom

Wenchi

BIRIM MUNICIPAL

LEGEND

District Capital
Towns
Road Network
District Boundary

1   0   1   Miles

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

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1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District is divided into Town and Area Councils, depending on the population and size of the town. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to have a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns with a population of 5,000 or more. Based on this, the District has one Town council and three Area councils namely Akwatia Boadua, Oseawuo-Takrowase, Mmo-Dwenase, and Okumanin. The electoral areas are four. The District has one constituency. Politically, the District Chief Executive is the Political Head and the District Coordinating Director is the administrative Head

1.4 Cultural and Social Structures

The people in the District place much value on the chieftaincy institution. All major towns in the District have their chief who own allegiance to the Okyehene with the traditional seat at Kyebi (Kibi).

The major festival celebrated in the District is the Ohum festival. This is celebrated during mid and the last quarter of the every year. The Ohum festival marks the worshipping of the ancestral stools and the spirits who formerly occupied them. Again the celebration of the festival marks the first harvest of yam for the year and to ask for blessings for the coming years.

Both patrilineal and matrilineal systems of kinship are found in the District because of the diverse ethnic backgrounds of the residents. The practices of inheritance are observed by both the patrilineal and matrilineal systems of kinship and descent.

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Religion

The dominant ethnic groups in the District are the Akyems, followed by the Ewes and the Krobos. The different ethnic groups found in the District are as a result of the people moving in to seek employment in the mining and agricultural sector. People of different language backgrounds also exist in the District. Akan and Ewe are the most widely used native languages spoken in the District. The people are also religious and this is expressed by their beliefs ansd practices.

1.5 Economy

The economy of the Denkyembuor District is predominantly agrarian with the production of both food and cash crops on subsistent and commercial bases representing about three quarters of the working population. Commercial mining of Diamond is done in the district.

Trade, Commerce and agro-base business are the main features of the District economy. Small-scale oil palm processing are the main activities people engage in. People cart agricultural produce like palm oil, maize, plantain etc out of the district and bring in products that are not locally produced.

The Denkyembuor District has congenial climate for agricultural activities. The District produces a wide variety of both cash and food crops. These include crops such as cocoa, orange and oil palm. Food crops grown include plantain, cocoyam, cassava and cereals, as well as vegetables. Animal husbandry is also practiced on small-scale bases. The Oil Palm Research Institute and the University of Ghana Agricultural Research Stations are all located in the District. The District has large oil palm plantations cultivated by individuals and

corporate organizations such as the Ghana Oil Palm Plantation Development Company Limited (GOPDC).

The main industrial activities in the local economy are agro-based. Small-scale oil palm processing mills abound in the district. These are common in Kusi, Wenchi, Takorowase and Anweaso. In addition, there is the Great Consolidated Diamonds Limited at Akwatia and small-scale mining concession at Apinamang and other towns for further exploration. There are small-scale timber-milling plants at Boadua.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource

Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and

other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4   Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

    iii.   Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type

of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

Chapter one presents brief background information on Denkyembuor District as prelude to the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the District using data from the 2010 Population and Housing census. Chapter two focuses on demographic characteristics while chapter three deals with the social characteristics of the District. Economic characteristics and information communication technology are treated in chapters four and five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in chapter six, agricultural activities in chapter seven, and housing conditions in chapter eight. The last chapter, chapter nine is devoted to summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any place. Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation (2010 PHC). The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition, and age-sex structure of the population of the Denkyembuor District using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population size and distribution in the Denkyembuor District. A total of 78,841 people reside in the District. This is made up of 40,027 females who make up 50.8 percent of the entire population whereas the male population is 38,814 representing 49.2 percent. The proportion of the population between ages 15-64 represent 55.9 percent. The age groups 0-14 and 65+ constitute 39.5 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. A little over a fourth (44.1%) of the population is within the dependent age group. For example the age group 0-4 gives a higher proportion of 13.6 percent of the entire population with a slight male dominance. This suggests that there are more males at birth than females in the District.

More than half (57.7%) of the population lives in the urban area. The sex ratio of the District is 96.7 implying that for every 100 female there are 97 males. There is therefore, a predominance of females over males. A possible explanation could be as a result of male leaving the District into other mining areas because of the down turn of the only mining industry in the District.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

 The age structure and sex composition of the District indicate a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age, and this is similar to the Regional Pattern. Table 2.1 again presents the population by five year age groups by sex for the District. The age-sex structure of the District comprises a concentration of children at younger ages. There are more males than females from age 0-19 but the trend changes with female dominance from age 20 to 39. There is a slight male dominance from age 45 to 64 with females dominating up to age 99. It is observed that there are fewer males from age 20 to 39; this could be due to many leaving the District into other mining areas. The distribution to some extent conforms to the conventional pattern of sex ratio decreasing at advance ages confirming that females live longer than males.

The Age structure of the District suggests a young population. Almost 40 percent of the total population falls within ages 0-14. Children under 5 years constitute 13.6 percent of the District's total population while 55.9 percent of the population are in the age group (15-64) years . For the age groups (15-64) many are between ages 15-19 making up 11.3 percent. Less than five percent are in the dependent age group (65+). People within age group 70-74 are in the majority. Only 70 persons in the District are within the age group 95-99.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex Male	Female	Sex ratio	Type of locality Urban	Rural
All Ages	78841	38814	40027	97	45492	33349
0 – 4	10704	5476	5228	105	5775	4929
5 – 9	10130	5095	5035	101	5627	4503
10 – 14	10321	5189	5132	101	5970	4351
15 – 19	8877	4412	4465	99	5462	3415
20 – 24	6154	2883	3271	88	3789	2365
25 – 29	5407	2434	2973	82	3195	2212
30 – 34	4607	2090	2517	83	2717	1890
35 – 39	4700	2153	2547	85	2824	1876
40 – 44	4452	2250	2202	102	2632	1820
45 – 49	3503	1834	1669	110	1998	1505
50 – 54	2986	1577	1409	112	1717	1269
55 – 59	1915	973	942	103	1072	843
60 – 64	1499	800	699	114	791	708
65 – 69	880	449	431	104	462	418
70 – 74	1035	461	574	80	568	467
75 – 79	775	354	421	84	413	362
80 – 84	453	204	249	82	253	200
85 – 89	242	99	143	69	129	113
90 – 94	131	56	75	75	63	68
95 +	70	25	45	56	35	35
All Ages	78841	38814	40027	97	45492	33349
0-14	31155	15760	15395	102	17372	13783
15-64	44100	21406	22694	94	26197	17903
65+	3586	1648	1938	85	1923	1663
Age-dependency ratio	78.8	81.3	76.4		73.7	86.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This type of population structure is typical of developing countries where high fertility is accompanied by a high, though declining mortality. The age structure for the sexes also follows the regional pattern where the percentage of male population predominate in the early few years and overtaken by the female population in later years.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the age-sex structure of the District's population and provides insights of the population distribution. The figure indicates a broad base comprising concentration of children at younger ages. For example the age group 0-4 suggests a higher proportion (13.6%) of the entire population with a slight male dominance (51.2%). There are more males than females from age 0-19 but the trend changes with female dominance from age 20 to 39. There is a sharp reduction from 20 -34 and a slight increase from 70-74 and eventually decline from 75-99.

2.4   Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1 further shows that, the District has an age dependency ratio of almost seventy nine (78.8) indicating that for every 100 working persons, seventy nine persons depend on them. In the case of the male and female working groups, the dependency ratios are 81 and 76 respectively. Urban dependency (73.7) is lower compared to those in rural areas (86.3).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
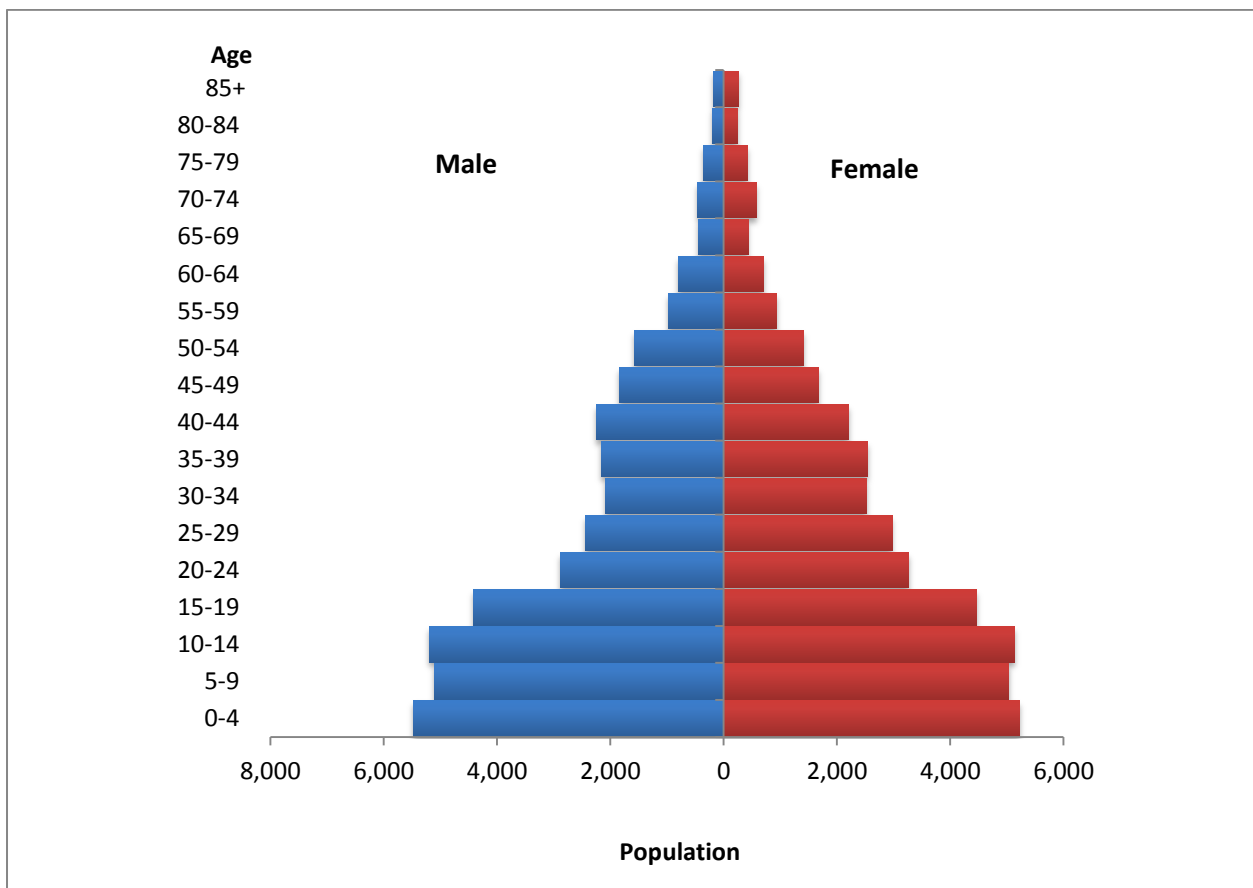
2.5   Fertility, Mortality and Migration,

2.5.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 and 15-49. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (2010 PHC National Analytical Report).

Table 2.2 shows that TFR varies among the Districts in the Region. A total of 19,644 women aged 15-49 gave birth to 1950 children in the last 12 months prior to census night. The total fertility rate for the District is 3.4. The situation is not very different in many other Districts in the Region except Kwahu Afram Plains South with a total fertility rate at 4.7 and New Juaben Municipal has the lowest of 2.4. Comparing Denkyembuor District to the regional figure, (3.5) it is obvious that fertility is almost the same

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	**2,633,154**	**643,534**	**66,840**	**3.5**	**103.9**	**25.4**
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	**78,841**	**19,644**	**1,950**	**3.4**	**99.3**	**24.7**
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
*** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

2.4.2   Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 indicates that females 12 years and older in the district gave birth to 71,782 children out of which 63,168 survived. As many as 16 children have ever been born to women aged 12-14, of which ten are males and six are females. Four out of the ten males born to these women died whiles the six females survived. Majority of child births took place between ages 20 - 44. It is observed that female children have a higher survival rate than their male counterparts in the District. For instance, of the 4,934 male children ever born to women aged 40 - 44 in the District, 513 died as compared to 434 females. Only 942 women aged 55-59 gave birth to 5,102 children in their life time, with more males (322) dying compared to 305 females.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	27641	71782	35882	35900	63168	31229	31939
12 – 14	3009	16	10	6	12	6	6
15 – 19	4465	513	247	266	452	208	244
20 – 24	3271	2645	1308	1337	2433	1191	1242
25 – 29	2973	5413	2650	2763	5001	2398	2603
30 – 34	2517	7203	3721	3482	6663	3427	3236
35 – 39	2547	9586	4755	4831	8806	4333	4473
40 – 44	2202	10029	4934	5095	9082	4421	4661
45 – 49	1669	8088	4074	4014	7296	3637	3659
50 – 54	1409	7349	3773	3576	6434	3271	3163
55 – 59	942	5102	2479	2623	4475	2157	2318
60 +	2637	15838	7931	7907	12514	6180	6334

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Mortality

Table 2.4 depicts mortality trends in the Region. Crude Death Rate (CDR) which is the number of deaths per 1,000 populations. Over all, there were 444 deaths in the District with a CDR of 5.6 which is lower than the regional average of 8.2. This is relatively lower when compared to the crude death rate of 9.6 for Akwapem North and 13.6 for Yilo Krobo Districts. In essence people are living longer in the District than other Districts in the Region except for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District.

**Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households & crude
                 death rate by district**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	**2,633,154**	**21,519**	**8.2**
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	**78,841**	**444**	**5.6**
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the causes of deaths in households by district. From the table, there were 443
deaths in the district. Out of the total deaths in the district, 12.0 percent is caused by
accident/violence/homicide/suicide whiles the remaining 88.0 percent deaths are by other
causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death in households by district

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
All Districts	**21,519**	**10.4**	**89.6**
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	8.0	92.0
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9.0	91.0
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10.0	90.0
Upper Manya	607	5.3	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	8.0	92.0
East Akim Municipal	1,427	16.5	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	10.7	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	6.6	93.4
Birim North	595	13.9	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	8.8	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	8.8	91.2
Kwahu South	879	9.7	90.3
Kwahu East	992	13.9	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	20.2	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	9.4	90.6
Akwapim South	357	17.1	82.9
Ayensuano	733	6.7	93.3
Denkyembuor	**443**	**12.0**	**88.0**
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific death rate

Death rates can also be calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Because mortality varies greatly by sex and race, age-specific death rates (ASDR) are often given separately for males and females and for different racial groups in a population.

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rate by sex in the district. From the figure, death among children below 5 years is high and drops to about age 9 for both sexes. From age 19, deaths among females are higher compared to males but begin to drop at age 49, where it rises and falls till age 54 where the male deaths rises sharply above that of females.

Figure 2.2: Death rate by sex
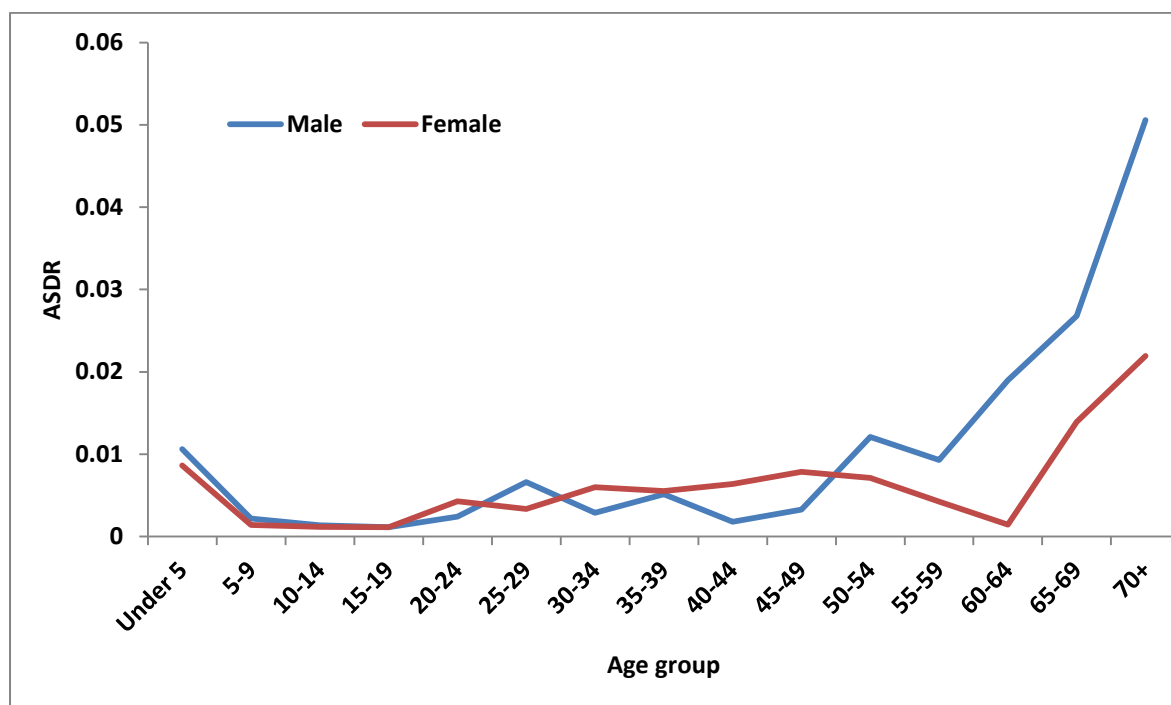
2.4.1 Migration

The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the region. Emigration or out migration decreases the size of the population in the district, while immigration or in migration increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the district. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless, census information on usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. Migration can be measured in many ways, however, in this section; it is measured with respect to birthplace.

2.4.2 Birthplace and Duration of Residence

The places of birth and duration of residence are important for understanding the movement pattern of the population in any community. Table 2.6 show that 24,738 persons are migrants in the District. Nearly a third (30.1%) of migrants in the District has been residing there for more than 20 years with almost the same proportion (32.4%) staying for less than five years. A considerable number of migrants in the District were born in other localities in another region. Those born in the Central Region constitute the highest with 31.7 percent of migrants, with the Upper East Region recording the lowest of 1.4 percent. Almost 4 out of every 10 migrants from the three northern regions stay for more than a period of 20 years in the district.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	24,738	11.4	21	14.5	23	30.1
Born elsewhere in the region	12,375	12.2	22	14.8	22.2	28.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	787	11.9	24.1	14	22.5	27.4
Central	3,918	9.9	18.6	14.3	24.5	32.8
Greater Accra	1,394	14.5	25.8	14.8	22.6	22.2
Volta	2,782	10	16.6	12.5	24.3	36.6
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,396	12.5	22.3	15.3	21.8	28.1
Brong Ahafo	406	8.1	25.9	19.2	24.6	22.2
Northern	658	7.9	15.2	13.2	23.6	40.1
Upper East	350	8	14.6	16.9	23.1	37.4
Upper west	175	8.6	16	10.9	26.3	38.3
Outside Ghana	497	9.7	25.8	15.9	25.6	23.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The status of households in any community gives an understanding of the general characteristics of that community. The total size of the population and its characteristics are largely a reflection of what happens at the household level. Demographic, social and economic factors have significant influence on the size, structure and composition of households in the District. This chapter examines the household's size, composition, headship, marital status, nationality and religion in the District. Again, the chapter presents information on literacy and education of the population.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

The headship, composition and size of households distinguish one household from the other. Demographic factors like age, household composition, employment status and others are all significant in assessing the welfare of the members of the household. The total household population in the District is 77,713. The average household size in the District is 3.9 compared to the regional average of 4.2.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Category	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	77,713	44,688	33,025
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	11,888	8,416
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Household composition

About a quarter (26.1%) of all household members are household heads with male who are heads constituting 35.8 percent and 16.8 percent in the case of females. The relatively high proportion of male headed households is largely due to the patriarchal nature of the Ghanaian society.

Table 3.2 again reveals that majority of household members are children forming a little over a fourth (44.3%) of total household membership. Spouses form 11.6 percent of the household population while grandchildren constitute about 8.4 percent of the household population of the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,713	100.0	38,203	100.0	39,510	100.0
Head	20,304	26.1	13,673	35.8	6,631	16.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,989	11.6	473	1.2	8,516	21.6
Child (son/daughter)	34,391	44.3	17,336	45.4	17,055	43.2
Parent/Parent in-law	470	0.6	67	0.2	403	1.0
Son/Daughter in-law	325	0.4	102	0.3	223	0.6
Grandchild	6,512	8.4	3,225	8.4	3,287	8.3
Brother/Sister	1,768	2.3	941	2.5	827	2.1
Step child	641	0.8	349	0.9	292	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	294	0.4	125	0.3	169	0.4
Other relative	3,071	4.0	1,399	3.7	1,672	4.2
Non-relative	948	1.2	513	1.3	435	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Structure and sex of household population

On the structure of Households in the District, Table 3.3 indicates that, the nuclear family (Head Spouse(s) children) makes up 36.1 percent of the total household population in the District, with 37.5 percent being male heads and 34.7 percent being female heads. Single parent nuclear households make up 13.6 percent. The proportion of households headed by females for Single parent nuclear is 15.2 percent and that of the males is 11.9 percent. Most of the single parent extended households are headed by females and this accounts for (15.7%) while the males constitute (10.8%). A little over 17.3 percent of households in the District are extended family (Head, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,713	100.0	38,203	100.0	39,510	100.0
Head only	4,631	6.0	3,316	8.7	1,315	3.3
Head and a spouse only	1,760	2.3	881	2.3	879	2.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	28,023	36.1	14,326	37.5	13,697	34.7
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	13,433	17.3	6,590	17.3	6,843	17.3
Extended + non relatives	927	1.2	459	1.2	468	1.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,314	3.0	1,153	3.0	1,161	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	10,547	13.6	4,542	11.9	6,005	15.2
Single parent Extended	10,309	13.3	4,116	10.8	6,193	15.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	702	0.9	287	0.8	415	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,067	6.5	2,533	6.6	2,534	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabiting unions. The 2010 PHC collected information on the marital status of persons 12 years and above.

The marital status of the people in Denkyembuor District is presented in Figure 3.1. Out of a total of 53,710 persons 12 years and older, 42.2 percent are married, 39.5 percent have never married while 2.1 percent are separated. Nearly 1 in 10 (7.2%) are in consensual union, 4.5 percent are widowed and the proportion divorced is 4.4 percent.

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status
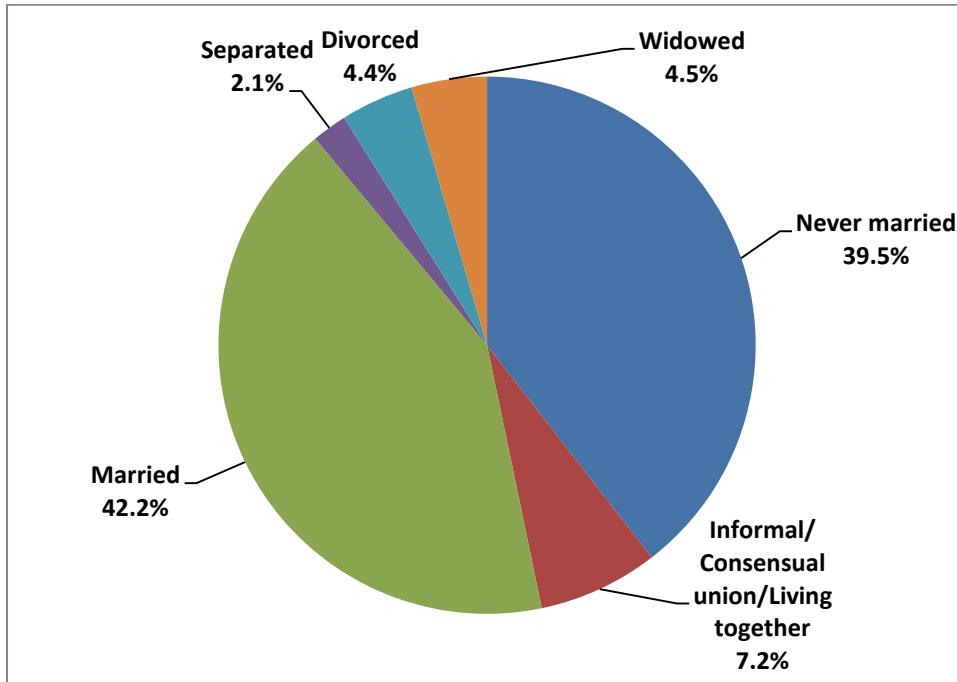
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.4, a very high proportion of the population in the younger age groups 12-14 years (94.0%), 15-19 years (89.4%), and 20-24 (64.5%) are not married as expected. The delay in marriage within these age groups could be due to schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. The highest percentage (15.2%) in consensual union is among those in the age group 25-29 years. This can be attributed to the fact that most people in this age group might be sexual active may decide to live together with their sexual partners even though they are not married. From the table, of the population 65+, more females (52.1%) are widowed compared to 12.1 percent of males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	53,710	100.0	39.5	7.2	42.2	2.1	4.4	4.5
12-14	6,024	100.0	94.0	0.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,877	100.0	89.4	3.2	6.7	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	6,154	100.0	64.5	11.9	21.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
25 - 29	5,407	100.0	35.3	15.2	44.5	2.0	2.4	0.7
30 - 34	4,607	100.0	16.3	12.6	63.4	2.7	4.0	1.0
35 - 39	4,700	100.0	7.9	11.1	70.3	2.9	6.2	1.6
40 - 44	4,452	100.0	5.1	8.7	71.9	4.1	7.3	3.0
45 - 49	3,503	100.0	3.5	6.0	72.2	3.7	9.4	5.2
50 - 54	2,986	100.0	2.2	4.3	72.9	3.7	9.5	7.4
55 - 59	1,915	100.0	1.4	3.7	66.6	4.2	12.4	11.7
60 - 64	1,499	100.0	1.9	2.1	62.2	3.9	12.1	17.7
65+	3,586	100.0	4.0	1.8	48.0	3.0	9.4	33.7
Male								
Total	26,069	100.0	44.7	6.6	41.3	2.0	3.9	1.5
14-Dec	3,015	100.0	93.9	0.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,412	100.0	93.4	1.2	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,883	100.0	81.5	6.5	10.9	0.6	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,434	100.0	50.7	14.7	31.8	1.2	1.5	0.2
30 - 34	2,090	100.0	23.4	14.2	57.0	2.2	3.0	0.2
35 - 39	2,153	100.0	11.5	12.4	67.0	2.6	5.7	0.8
40 - 44	2,250	100.0	7.3	9.7	71.1	4.0	7.0	1.0
45 - 49	1,834	100.0	4.4	6.2	75.5	3.5	8.5	2.0
50 - 54	1,577	100.0	2.6	5.4	77.8	4.1	7.6	2.5
55 - 59	973	100.0	1.5	4.7	76.8	4.5	10.1	2.4
60 - 64	800	100.0	1.9	2.5	74.4	4.1	11.4	5.8
65+	1,648	100.0	4.3	2.4	67.6	3.8	9.8	12.1
Female								
Total	27,641	100.0	34.6	7.9	43.1	2.3	4.9	7.4
14-Dec	3,009	100.0	94.2	0.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,465	100.0	85.4	5.2	8.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
20 - 24	3,271	100.0	49.5	16.6	30.5	1.6	0.9	0.8
25 - 29	2,973	100.0	22.6	15.6	54.9	2.7	3.2	1.1
30 - 34	2,517	100.0	10.4	11.3	68.7	3.2	4.7	1.7
35 - 39	2,547	100.0	4.8	10.0	73.1	3.2	6.6	2.3
40 - 44	2,202	100.0	2.8	7.7	72.8	4.1	7.6	5.0
45 - 49	1,669	100.0	2.5	5.7	68.6	4.0	10.4	8.7
50 - 54	1,409	100.0	1.8	3.0	67.4	3.3	11.6	12.8
55 - 59	942	100.0	1.2	2.7	56.1	3.9	14.8	21.4
60 - 64	699	100.0	2.0	1.7	48.2	3.7	12.9	31.5
65+	1,938	100.0	3.8	1.4	31.4	2.2	9.1	52.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents data on levels of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Of this population, 15.9 percent has no education, more than half (68.0%) has basic education, 9.6 percent with secondary education 2.5 percent has

vocational/technical/commercial education, 3.0 percent having either post middle/secondary/certificate/diploma education, and 0.9 percent have tertiary education.

