



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TFR	Total fertility rate
GFR	General Fertility rate
CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	The crude death rate,
2010PHC	2010 Population and Housing Census
LMKM	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly
PWDs	People with Disabilities
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
K.V.I.P	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SEC	Secondary
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SHS	Senior High School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipality has a total population of 89,246 with males and females constituting 46.5 percent, and 53.5 percent of the population respectively. The Municipality has a youthful population with 35.1 percent of the population below 15 years. The aged (60 years and older) constitute 8.3 percent of the population. While the urban areas have sex ratio of 84.6, the rural areas have a ratio of 99.2; showing that there are more males than females in both urban and rural areas.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Municipality has a total fertility rate of 3.0, which implies that on the average a female aged 15-49 years will give birth to three children by the end of her reproductive years, if she were to conform to current age-specific fertility rates. The crude birth rate (CBR) which is the number of birth per 1,000 population is 24.0, which is lower than the regional average of 25.4. With a crude death rate of 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population, the Municipality has a high mortality rate for females than for males among the population below 35 years. The results show that 6.7 percent of household deaths in the Municipality is caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide while 93.3 percent are due to all other causes. Out of a total number of 35,589 migrants, 58.4 percent are born elsewhere in the region, while 41.6 percent are born in other regions of the country or outside Ghana. Most of the migrants in the Municipality are born in Volta and Greater Accra regions. About a quarter, (24.5), of the migrants who were born in the Upper East Region have lived in the Municipality for 20 years or more.

Household size, composition and structure

With a household population of 87,649 the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality has an average household size of four persons per households which is slightly higher for rural areas (4.2) than urban areas (3.9). Majority of the household population consist of children (son/daughter) of household heads (35.5%), heads of households constitute 25.3 percent and grandchildren (10.9%). Spouses make up 9.2 percent of the household population. About one-third of the household population resides in a single parent (nuclear or extended) household. Majority (61.7%) of the household population in the Municipality live in extended family households.

Marital Status

About two out of every five (43.7%) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality have never been married while 30.7 percent are married. About six percent are either divorced or are separated. One in every 10 persons (11.8%) 12 years and older is in an informal union. A higher proportion of females than males are separated, divorced or widowed. By age 25-29 years, more than one-third of females in that age group compared to 18.8 percent of their male counterparts are married. For all age groups the proportion of the female population 12 years and older who are divorced is higher than their male counterparts. Among the married, more than half (56.8%) have attained basic education while 21.9% have never been to school. Among the married, 83.0 percent are employed and 13.6 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, majority of the never married are economically not active (60.0%). Among the sexes, the proportion of males who are married and employed is slightly higher than females (84.5 % and 81.8% respectively).

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.2 percent while those holding dual nationality is 2.3 percent. Other nationals in the district constitute 1.8 percent of the population.

Literacy and Education

About eight out of 10 (81.7%) of the population 11 years and older are literate while 18.3 percent are not literate in any language. The proportion of literate males (78.5%) is higher than females. The proportion of males who can read and write in English or a Ghanaian language is 90.7 percent as compared with 74.3 percent of their female counterparts. Majority of the population 3 years and older currently attending school are at the primary level (46.4%) while 2.2 percent are in post-secondary or tertiary level. More males than females are currently attending tertiary education.

Economic Activity Status

Almost 70 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active, while those economically not active constitute 30.9 percent. Among the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed and 8.5 percent are unemployed in the Municipality. Among the economically not active population 53.3 percent are students, 13.2 percent are performing household duties while 6.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of the unemployed are first time job seekers while 34.7 percent have ever worked.

Occupation

Nearly three out of every 10 employed persons are service and sales workers while one-quarter are craft and related trades workers. Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute 19.7 percent of the employed population in the Municipality.

Employment Status

About 65 percent of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees, 4.5 percent self-employed with employees, and 4.4 percent are contributing family workers. Employees constitute 21.0 percent with nearly three times more males than females. More females are self-employed without employees, contributing family workers, and domestic employees. The proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector

is 83.6 percent, the public sector and the private formal employ 8.2 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. Males are more likely than females to be in these two sectors.

Information Communication Technology

Half (51.15%) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality own a mobile phone with more males (56.8%) than females (46.4%). For the use of internet facilities, 4.6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities. More males than females use internet facilities. About eight in every 100 of the households (6.7%) in the Municipality have a desktop or laptop computer, with more male headed households (8.9%) than female headed households (3.7%).

Type of Disability

The Municipality has 2.7 percent of the population living with one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Among those with disability, 41.1 percent have sight disability, followed by those with physical disability (33.0%), hearing (14.8%) and speech (12.4%). The proportion of people with sight disability is high in rural areas (46.1%) than urban areas (40.0%). The proportion of females in the urban locality with physical disability is higher (35.7%) than that their female counterparts (26.6%). In the rural areas proportion of females with physical disability is lower compared to their urban counterparts. More than half (60.5%) of persons with disability (PWD) are economically not active while 39.5 percent are employed. Females PWDs are more likely than their male counterparts to be economically not active. Educational level is generally low among the population with disability. About two in every five (41.5%) of PWDs have never attended school. Majority of persons with disabilities who have attended school have attained basic education (43.9%). Also, 12.3 percent of PWDs have attained SSS/SHS or higher education.

Households in Agriculture

Nearly one-third (32.5%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. Majority (86.7%) of them are engaged in crop farming, while only few (2.8%) of the households are engaged tree planting. In the rural areas a higher proportion of households (92.8%) are engaged in agriculture as compared with 84.1 percent in the urban areas. Also in livestock rearing, 72.9 percent of the households are in the rural areas as compared with 31.0 percent in the urban areas. Chicken accounts for two-thirds (66.8%) of the livestock reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The stock of houses in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality is 12,491 with 78 percent of the houses located in urban areas. With an average of 1.8 households per house, there are on the average about seven persons per house.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly two-thirds (63.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 25.3 percent are separate houses and 5.2 percent are semi-detached houses. About one-third (30.0%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 30.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 34.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 3.6 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 69.7 percent with mud bricks/earth constituting 25.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement (86.8%) and mud/earth (10.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.1%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (42.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About five percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (74.3%), kerosene lamp (18.6%) and flashlight/torch (5.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (70.9%). The proportion for urban (76.0%) is higher than that of rural areas (42.2%). The two main sources of water in the Municipality are pipe-borne water in or outside the dwelling and public tap/standpipe. About three out of every 100 households (3.2%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet representing 55.1 percent followed by pit latrine (17.3%). About three percent of the population in the Municipality have no toilet facility and therefore use the bush or fields or beach. About a third of households (31.6%) in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 38.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in a container accounting for 37.4 percent. About one in ten households (6.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (38.6%) and onto the street (27.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality. Less than 10 percent of households use a sewage or drainage systems.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal (LMKM) is one of the 26 administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. The Municipal came into existence as result of the split of the then Manya Krobo District into Lower and Upper Manya Krobo in 2008. It was elevated to a Municipality status in July 2012 by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 4026 with Odumase-Krobo as the capital.

The Administrative Capital of the District is **Odumase**. The District covers an area of 304.4 sq km, constituting about 1.7 % of the total land area within the Region (18,310 km). The major towns in the district include Odumase township (which incorporates Atua, Agormanya and Nuaso), Akuse and Kpong in the Lower Manya area. The District shares Boundaries with Upper Manya Krobo District to the north, to the south with DangmeWest and Yilo Krobo respectively, to the west with Yilo Krobo Municipal and to the east with Asuogyaman District.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Municipality is strategically located at the Eastern corner of the Eastern Region of Ghana and it lies between latitude 6.05N and 6.30N and longitude 0°08W and 0.20W with an altitude of 457.5m above sea level. The Municipality is bounded on the North-west by Upper Manya Krobo District, on the North-east by Asuogyaman district, on the South-east by North Tongu District and on the South by Yilo and Dangme West District. The LMKM covers an area of 304.4 square kilometres, with a population density of 293.2 persons per square kilometre.

1.2.1 Climate

Lower Manya Krobo Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial climate belt with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 900mm to 11,500 mm. Relative humidity is high during the wet season and low in the dry season. The Municipality experiences two major seasons, namely wet and dry seasons. The rainy season is a double maxima type experienced from April to early August as well as September to October whereas the dry or harmattan season is experienced from November to March. Temperatures are generally high with average temperatures ranging between 26°C and 35°C.

The Municipality falls under the influence of two wind systems: the southwest monsoon winds which blow across the Municipality from the Atlantic Ocean between March and July and the northeast trade winds (harmattan) from the Sahara Desert which blows between November and early March. These winds come together with the wet and dry seasons respectively. The pattern of temperature, winds and rainfall distribution in the Municipality presents a climate that is conducive for plantation and agricultural development throughout the year.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest and savannah zone with the former being divided two. The dry semi-deciduous forest which covers the lower part of the Municipality, stretching from Yilo Krobo District it covers an area of 209.5 sq. km. Trees commonly found in this vegetation are Mang, Ceiba, Neem and Acacia. Stretching extensively through the middle part of the Municipality is the semi-deciduous, which has in abundance trees such as Acasia, Neem and Ceiba with varying sizes and density dispersed in the midst of secondary forest and perennial grasses with associated herbs.

1.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality is relatively flat with isolated hills partitioning the Municipality from the north-western point to the east. The Landscape of the northern part is generally undulating with several streams, most of which drain into the Volta Lake. Much of the eastern boundaries of the District constitute the shores of the Volta Lake.

1.3 Political Administration

The LMK Municipal has only one constituency which is made up of twenty-nine (29) electoral areas. The LMKM Assembly is a decision making body and is sub-divided into four sub-districts (Urban and Area councils) namely Odumase urban council, Akuse-Amedeka, Oborpah-Ayermesu and Kpong Area Council. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political head of the administration while the Municipal Co-coordinating Director is the head of the bureaucracy. Figure 1 is a map showing the municipality.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

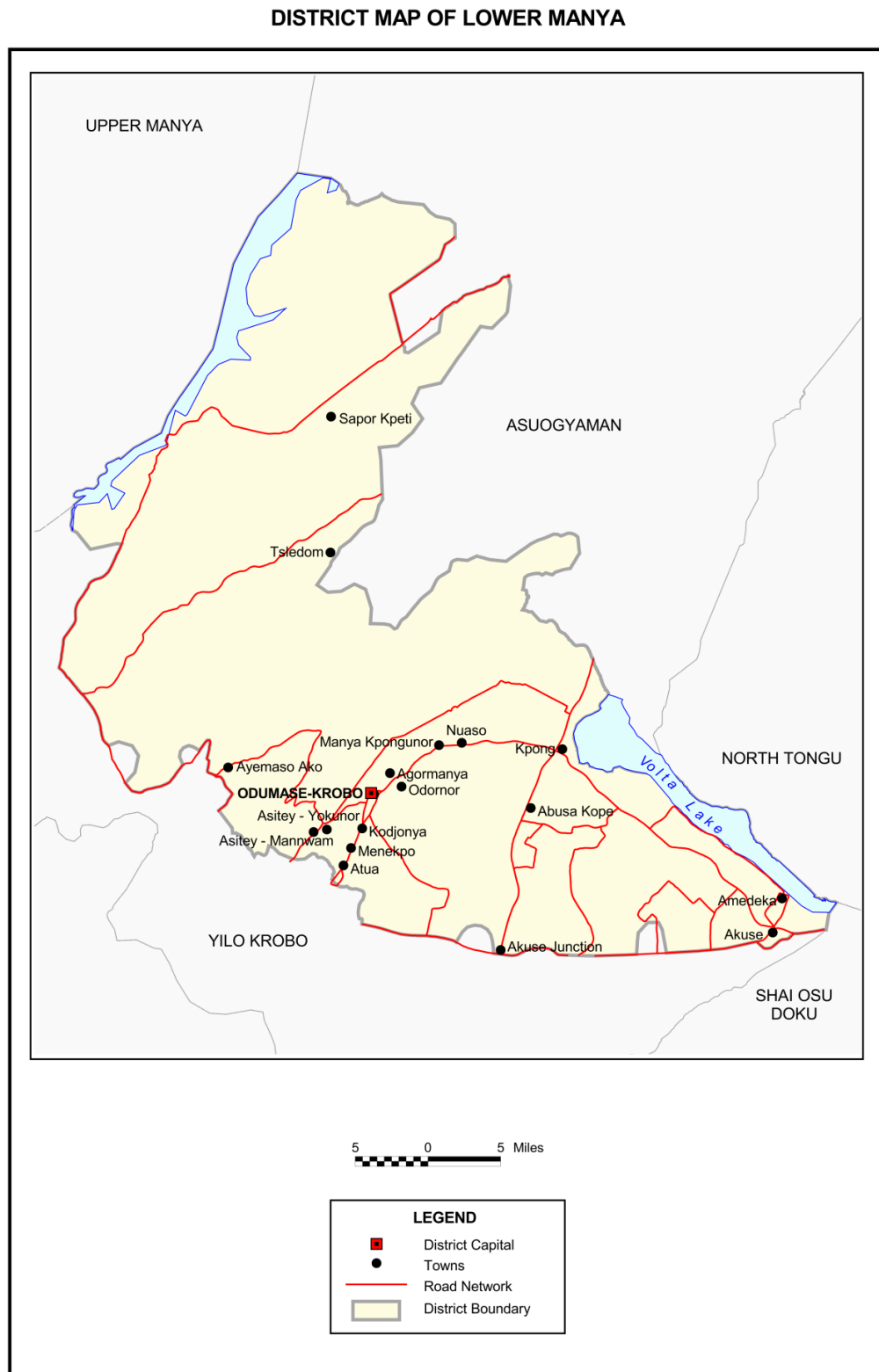
Odumase-Krobo is the capital of the Manya Krobo Traditional Area whose overlord is the Konor. The traditional area consists of six divisions namely; Djebiam, SuSui, Dorm, Akwenor, Manya and Piengua.