Between the sexes, the proportions of never married females are higher at all the levels of education compared to males except at the secondary and tertiary level. For those in informal or consensual unions, only 0.1 percent of females have attained tertiary level of education compared to 1.5 percent of males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	53,710	100.0	15.9	68.0	9.6	2.5	3.0	0.9
Never married	21,213	100.0	4.7	73.7	16.0	2.2	2.7	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,888	100.0	17.0	73.1	6.3	1.1	1.8	0.7
Married	22,676	100.0	20.5	65.4	5.9	3.2	3.7	1.2
Separated	1,135	100.0	25.8	64.8	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.3
Divorced	2,361	100.0	27.2	63.8	3.6	2.7	2.2	0.4
Widowed	2,437	100.0	54.0	40.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	0.3
Male								
Total	26,069	100.0	10.7	69.3	11.4	3.7	3.6	1.4
Never married	11,661	100.0	4.4	72.8	16.3	3.0	2.6	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,713	100.0	13.5	72.2	8.3	1.8	2.7	1.5
Married	10,771	100.0	14.3	66.4	7.5	4.7	5.0	2.0
Separated	509	100.0	23.6	63.1	7.7	4.1	1.4	0.2
Divorced	1,018	100.0	21.4	66.5	5.2	3.6	2.5	0.8
Widowed	397	100.0	41.8	45.6	4.8	4.8	2.5	0.5
Female								
Total	27,641	100.0	20.8	66.8	8.0	1.4	2.5	0.5
Never married	9,552	100.0	5.0	74.8	15.6	1.1	2.8	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,175	100.0	19.8	73.7	4.7	0.6	1.1	0.1
Married	11,905	100.0	26.0	64.5	4.5	1.8	2.6	0.6
Separated	626	100.0	27.6	66.3	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.3
Divorced	1,343	100.0	31.6	61.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	0.1
Widowed	2,040	100.0	56.4	39.0	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activities

Table 3.6 indicates the economic activity status of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Out of the 53,710 persons, 31,810 representing 59.2 percent are employed, 1,695 (3.2%) are unemployed and 20,205 (37.6%) are economically not active. Of the population12 years and older who are married, the employed form 83.1 percent with 2.4 percent unemployed and 14.5 percent are economically not active. Those in the informal/consensual union have 79.0 percent who are employed with 5.1 percent being

unemployed. The never married category has 26.7 percent employed with only 3.7 percent unemployed while 69.6 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population 12 years and older, those employed are 61.8 percent with the unemployed constituting 2.6 percent. Of this male population, those married who are employed forms 87.3 percent and the never married male who are employed constitute 30.7 percent.

Again, of the female population 12 years and older, the married who are employed form 79.3 percent while those unemployed form 3.0 percent with 17.7 percent being economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,710	100.0	31,810	59.2	1,695	3.2	20,205	37.6
Never married	21,213	100.0	5,656	26.7	794	3.7	14,763	69.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,888	100.0	3,070	79.0	198	5.1	620	15.9
Married	22,676	100.0	18,845	83.1	543	2.4	3,288	14.5
Separated	1,135	100.0	919	81.0	41	3.6	175	15.4
Divorced	2,361	100.0	1,927	81.6	72	3.0	362	15.3
Widowed	2,437	100.0	1,393	57.2	47	1.9	997	40.9
Male								
Total	26,069	100.0	16,098	61.8	675	2.6	9,296	35.7
Never married	11,661	100.0	3,578	30.7	421	3.6	7,662	65.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,713	100.0	1,557	90.9	31	1.8	125	7.3
Married	10,771	100.0	9,403	87.3	187	1.7	1,181	11.0
Separated	509	100.0	435	85.5	9	1.8	65	12.8
Divorced	1,018	100.0	873	85.8	24	2.4	121	11.9
Widowed	397	100.0	252	63.5	3	0.8	142	35.8
Female								
Total	27,641	100.0	15,712	56.8	1,020	3.7	10,909	39.5
Never married	9,552	100.0	2,078	21.8	373	3.9	7,101	74.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,175	100.0	1,513	69.6	167	7.7	495	22.8
Married	11,905	100.0	9,442	79.3	356	3.0	2,107	17.7
Separated	626	100.0	484	77.3	32	5.1	110	17.6
Divorced	1,343	100.0	1,054	78.5	48	3.6	241	17.9
Widowed	2,040	100.0	1,141	55.9	44	2.2	855	41.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Denkyembuor District is shown in Table 3.7. Ghanaians by birth as expected constitute the largest percentage (95.7%) of the total population of the district. Ghanaians with dual citizenship (2.0%) forms a very small percentage with 0.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization and 1.6 percent are non-Ghanaians. Of the non-Ghanaian population, ECOWAS citizens constitute 71.2 percent (891).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,841	100.0	38,814	100.0	40,027	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	75,463	95.7	37,093	95.6	38,370	95.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,576	2.0	732	1.9	844	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	550	0.7	289	0.7	261	0.7
ECOWAS	891	1.1	520	1.3	371	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	228	0.3	122	0.3	106	0.3
Other	133	0.2	58	0.1	75	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that the dominant religion in the district is Christianity with over eighty percent of the population professing the Christian faith. Among the Christian group, those who belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination, constitutes the majority with 30.0 percent, followed by Protestants (27.6%). Islam constitutes about 11.5 percent of the population. Traditionalists make up 0.5 percent whereas, those who have no religion constitute 6.7 percent of the population and more males (6.1%) than females (2.5%) does not belong to any religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,841	100.0	38,814	100.0	40,027	100.0
No religion	5,302	6.7	3,623	9.3	1,679	4.2
Catholic	5,683	7.2	2,784	7.2	2,899	7.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,744	27.6	10,105	26.0	11,639	29.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	23,676	30.0	10,899	28.1	12,777	31.9
Other Christian	12,182	15.5	5,936	15.3	6,246	15.6
Islam	9,071	11.5	4,814	12.4	4,257	10.6
Traditionalist	393	0.5	249	0.6	144	0.4
Other	790	1.0	404	1.0	386	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents data on the literacy level of the population 11 years and older. From the Table, the literate population of the district is 84.5 percent (46,956). For the literate population, 65.3 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian language, 20.6 percent literate in English only and 13.2 percent in Ghanaian Language. Only 1.0 percent can read and write French with another language. Differences exist in literacy rates among both sexes. Among the males, 69.0 percent can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages while 0.7 percent is literate in English, French and Ghanaian languages. With respect to females, 61.3 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian languages with those literate in English only and Ghanaian languages only being 19.4 percent and 10.5 percent respectively (Table 3.9).

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

Age group /Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	8,587	46,956	100.0	20.6	13.2	65.3	0.3	0.7
11-14	130	7,727	100.0	26.9	8.6	63.6	0.2	0.7
15-19	312	8,565	100.0	20.0	6.8	71.7	0.4	1.1
20-24	475	5,679	100.0	20.3	10.2	68.4	0.1	0.9
25-29	713	4,694	100.0	21.5	14.2	63.5	0.3	0.4
30-34	790	3,817	100.0	21.3	18.7	59.1	0.4	0.5
35-39	946	3,754	100.0	20.2	18.6	60.5	0.4	0.4
40-44	959	3,493	100.0	19.2	18.9	60.9	0.4	0.7
45-49	753	2,750	100.0	18.4	17.1	63.9	0.3	0.3
50-54	629	2,357	100.0	15.8	14.4	69.3	0.2	0.3
55-59	429	1,486	100.0	17.1	17.1	64.9	0.3	0.6
60-64	523	976	100.0	9.8	19.4	70.3	0.3	0.2
65+	1,928	1,658	100.0	15.1	22.3	62.0	0.1	0.5
Male								
Total	2,823	24,200	100.0	19.4	10.5	69.0	0.4	0.7
11-14	62	3,907	100.0	26.5	8.8	64.0	0.2	0.6
15-19	99	4,313	100.0	18.6	6.4	73.8	0.3	1.0
20-24	154	2,729	100.0	18.1	7.2	73.7	0.3	0.8
25-29	236	2,198	100.0	19.8	11.9	67.3	0.4	0.7
30-34	240	1,850	100.0	20.1	15.1	63.7	0.5	0.6
35-39	278	1,875	100.0	19.5	14.5	65.0	0.6	0.4
40-44	333	1,917	100.0	18.7	13.8	65.9	0.6	1.0
45-49	243	1,591	100.0	18.5	12.0	68.5	0.5	0.4
50-54	218	1,359	100.0	13.2	10.5	75.5	0.3	0.5
55-59	138	835	100.0	18.8	9.9	70.2	0.5	0.6
60-64	186	614	100.0	10.3	12.4	76.5	0.5	0.3
65+	636	1,012	100.0	14.2	15.6	69.5	0.1	0.6
Female								
Total	5,764	22,756	100.0	21.9	16.0	61.3	0.2	0.6
11-14	68	3,820	100.0	27.3	8.5	63.2	0.2	0.8
15-19	213	4,252	100.0	21.3	7.2	69.7	0.5	1.2
20-24	321	2,950	100.0	22.4	13.0	63.6	0.0	0.9
25-29	477	2,496	100.0	23.0	16.3	60.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	550	1,967	100.0	22.5	22.1	54.7	0.3	0.5
35-39	668	1,879	100.0	21.0	22.7	55.9	0.1	0.3
40-44	626	1,576	100.0	19.9	25.1	54.7	0.1	0.3
45-49	510	1,159	100.0	18.2	24.1	57.5	0.1	0.2
50-54	411	998	100.0	19.4	19.6	60.9	0.0	0.0
55-59	291	651	100.0	14.9	26.3	58.2	0.0	0.6
60-64	337	362	100.0	9.1	31.2	59.7	0.0	0.0
65+	1,292	646	100.0	16.6	32.7	50.3	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Education

School attendance and level of education

The school attendance profile for the district's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. Of the 72,116 persons aged 3 years and older in the district, 13.4 percent has never attended school, 43.0 percent are currently attending and 45.6 percent have attended in the past. From the chart, differences among the sexes are very marginal.

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex
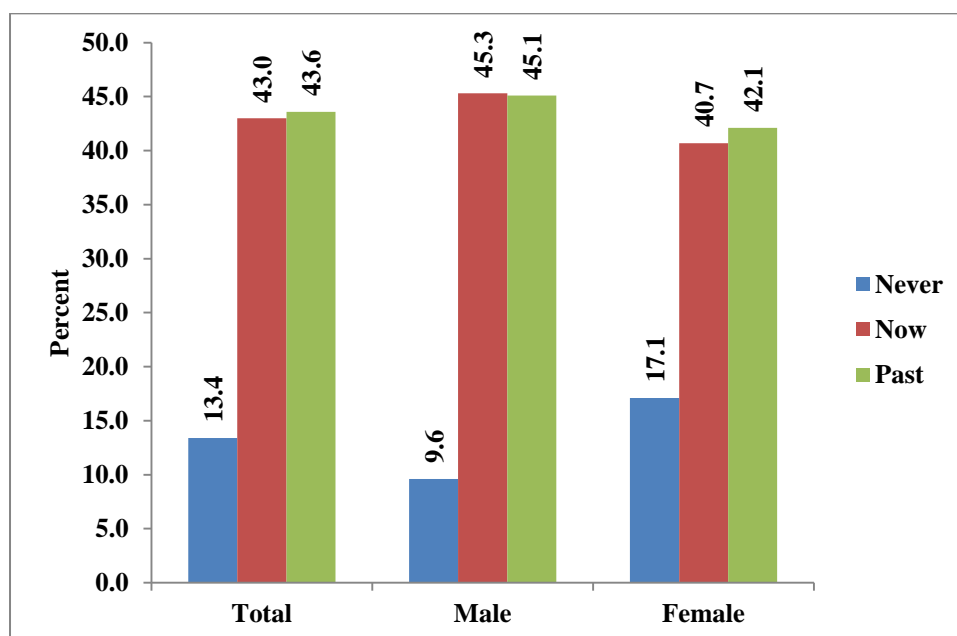
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The number of persons 3 years and older who are of school going age in the district is shown in Table 3.10. Out of the 31,148 persons aged 3 years and above currently attending school, 51.8 percent (16,135) are males and 48.2 percent (15,013) females. Nearly half (47.8 %) are at the primary level, 20.1 percent at the JSS/JHS level and 22.4 percent at the pre-school level. It is interesting to note that these numbers drop at the SSS/SHS level with 7.6 percent and only 1.0 percent at the tertiary level. For the male and female distribution, more males are seen in school in almost all the categories than females except for those at the nursery, primary and post middle/secondary levels.

For those attending school in the past, Table 3.10 again shows that 20.3 percent attended primary school, 29.3 percent attended JSS/JHS, 32.7 percent attended Middle School with 6.1 having attended SSS/SHS. Less than ten percent (3.3%) had tertiary education in the district. For the male and female distribution, more females attended school at their early stages of life compared to their male counterparts.

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	31,148	100.0	16,135	100.0	15,013	100.0	31,532	100.0	16,031	100.0	15,501	100.0
Nursery	2,134	6.9	1,092	6.8	1,042	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,814	15.5	2,499	15.5	2,315	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14,888	47.8	7,546	46.8	7,342	48.9	6,388	20.3	2,367	14.8	4,021	25.9
JSS/JHS	6,253	20.1	3,273	20.3	2,980	19.8	9,244	29.3	4,331	27.0	4,913	31.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,316	32.7	5,836	36.4	4,480	28.9
SSS/SHS	2,370	7.6	1,305	8.1	1,065	7.1	1,908	6.1	1,029	6.4	879	5.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	2.8	632	3.9	263	1.7
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	247	0.8	194	1.2	53	0.4	1,118	3.5	778	4.9	340	2.2
Post middle/ secondary certificate	118	0.4	42	0.3	76	0.5	612	1.9	313	2.0	299	1.9
Tertiary	324	1.0	184	1.1	140	0.9	1,051	3.3	745	4.6	306	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results provide data on the economic characteristics of the population in Denkyembuor District. This provides information on how persons enumerated in the district are economically engaged and the sectors of economic activity. The data is useful for the computation of economic indicators and the determination of the level of development of the district. Factors contributing to employment opportunities in the district include the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A careful study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter analyses the economic characteristics of the population 15 years and older in the district in respect of type of economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of employment.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economic 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. Table 4.1 presents data on the activity status of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. From Table 4.1, the economically active group constitutes 69.7 percent while the proportion economically not active is 30.3 percent. With respect to the economically active population, 94.9 percent are employed, while the unemployed constitute a little more than five percent (5.1%).

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	**47,686**	**100.0**	**23,054**	**100.0**	**24,632**	**100.0**
Economically active	**33,218**	**69.7**	**16,626**	**72.1**	**16,592**	**67.4**
Employed	*31,532*	*94.9*	*15,955*	*96*	*15,577*	*93.9*
Worked	*30,485*	*96.7*	*15,507*	*97.2*	*14,978*	*96.2*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*929*	*2.9*	*396*	*2.5*	*533*	*3.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*118*	*0.4*	*52*	*0.3*	*66*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*1,686*	*5.1*	*671*	*4*	*1,015*	*6.1*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*665*	*39.4*	*244*	*36.4*	*421*	*41.5*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,021*	*60.6*	*427*	*63.6*	*594*	*58.5*
Economically not active	**14,468**	**30.3**	**6,428**	**27.9**	**8,040**	**32.6**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,376	23.3	785	12.2	2,591	32.2
Full time education	7,655	52.9	4,226	65.7	3,429	42.6
Pensioner/Retired	385	2.7	288	4.5	97	1.2
Disabled/Sick	596	4.1	254	4	342	4.3
Too old/young	1,847	12.8	633	9.8	1,214	15.1
Other	609	4.2	242	3.8	367	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Even though differences exist between males and females in terms of their respective proportion to the economically active and economically not active population, these are more pronounced in the latter than the former. For instance, for persons who did home duties, the proportion of females is 32.2 percent compared to 12.2 percent for males. Also, 65.7 percent of the males are in full time education while that of the female proportion was 42.6 percent.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	47,686	100.0	31,532	66.1	1,686	3.5	14,468	30.3
15-19	8,877	100.0	1,216	13.7	283	3.2	7,378	83.1
20-24	6,154	100.0	3,200	52.0	509	8.3	2,445	39.7
25-29	5,407	100.0	4,300	79.5	315	5.8	792	14.6
30-34	4,607	100.0	4,020	87.3	173	3.8	414	9.0
35-39	4,700	100.0	4,202	89.4	119	2.5	379	8.1
40-44	4,452	100.0	4,060	91.2	95	2.1	297	6.7
45-49	3,503	100.0	3,217	91.8	60	1.7	226	6.5
50-54	2,986	100.0	2,684	89.9	47	1.6	255	8.5
55-59	1,915	100.0	1,708	89.2	31	1.6	176	9.2
60-64	1,499	100.0	1,119	74.6	38	2.5	342	22.8
65+	3,586	100.0	1,806	50.4	16	0.4	1,764	49.2
Male								
Total	23,054	100.0	15,955	69.2	671	2.9	6,428	27.9
15-19	4,412	100.0	575	13.0	117	2.7	3,720	84.3
20-24	2,883	100.0	1,495	51.9	201	7.0	1,187	41.2
25-29	2,434	100.0	2,046	84.1	127	5.2	261	10.7
30-34	2,090	100.0	1,944	93.0	50	2.4	96	4.6
35-39	2,153	100.0	2,032	94.4	50	2.3	71	3.3
40-44	2,250	100.0	2,133	94.8	35	1.6	82	3.6
45-49	1,834	100.0	1,736	94.7	33	1.8	65	3.5
50-54	1,577	100.0	1,487	94.3	21	1.3	69	4.4
55-59	973	100.0	905	93.0	13	1.3	55	5.7
60-64	800	100.0	616	77.0	19	2.4	165	20.6
65+	1,648	100.0	986	59.8	5	0.3	657	39.9
Female								
Total	24,632	100.0	15,577	63.2	1,015	4.1	8,040	32.6
15-19	4,465	100.0	641	14.4	166	3.7	3,658	81.9
20-24	3,271	100.0	1,705	52.1	308	9.4	1,258	38.5
25-29	2,973	100.0	2,254	75.8	188	6.3	531	17.9
30-34	2,517	100.0	2,076	82.5	123	4.9	318	12.6
35-39	2,547	100.0	2,170	85.2	69	2.7	308	12.1
40-44	2,202	100.0	1,927	87.5	60	2.7	215	9.8
45-49	1,669	100.0	1,481	88.7	27	1.6	161	9.6
50-54	1,409	100.0	1,197	85.0	26	1.8	186	13.2
55-59	942	100.0	803	85.2	18	1.9	121	12.8
60-64	699	100.0	503	72.0	19	2.7	177	25.3
65+	1,938	100.0	820	42.3	11	0.6	1,107	57.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic Activity by sex and age

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. The employed population within the age group 15-19 years recorded the lowest (13.7%) while the highest employment is found within the age group 45-49. The reason could be that school attendance takes precedence over work among the former age group. This is reflected in the fact that a little over eighty percent of the age group 15-19 is economically not active. About half (50.4%) percent of the population 65 years and over are employed. For the male and female distribution, more males are employed compared to females who are employed.

4.3 Occupations

This refers to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. Table 4.3 presents the main occupation of persons 15 years or older in the Denkyembuor district. Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery employs 32.3 percent of the employed population, followed by Service and sales workers employing 19.9 percent and Crafts and related trade work (15.6 %). This is slightly higher than Plant and machine operators and assemblers which constitute 14.9 percent. As regards male and female distribution, Table 4.3 shows that 34.7 percent of females are in the service and sales business while a little above five percent (5.4%) of males are engaged in the same business. Thirty eight percent of males are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry as compare to their female counterparts with 26.5 percent.

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	31,532	100.0	15,955	100.0	15,577	100.0
Managers	689	2.2	206	1.3	483	3.1
Professionals	1,758	5.6	978	6.1	780	5
Technicians and associate professionals	562	1.8	446	2.8	116	0.7
Clerical support workers	181	0.6	114	0.7	67	0.4
Service and sales workers	6,261	19.9	863	5.4	5,398	34.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,183	32.3	6,054	37.9	4,129	26.5
Craft and related trades workers	4,913	15.6	2,148	13.5	2,765	17.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,685	14.9	4,235	26.5	450	2.9
Elementary occupations	2,297	7.3	911	5.7	1,386	8.9
Other occupations	3	0	0	0	3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Changes in the structural composition of the workforce often reflect the course of social and economic development. As a country progresses through industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while those in manufacturing and services sectors increase. By extension, the more urbanized a district is, the smaller the proportion of its workforce in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry. Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the region's workforce in the industry of employment by sex About a third (33.4%) of the workforce are engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employs 16.1 percent with manufacturing, mining and quarrying employing

a little above 11 percent. With the sex distribution, 39.4 percent of males are engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry as compared to 27.2 percent of females, whereas in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service activities it is female dominated. The more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated.

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	31,532	100.0	15,955	100.0	15,577	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,532	33.4	6,293	39.4	4,239	27.2
Mining and quarrying	3,633	11.5	3,229	20.2	404	2.6
Manufacturing	3,514	11.1	1,345	8.4	2,169	13.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	40	0.1	34	0.2	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	47	0.1	23	0.1	24	0.2
Construction	697	2.2	680	4.3	17	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,080	16.1	1,073	6.7	4,007	25.7
Transportation and storage	818	2.6	789	4.9	29	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,206	7.0	137	0.9	2,069	13.3
Information and communication	29	0.1	22	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	74	0.2	56	0.4	18	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	745	2.4	273	1.7	472	3.0
Administrative and support service activities	223	0.7	199	1.2	24	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	139	0.4	95	0.6	44	0.3
Education	1,329	4.2	739	4.6	590	3.8
Human health and social work activities	644	2.0	326	2.0	318	2.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	183	0.6	160	1.0	23	0.1
Other service activities	1,331	4.2	392	2.5	939	6.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	268	0.8	90	0.6	178	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of the workforce by sex in the District. About 65.0 percent of all employed persons in the Districts are self-employed without employees with females in majority (72.2 %). Self-employed persons with employees constitute less than five percent (4.1%) of the workforce. The proportion of the 15 years and older who are employees in the District is 18.0 percent. Domestic employees are less than one percent with more males (0.6) then females (0.5) being domestic workers in the District. (Table 4.5)

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,532	100.0	15,955	100.0	15,577	100.0
Employee	5,689	18.0	3,920	24.6	1,769	11.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	20,486	65.0	9,241	57.9	11,245	72.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,292	4.1	690	4.3	602	3.9
Casual worker	2,006	6.4	1,404	8.8	602	3.9
Contributing family worker	1,145	3.6	368	2.3	777	5.0
Apprentice	717	2.3	229	1.4	488	3.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	173	0.5	91	0.6	82	0.5
Other	24	0.1	12	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents the sector of employment for persons 15 years and older in the District. Nearly 9 out of 10 persons (86.2%) are in the private informal sector. The public sector accounts for only 7.8 percent of all employed persons while the private formal employs only 5.5 percent.

It is observed that the formal sector of employment (public and private informal) in the District is male dominated. While about 9.7 percent of those engaged in the public sector are males, only 5.9 percent are females. The male dominance is even more pronounced in the private formal sector and this pattern is observed in the regional level. Though females dominate the informal sector (89.8%) in the District, not much difference is observed. Less than one percent of the workforce is in the NGOs (Local and International), Semi- and the Public/Parastatal sectors.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,532	100.0	15,955	100.0	15,577	100.0
Public (Government)	2,470	7.8	1,546	9.7	924	5.9
Private Formal	1,745	5.5	1,133	7.1	612	3.9
Private Informal	27,192	86.2	13,202	82.7	13,990	89.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	75	0.2	44	0.3	31	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	44	0.1	25	0.2	19	0.1
Other International Organizations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning is now based on information technology. The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, internet facilities and usage of desk/laptop computers by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of information, communication, and technology in the Denkyembuor District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Household members 12 years and older were asked if they owned mobile phones and Table 5.1 presents the findings. From the 2010 PHC data, a total of 25,549 (47.6%) persons 12 years and older own mobile phones in the District. Of the male population, 52.4 percent own mobile phones compared to 43.0 percent of females. It is observed that though females constitute more than half of the population 12 years and older in the district, there is a marked difference in the rate of mobile phone ownership between the males and females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,710	100.0	25,549	47.6	1,706	3.2
Male	26,069	48.5	13,670	52.4	1,094	4.2
Female	27,641	51.5	11,879	43.0	612	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 again shows internet usage in the Districts by sex. The table shows that the proportion of users of internet is low in the district with just a little about three percent. Out of the male population 4.2 percent uses the facility with less than three percent of females using the internet.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop was examined to find out the extent to which household members in the District have access to the computer. With a total of 20,304 households, only 814 representing 4.0 percent have a desktop or laptop computer in the district.   Households with male heads are in the majority with 4.7 percent having desktop/laptop computers compared to 2.7 percent of household heads who are females.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,304	100.0	814	4.0
Male	13,678	100.0	638	4.7
Female	6,631	100.0	176	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introductions

Persons with disability are 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. Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in traditional settings. Parents of children with disability hide them from the eyes of the public. Persons With Disability (PWDs) would not usually be allowed to participate in some social activities (Regional Analytical report, Brong Ahafo).Issues of Disability is gaining ground in recent times hence much efforts are being made to integrate people with disabilities into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country. In 2010 a bill was also passed in Parliament for adequate public attention to be paid to the conditions of PWDs and for government to address their needs. This chapter presents information on persons with Disability in the 2010 PHC in the District.

6.2   Populations with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the population with disability for the Denkyembuor District by sex and locality of residence. The total number of persons with disability (PWDs) according to the 2010 PHC is 1,757, representing 2.2 percent of the total population in the District. This is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.6 percent. There are not much differences in the prevalence of disability among the sexes. Whiles disabled males are 2.2 percent, 2.3 percent of females are disabled.

6.3   Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the types of disabilities recorded in the 2010 PHC. Sight, hearing speech, physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities are the categories recorded. Disability cases can be multiple, that is, one person can have more than one type of disability. It is observed that the commonest disability in the District is sight impairment constituting 41.8 percent of the disabled population and those with hearing disability constituting 15.9 percent.