The widely known *Ngmayem* festival is celebrated in every last week of October each year. This normally lasts for a week and brings lots of people from all walks of life to Odumase-Krobo, hence presenting an opportunity for development interventions. Several rites are also performed by the Krobos'. Notably among them are the *Dipo* and *Lapomi*.

1.3.1 Ethnicity and Religion

The people of Lower Manya Krobo Municipal are predominantly Krobos. However, there are Ewes, Akans, Hausas and others living in peace with them. LMKM is a mixture of cultures and religion of which majority are Christians, some Moslems and Traditionalists.

Figure 1.1: District map of Lower Manya Krobo



1.5 Economy

The people of Lower Manya Krobo Municipal are mainly farmers with some of the population engaged in trading. Cereal (Maize) is the most common agricultural product found in the Municipality together with, cassava, pepper, pineapple, watermelon, sweet potatoes, plantain, yam, cocoyam, okra, tomatoes and others. A section of the population especially the men folk also earn their living through fishing on the Volta Lake which lies at the North-Eastern part of the Municipality.

The Municipality is endowed with natural resources like limestone and historical tourist attractions. Some of the natural attractions include the Volta Lake and Krobo hills. These natural phenomenon provides a cool and serene atmosphere for good relaxation and recreational activity especially tourism.

The Agomanya Market which forms the commercial centre of the Municipality is strategically located making it easy to reach from all the satellite towns that form the Municipality. It has vast untapped resources potential for its development. Worth mentioning are the viable mango projects, untapped aquaculture and other tourist potentials like the traditional beads making industries in the Municipality that requires attention.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household,

institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households.

Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Were unemployed.
- d. The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through changes in fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a greater extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality (PHC National Analytical Report, 2010).

This chapter examines the population size and distribution, age and sex structure, dependency ratios, fertility, mortality as well as migration in the municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population distribution is the arrangement of the population in given area according to natural and environmental conditions and requirements of the society. It could also be said to be the arrangement or spread of people living in a given area or how the population of an area is arranged according to variables such as age, race, or sex. This is usually described by the population density which is calculated by the rate between the numbers of people in an area to the total area.

2.2.1 Population by size, sex and type of locality

In 2010, the total population of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality according to the 2010 PHC is 89,246 which represent (3.4%) of the total population of the Eastern Region. Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age, sex and locality of residence. There are 41,470 males (46.5%) and 47,776 females (53.5%). The distribution of the population by locality indicates that (83.7%) of the residents live in urban areas while the remaining (16.3%) reside in rural areas. Thus the municipality is largely urban. In terms of sex, the proportion of females in the urban areas (54.2%) is higher than the rural areas (45.8%). This could be attributed to job opportunities available to females in the informal sector like trading.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	89,246	41,470	47,776	86.8	83.7	16.3
0 - 4	10,571	5,454	5,117	106.6	83.6	16.4
5-9	10,125	4,995	5,130	97.4	82.1	17.9
11-14	10,620	5,087	5,533	91.9	83.2	16.8
15 - 19	10,488	5,185	5,303	97.8	84.8	15.2
20 - 24	8,382	3,840	4,542	84.5	85.3	14.7
25 - 29	7,319	3,172	4,147	76.5	85.3	14.7
30 - 34	6,043	2,707	3,336	81.1	84.6	15.4
35 - 39	4,950	2,226	2,724	81.7	84.2	15.8
40 - 44	4,287	1,904	2,383	79.9	83.2	16.8
45 - 49	3,633	1,590	2,043	77.8	83.0	17.0
50 - 54	3,282	1,469	1,813	81.0	81.5	18.5
55 - 59	2,120	1,021	1,099	92.9	81.3	18.7
60 - 64	1,922	841	1,081	77.8	82.6	17.4
65 - 69	1,282	543	739	73.5	82.4	17.6
70 - 74	1,483	578	905	63.9	81.9	18.1
75 - 79	1,099	389	710	54.8	85.2	14.8
80 - 84	817	226	591	38.2	85.2	14.8
85 - 89	430	126	304	41.4	85.1	14.9
90 - 94	273	78	195	40.0	86.1	13.9
95 - 99	120	39	81	48.1	82.5	17.5
All Ages	89,246	41,470	47,776	86.8	83.7	16.3
0-14	31,316	15,536	15,780	98.5	83.0	17.0
15-64	52,426	23,955	28,471	84.1	84.2	15.8
65+	5,504	1,979	3,525	56.1	83.6	16.4
Age-dependency ratio	70.2	73.1	67.8		69.3	75.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population. A sex ratio greater than 100 indicates more males than females. The sex ratio for the municipality as shown in table 2.2 was 86.8. This means that there were more females than males in the municipality. In other words for every 87 males there are 100 females. The sex ratios for urban and rural areas are 84.6 and 99.2 respectively. This also means that in both localities, females outnumber their male counterpart.

Table 2.2: Population by sex and locality of residence

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,246	100.0	74,733	100.0	14,513	100.0
Male	41,470	46.5	34,247	45.8	7,223	49.8
Female	47,776	53.5	40,486	54.2	7,290	50.2
Sex Ratio	86.8		84.6		99.2	
Percent of regional population	3.4		6.5		1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex structure

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by broad age group and sex. The age structure of the population in the municipality shows that as high as 35.1 percent of the population is under age 15 years, about one in five persons 21.1 percent were young adults and only 8.3 percent were in the elderly age group (60 years and older). Overall, majority 64.4 percent of the population was under age 30 years. Similar age distribution is observed in terms of sex, with the exception that there were more females 9.6 percent than males 6.8 percent in the elderly population and respectively.

Table 2.3: Population by broad age and sex

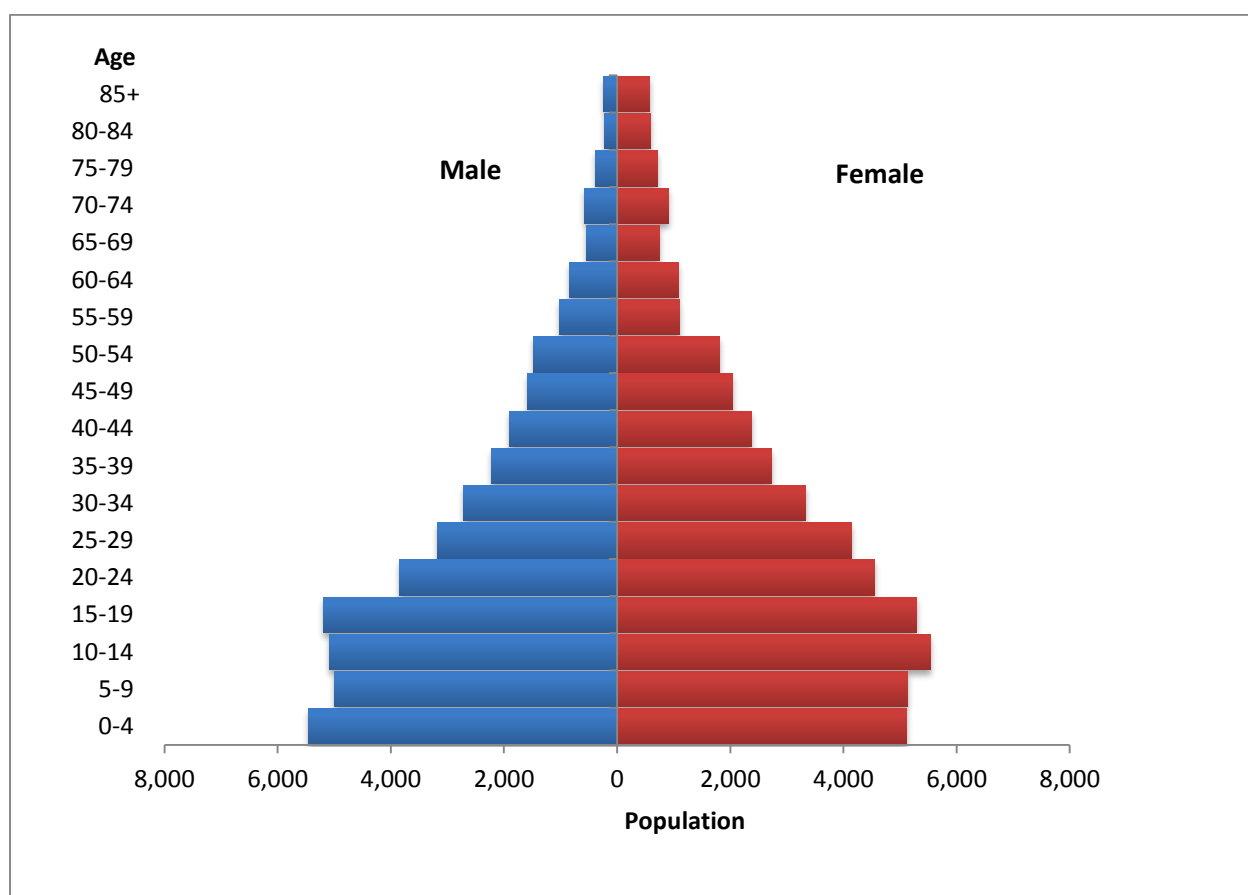
Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	89,246	100.0	41,470	100.0	47,776	100.0
Under 15	31,316	35.1	15,536	37.5	15,780	33.0
15 - 24	18,870	21.2	9,025	21.8	9,845	20.6
25 - 29	7,319	8.2	3,172	7.6	4,147	8.8
30 - 59	24,315	27.2	10,917	26.3	13,398	28.0
60+	7,426	8.3	2,820	6.8	4,606	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Age Sex structure

Population pyramid is a useful way of representing the age-sex structure of a population. Figure 2.1 depicts the population pyramid for Lower Manya Krobo Municipality in 2010. As shown in the figure, the pyramid has a broad base of the younger population and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The population pyramid of the district (Figure 2.1) depicts a population structure that can be described as a youthful one with a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons, in addition after age cohort 15-19 every successive higher age cohort has a lower size of population compared to the previous cohort thus given the pyramid a conical shape. Table 2.1 shows that the proportion of the population under 15 years 35.1 percent constituted the largest proportion of the total population in the district; followed by the 15-24 age group 21.2 percent while the lowest proportion is the population aged 60 years and older 8.3 percent. Again, the data show that the female population generally outnumbers that of the male population in all the age groups except the under the age cohort 0-4 age group where the proportion of the male population 51.6 percent was slightly higher than the females 48.4 percent.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (population under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those within the working age group of 15-64 years. This ratio is sometimes used as a substitute for the economic dependency, because it eliminates differences in the definition between countries (Population Reference Bureau, 2011). In the absence of detailed data, the age dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with a very high fertility usually have the highest age dependency ratios due to the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 2.4 shows age dependency ratio by sex. The age dependency ratio in the municipality in 2010 was 70.2. This means that every 1 person in the working age population has at least one dependent person to cater for in the dependent age group. Child dependency ratio was much higher lower (59.7) than the old age dependency ratio (10.5).

Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	89,246	100.0	41,470	100.0	47,776	100.0
0-14	31,316	35.1	15,536	37.5	15,780	33.0
15-64	52,426	58.7	23,955	57.8	28,471	59.6
65+	5,504	6.2	1,979	4.8	3,525	7.4
All Ages dependency ratio	70.2		73.1		67.8	
Child dependency ratio	59.7		64.9		55.4	
Old age dependency ratio	10.5		8.3		12.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, mortality and Migration

The changes in population are as a result of fertility, mortality and migration. High fertility rates coupled with low mortality rates results in high population. To determine how the demography of the district will change, it is important to know the migration, fertility and mortality patterns.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of children born to women. Fertility is affected by cultural, social, economic and health factors such as the proportion of women in sexual union, the percentage of women using contraception, the level of induced abortion amongst others. Information on fertility is crucial for district planners and others who seek to formulate explicit policies to reduce high population growth which adversely affect social and economic development.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

2.4.2 Current fertility

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.5 presents reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in the Eastern Region of Ghana. As shown in the table, the total fertility rate for the municipality is 3.0 as compared to the Eastern Regional average of 3.5. A total fertility rate of 3.0 indicates that, on average, a woman in the municipality would have 3 children by the time she passes through her reproductive age conforming to current fertility rates. The district also recorded crude birth rate of 24.5 per 1000 population and a general fertility rate of 87.4, which were both lower than the respective regional rates (25.8 and 103.9).