Figure 6.1: Types of disability in the district
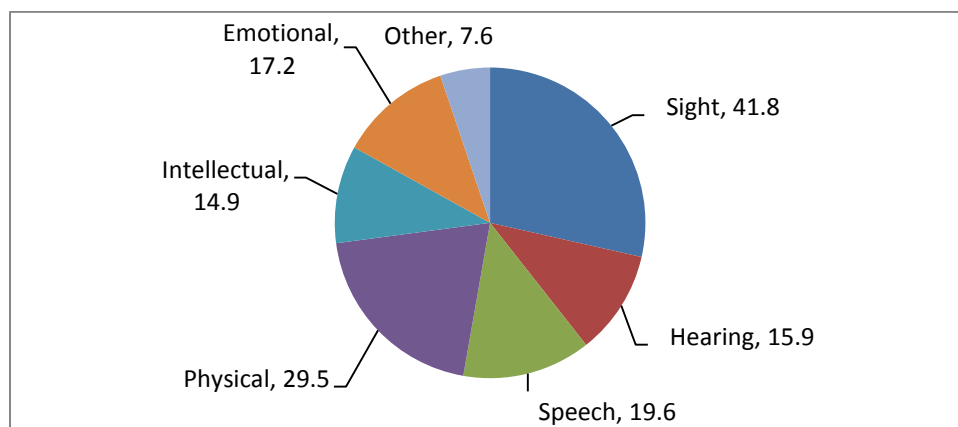
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality and sex

Table 6.1 further indicates that 2.3 percent of the urban population are disabled compared to 2.1 percent of the rural population. Of the population disabled however, 59.8 percent are located in the urban area with 40.2 percent residing in the rural areas In both localities, those with sight impairment is more pronounced, and it is even more pronounced among females (46.3%) in urban areas. Males in urban areas in the district have the highest proportion (26.7%) of PWDs with speech disabilities whiles females in urban areas reported the least of 14.1 percent.

Males (23.7%) in the rural areas have a higher proportion of people with emotional disability cases while their female counterpart (14.3%) has the least. On the whole there are more males with physical disability than females, with males in rural localities in the majority (32.1%).

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Disability Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	78,841	100.0	38,814	100.0	40,027	100.0
No disability	77,084	97.8	37,965	97.8	39,119	97.7
With a disability	1,757	2.2	849	2.2	908	2.3
Sight	735	41.8	334	39.3	401	44.2
Hearing	280	15.9	131	15.4	149	16.4
Speech	345	19.6	196	23.1	149	16.4
Physical	519	29.5	242	28.5	277	30.5
Intellectual	262	14.9	136	16.0	126	13.9
Emotional	303	17.2	155	18.3	148	16.3
Other	133	7.6	66	7.8	67	7.4
Urban						
Total	45,492	100.0	22,084	100.0	23,408	100.0
No disability	44,441	97.7	21,593	97.8	22,848	97.6
With a disability	1,051	2.3	491	2.2	560	2.4
Sight	460	43.8	201	40.9	259	46.3
Hearing	182	17.3	88	17.9	94	16.8
Speech	231	22.0	131	26.7	100	17.9
Physical	304	28.9	124	25.3	180	32.1
Intellectual	139	13.2	69	14.1	70	12.5
Emotional	156	14.8	70	14.3	86	15.4
Other	73	6.9	33	6.7	40	7.1
Rural						
Total	33,349	100.0	16,730	100.0	16,619	100.0
No disability	32,643	97.9	16,372	97.9	16,271	97.9
With a disability	706	2.1	358	2.1	348	2.1
Sight	275	39.0	133	37.2	142	40.8
Hearing	98	13.9	43	12.0	55	15.8
Speech	114	16.1	65	18.2	49	14.1
Physical	215	30.5	118	33.0	97	27.9
Intellectual	123	17.4	67	18.7	56	16.1
Emotional	147	20.8	85	23.7	62	17.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 gives the distribution of the population 15 years and older with disability by activity status. From the 2010 PHC there are 1,516 persons 15 years and older with disability in the District. Persons 15 years and older with disability who are employed is 95.4 percent whereas the proportion unemployed is 4.6 percent. A little above 49.0 percent are economically not active. There are more male PWDs who are employed (97.8%) compared to 92.8 percent of females. According to the 2010 PHC, more females with disability are economically not active (54.3%) compared with their male counterparts (43.9%) though there are more males with disability than females in the district.

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

Both Sexes/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	47,686	100.0	31,532	94.9	1,686	5.1	14,468	30.3
No disability	46,170	100.0	30,799	94.9	1,651	5.1	13,720	29.7
With a disability	1,516	100.0	733	95.4	35	4.6	748	49.3
Sight	687	100.0	360	95.5	17	4.5	310	45.1
Hearing	209	100.0	84	94.4	5	5.6	120	57.4
Speech	223	100.0	108	94.7	6	5.3	109	48.9
Physical	463	100.0	173	97.7	4	2.3	286	61.8
Intellectual	203	100.0	61	91.0	6	9.0	136	67
Emotional	247	100.0	131	97.0	4	3.0	112	45.3
Other	109	100.0	48	90.6	5	9.4	56	51.4
Male								
Total	23,054	100.0	15,955	96.0	671	4.0	6,428	27.9
No disability	22,330	100.0	15,558	95.9	662	4.1	6,110	27.4
With a disability	724	100.0	397	97.8	9	2.2	318	43.9
Sight	308	100.0	182	97.8	4	2.2	122	39.6
Hearing	96	100.0	40	95.2	2	4.8	54	56.3
Speech	133	100.0	64	95.5	3	4.5	66	49.6
Physical	213	100.0	97	99.0	1	1.0	115	54
Intellectual	107	100.0	33	91.7	3	8.3	71	66.4
Emotional	127	100.0	71	98.6	1	1.4	55	43.3
Other	55	100.0	22	95.7	1	4.3	32	58.2
Female								
Total	24,632	100.0	15,577	93.9	1,015	6.1	8,040	32.6
No disability	23,840	100.0	15,241	93.9	989	6.1	7,610	31.9
With a disability	792	100.0	336	92.8	26	7.2	430	54.3
Sight	379	100.0	178	93.2	13	6.8	188	49.6
Hearing	113	100.0	44	93.6	3	6.4	66	58.4
Speech	90	100.0	44	93.6	3	6.4	43	47.8
Physical	250	100.0	76	96.2	3	3.8	171	68.4
Intellectual	96	100.0	28	90.3	3	9.7	65	67.7
Emotional	120	100.0	60	95.2	3	4.8	57	47.5
Other	54	100.0	26	86.7	4	13.3	24	44.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

6.6　Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents data on the population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. Of the population disabled, 32.3 percent have never been to school. Those in pre-primary constitute only 2.1 percent with 51.6 percent in basic school. From the table people with disability who have attended secondary or higher levels of education constitute 12.0 percent. For the male and female distribution, more females (41.1%) have never attended school compared to their male counterpart where only 22.9 percent have never attended school. On the other hand, there are more males (57.5%) in basic school compared to females (50.1%) who have basic education. Males who have secondary or higher level of education (16.5%) is higher compared to 7.7 percent of females. From the data, it could be said that more disabled males are in school compared to their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	72,116	100.0	9,670	13.4	6,915	9.6	46,903	65.0	8,628	12.0
No disability	70,384	100.0	9,110	12.9	6,879	9.8	45,974	65.3	8,421	12.0
With a disability	1,732	100.0	560	32.3	36	2.1	929	53.6	207	12.0
Sight	732	100.0	239	32.7	16	2.2	378	51.6	99	13.5
Hearing	270	100.0	108	40.0	7	2.6	123	45.6	32	11.9
Speech	333	100.0	89	26.7	13	3.9	195	58.6	36	10.8
Physical	516	100.0	197	38.2	8	1.6	251	48.6	60	11.6
Intellectual	258	100.0	107	41.5	8	3.1	110	42.6	33	12.8
Emotional	293	100.0	98	33.4	9	3.1	155	52.9	31	10.6
Other	130	100.0	37	28.5	1	0.8	78	60.0	14	10.8
Male										
Total	35,396	100.0	3,385	9.6	3,567	10.1	23,235	65.6	5,209	14.7
No disability	34,561	100.0	3,194	9.2	3,541	10.2	22,755	65.8	5,071	14.7
With a disability	835	100.0	191	22.9	26	3.1	480	57.5	138	16.5
Sight	331	100.0	77	23.3	10	3.0	185	55.9	59	17.8
Hearing	126	100.0	33	26.2	6	4.8	60	47.6	27	21.4
Speech	192	100.0	45	23.4	13	6.8	107	55.7	27	14.1
Physical	240	100.0	52	21.7	7	2.9	131	54.6	50	20.8
Intellectual	134	100.0	47	35.1	8	6.0	58	43.3	21	15.7
Emotional	149	100.0	42	28.2	7	4.7	76	51.0	24	16.1
Other	64	100.0	10	15.6	1	1.6	41	64.1	12	18.8
Female										
Total	36,720	100.0	6,285	17.1	3,348	9.1	23,668	64.5	3,419	9.3
No disability	35,823	100.0	5,916	16.5	3,338	9.3	23,219	64.8	3,350	9.4
With a disability	897	100.0	369	41.1	10	1.1	449	50.1	69	7.7
Sight	401	100.0	162	40.4	6	1.5	193	48.1	40	10
Hearing	144	100.0	75	52.1	1	0.7	63	43.8	5	3.5
Speech	141	100.0	44	31.2	0	0.0	88	62.4	9	6.4
Physical	276	100.0	145	52.5	1	0.4	120	43.5	10	3.6
Intellectual	124	100.0	60	48.4	0	0.0	52	41.9	12	9.7
Emotional	144	100.0	56	38.9	2	1.4	79	54.9	7	4.9
Other	66	100.0	27	40.9	0	0.0	37	56.1	2	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introductions

Agricultural is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Ghanaian economy, particularly in the rural areas. But the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector in terms of statistics, (FAO). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programs.

According to the 2010 PHC, majority of the economically active populations in the District are engaged in agriculture. The main vegetation cover , rich good soils, and climatic conditions is conducive for the production of a variety of cash and food crops. Help from the Oil Palm Research Institute (OPRI), and the University of Ghana Agricultural Research Station have given the District some added advantage in agriculture. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or a household is said to be in agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural alone. Figure 7.1 shows that 55.9 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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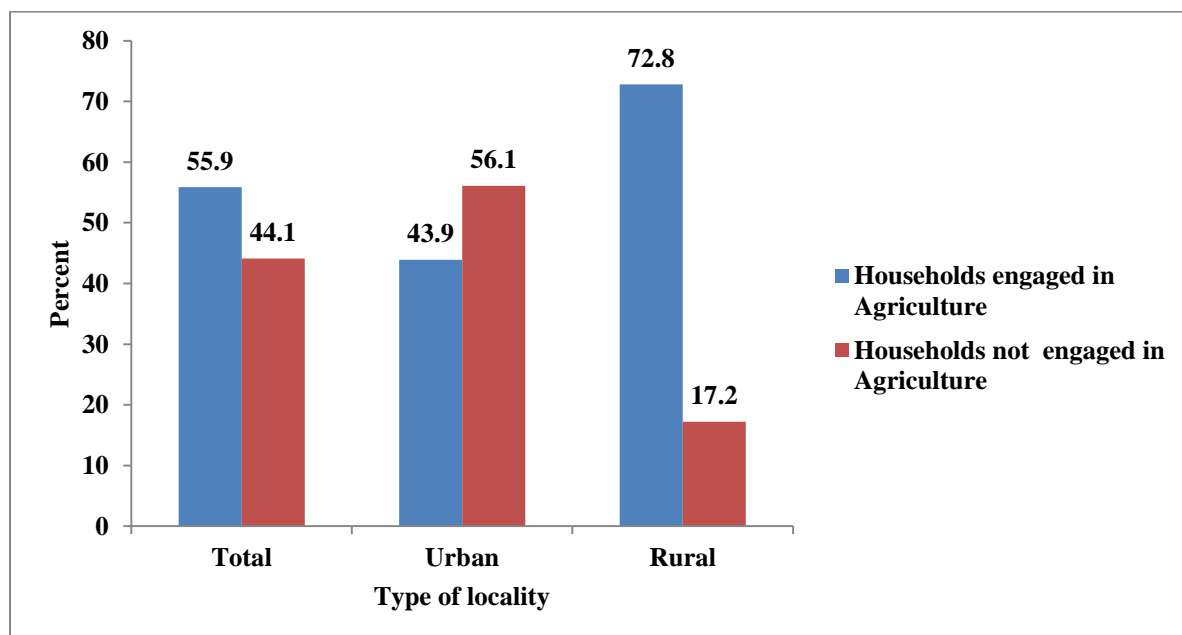
This is slightly less than the regional average of 59.2 percent. Figure 7.1 further shows that there are relatively higher rural agricultural households (72.8%) than households in urban areas (43.9%) at the time of the census. This picture is not different from the regional average where76.1 percent of rural households are into agriculture. There is relatively a larger percentage of agricultural households in the District disputing   the long held notion that Denkyembuor is a mining District.

7.3   Types of Farming

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which members of households are engaged in. The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the District is presented in Table 7.1 There are 11,346 (55.9%) households in the District engaged in various farming activities. Crop farming is the predominant activity among agricultural households (94.7%) in the district followed by livestock rearing (31.6%). Only 35 and 14 households are engaged in tree growing and fish farming respectively in the District. As expected, the percentage of rural households is higher than that of urban households engaged in farming activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

| | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
Households agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,304	100.0	11,888	100.0	8,416	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	11,346	55.9	5,223	43.9	6,123	72.8
Crop Farming	10,744	94.7	4,787	91.7	5,957	97.3
Tree Planting	35	0.3	28	0.5	7	0.1
Livestock Rearing	3,591	31.6	1,322	25.3	2,269	37.1
Fish Farming	14	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

7.3.1   Type of livestock rearing

The census reported that a total of 80,158 livestock of different species are reared in the District as indicated in Table 7.2. In table 7.2, the major livestock reared by majority of households are birds with chicken, being the highest, constituting 67.9 percent. Among the ruminants, goat rearing (16.5%) is the highest followed by sheep (6.0%). About one percent of livestock reared are cattle.