Table 2.5: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude 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 Krobo Municipal	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

2.4.3 Cumulative (lifetime) fertility

The mean number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents 12 years and older. Table 2.6 shows the children ever born and the mean number of children ever born in Lower Manya Krobo District. The table indicates that the district's average of completed family size was 2.3 in 2010. As expected, the average number of children ever bore increases consistently with age of mother. The reported mean number of children for young teenage girls (12-19 years) is less than one indicating a low level of teenage fertility in district. Overall, the distribution of the number of children surviving follows the same pattern as children ever born. The higher the average number of children ever bore, the higher the survivorship. Improvement in health maternal and child health care in the district such postnatal care, immunisation and nutrition may have accounted for the high level of child survivorship within the municipality.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female		Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Average Children	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average Children	Male	Female
All										
Ages	35,251	100	81,274	2.3056	41,168	40,106	67,982	1.9285	34,325	33,657
11-14	3,255	9.2	13	0.004	4	9	10	0.0031	2	8
15-19	5,303	15	621	0.1171	321	300	550	0.1037	274	276
20-24	4,542	12.9	3,148	0.6931	1,577	1,571	2,871	0.6321	1,382	1,489
25-29	4,147	11.8	6,155	1.4842	3,076	3,079	5,700	1.3745	2,823	2,877
30-34	3,336	9.5	7,780	2.3321	3,994	3,786	7,275	2.1808	3,684	3,591
35-39	2,724	7.7	8,266	3.0345	4,206	4,060	7,582	2.7834	3,826	3,756
40-44	2,383	6.8	8,753	3.6731	4,414	4,339	7,965	3.3424	3,961	4,004
45-49	2,043	5.8	8,257	4.0416	4,149	4,108	7,293	3.5698	3,660	3,633
50-54	1,813	5.1	7,849	4.3293	4,032	3,817	6,754	3.7253	3,488	3,266
55-59	1,099	3.1	5,062	4.606	2,625	2,437	4,164	3.7889	2,168	1,996
60+	4,606	13.1	25,370	5.508	2,770	12,600	17,818	3.8684	9,057	8,761

Source: Ghana statistical Service, and 2010 Population and housing census

2.4.4 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three major components of population change. Its significant role in determining the growth of a population cannot be over emphasised. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. This section of the report examines mortality in the district.

Crude Death Rate

The Crude death rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. It's termed crude because although death occurs in the active population, the rate of occurrence is not uniform or evenly distributed among all the ages. . From Table 2.7, a total of 940 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding a crude death rate of about 11 deaths (10.5) in every 1,000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the Municipality is among the highest in the region (8.2 per 1,000 population).

Table 2.7 Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.20
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.30
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.70
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.00
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.00
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.20
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.60
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.90
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.60
Lower Manya Krobo	89,246	940	10.50
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.70
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.40
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.40
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.50
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.40
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.30
Birim North	78,907	595	7.50
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.60
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.00
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.60
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.90
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.40
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.60
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.50
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.60
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.60
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.70

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.8 shows household deaths within 12 months preceding the census by age, cause of death and sex. A total of 940 deaths were recorded in the municipality in 2010, comprising of 457 male deaths and 483 female deaths. 63 (6.7%) out of the total deaths were as a result of accident, violence, homicide or suicide and 877 (93.3%) deaths occurred from other causes. The proportional share of all deaths was highest among children under-one year old (11.8%), followed by persons aged 35-39 years (7.9%) and 40-44 years (7.9%). Children 10-14 years recorded the lowest proportion of deaths during the period. In terms of sex, there were more male than female deaths among children under-five years 17.3 percent as against .8.7 percent.

Table 2.8: Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex death in households

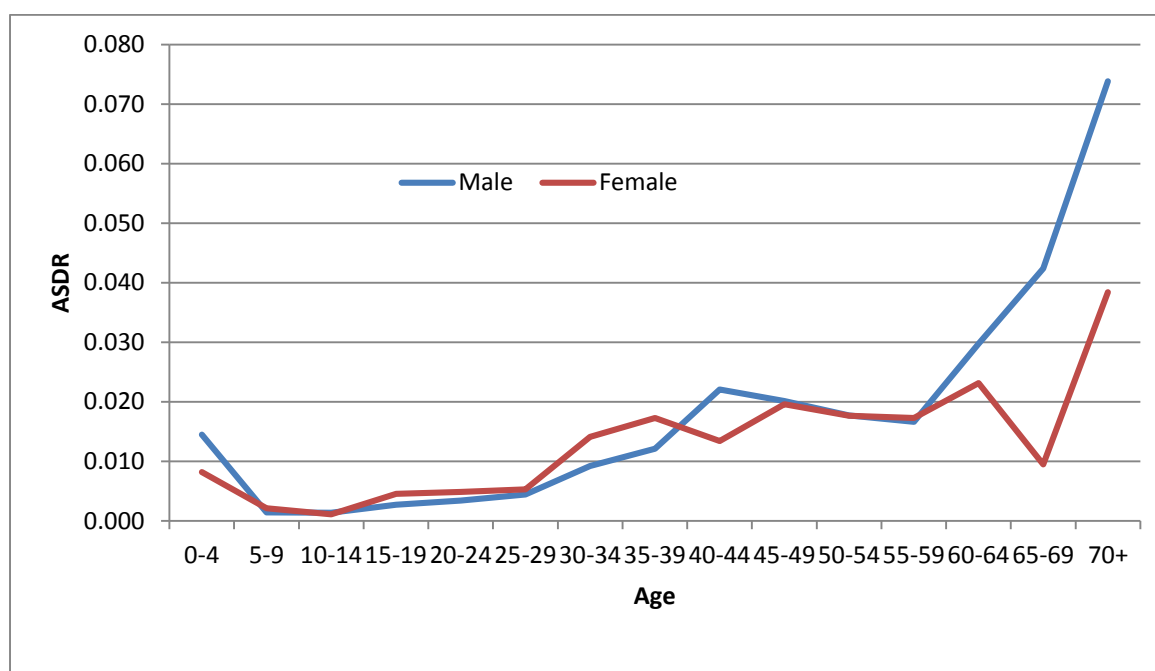
Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
All Districts	21,519	10.4	89.6
Birim South	1,351	11.3	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	8.0	92
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9	91
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10	90
Upper Manya	607	5.3	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	8	92
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	88
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death by sex

The age specific death rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths per year per 1,000 population of a given age group by sex. Mortality varies considerably by age and sex. Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by sex in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. The graph shows the expected “U” pattern with the lowest mortality rates occurring in the 10 – 14 year age group. Mortality is high in the first year of life, especially among males then falls sharply and reaches its minimum at age 10 to 14. Thereafter, it rises steadily with advancing age, however it is higher among the female population till the male mortality overtakes female mortality after age 39 and remains higher through to the older ages. The level in mortality among the female population slows between age 40 and 59 before it picks up momentum.

Figure 2.2 Reported age specific death rates by sex



2.4.5 Migration

The process of population distribution and redistribution normally occurs through natural growth and migration. The redistribution through migration is usually affected by various demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. Among them include the distribution and utilisation of natural resources and infrastructural development, which results from local factors as well as policies, and programmes of government and non-government agencies. The migratory movements in the district are examined in this report by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration. Table 2.9 shows birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the municipality. The total number of migrants in the municipality is 35,589. Out of the total migrants in the municipality, 58.4 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 39.4 percent were born in another region in the country and 2.2 percent were born outside Ghana. The largest number of migrants from other regions moved into the district from Volta Region (6,758) 12.2 percent followed by Greater Accra Region (3,805) 16.0 percent, Ashanti Region (1,043) 17.1 percent. The lowest number of migrants moved in from Upper West Region (82) 20.7 percent.

A significant proportion of migrants (41.3%) had stayed in the district for four years or less. The same proportion (41.3%) had stayed for 10 years or more.

Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	35,589	12.9	28.4	17.3	19.5	21.8
Born elsewhere in the region	20,782	12.1	27.3	17.2	19.8	23.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	676	18.6	41.3	14.3	17.5	8.3
Central	580	15.5	31.0	19.3	18.3	15.9
Greater Accra	3,805	16.0	31.3	17.3	16.3	19.1
Volta	6,758	12.2	26.9	18.0	21.0	21.9
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,043	17.1	35.3	15.0	18.7	14.0
Brong Ahafo	318	14.2	37.4	23.9	13.2	11.3
Northern	588	15.1	33.2	12.8	20.6	18.4
Upper East	184	16.8	24.5	13.0	21.2	24.5
Upper west	82	20.7	31.7	12.2	19.5	15.9
Outside Ghana	773	11.3	28.1	19.9	21.9	18.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be judged by the social characteristics of the population. Social characteristics include household groups and their characteristics such as the living arrangements, education, religious affiliation, and marital characteristics among others. This chapter assesses the social characteristics of the population in the municipality. In this chapter, attention will be focused on the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education in the municipality.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is simply referred to as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house and share a common housekeeping arrangement as one unit. The relationship to the head of household and other members of the household could take any form depending on how the household members are related to the head either by blood or as house helps in which ever capacity. The choice of household head is prerogative of the household members. He/she is usually a member of the household who is recognised as such by the other members of the household. Generally, the head of household carries the economic and social responsibilities for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head (PHC, 2010).

3.2.1 Household Size and headship

Household size is the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex or residential status. The welfare of household members sometimes tends to be linked to household size. This is because the resources that are available to the individual household members may be influenced by the size of the household. The information on household size is also important for planning purposes regarding provision of social amenities, among other services that are provided at household level (Eastern regional report, 2010).

Table 3.1 shows household size by sex of household head. The total house hold population in the municipality is 87,649. Out of the total of 22,150 households identified in the municipality, 18,771 (84.7%) households are living in the urban areas and 3,379 (15.3%) living in the rural areas. The average households per house is 1.8 in the district. In the urban areas it is 1.9 and 1.2 in the rural areas. The average population in a house is 7 in the district, in the urban areas it is 7.5 and 5.2 in the rural areas. The average household size for the district is 4; it is however, 3.9 in the urban areas and 4.2 in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	89,246	74,733	14,513
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	87,649	73,295	14,354
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	18,771	3,379
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.5	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the household size by sex of household head. Again the data indicates that out of the total household population of 87,649 there are 40,840 (46.6%) males and 46,809 (53.4%) females. In addition out of the total households of 22,150, we have 19.7 percent of them being single member household. A three member and a two member household follow in that order with 15.4 and 15.3 percent respectively. Out of the 22,150 households 12,422 (56.1%) are male headed. Among the male headed households 21.6 percent are single member household. Also the one member household to five member household account for about 74.2 percent of the male headed households. Similarly the female headed households which constitutes 43.9 percent of the households also have the single member household forming about 17.3 percent. In addition, the one member household to five member household account for about 78.8 percent of the female headed households.

Table 3.2: Household size by sex of household head

Household Size	Both Sexes		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Hold Population	87,649	100.0	40,840	100.0	46,809	100.0
Total Households	22,150	100.0	12,422	100.0	9,728	100.0
1	4,368	19.7	2,684	21.6	1,684	17.3
2	3,388	15.3	1,641	13.2	1,747	18.0
3	3,421	15.4	1,710	13.8	1,711	17.6
4	3,171	14.3	1,673	13.5	1,498	15.4
5	2,531	11.4	1,507	12.1	1,024	10.5
6	1,860	8.4	1,147	9.2	713	7.3
7	1,244	5.6	744	6.0	504	5.2
8	779	3.5	469	3.8	310	3.2
9	529	2.4	319	2.6	210	2.2
10+	855	3.9	528	4.3	327	3.4
Average household size	4		3.3		4.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition is a derived variable that classifies all household members according to their relationships to the head of the household. It is determined by how the members of the household are related to the head of the household. The relationship need not be by blood usually the composition of the household determines a person's household size.

Table 3.2 shows the Household population by composition and sex. The data indicates that Out of the total household population of (87,649), about 40,840 or 46.6 percent are males with 46809 or 53.4 percent being females. Also 25.3 percent of the household population are heads, while 9.2 percent are spouses. Children constitute 44.5 percent of the household population

while non-blood relations constitute 1.6 percent. Among the male household population, household heads constitute 30.4 percent compared to 20.8 percent female household heads among the female household population. Females are predominantly spouses of heads (15.3%) as against male spouse of (9.2%). There are more daughters in law (0.9%) in the households than sons- in- law (0.2%) in law. It also significantly clear that child adoption is not common in the district as adopted or foster child constitutes the least component of the household structure.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,649	100.0	40,840	100.0	46,809	100.0
Head	22,150	25.3	12,422	30.4	9,728	20.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,021	9.2	859	2.1	7,162	15.3
Child (son/daughter)	31,091	35.5	15,505	38.0	15,586	33.3
Parent/Parent in-law	943	1.1	135	0.3	808	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	512	0.6	91	0.2	421	0.9
Grandchild	9,589	10.9	4,825	11.8	4,764	10.2
Brother/Sister	4,517	5.2	2,238	5.5	2,279	4.9
Step child	534	0.6	241	0.6	293	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	321	0.4	137	0.3	184	0.4
Other relative	8,595	9.8	3,764	9.2	4,831	10.3
Non-relative	1,376	1.6	623	1.5	53	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure

Household structure in this context refers to the type of relationship, whether related by blood or unrelated to the head of the household between or among household members who were present on census night. Grouping of households depend on whether it is a single member household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations (PHC, 2010).