With regards to livestock keepers, majority of the keepers are into chicken rearing with 49.4 percent followed by goat keepers (32.2%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of animal reared and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	**80,158**	**100.0**	**5,294**	**100.0**	**15**
Beehives	232	0.3	11	0.2	21
Cattle	885	1.1	45	0.9	20
Chicken	54,462	67.9	2,616	49.4	21
Dove	24	0.0	1	0.0	24
Duck	596	0.7	65	1.2	9
Goat	13,251	16.5	1,707	32.2	8
Grass-cutter	135	0.2	10	0.2	14
Guinea fowl	418	0.5	25	0.5	17
Ostrich	83	0.1	6	0.1	14
Pig	1,559	1.9	108	2.0	14
Rabbit	182	0.2	15	0.3	12
Sheep	4,808	6.0	569	10.7	8
Silk worm	128	0.2	10	0.2	13
Snail	2,192	2.7	6	0.1	365
Turkey	114	0.1	12	0.2	10
Other	868	1.1	74	1.4	12
Fish farming	205	0.3	12	0.2	17
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	16	0.0	2	0.0	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITION

8.1   Introduction

The condition of houses play important role in population dynamics. Individuals live in buildings and dwelling units within houses. Provision of housing stock to meet demands of increasing population is normally the target of every government. The census solicited information on housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials and other domestic amenities. This chapter presents data on the housing situation for the District, using the 2010 PHC data.

8.2   Housing Stock

The total stock of houses in the District according to the 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is 12,609. (Table 8.1) The rural areas tend to have a slightly higher proportion of houses (50.2%) than the urban areas (49.8%). The average household per house in the District is 1.6. This implies that for every house there are about two households. The average household per house tends to be higher in the urban areas than the rural areas representing 1.9 and 1.3 respectively. The population per house also stands at 6.3 for the district and by the locality of residence, urban areas have 7.2 persons and rural areas have 5.3 an indication that a house in the District has about six members, with about 7 for urban households and 5 for rural household.

The average household size for the district is 3.9 slightly lower than the regional average of 4.2. The table shows that the urban areas tend to have lower household sizes than the rural settings representing 3.8 and 4.0 respectively.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	78,841	45,492	33,349
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	77,713	44,688	33,025
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	12,609	6,278	6,331
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	11,888	8,416
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.3
Population per house	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.2	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

From Table 8.2, a total of 20,304 dwelling units are identified in the District. The most common dwelling units are compound houses, and these account for more than half (56.1%) of all occupied dwelling units in the District followed by separate houses (26.9%) with semi-detached houses, constituting 9.7 percent. Dwelling units such as   tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute a small proportion of all occupied dwellings in the district.

More than half (54.1%) of all male headed households are in compound houses while that for females is 60.2 percent. Again, there are more male headed households in separate houses (28.5 %) than female headed households (23.7%). Female headed households are found more in flat/apartments than male headed households.

Separate houses are very common in rural localities (38.4%) than urban localities (18.9%). Again, the number of semi-detached houses in the district is more in the rural areas than urban areas. However, there are more compound houses in urban areas (60.2%) compared to 40.7 percent in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	5,471	26.9	28.5	23.7	18.9	38.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,974	9.7	9.7	9.7	7.9	12.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	610	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	11,396	56.1	54.1	60.2	67.1	40.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	536	2.6	3.0	1.9	0.9	5.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	69	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Tent	10,343	950	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	94	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	32	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	89	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Other	9,846	654	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1   Ownership Status of dwelling, sex of household head and type of locality

The ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.3. A little over half (53.3%) of the housing stocks in the district are owned by a household member. A little higher than a fifth (22.0%) of households in the District live in housing unit owned by other private individuals. Households that live in houses owned by a relative not a household member is 13.5 percent, with public or government owned dwelling units constituting 6.4 percent. Dwelling units being purchased or mortgaged constitute only 1.5 percent of the housing stock in the district.

 More female headed households representing (54.3%) own their houses compared to 53.0 percent for male headed households in the district. There is a vast difference in ownership of dwelling units by a household member among rural localities (63.6%) and urban localities (46.0%) household. The male-female distribution shows that a slightly higher proportion of female headed households (54.3%), live in dwelling units owned by a household member compared to 53.0 percent of their male counterparts. In addition, more female heads of household (15.1%) live in dwelling units owned by a relative not a household member compared to 13.0 percent of male heads. On the other hand, there are more male household heads (23.0%) in dwellings owned by the public/government than female heads (20.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,304	100.0	13,673	100.0	6,631	100.0	11,888	100.0	8,416	100.0
Owned by household member	10,818	53.3	7,215	53.0	3,603	54.3	5,463	46.0	5,355	63.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	312	1.5	204	1.0	108	1.6	202	1.7	110	1.3
Relative not a household member	2,751	13.5	1,750	13.0	1,001	15.1	1,563	13.1	1,188	14.1
Other private individual	4,466	22.0	3,090	23.0	1,376	20.8	3,074	25.9	1,392	16.5
Private employer	391	1.9	282	2.0	109	1.6	266	2.2	125	1.5
Other private agency	177	0.9	122	1.0	55	0.8	55	0.5	122	1.4
Public/Government ownership	1,309	6.4	962	7.0	347	5.2	1,208	10.2	101	1.2
Other	80	0.4	48	0.0	32	0.5	57	0.5	23	0.3

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

By urban-rural distribution, 63.6 percent of rural dwellers live in dwelling units owned by a household member while the proportion is 46.0 percent in urban areas. For those who live in dwellings units owned by other private individuals, a higher   proportion are urban households (25.9%) than 16.5 percent of rural households.

8.4   Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons occupying it, give the space available per person. From Table 8.4, more than half of households (62.4%) in the District live in single rooms, 23.9 percent occupy two rooms with only 13.7 percent of households occupying three or more rooms. It is observed that the number of persons per room decreases as the number of rooms increases. For example for a five member household, only 1.0 percent occupies five rooms in the District.

Table 8.4: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,304	100.0	62.4	23.9	7.2	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
1	4,631	100.0	90.2	7.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
2	2,867	100.0	75.3	19.7	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
3	2,712	100.0	68.8	23.0	4.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
4	2,744	100.0	59.6	28.2	7.4	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
5	2,589	100.0	50.5	34.2	9.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	1,895	100.0	41.6	36.7	12.5	5.6	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
7	1,211	100.0	33.6	36.9	17.3	6.8	3.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
8	697	100.0	26.1	37.4	17.9	10.5	3.9	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.1
9	402	100.0	19.4	35.3	20.9	11.2	6.5	3.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
10+	556	100.0	12.2	25.7	18.7	20.1	9.0	4.9	2.3	2.9	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Construction Materials

8.5.1   Main construction material for outer wall

The main construction materials for outer walls of occupied dwellings in the District are cement block/concrete, and mud/mud bricks or earth, from the 2010 PHC. From Table 8.5, 55.2 percent of all dwelling units are constructed with cement block/concrete followed by mud/bricks (33.1%). Rural dwelling units are mostly constructed with mud/bricks (55.1%) while majority of urban dwelling units are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, (70.7%). Apart from landcrete which 6.7 percent of households use for the construction of the outer walls of dwelling units, the use of other materials for construction in the District is less than three percent.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	21,552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	7,143	33.1	17.0	55.1
Wood	200,594	12,028	444	2.1	2.2	1.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	131	0.6	0.6	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,182	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	322	1.5	1.6	1.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	11,894	55.2	70.7	34.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	1,448	6.7	7.2	6.1
Bamboo	8,206	954	63	0.3	0.2	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	42	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other	39,206	3,062	32	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.6 shows the materials used for the floor of occupied dwellings in the District. Cement/concrete is the dominant material used. Nearly 9 out of 10 households (88.6%) occupy dwelling units with cement/concrete used for its floor. The second most common material is earth/mud which accounts for 9.7 percent of all floors of dwelling units in the district. Other materials such as wood, stone and terrazzo are not commonly used. Only 1.3 percent use stone for the construction of the floor of their dwellings. A higher proportion of the urban households (91.1%) than rural households (80.2) use cement for their floor. The reverse is observed for Earth /Mud, with more rural households (17.4%) than urban households (4.3%) using the material.

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,230	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	1,960	9.7	4.3	17.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	17,523	86.6	91.1	80.2
Stone	32,817	6,076	254	1.3	1.5	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	710	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	25	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	89	0.4	0.7	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	184	0.9	0.9	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	134	0.7	1.0	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	25	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.3 Main construction materials for roofing

The type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality housing and as such an indicator of welfare of occupants of dwellings. From Table 8.7 metal sheet (88.2%) is the most commonly used material for roofing in the district followed by thatch/ palm leaf or raffia (5.2%) and slate or asbestos accounting for 2.9 percent. A similar pattern is observed for the urban rural distribution with a slight change in the use of more slate/asbestos in urban areas and in the rural areas more of thatch/palm leaf or raffia is used for roofing

Table 8.7: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	21,552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	116	0.5	0.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,527	113	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	19,001	88.2	92.0	83.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	628	2.9	4.7	0.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	153	0.7	0.8	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	318	1.5	0.5	2.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,110	5.2	0.9	10.9
Other	35,935	2,643	72	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Figure 8.1 shows the main sources of lighting in the District. Nearly 7 out of 10 (68.8%) households in the district use electricity for lighting. Kerosene lamp is used by 23.3 percent of households and 6.9 percent uses flashlight/torch. All other sources used constitute only 1.0 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling units
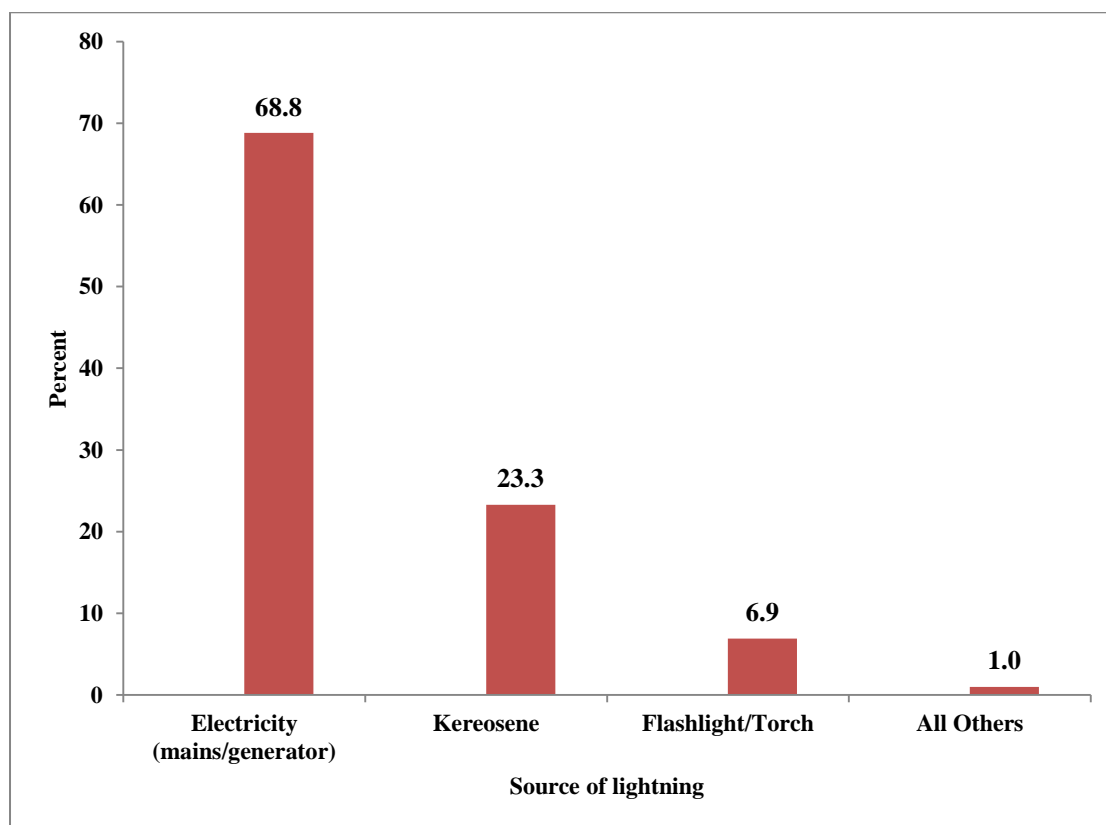
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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

The main source of lighting for urban households is electricity from the main grid and this account for 78.6 percent (Table 8.8). More than half of rural households (53.6%) use lighting powered from the main line electricity supply. The use of kerosene lamp (32.0%) and flash light/torch (12.5%) as main sources of lighting is predominant among rural households. The use of other sources of lighting apart from those mentioned earlier is less than one percent for both rural and urban localities in the District.

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

Main source of lightning	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	13,855	68.2	78.6	53.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	124	0.6	0.4	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	4,733	23.3	17.2	32.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,595	98	0.5	0.5	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	1,396	6.9	2.9	12.5
Firewood	13,241	1,593	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	932	9	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking space and main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district is presented in Table 8.9. From the 2010 PHC, the main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (41.2%), with 63.9 percent of rural households using wood compared to 25.1 percent of urban households. The next preferred cooking fuel is charcoal and is used by 38.3 percent (of households with nearly half (48.8%) of urban households using it compared to 23.5 percent of rural households. The use of gas is not highly patronized in the District as only 11.2 percent of households use gas. Comparatively, more of urban households (15.9 %) uses gas as cooking fuel to their rural households where only4.5 Percent use gas.