Table 3.3 shows households with head only (single member household) constituted 5.0 percent of the total number of households. Households composed of head and his or her spouse constituted only 1.9 percent of all households. Nuclear family households, consisting of both parents and their biological/adopted children constitute about a quarter of total households (21.0%), while single parent extended was 21.9 percent of the total households. In addition households with other family members (extended families) accounted for 19.6 percent of households. Extended + non relatives household constitutes the least component (1.5%) of the household structure.

In terms of the sexes, there are more male single person households (6.6%) than female single person households (3.3%). Nuclear family households constitutes 22.9 percent and extended household, 20.7 percent were more prevalent in the male household population than female household population where nuclear constitutes 19.4 percent and 18.6 percent for the extended family. The proportion of households comprising head and spouse only was slightly higher in the male household population than female household population (2.0% against 1.8%). In contrast, there were more female single parent nuclear households (11.4%) than male single parent nuclear households (9.3%)

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,649	100.0	40,840	100.0	46,809	100.0
Head only	4,368	5.0	2,684	6.6	1,684	3.6
Head and a spouse only	1,636	1.9	809	2.0	827	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	18,437	21.0	9,363	22.9	9,074	19.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	17,168	19.6	8,468	20.7	8,700	18.6
Extended + non relatives	1,322	1.5	692	1.7	630	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,022	3.5	1,483	3.6	1,539	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	9,146	10.4	3,791	9.3	5,355	11.4
Single parent Extended	19,211	21.9	7,546	18.5	11,665	24.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,437	1.6	597	1.5	840	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,902	13.6	5,407	13.2	6,495	13.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

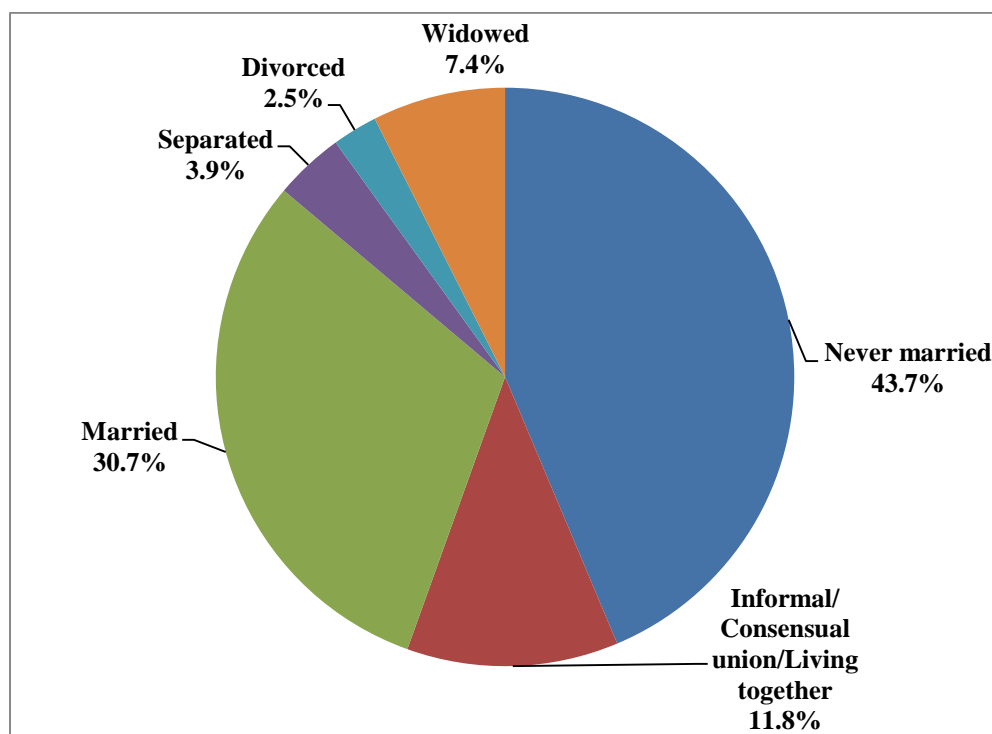
3.3 Marital status

The 2010 population and housing census considered marital status as never married, informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed. This was limited to persons 12 years and older.

A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married or not. The questions about marital status appear on many survey questionnaire and forms, including censuses. In the simplest sense, the only possible answers are married or single. However, Some unmarried people object to describing themselves in such a simplistic manner as single, and often other options are given, this may include; divorced, widowed, cohabiting, living together, loose union, civil union, domestic partnership, and unmarried partners. In most research, surveys and censuses however, knowing that people are divorced, widowed, or in a relationship is more useful than simply knowing that they are unmarried. The category of married would also cover the situation of the person being separated. In many cases, people who are in a committed co-habiting relationship are said to be married, and some laws require them to do so.

In the 2010 PHC questions on marital status was applicable only to persons 12 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status. The data indicate that 43.7percent of persons 12 years and older in the municipality have never married, 30.7 percent were married and 11.0 percent were in informal/consensual union/living together whilst about 2.5 percent were divorced and the widowed were 7.4 percent and 3.9 separated.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. Very high proportions of both adolescents (12-19 years) and those within the age bracket 20-24 years had never been married. Schooling and apprenticeship training may account for the never been married status of these young cohorts. Overall, the married increases with age up to age 45-49 years where the highest proportion is found and then it begins to declining at the older ages. Widowhood also increases with age and peaks at age 65 years and older; slightly more than half (50.3%) of population 65 years and older were in fact widowed. The high incidence of widowhood among the elderly population calls for policy action to ameliorate the impact of widowhood in the municipality

For the sexes, there are more males (51.1%) who have never been married than females (37.6%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females were widowed (67.6%) compared to their male counterparts 19.4 percent. Separation and divorce were also more common among females (5.0%) and 3.3% respectively) than males (2.6% and 1.6% respectively).

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	64,202	100.0	43.7	11.8	30.7	3.9	2.5	7.4
11-14	6,272	100.0	96.9	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,488	100.0	93.1	3.5	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,382	100.0	70.7	15.6	11.4	1.5	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	7,319	100.0	41.3	26.3	27.5	3.2	1.0	0.7
30 - 34	6,043	100.0	22.2	25.0	43.7	5.3	2.0	1.8
35 - 39	4,950	100.0	13.4	19.9	54.6	6.6	3.1	2.4
40 - 44	4,287	100.0	9.8	13.2	60.6	7.1	4.7	4.6
45 - 49	3,633	100.0	6.8	9.0	62.6	8.1	5.5	8.0
50 - 54	3,282	100.0	5.4	7.1	60.0	9.1	6.2	12.2
55 - 59	2,120	100.0	4.3	5.3	58.5	8.3	7.3	16.2
60 - 64	1,922	100.0	4.2	3.8	53.9	6.8	7.6	23.7
65+	5,504	100.0	4.0	2.4	33.1	4.5	5.7	50.3
Male								
Total	28,951	100.0	51.1	10.8	31.6	2.6	1.6	2.3
11-14	3,017	100.0	96.7	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,185	100.0	96.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,840	100.0	85.9	7.8	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,172	100.0	56.6	22.0	18.8	1.9	0.4	0.3
30 - 34	2,707	100.0	29.1	26.5	39.9	3.3	1.0	0.1
35 - 39	2,226	100.0	17.2	23.6	52.8	3.7	1.9	0.8
40 - 44	1,904	100.0	11.5	16.5	63.0	4.6	2.9	1.5
45 - 49	1,590	100.0	7.3	10.8	69.4	6.0	4.2	2.4
50 - 54	1,469	100.0	5.5	9.1	71.7	5.7	3.3	4.6
55 - 59	1,021	100.0	4.0	7.0	72.8	5.9	4.9	5.5
60 - 64	841	100.0	4.9	5.4	71.6	5.6	5.1	7.5
65+	1,979	100.0	5.1	3.7	61.0	5.0	5.8	19.4
Female								
Total	35,251	100.0	37.6	12.7	29.9	5.0	3.3	11.6
11-14	3,255	100.0	97.1	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,303	100.0	89.7	6.0	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,542	100.0	57.9	22.1	16.4	2.2	0.6	0.7
25 - 29	4,147	100.0	29.7	29.5	34.1	4.3	1.4	1.1
30 - 34	3,336	100.0	16.6	23.7	46.8	6.9	2.9	3.1
35 - 39	2,724	100.0	10.2	16.9	56.1	8.9	4.0	3.8
40 - 44	2,383	100.0	8.4	10.5	58.7	9.1	6.2	7.0
45 - 49	2,043	100.0	6.4	7.5	57.3	9.8	6.6	12.3
50 - 54	1,813	100.0	5.2	5.4	50.4	11.9	8.6	18.4
55 - 59	1,099	100.0	4.6	3.8	45.3	10.6	9.6	26.1
60 - 64	1,081	100.0	3.7	2.6	40.1	7.7	9.5	36.4
65+	3,525	100.0	3.3	1.7	17.4	4.3	5.7	67.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.5 Marital Status by level of education

Table 3.5 shows that majority 60.4 percent of persons 12 years and older have had basic education as compared to (13.1%) for secondary education. Only (1.7%) have had tertiary levels of education. Among the married population 21.9 percent had no education and 56.8 percent have basic education and 8.8 percent had secondary education whilst only 3.4 percent have tertiary. Persons in all the categories of marital status have had some level of basic education with the never been married category and informal/consensual union/living together recording over (60%). Also, all the categories recorded very low percentages for and secondary and tertiary education. The situation is the same regarding the sexes.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	64,202	100.0	18.8	60.4	13.1	2.0	3.9	1.7
Never married	28,029	100.0	6.3	67.5	20.2	1.4	3.4	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,593	100.0	19.6	66.9	9.5	1.4	2.0	0.6
Married	19,686	100.0	21.9	56.8	8.8	3.2	5.8	3.4
Separated	2,496	100.0	32.7	55.4	5.1	2.6	3.5	0.6
Divorced	1,620	100.0	35.9	52.3	4.9	2.2	3.8	0.9
Widowed	4,778	100.0	64.2	29.6	1.7	1.3	2.9	0.3
Male								
Total	28,951	100.0	9.5	63.5	16.6	2.3	5.2	2.8
Never married	14,783	100.0	5.0	66.1	22.1	1.2	4.0	1.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,130	100.0	11.1	70.3	12.9	1.4	3.2	1.2
Married	9,148	100.0	13.0	58.4	11.1	4.3	7.5	5.7
Separated	740	100.0	18.8	62.3	7.3	4.2	6.5	0.9
Divorced	474	100.0	18.4	64.6	8.4	2.3	4.2	2.1
Widowed	676	100.0	37.6	46.6	4.4	3.6	6.5	1.3
Female								
Total	35,251	100.0	26.4	57.9	10.2	1.8	2.9	0.8
Never married	13,246	100.0	7.9	68.9	18.1	1.7	2.7	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,463	100.0	25.6	64.5	7.1	1.5	1.1	0.2
Married	10,538	100.0	29.6	55.4	6.9	2.2	4.3	1.5
Separated	1,756	100.0	38.6	52.5	4.2	2.0	2.3	0.5
Divorced	1,146	100.0	43.1	47.3	3.4	2.1	3.7	0.4
Widowed	4,102	100.0	68.6	26.8	1.2	0.9	2.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.6 Marital Status and economic activity

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by marital status, economic activity status and sex. The table shows among the population never married which constitutes 43.7 percent of the population 12 years and older. 33.5 percent are employed and 6.5 percent are unemployed whilst 36.6 percent are

economically not-active. Among the married population 83.0 percent are employed whereas 3.4 are unemployed and 13.6 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population the married constitute 31.5 percent out of this 84.5 percent are employed and 2.4 percent are unemployed whilst 13.1 percent are economically not active

Similarly among the female population 12 years and older, the married constitute 29.9 percent out of this 81.8 percent are employed 4.3 percent unemployed and 13.9 percent 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	64,202	100.0	37,257	58.1	3,425	5.3	23,520	36.6
Never married	28,029	100.0	9,383	33.5	1,830	6.5	16,816	60.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,593	100.0	6,002	79.1	646	8.5	945	12.4
Married	19,686	100.0	16,341	83.0	676	3.4	2,669	13.6
Separated	2,496	100.0	1,979	79.3	112	4.5	405	16.2
Divorced	1,620	100.0	1,185	73.1	73	4.5	362	22.4
Widowed	4,778	100.0	2,367	49.6	88	1.8	2,323	48.6
Male								
Total	28,951	100.0	16,736	57.8	1,469	5.1	10,746	37.1
Never married	14,783	100.0	5,049	34.2	1,013	6.8	8,721	59.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,130	100.0	2,702	86.3	176	5.6	252	8.1
Married	9,148	100.0	7,731	84.5	218	2.4	1,199	13.1
Separated	740	100.0	576	77.8	34	4.6	130	17.6
Divorced	474	100.0	341	71.9	19	4.0	114	24.1
Widowed	676	100.0	337	49.9	9	1.3	330	48.8
Female								
Total	35,251	100.0	20,521	58.3	1,956	5.5	12,774	36.2
Never married	13,246	100.0	4,334	32.7	817	6.2	8,095	61.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,463	100.0	3,300	73.9	470	10.5	693	15.6
Married	10,538	100.0	8,610	81.8	458	4.3	1,470	13.9
Separated	1,756	100.0	1,403	79.9	78	4.4	275	15.7
Divorced	1,146	100.0	844	73.6	54	4.8	248	21.6
Widowed	4,102	100.0	2,030	49.5	79	1.9	1,993	48.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are categorised as Ghanaian by birth, by dual nationality and by naturalisation. Table 3.7 presents the population of the municipality by nationality and sex. Majority (95.2%) of the residents in the municipality are Ghanaians by birth, (2.3%) had dual citizenship and less than (1%) was Ghanaians by naturalisation. The proportion of Ghanaians by birth is over (90%) for both

sexes (95.1% for males and 95.4% females) in the municipality. ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS national and other national residents in the municipality constitute (1.1%), (0.4%) and (0.3%) respectively.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,246	100.0	41,470	100.0	47,776	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	85,002	95.2	39,421	95.1	45,581	95.4
Dual Nationality	2,019	2.3	958	2.3	1,061	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalization	647	0.7	296	0.7	351	0.7
ECOWAS	1,011	1.1	525	1.3	486	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	318	0.4	150	0.4	168	0.4
Other	249	0.3	120	0.3	129	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious affiliations