Again, Table 8.9 also indicates the cooking space by households in the District. It is observed that 33.3 percent have separate room for exclusive use of with 11.8 percent using open space in compound and 7.2 percent uses a structure with roof but without walls. About 3 out of 10 households (29.4%) use the verandah as cooking space with 35.3 percent of urban households compared to 21.0 percent of rural households who use the verandah.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel/cooking space used by household

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space for household	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	11,888	58.6	8,416	41.4
None (no cooking)	306,118	29,214	1,600	7.9	1,058	8.9	542	6.4
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	8,369	41.2	2,989	25.1	5,380	63.9
Gas	996,518	74,339	2,271	11.2	1,895	15.9	376	4.5
Electricity	29,794	3,438	63	0.3	32	0.3	31	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	142	0.7	80	0.7	62	0.7
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	7,780	38.3	5,801	48.8	1,979	23.5
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	62	0.3	21	0.2	41	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	548	9	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Other	7,759	329	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	11,888	58.6	8,416	41.4
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,859	9.2	1,173	9.9	686	8.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	6,763	33.3	3,515	29.6	3,248	38.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,279	6.3	705	5.9	574	6.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	271	1.3	148	1.2	123	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	1,465	7.2	526	4.4	939	11.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	154	0.8	115	1.0	39	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	5,967	29.4	4,199	35.3	1,768	21.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,406	11.8	1,397	11.8	1,009	12.0
Other	21,007	2,465	140	0.7	110	0.9	30	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and For other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 shows the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use by households in the District. It is observed that, the main source of water used by households for drinking are bore hole/pump/tube well (22.2%), protected wells (20.9%), Pipe borne water outside dwellings (17.9%) and public tap/standpipe (17.1%). In all, nearly half (45.5%) of households have pipe borne water as their main source of drinking water. The bore hole/pump/tube well is the most common source of drinking water used by rural households (36.4%), followed by protected wells (20.7%). However, urban households rely more on pipe born outside dwelling (20.3%) and public tap/stand pipe (22.2%) for drinking. Only 9.6 percent of households in the district use sachet water although majority (12.8%), are urban households. Only 4.3 percent of household use the river /stream, as their main sources of drinking water with almost 1 out of 10 rural households drinking from river/stream.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	1,122	5.5	8.3	1.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	3,633	17.9	20.3	14.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	3,464	17.1	22.2	9.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	4,504	22.2	12.1	36.4
Protected well	321,091	58,167	4,240	20.9	21.0	20.7
Rain water	39,438	7,948	70	0.3	0.4	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	49	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	42	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,958	9.6	12.8	5.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	13	0.1	0.1	-
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	302	1.5	1.2	1.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	16	0.1	-	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	867	4.3	0.8	9.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3,972	259	-	-	-	-
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	1,282	6.3	9.5	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	3,774	18.6	20.9	15.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	3,236	15.9	21.0	8.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	4,585	22.6	14.3	34.3
Protected well	465,775	95,179	5,343	26.3	27.9	24.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	82	0.4	0.3	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	63	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	37	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	695	3.4	3.8	2.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	1,139	5.6	1.6	11.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	10,302	1,341	22	0.1	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

With regard to the main source of water used by households for other domestic activities, the picture is not different from the sources for drinking. Protected well is the most common source of water used by households in the district for other domestic activities. The bore hole/pump/tube well, public stand pipe, unprotected well, and pipe borne outside dwelling are four other main sources of water for domestic activities. Again, put together, pipe borne constitute 40.6 percent of water used for other domestic activities in households in the district. The use of the four sources except bore hole/pump/tube well is more than 20 percent of households in the urban areas in the district   Rural households use more of two sources, bore hole, pump/tube well and unprotected well for other domestic activities.

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facilities

Figure 8.2 is a bar chart showing toilet facilities used by households in the district. Public toilets are the most commonly used toilet facilities in the district and accounts for 37.8 percent.   Again, 30.9 percent of households use pit latrines. About 1 out of every 10 households (9.1%) of households has no toilet facilities and use the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities. Only 6.6 percent of households use the WC and 0.2 percent of households still use bucket or pan even though this has been banned in the country.

From Table 8.11, 12.8 percent of households in rural areas do not have any toilet facility compared to 6.5 percent of urban households. Whereas 43.3 percent of urban households and 30.2 percent of rural households use the public toilet, the picture is different with regards the use of pit latrines; more rural households (42.5%) compared to 22.4 percent of urban households use pit latrines.

Figure 8.2: Bar chart showing toilet facilities used by households
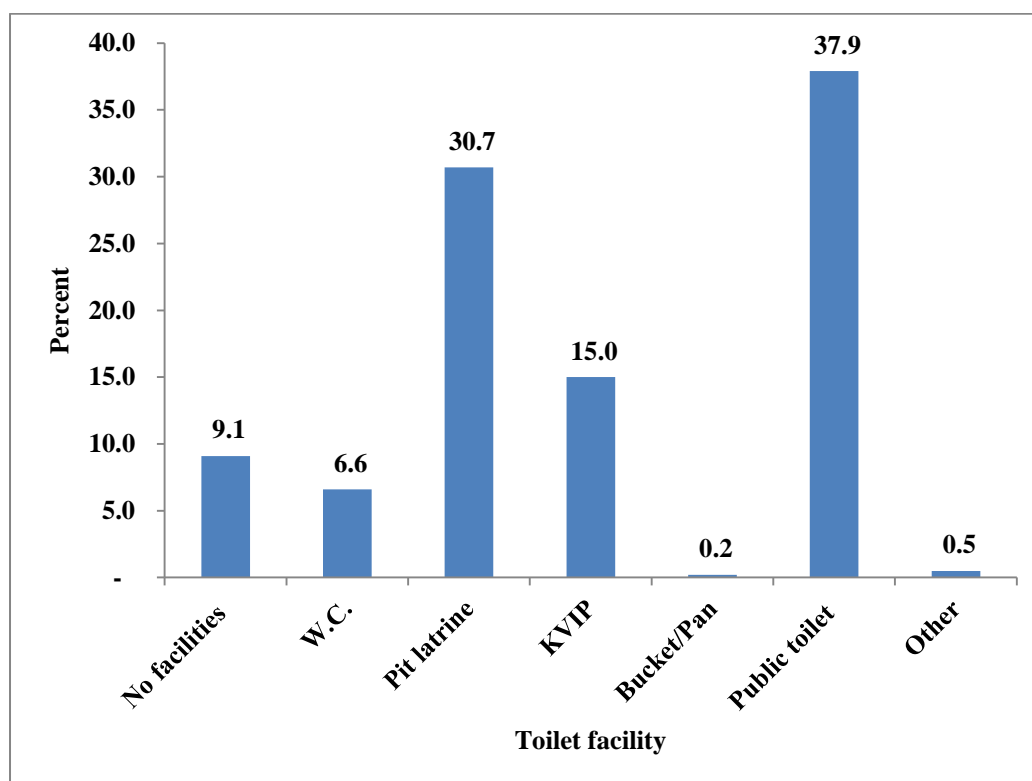
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 presents data on bathing facilities used by households in in the District. A little above a third (36.6%) of households in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house. Nearly 2 out of 10 households (18.5%) share open cubicles whereas 24.0 percent own bathrooms for exclusive use. More rural households use open space around the` house and bathroom in another house than urban households. On the other hand, the proportion of urban households who share separate bathrooms in the same house and shared open cubicles as bathing facilities is higher than rural households.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,230	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	1,844	9.1	6.5	12.8
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,334	6.6	9.8	2.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	6,206	30.7	22.4	42.5
KVIP	572,824	100,193	3,035	15.0	17.5	11.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	44	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public Toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	195,950	7,667	37.9	43.3	30.2
Other	23,385	2,185	100	0.5	0.3	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,230	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	4,860	24.0	20.6	28.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	7,398	36.6	41.1	30.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,441	7.1	4.6	10.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	3,741	18.5	21.0	14.9
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	823	4.1	6.1	1.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	763	3.8	1.9	6.5
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,061	5.2	4.1	6.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	82	0.4	0.2	0.7
Other	16,276	1,635	61	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the method of waste disposal in the Denkyembuor District. Public dumps are the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the District. Majority of households either dispose solid waste through public dumps in containers (23.3%) or public dumps in open spaces (46.7%). Burning of waste by household (18.7%) is the second most commonly used solid waste dumping outlet while 7.7 percent households indiscriminately dispose of their solid waste. Collection of waste from households is not highly patronized as only 2.0 percent of households use this method in the district.

With regards to the locality of residence, dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas (23.3%) than rural areas. Less than two percent of rural households in the district dump solid waste in public containers. The most commonly used solid waste disposal by rural households is the public dumps in open spaces (60.7%). Indiscriminate dumping is more common among rural households (13.6%) than urban households (3.1%). More urban households (20.8%) burn their solid waste compared to 15.7 percent of rural households.

Table 8.12 further shows that the most commonly use method of disposing liquid waste in the district is throwing onto compound and nearly half (48.3%) of households use this method, whiles a fifth (21.1%) dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside with only 1.7 percent disposing their liquid waste through the sewerage system. More rural households (31.2%) than urban households (14.0%) throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside whereas disposal of liquid waste into gutter is more common among urban households (27.5%) than rural households (10.8%). Less than two percent of households in the District dispose-off their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

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

Main method of solid and liquid waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	447	2.2	2.0	2.4
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,796	18.7	20.8	15.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	2,900	14.3	23.3	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	10,666	52.5	46.7	60.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,512	7.4	3.1	13.6
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	805	4.0	3.4	4.8
Other	53,805	6,324	178	0.9	0.7	1.2
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	347	1.7	2.2	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,285	6.3	8.7	2.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	330	1.6	2.6	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	4,288	21.1	14.0	31.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	4,177	20.6	27.5	10.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	9,809	48.3	44.5	53.7
Other	38,294	5,108	68	0.3	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

9.1   Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. This chapter presents the findings and recommendations emanating from the report using the 2010 PHC

9.2   Summary of key findings

9.2.1   Population size, composition and age sex structure

The total population of the Denkyembuor District from the 2010 PHC is 78,841. The female population represents 50.8 percent of the district's population while males form 49.2 percent. The proportion of the population between ages 15-64 (economically active group) is 55.9 percent whereas 44.1 percent are within the dependent age group. Nearly 6 out of 10 (57.7%) of the total population in the District are urban dwellers with 42 .3 percent living in rural areas.

The age structure of the District follows that of the Regional pattern, having a youthful population. Persons under 15 years constitute 39.5 percent of the total population of the District. The District has an age dependency ratio of 78.8.

The total fertility rate for the District is 3.4., relatively lower compared to other districts like Kwahu Afram Plains South (4.7) and Upper West Akyem (4.2) .The crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 populations) in the District is 5.6. Of all deaths in the district, about 1 out of 10 is due to accidents/violence/homicide/suicide. About half of the migrants in the district were born in the district indicating high internal migration.

9.2.2   Social Characteristics

The District has a total of 20,304 households with a total household population of 77,713 from the 2010 PHC. The average household size is 3.9 with the average household per house being 1.6. Households with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children constitute the largest proportion of 31.6 percent with majority being in urban areas. About a quarter (26.1%) of the household population are heads, with males who are heads being 35.8 percent and of females, 16.8 percent are heads. Children (son and daughter) constitute the highest proportion of all household members in the district accounting for 44.3percent.

Approximately, 2 out of every 5 (39.5%) persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while slightly more than a fourth (42.2%) are married. The proportion in consensual union is 7.2 percent. Those who have been previously married constitute a little more than a tenth (11%) which include those separated (2.1%), divorced (4.4%) and widowed (4.5%).On the other hand, a higher proportion of females between the ages 35-39 are in a marital union (73.1% married and 10.0% in consensual union) compared to males in the same age category (67.0% married and 12.4% in consensual union).

Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute the largest proportion (95.7%) of the population in the District, followed by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (2.0 %). The rest are non-Ghanaians and Ghanaians by naturalization. The district's population is considered highly religious as 92.3 percent professes one faith or the other. Christians constitute 80.3 percent of the population with those who belong to the Islamic faith accounting for 11.5 percent.

The proportion of the population in the District who are literate is 84.5 percent with those literate in English only being 26.9 percent. Further, 13.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only and 65.3 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The economically active constitute 69.7 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. About 94.0 percent are employed with males being more employed than females. As expected, those in lower age groups are mostly economically not active while the employed are in the higher age groups.

The main occupation of the people is skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries which constitute 32.3 percent. There are more males (37.9%) in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery than females (26.5%). On the contrary, females have the highest proportion (34.7%) in the service and sales workers as against 5.4 percent for the males. Most of the people of Denkyembuor District are predominantly farmers and fishermen constituting 33.4 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above, with both sexes having a higher proportion of their population in this industry. Whereas the females dominate in the wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicle with a proportion of 25.7 percent, accommodation and food service activities (13.3%) and other service activities (6.0%), the males outnumber them in mining and quarrying industry (20.2%), construction (4.3%) and transportation and storage (4.9%).

Majority of the population 15years and older are self-employed without employees (65.0%) followed by those who are employees (18.0%).Private informal sector has the highest number of the employed population (86.2%) with the public sector employing less than ten percent (7.8). More females are in the private informal sector compared to males.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Ownership of mobile phone in the district is relatively higher compared to desktop/laptop computers. From the 2010 PHC, a total of 25,549 (47.6%) persons 12 years and older own mobile phones in the District. Of the male population 12 years and older 52.4 percent own mobile phones compared to 43.0 percent of females. The proportion of the population 12 years and above that use internet is just about 3.2.percent, with males having a higher proportion though they do not constitute the majority in relation the population. Of the total households in the district, only 814 (4.0%) have a desktop or laptop computer in the district.

9.2.5 Disability

In all, 2.2 percent of the total population of the District has one form of disability or the other with a slight variation among males and females. Disability is also more pronounced in the rural areas than in urban localities. Sight and physical disability are the most common constituting 41.8 percent and 29.5 percent respectively. Of the population disabled, about a third (32.3%) have never been to school and 53.6 percent in basic school. Disabled female who has never attended school is higher compared to their male counterparts.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

More than half (55.9%) of the households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. Rural households are in the majority (72.8%) compared to urban areas (27.2%). Crop farming (94.7%) is the predominant activity among agricultural households with livestock rearing constituting 31.6 percent. Of the total livestock reared in the district, rearing of chicken account for 67.9 percent.

9.2.7 Housing

The total stock of houses in the District is 12,609. Rural areas have a slightly higher proportion of houses (50.2%) than the urban areas (49.8%). The common dwelling unit in the District is compound houses which constitute 56.1 percent. A little over half (53.5%) of the housing stocks in the district are owned by a household member with only 1.5 percent being purchased. Majority of the population (62.4%) live in single rooms.

For the materials used for the construction of dwelling units in the district, 55.2 percent of the outer walls are made of cement/concrete with 33.1 percent made of mud/bricks. Whereas majority (70.7%) of the outer walls of dwelling units in urban areas is made of cement/concrete, majority (55.1%) of rural dwelling units are made of mud/bricks. For the floors of dwelling units, 88.6 percent are made of cement/concrete and for the roofing of houses, 88.2 percent use metal sheets. Urban dwelling units have a higher proportion compared to the rural areas with respect to the use of such materials for the construction of dwelling units.

With respect to utilities, 68.2 percent of the households in the district use electricity from the national grid as their main source of lighting whiles 23.3 percent use kerosene lamp. The main source of fuel used by household for cooking in the District is wood (41.2%) whiles 38.3 percent use charcoal. The usage of wood is high among rural households with urban households having a higher proportion with respect to the use of charcoal. The use of gas as cooking fuel accounts for only 11.2 percent of households. A third (33.3%) of households has exclusive rooms for cooking while 29.4 percent cook on the verandah.

About two-fifths (40.5%) of households, use pipe borne water as their main source of drinking water. Other sources of water for drinking include bore hole/pump/tube well (22.2%), protected wells (20.9%), sachet water (9.6%) and river/stream (4.5%). Households with own bathrooms for exclusive use constitute 24.0 percent with 36.6 percent of households sharing separate bathrooms in the same house. Public toilets (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) are the most commonly used toilet facilities in the District with 37.8 percent of households using this facility. About 1 out of ten (9.1 of households having no toilet facilities and resort to the use of the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities. In relation to waste disposal, public dumps are the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the District. Majority of households either dispose solid waste through public dumps in containers (14.3%) or public dumps in open spaces (52.5%) and 7.4 percent dumps waste indiscriminately. The three most commonly use methods of disposing liquid waste in the district are dumping waste onto the compound, the street or outside and thrown into the gutter.

9.3   Conclusion

The Denkyembuor District is one of the 26 administrative Districts with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities. These include agricultural production, trading, mining and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the District are based on modern and traditional institutions.

The population characteristics of the District are diverse in several respects. Residents are of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic, religious background. Majority of the population live in the urban part of the District. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to increase very fast. The population dynamics of the region may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large proportion of the population in the District.

Levels of education and literacy rates are lower among rural dwellers and also women. Household sizes are quite smaller in the District, with rural households having larger proportions than urban households.

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

Levels of unemployment are high among the youth in the district. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district with more than half of the population being engaged in crop farming.

Most of the households in the district depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the district are owned by private individual household members but this is true of rural households more than their urban households. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity within the dwellings is relatively   higher in the District.

 Access to ICT is also low in the district but ownership of the mobile phone is high because is owned by all categories of the population

9.4   Policy Recommendation

The characteristics of the population of the District as observed the Ghana 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the District, first and foremost.

Population Policy of the District must be considered to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the District. There should be conscious effort at human resource development because educational and other socioeconomic characteristic that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low.

 Since the District has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the District The higher unemployment levels among the active population in the District suggest that serious consideration for job creation needs more attention of policy makers in the District. The

District Assembly needs to institute critical measures targeted at agro based industries to transform the rural environment and also create jobs.

Environmental menaces such as deforestation through the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal, indiscriminate dumping of solid waste, land degradation through mining activities and the use of the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities, remain a problem in the District. The Denkyembuor District Assembly should enforce policies and byelaws to curb these menaces.

The District assembly should also rationalize and update byelaws to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level, and enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 National Analytical Report

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District medium term Development plan 2010-2014, Kwaebibirem

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	District Number	District Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Total	77,359	100.0	44,688	100.0	32,671	100.0
Head only	4,622	6.0	2,843	6.4	1,779	5.4
Household with head and a spouse only	1,754	2.3	928	2.1	826	2.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	10,501	13.6	6,651	14.9	3,850	11.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	27,887	36.0	15,545	34.8	12,342	37.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	13,342	17.2	7,416	16.6	5,926	18.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	921	1.2	488	1.1	433	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,294	3.0	1,287	2.9	1,007	3.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,291	13.3	6,013	13.5	4,278	13.1
Household with head biological/adopted chilren relatives and nonrelatives of the head	684	0.9	423	0.9	261	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,063	6.5	3,094	6.9	1,969	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/ Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS/SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Educational level attained — Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	72,116	9,670	2,128	4,787	21,180	25,723	5,161	1,362	1,611	411	83
No disability	70,384	9,110	2,119	4,760	20,842	25,132	5,063	1,312	1,566	402	78
With a disability	1,732	560	9	27	338	591	98	50	45	9	5
Sight	732	239	3	13	98	280	42	22	28	4	3
Hearing	270	108	1	6	46	77	19	4	9	0	0
Speech	333	89	2	11	101	94	22	4	9	1	0
Physical	516	197	2	6	97	154	24	16	14	2	4
Intellectual	258	107	1	7	49	61	17	4	10	2	0
Emotional	293	98	4	5	70	85	18	5	7	1	0
Other	130	37	0	1	30	48	10	0	4	0	0
Male											
Total	35,396	3,385	1,086	2,481	9,857	13,378	2,956	969	930	289	65
No disability	34,561	3,194	1,082	2,459	9,712	13,043	2,897	931	902	280	61
With a disability	835	191	4	22	145	335	59	38	28	9	4
Sight	331	77	0	10	35	150	22	15	16	4	2
Hearing	126	33	1	5	19	41	16	3	8	0	0
Speech	192	45	2	11	48	59	15	2	9	1	0
Physical	240	52	1	6	50	81	18	14	12	2	4
Intellectual	134	47	1	7	24	34	9	2	8	2	0
Emotional	149	42	3	4	30	46	13	3	7	1	0
Other	64	10	0	1	11	30	8	0	4	0	0
Female											
Total	36,720	6,285	1,042	2,306	11,323	12,345	2,205	393	681	122	18
No disability	35,823	5,916	1,037	2,301	11,130	12,089	2,166	381	664	122	17
With a disability	897	369	5	5	193	256	39	12	17	0	1
Sight	401	162	3	3	63	130	20	7	12	0	1
Hearing	144	75	0	1	27	36	3	1	1	0	0
Speech	141	44	0	0	53	35	7	2	0	0	0
Physical	276	145	1	0	47	73	6	2	2	0	0
Intellectual	124	60	0	0	25	27	8	2	2	0	0
Emotional	144	56	1	1	40	39	5	2	0	0	0
Other	66	27	0	0	19	18	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	20,230	77,359	38,000	39,359	19,776	10,968	8,808
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,273	49,481	24,621	24,860	19,776	10,968	8,808
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,685	46,885	23,413	23,472	18,658	10,463	8,195
Households engaged in crop farming	10,672	46,819	23,375	23,444	18,620	10,443	8,177
Households engaged in tree growing	35	169	81	88	99	47	52
Agro forestry (tree planting)	35	169	81	88	99	47	52
Alligator pepper	5	28	14	14	6	5	1
Apples	14	51	26	25	18	12	6
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	11	46	20	26	23	11	12
Avocado	6	23	14	9	17	10	7
Banana	17	66	38	28	38	26	12
Beans	20	87	44	43	52	24	28
Black pepper	1	6	5	1	6	5	1
Cabbage	12	39	19	20	19	11	8
Carrot	79	308	151	157	130	83	47
Cashew	19	89	39	50	24	17	7
Cassava	4,979	22,566	11,137	11,429	8,877	4,744	4,133
Citronella	18	112	58	54	41	20	21
Citrus	1,367	6,824	3,376	3,448	2,588	1,464	1,124
Cloves	8	40	19	21	14	9	5
Cocoa	3,906	17,913	9,122	8,791	7,542	4,190	3,352
Coconut	33	176	86	90	62	34	28
Cocoyam	537	2,554	1,275	1,279	973	502	471
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	87	350	177	173	150	87	63
Cola	10	60	28	32	16	13	3
Cotton	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cucumber	10	46	20	26	11	8	3
Egg plant	1	5	1	4	1	1	0
Garden eggs	172	723	376	347	289	187	102
Ginger	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Groundnut	5	26	8	18	8	4	4
Guava	7	43	23	20	14	7	7
Kenaf	2	14	5	9	9	3	6
Lettuce	2	6	4	2	3	2	1
Maize	2,060	9,531	4,798	4,733	3,596	2,043	1,553
Mango	5	21	10	11	9	6	3
Millet	19	115	48	67	43	21	22
Nut meg	5	39	24	15	10	5	5
Oil palm	5,513	25,208	12,755	12,453	9,955	5,666	4,289
Okro	99	457	236	221	189	105	84
Onion	8	25	14	11	9	8	1

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	9	42	22	20	22	10	12
Peas	8	47	18	29	13	11	2
Pepper	213	1,029	535	494	389	224	165
Pineapple	27	121	52	69	41	24	17
Plantain	3,549	16,066	7,905	8,161	6,433	3,336	3,097
Potatoes	4	18	9	9	6	4	2
Rice	77	375	195	180	183	101	82
Shallot	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Soya beans	1	7	3	4	1	1	0
Sugarcane	86	395	185	210	173	98	75
Sweet pepper	2	10	6	4	2	0	2
Tiger nut	7	49	25	24	20	10	10
Tomatoes	67	337	174	163	144	74	70
Water melon	4	16	6	10	7	4	3
Yam	115	578	272	306	232	108	124
Other (specify)	148	733	374	359	309	190	119

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population by sex and nature of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Akwatia	22,331	10,948	11,383	5,878	2,762
2	Boadua	10,894	5,208	5,686	2,835	1,532
3	Wenchi	5,804	2,842	2,962	1,400	929
4	Takrowase	5,778	2,738	3,040	1,569	945
5	Apinamang	4,883	2,267	2,616	1,382	833
6	Kusi	4,168	2,038	2,130	1,162	801
7	Okumaning	3,524	1,724	1,800	765	542
8	Topremang	3,505	1,751	1,754	950	605
9	Dwenase	1,955	996	959	535	456
10	Soabe	1,787	880	907	479	293
11	Anweaso	1,601	843	758	489	421
12	Nkwaakwaakrom	1,593	845	748	458	352
13	Asubone Camp	805	416	389	219	124
14	Akenkanor(Akikano)	783	407	376	162	108
15	Sakyikrom	742	381	361	141	144
16	Opanin Kpoglo Victor (Kwaetudre)	654	342	312	121	86
17	Bamanase	651	331	320	123	115
18	Alafia No. 1	645	321	324	148	134
19	Adoboa	620	304	316	133	138
20	Aboabo (Abonwhea)	578	294	284	131	112

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Table A5: Total population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	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	Akwatia	22,331	2,605	2,632	2,998	2,745	1,905	1,529	1,338	1,427	1,375	1,070	879	543	371	202	246	466
2	Boadua	10,894	1,444	1,436	1,333	1,260	910	835	657	679	614	451	377	240	192	112	144	210
3	Wenchi	5,804	844	758	762	627	460	390	344	341	282	218	230	166	108	79	84	111
4	Takrowase	5,778	798	714	785	747	479	398	343	327	317	237	195	104	100	58	80	96
5	Apinamang	4,883	725	658	596	442	380	363	320	308	264	182	159	126	93	72	87	108
6	Kusi	4,168	511	537	566	441	288	285	218	274	233	213	171	113	105	43	62	108
7	Okumaning	3,524	546	512	498	409	260	242	196	177	159	143	133	74	70	22	36	47
8	Topremang	3,505	470	474	468	393	223	211	199	205	194	167	137	106	92	51	50	65
9	Dwenase	1,955	245	237	214	176	143	145	120	112	109	92	83	64	62	42	46	65
10	Soabe	1,787	287	209	225	188	131	122	91	104	90	77	61	44	41	30	33	54
11	Anweaso	1,601	237	202	204	174	117	84	93	98	106	82	63	36	22	25	11	47
12	Nkwaakwaakrom	1,593	278	196	199	144	109	94	82	97	109	77	64	30	34	14	24	42
13	Asubone Camp	805	116	91	99	110	53	43	47	39	64	38	29	18	19	11	6	22
14	Akenkanor(Akikano)	783	109	107	106	65	51	48	62	35	42	41	33	19	18	10	8	29
15	Sakyikrom	742	135	109	99	69	54	47	28	41	41	21	37	27	6	11	4	13
16	Opanin Kpoglo Victor (Kwaetudre)	654	108	97	89	72	49	44	39	37	33	14	14	19	10	8	11	10
17	Bamanase	651	96	109	109	77	49	34	21	33	26	24	17	18	12	7	8	11
18	Alafia No. 1	645	101	99	88	76	40	23	32	41	43	33	20	9	9	6	7	18
19	Adoboa	620	96	91	89	62	37	32	35	26	36	32	23	10	8	18	5	20
20	Aboabo (Abonwhea)	578	90	82	58	58	37	48	40	24	35	19	28	15	13	2	9	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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