Table 3.8 indicates that the dominant religion in the Lower Manya Krobo District is Christianity (92.8%), followed by Islam (3.7%) and adherents of no religion (2.6%). Less than (1%) of the population adhered to traditional religion (0.4%). Among Christians, a higher proportion belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (36.1%), followed by Protestant churches (26.5%), other Christians (15.5) and Catholics (11.3%). There was not much difference in the variation of religious affiliation by sex, with the notable exception that a higher proportion of males (3.4%) than females reported having no religion (1.9%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,246	100.0	41,470	100.0	47,776	100.0
No Religion	2,281	2.6	1,390	3.4	891	1.9
Catholic	10,051	11.3	4,834	11.7	5,217	10.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,568	26.5	10,962	26.4	12,606	26.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	35,830	40.1	15,991	38.6	19,839	41.5
Other Christians	13,430	15.0	6,100	14.7	7,330	15.3
Islam	3,327	3.7	1,789	4.3	1,538	3.2
Traditionalist	397	0.4	221	0.5	176	0.4
Other (Specify)	362	0.4	183	0.4	179	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

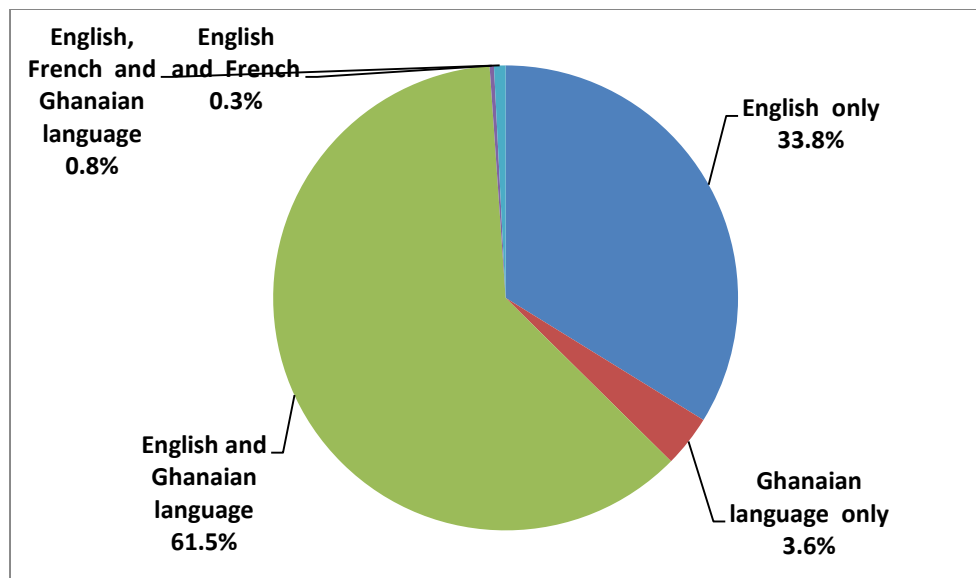
3.7 Literacy and Education

3.3.7 Literacy

Generally, literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is very vital for the municipality and the nation as a whole, as literacy not only facilitates access to information but also enhances society's advancement. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian language, English language and French. Figure 3.2 depicts the distribution of the population according to the language in which they are literate. For the district as a whole, (33.8%) of the population were literate in English only, (61.5%) was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and (3.5%) were literate in Ghanaian language

only. Less than (1%) (0.3%) could read and write in English and French and in all the three languages (0.8%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The data indicates that the age cohort 11-14 had the highest proportion of 47.7 percent literate persons in English only. In addition 2.4 percent of them are literate in Ghanaian language only and 48.9 percent of them are literate in English and Ghanaian language. In terms of sex that age cohort among the male had the highest proportion 47.4 percent of literate in English only, 2.2 percent in Ghanaian language only and 49.4 percent in English and Ghanaian language. Among the females this age cohort recorded 48.0 percent in English only, 2.7 percent in Ghanaian language only, and 48.4 percent in English and Ghanaian language.

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups can read, write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only and Ghanaian language only.

Those who can read, write and understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate males than literate females in the district 90.7 percent compared with 74.3 percent.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Percent	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	12,105	54,005	100.0	33.8	3.6	61.5	0.3	0.8
11-14	204	7,976	100.0	47.7	2.4	48.9	0.2	0.8
15-19	389	10,099	100.0	33.7	1.7	63.6	0.3	0.7
20-24	694	7,688	100.0	32.1	2.7	63.7	0.4	1.1
25-29	950	6,369	100.0	34.7	3.7	60.2	0.4	1.0
30-34	1,086	4,957	100.0	33.0	4.8	60.8	0.6	0.8
35-39	1,130	3,820	100.0	32.2	5.6	61.3	0.3	0.7
40-44	1,055	3,232	100.0	29.2	5.0	64.2	0.6	1.0
45-49	954	2,679	100.0	29.6	6.0	63.1	0.5	0.8
50-54	885	2,397	100.0	25.3	4.8	68.9	0.3	0.7
55-59	553	1,567	100.0	25.4	4.8	68.7	0.3	0.8
60-64	740	1,182	100.0	23.8	4.9	70.1	0.1	1.1
65+	3,465	2,039	100.0	22.6	5.6	71.1	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	2,783	27,090	100.0	31.5	2.6	64.6	0.4	0.9
11-14	98	3,841	100.0	47.4	2.2	49.4	0.2	0.9
15-19	147	5,038	100.0	32.8	1.4	65.0	0.2	0.6
20-24	189	3,651	100.0	29.2	2.2	67.4	0.3	0.9
25-29	243	2,929	100.0	31.7	2.6	64.3	0.3	1.1
30-34	225	2,482	100.0	30.8	3.7	63.5	0.8	1.1
35-39	265	1,961	100.0	29.9	3.5	65.7	0.2	0.8
40-44	221	1,683	100.0	27.5	3.4	67.3	0.7	1.2
45-49	221	1,369	100.0	26.7	3.3	68.4	0.4	1.2
50-54	199	1,270	100.0	22.0	3.0	73.5	0.5	1.0
55-59	124	897	100.0	23.9	3.1	71.3	0.4	1.2
60-64	144	697	100.0	22.2	2.3	74.0	-	1.4
65+	707	1,272	100.0	19.4	3.9	75.8	0.3	0.6
Female								
Total	9,322	26,915	100.0	36.1	4.6	58.3	0.3	0.7
11-14	106	4,135	100.0	48.0	2.7	48.4	0.2	0.7
15-19	242	5,061	100.0	34.6	2.1	62.3	0.3	0.8
20-24	505	4,037	100.0	34.8	3.1	60.5	0.4	1.2
25-29	707	3,440	100.0	37.4	4.7	56.7	0.5	0.8
30-34	861	2,475	100.0	35.3	5.8	58.1	0.3	0.5
35-39	865	1,859	100.0	34.6	7.8	56.7	0.4	0.5
40-44	834	1,549	100.0	31.1	6.8	60.8	0.5	0.8
45-49	733	1,310	100.0	32.7	8.8	57.6	0.5	0.5
50-54	686	1,127	100.0	29.1	6.8	63.6	0.1	0.4
55-59	429	670	100.0	27.5	7.0	65.2	-	0.3
60-64	596	485	100.0	26.0	8.7	64.5	0.2	0.6
65+	2,758	767	100.0	27.9	8.5	63.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.8 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

School Attendance

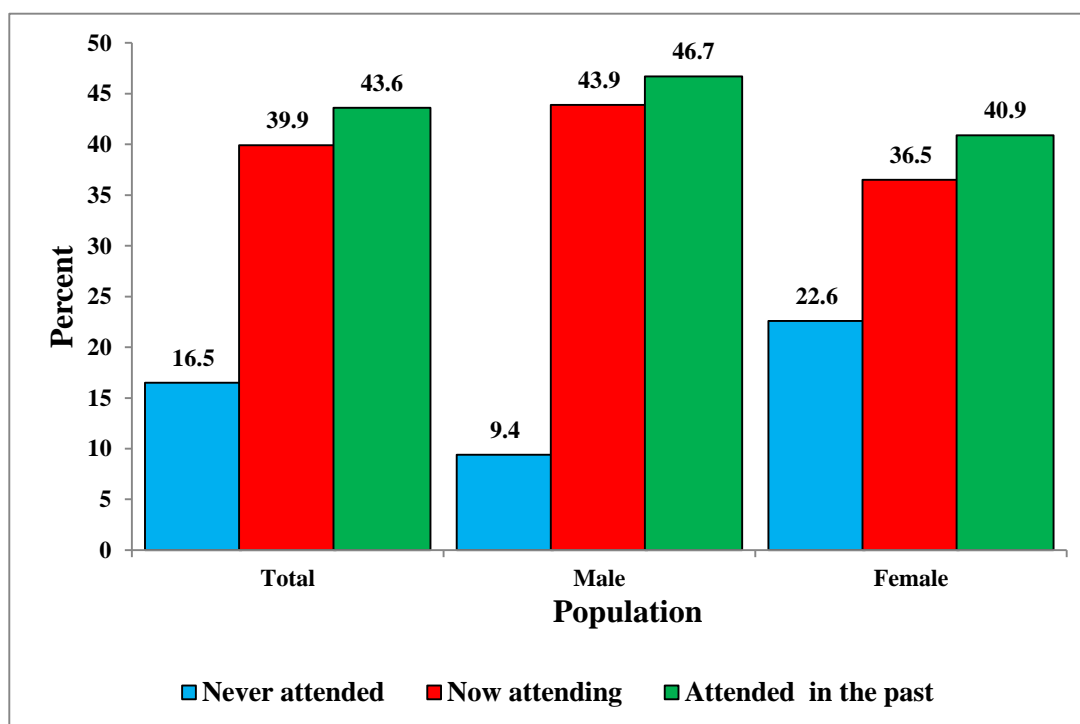
School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, currently attending or have never attended school. Figure 3.2 shows Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.

The data indicates that there are 85,990 persons 3 years and older in the district with 43,629 (50.7%) being males whilst 42,361 (49.3%) are females. Out of this total number 24.8 percent has never attended school, 33.5 percent attended school in the past, whilst 41.7 percent are currently attending school.

In terms of sex, among the male population of 43,629 who are 3 years and older 20.8 percent has never attended school and 35.7 attended school in the past, whilst 43.5 percent are currently in school. Similarly among the female 28.9 percent never attended school, but 31.2 percent attended in the past and 39.9 are currently in school.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the municipality. In 2010, a total population of 33,076 were currently attending school with (46.4%) at the primary level, (20.8%) at the Junior Secondary School/Junior high School level, (14.5%) at the Kindergarten level, and (10.5%) at the SSS/SHS level. Only (1.7%) were currently attending school at the tertiary level and less than (1%) (0.5%) was currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. Similar proportions of males and females are currently attending school at the basic level of education.

With the exception of the primary level where female proportion is higher (48.0) than their male counterparts (44.9%), the proportion of males currently attending school at each of the subsequent levels was only slightly higher than that of the females. The level of enrolment in the JSS in the municipality is almost the same for male (21.0%) and female (20.6%) pupils. The low level of enrolment at the JSS level in the municipality could be due to lack of infrastructural and staffing facilities or pupils dropping out at the primary school level, or both.

Pragmatic policies and programme actions should therefore be put in place to ensure continuity of pupils through the primary school to the JSS, in addition to increasing the number of JSSs, to make room for the relatively high enrolment in primary schools in the region, to continue to JSS.

Enrolment in senior secondary schools (SSS/SHS) remains very low in the municipality, for both males (11.5%) and females (9.5%) as compared to JSS/JHS school enrolment.

Enrolment in vocational/technical, post middle, tertiary level recorded very low percentages for both males (0.3%) and females (0.7%) in the municipality. Since such schools are capital intensive (equipment and other infrastructure), they need not be multiplied in the municipality. It must be ensured that the facilities exist in the municipality and are enough and spacious to accommodate the needs, and also are well equipped to train the right calibre, of students. This argument is equally valid for the different categories of post-secondary education, which are currently at a very low level in the municipality for both males and females.

From the table, 36,186 persons 3 years and older had attended school in the past in the municipality comprising (19.9%) at the primary school level, (30.7%) at JSS/JHS level while only a few had attended secondary school (3.0), vocational/technical (3.1%), post middle (2.2%), tertiary (5.8%). A similar pattern of the distribution of past school attendance is observed for the sexes.

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	33,076	100.0	16,761	100.0	16,315	100.0	36,181	100.0	17,864	100.0	18,317	100.0
Nursery	1,669	5.0	852	5.1	817	5.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,792	14.5	2,441	14.6	2,351	14.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,361	46.4	7,523	44.9	7,838	48.0	7,203	19.9	2,412	13.5	4,791	26.2
JSS/JHS	6,886	20.8	3,521	21.0	3,365	20.6	11,111	30.7	5,115	28.6	6,004	32.8
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,875	24.5	4,956	27.7	3,919	21.4
SSS/SHS	3,474	10.5	1,924	11.5	1,550	9.5	3,840	10.6	2,182	12.2	1,658	9.1
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	3.0	702	3.9	395	2.2
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	163	0.5	52	0.3	111	0.7	1,133	3.1	625	3.5	508	2.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	154	0.5	95	0.6	59	0.4	801	2.2	406	2.3	395	2.2
Tertiary	577	1.7	353	2.1	224	1.4	2,113	5.8	1,466	8.2	647	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are relevant for development planning, programming and other purposes. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations and thereby achieve their human development goals. The economic characteristics of a population also help in analysing population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies and programmes can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a key area of research and policy concern in developing countries such as Ghana. Rapid population increase exacerbates economic stagnation and associated unemployment challenges. The various international conferences on population and development are indications of the importance of the subject to the international community. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), organised by the United Nations and its agencies was a landmark in this regard and its official document titled “Programme of Action” continues to be a reference for population policies (GSS, 2010).

It is on the basis of this that the economic characteristics of the municipality are assessed. This chapter therefore analyses key areas such as the different activities of the population 15 years and older, enumerated in the municipality. It is in relation to their roles as workers or non-workers, the type of occupation they engaged in, the type of industries they worked in, their employment status and the employment sector that they belong to.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

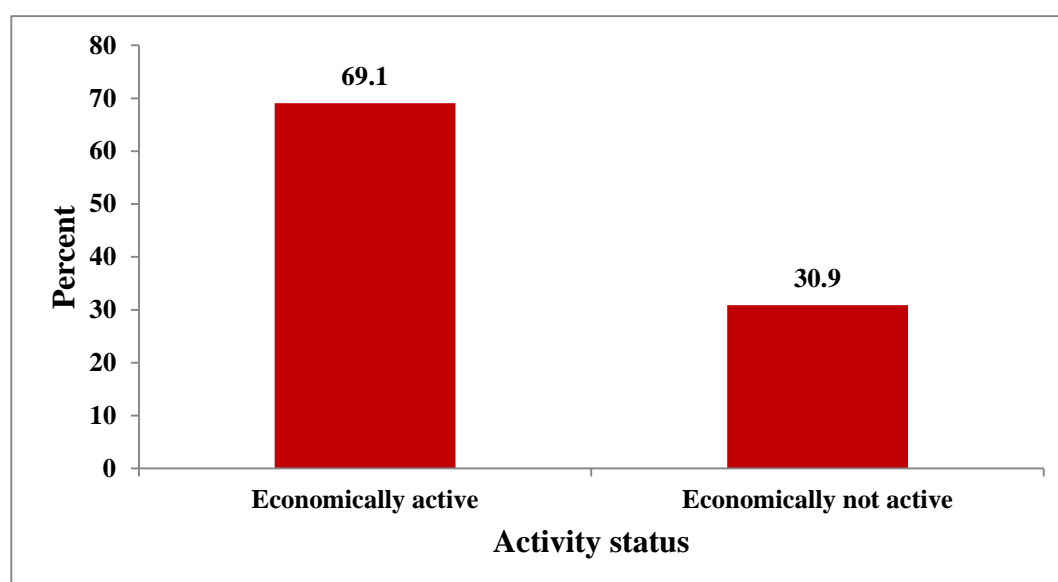
4.2.1 Economic Activity

Figure 4.1 shows that (69.1%) of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active and (30.9%) are not economically active in 2010. Of the economically active population, (91.5%) were employed and 8.5 were unemployed. The economically not active population was made up mostly of persons in full time education/students (53.3%), those who were too old/young (14.1%) and those who did home duties /household chore (13.2%).

4.2.2 Economic activity status by sex

For the sexes, Figure 4.1 indicates activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. The data shows that out of the population of 57,930 who are 15 years and older in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality, 69.1percent are economically active whilst the remaining 30.9 percent are economically not-active. It should be noted here that the economically active population comprises the employed and unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the municipality. It indicates that the same proportion of males (69.1%) and females (69.1%) were economically active. Among the economically active population, similar proportion of males (91.8%) and females (91.2%) were employed. The proportion not economically active was also the same for males and females (30.9% each). A little variation exists between the male and female who were unemployed; males accounted for 8.2 percent of the unemployed compared to their female counterparts (8.8%). The municipality must create an enabling environment for the unemployed population to enable them acquire skills in order to enhance their employment opportunities and become useful citizens to the municipality.

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,930	100.0	25,934	100.0	31,996	100.0
Economically active	40,017	69.1	17,913	69.1	22,104	69.1
<i>Employed</i>	36,610	91.5	16,450	91.8	20,160	91.2
<i>Worked</i>	35,519	97.0	16,025	97.4	19,494	96.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,010	2.8	383	2.3	627	3.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	81	0.2	42	0.3	39	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,407	8.5	1,463	8.2	1,944	8.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,182	34.7	432	29.5	750	38.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,225	65.3	1,031	70.5	1,194	61.4
Economically not active	17,913	30.9	8,021	30.9	9,892	30.9
Did home duties (household chore)	2,363	13.2	531	6.6	1,832	18.5
Full time education	9,549	53.3	5,228	65.2	4,321	43.7
Pensioner/Retired	923	5.2	678	8.5	245	2.5
Disabled/Sick	1,234	6.9	483	6.0	751	7.6
Too old/young	2,518	14.1	562	7.0	1,956	19.8
Other	1,326	7.4	539	6.7	787	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.3 Activity status by age

The economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex is shown in Table 4.2. The data show that young adults (20-29 years) constituted more than a quarter (27.1%) of the employed population, while just over another quarter (26.2%) of adults in the age cohorts 30-39 years were also employed. As expected, adolescents (15-19 years) and young adults (20-29 years) constituted majority (67.2%) of the unemployed population. The reason for the unemployment status of population within this age bracket may be that most of them may still be in school or undergoing skills and job training. Similarly, those within the 15-19 years age cohort had the highest share of the not economically active at (45.1%), followed by the age cohort 20-24 years at 16.4%). A similar pattern of this age and sex distribution of activity status can be observed for the sexes.

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
Total	57,930	100.0	36,610	100.0	3,407	100.0	17,913	100.0
15 - 19	10,488	18.1	1,970	5.4	441	12.9	8,077	45.1
20 - 24	8,382	14.5	4,328	11.8	1,108	32.5	2,946	16.4
25 - 29	7,319	12.6	5,616	15.3	743	21.8	960	5.4
30 - 34	6,043	10.4	5,146	14.1	402	11.8	495	2.8
35 - 39	4,950	8.5	4,422	12.1	219	6.4	309	1.7
40 - 44	4,287	7.4	3,841	10.5	150	4.4	296	1.7
45 - 49	3,633	6.3	3,252	8.9	114	3.3	267	1.5
50 - 54	3,282	5.7	2,846	7.8	96	2.8	340	1.9
55 - 59	2,120	3.7	1,792	4.9	43	1.3	285	1.6
60 - 64	1,922	3.3	1,289	3.5	60	1.8	573	3.2
65+	5,504	9.5	2,108	5.8	31	0.9	3,365	18.8
Male								
Total	25,934	100.0	16,450	100.0	1,463	100.0	8,021	100.0
15 - 19	5,185	20.0	881	5.4	179	12.2	4,125	51.4
20 - 24	3,840	14.8	1,842	11.2	480	32.8	1,518	18.9
25 - 29	3,172	12.2	2,423	14.7	330	22.6	419	5.2
30 - 34	2,707	10.4	2,387	14.5	164	11.2	156	1.9
35 - 39	2,226	8.6	2,033	12.4	93	6.4	100	1.2
40 - 44	1,904	7.3	1,742	10.6	71	4.9	91	1.1
45 - 49	1,590	6.1	1,458	8.9	42	2.9	90	1.1
50 - 54	1,469	5.7	1,334	8.1	40	2.7	95	1.2
55 - 59	1,021	3.9	899	5.5	20	1.4	102	1.3
60 - 64	841	3.2	573	3.5	29	2.0	239	3.0
65+	1,979	7.6	878	5.3	15	1.0	1,086	13.5
Female								
Total	31,996	100.0	20,160	100.0	1,944	100.0	9,892	100.0
15 - 19	5,303	16.6	1,089	5.4	262	13.5	3,952	40.0
20 - 24	4,542	14.2	2,486	12.3	628	32.3	1,428	14.4
25 - 29	4,147	13.0	3,193	15.8	413	21.2	541	5.5
30 - 34	3,336	10.4	2,759	13.7	238	12.2	339	3.4
35 - 39	2,724	8.5	2,389	11.9	126	6.5	209	2.1
40 - 44	2,383	7.4	2,099	10.4	79	4.1	205	2.1
45 - 49	2,043	6.4	1,794	8.9	72	3.7	177	1.8
50 - 54	1,813	5.7	1,512	7.5	56	2.9	245	2.5
55 - 59	1,099	3.4	893	4.4	23	1.2	183	1.8
60 - 64	1,081	3.4	716	3.6	31	1.6	334	3.4
65+	3,525	11.0	1,230	6.1	16	0.8	2,279	23.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

As shown in Table 4.3 indicates the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. 27.9 percent of the employed population 15 years and older were engaged as service and sales workers, followed by craft and related trades workers (24.8%) and skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (19.7%). The two leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and therefore high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which required high skills and long duration of training such as professionals, managers and technicians and associate professionals accounted for (11.5%) of the employed population. Males dominated in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations (26.6%) and (14.0%) respectively), whereas females dominated in the service and sales occupations (40.6%) and (12.4%).

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	36,610	100.0	16,450	100.0	20,160	100.0
Managers	1,053	2.9	401	2.4	652	3.2
Professionals	2,432	6.6	1,351	8.2	1,081	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals	742	2.0	587	3.6	155	0.8
Clerical support workers	602	1.6	398	2.4	204	1.0
Service and sales workers	10,228	27.9	2,035	12.4	8,193	40.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7,197	19.7	4,378	26.6	2,819	14.0
Craft and related trades workers	9,083	24.8	3,704	22.5	5,379	26.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,340	6.4	2,288	13.9	52	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,930	8.0	1,306	7.9	1,624	8.1
Other occupations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. From Table, three major industrial activities could be identified in the municipality. These were in order of importance wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (23.3%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (19.8%) and manufacturing (19.2%).

Among the male workforce, 27.4 percent work in agriculture forestry and fishing, 13.2 percent in transport and storage 12.7 percent, in manufacturing, and 12.3 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For females, about 32.2 percent were employed in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 13.6 in agriculture forestry and fishing.

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	36,610	100.0	16,450	100.0	20,160	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,266	19.8	4,515	27.4	2,751	13.6
Mining and quarrying	124	0.3	88	0.5	36	0.2
Manufacturing	7,031	19.2	2,094	12.7	4,937	24.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	185	0.5	155	0.9	30	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	168	0.5	106	0.6	62	0.3
Construction	1,441	3.9	1,407	8.6	34	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,520	23.3	2,030	12.3	6,490	32.2
Transportation and storage	2,247	6.1	2,196	13.3	51	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,896	7.9	311	1.9	2,585	12.8
Information and communication	57	0.2	52	0.3	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	178	0.5	132	0.8	46	0.2
Real estate activities	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	634	1.7	318	1.9	316	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	397	1.1	311	1.9	86	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	392	1.1	284	1.7	108	0.5
Education	1,772	4.8	974	5.9	798	4.0
Human health and social work activities	768	2.1	372	2.3	396	2.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	236	0.6	222	1.3	14	0.1
Other service activities	1,895	5.2	686	4.2	1,209	6.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	397	1.1	194	1.2	203	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In all, eight employment status classifications were identified. These included employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The data show that 65.0 percent of the workforce in the

municipality was self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee constitutes 21.0 percent and self-employed with employees of 4.5 percent. Less than (1%) of the employed population is domestic workers/house helps (0.6%) or is engaged in the “other” category of employment status (0.1%).

The proportion of female self-employed without employees (75.5%) was more than that of their male counterparts (52.1%). However, males dominated in employee status constituting 32.9 percent as against 11.2 percent females. Also, in the category of self-employed with employees, male form 5.4 percent as against 3.8 percent for females.

Overall, the data indicate that the informal sector is the main source of employment for a substantial proportion of the population in the municipality. This situation presents some economic challenges as it affects revenue levels and mobilisation. Since most of the private sector businesses are sole proprietors, with low capital base and also limited scope this makes creating jobs for others difficult. Also, since many of them are not properly registered, effective monitoring for taxation purposes is a challenge.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,610	100.0	16,450	100.0	20,160	100.0
Employee	7,678	21.0	5,419	32.9	2,259	11.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,792	65.0	8,574	52.1	15,218	75.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,652	4.5	885	5.4	767	3.8
Casual worker	463	1.3	343	2.1	120	0.6
Contributing family worker	1,604	4.4	581	3.5	1,023	5.1
Apprentice	1,149	3.1	531	3.2	618	3.1
Domestic employee (House help)	226	0.6	85	0.5	141	0.7
Other	46	0.1	32	0.2	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the 2010 population and housing census were public/government, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (local and international) and other International organisations.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the employed population by sector of employment and sex. The information in the figure indicates that the private informal sector provides employment for 83.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the municipality, followed by the public/government with 8.2 percent and private formal of 7.7 percent. Semi-public/parastatal and non-governmental organisations accounted for less than 1.0 percent the employment sector (0.2% in each category).

Table 4.6 shows Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. It indicates that a higher proportion of females (90.8%) were employed in the informal private sector compared to males (74.8%). However, the public/government sector provides employment to 11.7 percent and the private formal sectors provide employment to 12.8 percent males, compared with 5.4 percent females in the public/government sector and 3.5 percent females in the private formal sector.

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	36,610	100.0	16,450	100.0	20,160	100.0
Public (Government)	3,016	8.2	1,929	11.7	1,087	5.4
Private Formal	2,819	7.7	2,105	12.8	714	3.5
Private Informal	30,604	83.6	12,308	74.8	18,296	90.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	88	0.2	69	0.4	19	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	70	0.2	31	0.2	39	0.2
Other International Organisations	13	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introductions

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) has become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognised at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centers. (PHC, 2010). This chapter analyses the ownership of mobile phones, use of the Internet, household ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells et al. 2004).

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex. The data shows that the population 12 years and older within the municipality is 64,202, comprising 28,951(45.1%) males and 35,251(54.9%) females.

The table shows that 32,797 persons out of a total of 64,202 persons 12 years and older owned mobile phone in the municipality. This represents just over half (51.1%) of the population 12 years and older. Among those with mobile phones the proportion of males is 56.8 percent and the females with mobile phones constitute 46.4 percent of the the people with mobile phones. The proportion of males who have mobile phones is more (56.8%) than female (46.4%) having mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet facility

Table 5.1 further indicates that out of the population of 64,202 aged 12 years and older, only 2,967 or (4.6%) reported using the Internet facility in the municipality. There were variations in the usage of internet facility by sex. Among the males, those who use the internet constitute 6.9 percent and only 2.7 percent of females use the internet.

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	64,202	100.0	32,797	51.1	2,967	4.6
Male	28,951	100.0	16,435	56.8	2,002	6.9
Female	35,251	100.0	16,362	46.4	965	2.7

5.4 Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Information management tools such as desktop and laptop computers facilitate the accessibility and processing of information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head. Out of the total number households of 22,150 there were only 1,473 households, representing (6.7%) of all households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers. In relation to the sex of the head of the household there is a wide variation in the ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Among the male headed household only 8.9 percent owned desktop/laptop computers whilst 3.7 percent of female headed households have desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households Number	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	22,150	1,473	6.7
Male headed	12,422	1,109	8.9
Female headed	9,728	364	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Generally, disability is perceived to constrain the movement of persons affected and reduces their interaction with other members of the society resulting in social seclusion. To ensure that the fundamental human rights of PWDs are promoted and protected, various attempts have been made by successive governments in enhancing the wellbeing of PWDs. These include the passage of the Disability Bill into an Act and the ratification of the convention on the rights of PWDs. The Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection has as its mandate the protection and coordinating of the activities of PWDs. The allocation of two percent of the District Assembly to common fund had helped to improve the life of PWDs in the Municipality.

This chapter examines the population with disability, types of disability, and the economic activity status of PWDs in the municipality.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex in the Municipality. The data indicates that there were 2,453 persons with one form of disability or the other, and this constituted 2.7 percent of the population of the municipality. An overwhelming proportion (82.9%) of PWDs lived in the urban areas and (17.1%) lived in the rural areas. For the sexes, there were more female PWDs (2.9%) than male (2.6%) in the municipality.

It must be noted that in terms of specific disabilities, the reported cases are not exclusive therefore there are incidences of multiple disabilities that were recorded as such during the 2010 PHC. It therefore means summing the reported percentages of individual disabilities may not add up to 100 percent.

Again the data indicates that of the total PWDs, females constitute 56.7 percent (1,393) while males form 45.3 percent (1,060). In relation to specific disabilities of the PWDs in the district, sight related disabilities is the most common representing 41.1 percent, followed by physical (mobility) related disability 33.0 percent and hearing related disabilities (14.8%). Among the male the disability with the highest frequency is again sight related 39.2 percent, followed by physical disability 31.1 percent. Similarly among the female the highest reported disability is sight related disability 42.5 percent, physical disability follows with 34.4 percent and hearing is 16.3 percent.

In terms of the rural urban divide 82.9 percent of the PWDs are in the urban areas whilst 17.1 percent are in the rural areas. In terms of specific disabilities, sight is the predominant disability in both urban and rural areas it is 40.0 percent in the urban areas and 46.1 percent in the rural areas. Thus almost half of the PWDs are reported to be visually impaired (41.1%) with the urban proportion of females with visual impairment (41.4%) being higher than that

of males (38.1%). Physically challenged persons are slightly more in the urban areas (33.8%) compared to the rural areas (28.9%). It can be inferred from Table 6.1 that there is a slightly higher proportion of males suffering from both intellectual disability (12.7%) and emotional disability (10.5%) than the female counterpart.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	89,246	100.0	41,470	100.0	47,776	100.0
Without disability	86,793	97.3	40,410	97.4	46,383	97.1
With disability	2,453	2.7	1,060	2.6	1,393	2.9
Sight	1,007	41.1	415	39.2	592	42.5
Hearing	363	14.8	136	12.8	227	16.3
Speech	304	12.4	149	14.1	155	11.1
Physical	809	33.0	330	31.1	479	34.4
Intellect	275	11.2	135	12.7	140	10.1
Emotion	232	9.5	111	10.5	121	8.7
Other	220	9.0	104	9.8	116	8.3
Urban						
Total	74,733	100.0	34,247	100.0	40,486	100.0
Without disability	72,699	97.3	33,407	97.5	39,292	97.1
With disability	2,034	2.7	840	2.5	1,194	2.9
Sight	814	40.0	320	38.1	494	41.4
Hearing	292	14.4	105	12.5	187	15.7
Speech	255	12.5	120	14.3	135	11.3
Physical	688	33.8	262	31.2	426	35.7
Intellect	238	11.7	115	13.7	123	10.3
Emotion	200	9.8	98	11.7	102	8.5
Other	165	8.1	76	9.0	89	7.5
Rural						
Total	14,513	100.0	7,223	100.0	7,290	100.0
Without disability	14,094	97.1	7,003	97.0	7,091	97.3
With disability	419	2.9	220	3.0	199	2.7
Sight	193	46.1	95	43.2	98	49.2
Hearing	71	16.9	31	14.1	40	20.1
Speech	49	11.7	29	13.2	20	10.1
Physical	121	28.9	68	30.9	53	26.6
Intellect	37	8.8	20	9.1	17	8.5
Emotion	32	7.6	13	5.9	19	9.5
Other	55	13.1	28	12.7	27	13.6

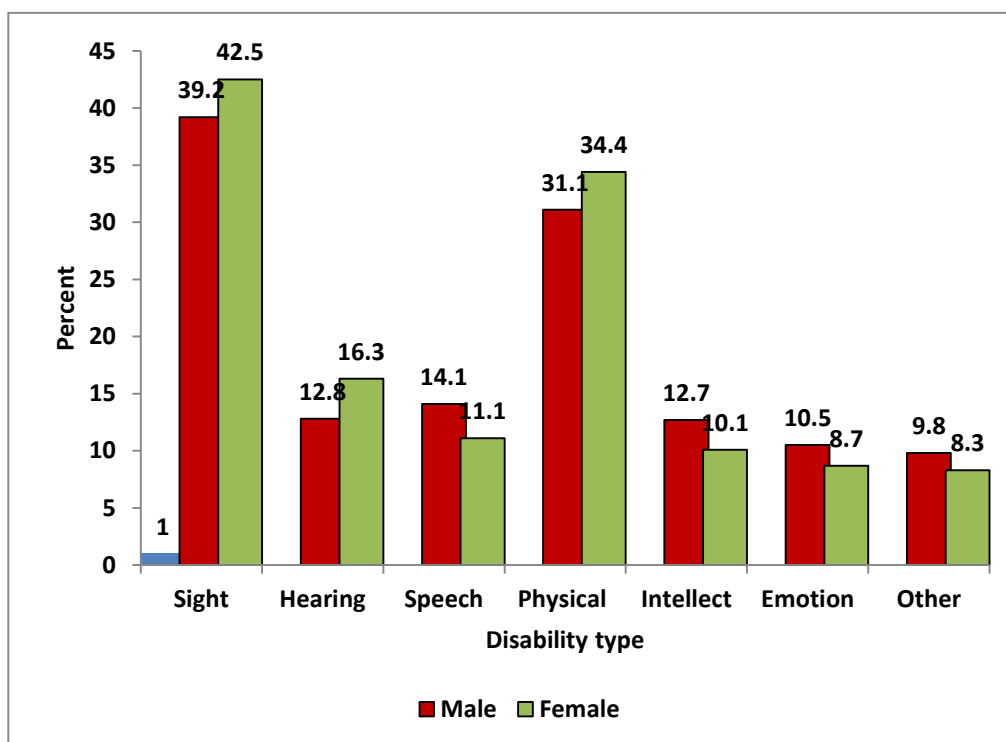
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Disability type by sex

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual, emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated. Figure 6.1 shows disability types by sex. Sight related disability for the male is 39.2 percent and for the females it is 42.5 percent, males having Physical disability constitute 31.1 percent and female 34.4 percent. Hearing disability for male 12.4 percent and for the female is 16.3 percent. These are some of the quite common types of disabilities in the municipality. Sight related disability is the highest among the various types of disabilities in the municipality. This pattern is observed in both the urban and rural areas.

The information reveals that, visual impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs (41.1%), followed by physical impairment (33.0%) and hearing impairments (14.8%). Significant proportions of PWDs also suffer from speech impairments (12.4%), intellectual disabilities (11.2%) as well as emotional disabilities (9.5%).

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability

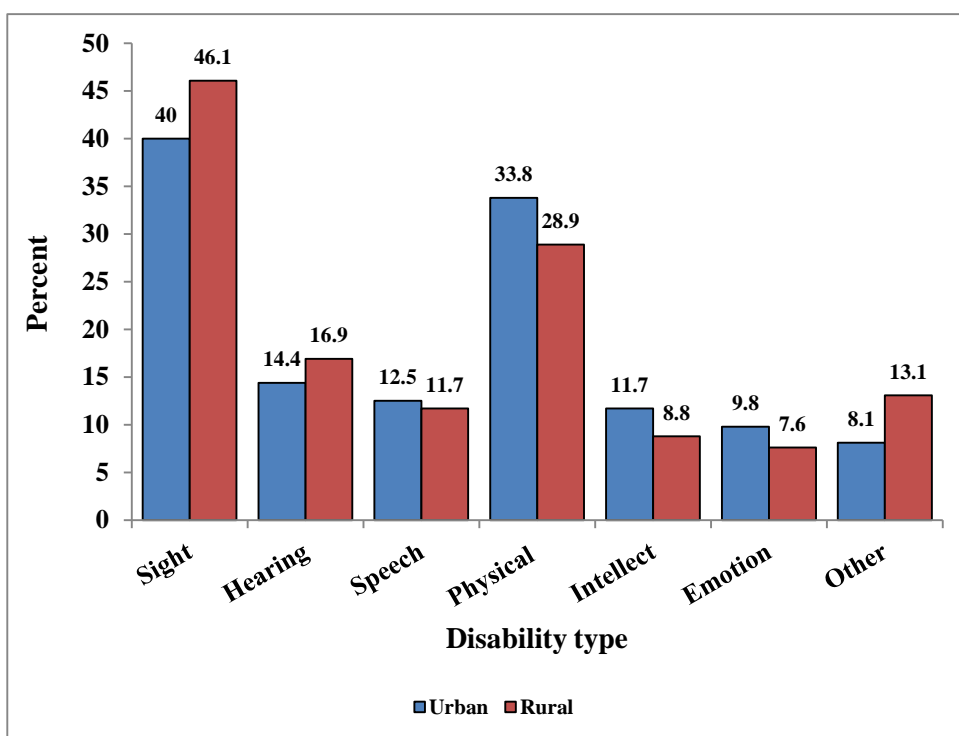


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.1 Disability type by locality

Figure 6.2 shows the disability type by locality type. The Figure indicates that there are 2,453 PWDs out of which 2,034 (82.9%) live in urban areas compared to 419 (17.1%) in rural areas.. Again, from Figures 6.2, it is clear that the proportion of PWDs in the urban areas (82.9%) within the district is more than those in the rural areas (17.1). However in both urban and rural areas sight and physical (mobility) related disabilities are the most common. Also it could be inferred from Figure 2 that sight and physical (mobility) related disabilities appeared to be dominating in the rural areas whilst all other disability are more frequent in the urban areas.

Figure 6.2: Disability by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The national figure for Economically Active PWDs is 57.1%, while that of the region is 57 percent. Economically not active PWD is 45.7% for the region and 42.9% for the national. As shown in Table 6.2, there is a total of 2160 persons aged 15 years and older with different forms of disabilities in the district representing 3.7 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. Out of this number, 854 (39.6%) were employed, whilst 71 (3.2%) are unemployed and 1235 (57.2%) are reported to be economically not active.

In relation to sex, the males 15 years and older with disabilities form 42.5 percent of the PWDs 15 years and older in the district and the female constitutes the remaining 57.5 percent. Out of the number for the male PWDs (395) 42.8 percent are employed, with (34) 3.6 percent being unemployed and 53.3 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the female 36.9 percent are employed and 2.9 percent are unemployed whilst 60.0 percent are economically not-active.

In relation to the specific disabilities for both male and female the proportion of economically not-active is almost all over 40 percent.

Among the people with sight related disabilities 40.9 percent are employed with 2.0 percent being unemployed and 57.1 percent of them being economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	57,930	100.0	36,610	100.0	3,407	100.0	17,913	100.0
Without disability	55,770	96.3	35,756	97.7	3,336	97.9	16,678	93.1
With disability	2,160	3.7	854	2.3	71	2.1	1,235	6.9
Sight	895	100.0	366	40.9	18	2.0	511	57.1
Hearing	310	100.0	126	40.6	4	1.3	180	58.1
Speech	208	100.0	87	41.8	15	7.2	106	51.0
Physical	751	100.0	212	28.2	21	2.8	518	69.0
Intellect	231	100.0	62	26.8	13	5.6	156	67.5
Emotion	207	100.0	67	32.4	11	5.3	129	62.3
Other	187	100.0	85	45.5	6	3.2	96	51.3
Male								
Total	25,934	100.0	16,450	100.0	1,463	100.0	8,021	100.0
Without disability	25,015	96.5	16,055	97.6	1,429	97.7	7,531	93.9
With disability	919	3.5	395	2.4	34	2.3	490	6.1
Sight	359	100.0	168	46.8	7	1.9	184	51.3
Hearing	109	100.0	43	39.4	3	2.8	63	57.8
Speech	98	100.0	45	45.9	8	8.2	45	45.9
Physical	308	100.0	106	34.4	7	2.3	195	63.3
Intellect	118	100.0	29	24.6	8	6.8	81	68.6
Emotion	100	100.0	31	31.0	5	5.0	64	64.0
Other	89	100.0	37	41.6	4	4.5	48	53.9
Female								
Total	31,996	100.0	20,160	100.0	1,944	100.0	9,892	100.0
Without disability	30,755	96.1	19,701	97.7	1,907	98.1	9,147	92.5
With disability	1,241	3.9	459	2.3	37	1.9	745	7.5
Sight	536	100.0	198	36.9	11	2.1	327	61.0
Hearing	201	100.0	83	41.3	1	0.5	117	58.2
Speech	110	100.0	42	38.2	7	6.4	61	55.5
Physical	443	100.0	106	23.9	14	3.2	323	72.9
Intellect	113	100.0	33	29.2	5	4.4	75	66.4
Emotion	107	100.0	36	33.6	6	5.6	65	60.7
Other	98	100.0	48	49.0	2	2.0	48	49.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 indicates Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Lower Manya Kobo Municipality. The table depicts that 2,422 which constitutes the PWDs in the municipality who are 3 years and older. Out of this about 41.5 percent never attended school. However, 2.4 percent had pre-primary and 43.9 percent had basic education whilst 12.3 percent had Sec./SSS/SHS and higher. Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 28.2 percent never attended school but 2.8 percent had pre-primary education and 50.8 percent had basic education whilst 18.2 percent had education up to the Sec./SSS/SHS and higher. With the exception of some few cases those with sight related disabilities recorded the highest number of people in almost all educational levels. This trend applies even to both males and females. More females (51.6%) never attended school, as compared to 28.2 percent of males

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

Sex/Disability type	Population		Education Level Attained							
	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	82,950	100.0	13,693	16.5	6,461	7.8	49,444	59.6	13,352	16.1
No disability	80,528	100.0	12,689	15.8	6,404	8.0	48,380	60.1	13,055	16.2
With a disability	2,422	100.0	1,004	41.5	57	2.4	1,064	43.9	297	12.3
Sight	997	100.0	411	41.2	25	2.5	438	43.9	123	12.3
Hearing	358	100.0	199	55.6	9	2.5	128	35.8	22	6.1
Speech	293	100.0	144	49.1	19	6.5	113	38.6	17	5.8
Physical	803	100.0	373	46.5	11	1.4	331	41.2	88	11.0
Intellect	270	100.0	141	52.2	5	1.9	95	35.2	29	10.7
Emotion	229	100.0	90	39.3	5	2.2	94	41.0	40	17.5
Other	215	100.0	83	38.6	9	4.2	100	46.5	23	10.7
Male										
Total	38,215	100.0	3,590	9.4	3,293	8.6	23,527	61.6	7,805	20.4
No disability	37,168	100.0	3,295	8.9	3,264	8.8	22,995	61.9	7,614	20.5
With a disability	1,047	100.0	295	28.2	29	2.8	532	50.8	191	18.2
Sight	411	100.0	108	26.3	16	3.9	211	51.3	76	18.5
Hearing	132	100.0	54	40.9	5	3.8	60	45.5	13	9.8
Speech	145	100.0	62	42.8	9	6.2	64	44.1	10	6.9
Physical	328	100.0	96	29.3	5	1.5	165	50.3	62	18.9
Intellect	133	100.0	55	41.4	1	0.8	57	42.9	20	15.0
Emotion	110	100.0	34	30.9	3	2.7	48	43.6	25	22.7
Other	103	100.0	23	22.3	4	3.9	56	54.4	20	19.4

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Population		Education Level Attained							
	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	44,735	100.0	10,103	22.6	3,168	7.1	25,917	57.9	5,547	12.4
No disability	43,360	100.0	9,394	21.7	3,140	7.2	25,385	58.5	5,441	12.5
With a disability	1,375	100.0	709	51.6	28	2.0	532	38.7	106	7.7
Sight	586	100.0	303	51.7	9	1.5	227	38.7	47	8.0
Hearing	226	100.0	145	64.2	4	1.8	68	30.1	9	4.0
Speech	148	100.0	82	55.4	10	6.8	49	33.1	7	4.7
Physical	475	100.0	277	58.3	6	1.3	166	34.9	26	5.5
Intellect	137	100.0	86	62.8	4	2.9	38	27.7	9	6.6
Emotion	119	100.0	56	47.1	2	1.7	46	38.7	15	12.6
Other	112	100.0	60	53.6	5	4.5	44	39.3	3	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

As observed in the country as a whole, agriculture is the backbone of the economy. In the municipality agricultural production is mainly at the subsistence level engaging a much larger number of people than would have required if modern mechanization were employed. In our efforts at reducing poverty and contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, agriculture undoubtedly becomes a major tool towards that end. Data on agriculture in the municipality is not easily available for effective planning for the sector. To this end strategies geared towards revamping the sector must be underpinned by timely and accurate information that can also help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

This chapter examines households' involvement in agriculture, the types of farming activities, types of crops, livestock and fish farming.

7.2 Household in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activities alone.

7.2.1 Number of agricultural households

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of household by agricultural activities. In 2010, there were 7,197 households engaged in agricultural activities in the municipality. This figure represents 32.5 percent of all households. With regard to locality of residence, there are more agricultural households in the rural areas 62.4 percent than urban areas 27.1 percent.

7.2.2 Type of agricultural activities

As shown in Table 7.1 four types of agricultural activities identified in the municipality are namely crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming and tree planting. Among the agricultural households in the municipality, those engaged in crop farming are 86.7 percent, followed by livestock rearing 43.3 percent and tree planting 2.8 percent. About 0.3 percent of agricultural households is engaged in fish farming. As expected a higher proportion of rural agricultural households 92.8 percent is engaged in crop farming compared to urban agricultural households 84.1 percent. Livestock rearing was also relatively more common in the rural areas among 72.9 percent than urban areas (31.0%). The least patronised agricultural activity is fish farming.

It must be noted that in view of the fact that one household could be involved in different agricultural activities, there is the possibility of multiple response here, hence, the sum of the percentages for the various agricultural activities may not yield a hundred (100) percent.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agriculture activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,150	100.0	18,771	100.0	3,379	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	7,197	32.5	5,090	27.1	2,107	62.4
Crop Farming	6,239	86.7	4,283	84.1	1,956	92.8
Tree Planting	203	2.8	150	2.9	53	2.5
Livestock Rearing	3,113	43.3	1,576	31.0	1,537	72.9
Fish Farming	23	0.3	21	0.4	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

As noted earlier livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Municipality. Table 7.2 shows the Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. In the bird category, there are 80,956 chicken which constitutes 66.8 percent of all animals /Birds and others reared, with an average of 34 birds per each of the 2,363 keepers, which keepers constitute 47.8 percent of all keepers. Then comes the Duck which is the next commonest bird reared with 2,972 and which constitutes 2.5 percent of animals/and birds reared with an average of 28 birds per each of the 107 keepers, of which keepers also form 2.2 percent of all keepers. There are 470 guinea fowls with an average of 15 birds per each of the 31 keepers who also form 0.6 percent of the keepers in addition there are and 360 doves with an average of 45 birds per each of the 8 keepers.

Among the ruminant, there are 13,256 goats which constitutes 11.0 percent of all animals/birds etc. reared with 1,451 keepers yielding an average of 9 animals per keeper and which keepers constitute 29.4 percent of all keepers. In addition there are 9,316 cattle with an average of 69 animals per each of the 135 keepers which also form 2.7 percent of keepers and 4,377 sheep with an average of 7 animals per each of the 601 keepers thus forming 12.2% of keepers. Grass cutter and rabbit which could be classified under non-traditional livestock recorded 475 and 802 respectively.

Activities such as rearing of beehives and fish farming, grass-cutter, ostrich, silk worm, and snail rearing are not quite popular with the people in the municipality judging from the number and proportion of households involved in those activities within the Municipality.

Overall, the three most common livestock/birds reared by the people in the Municipality are chicken, which is kept by 2,363 keepers, and then goats kept by 1,444 keepers and sheep 4377 and also kept by 601 keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, others animals and keepers

Type of livestock/keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	121,016	100.0	4,934	100.0	25
Beehives	309	0.3	8	0.2	39
Cattle	9,316	7.6	135	2.7	69
Chicken	80,956	66.8	2,363	47.9	34
Dove	360	0.3	8	0.2	45
Duck	2,972	2.5	107	2.2	28
Goat	13,256	11.0	1,451	29.4	9
Grass-cutter	475	0.4	29	0.6	16
Guinea fowl	470	0.4	31	0.6	15
Ostrich	2	0.0	1	0.0	2
Pig	2,015	1.7	106	2.1	19
Rabbit	802	0.7	23	0.5	35
Sheep	4,377	3.6	601	12.2	7
Silk worm	18	0.0	3	0.1	6
Snail	548	0.5	3	0.1	183
Turkey	163	0.1	9	0.2	18
Other	684	0.6	33	0.7	21
Fish farming	4,293	3.5	23	0.5	187
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In Ghana, there have been deficits in supply of most facilities including housing. The situation has worsened especially in the urban centres as a result of rural-urban migration increasing the rate of urbanisation. The 2010 population and housing census is the second time a Population and Housing Census is done to assess the housing situation and their characteristics and conditions. Access to such basic services like toilet facilities, water and sanitation, the number of sleeping rooms, cooking space, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units were assessed. Such information will go a long to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of progresses in the implementation of policies and programmes on the housing sector.

This chapter examines the housing stock, types of dwelling units, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others in the Manya Krobo Municipality.

8.2 Housing

8.2.1 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the district is presented in Table 8.1. The table indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 12,491, of which 9,739, representing (77.9%) are in urban areas and 2,752 (22.1%) are in rural areas.

8.2.2 Households and Household Size

In 2010, there were 22,150 households in the Municipality with a total household population of 87,649. Table 8.1 shows stock of houses and households by type of locality. The average number of households in a house is 1.8 which is lower than the regional average of 1.5. There were about eight persons 7.5 per a house in the urban areas compared to about five persons per house 5.2 in the rural areas. Generally, the situation in the district is about 7 persons per house. The average household contained 4 persons in the district, with substantial urban rural variation. Rural average household contained 4.2 persons compared to 3.9 persons in the urban area.

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	89,246	74,733	14,513
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	87,649	73,295	14,354
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	12,491	9,739	2,752
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	18,771	3,379
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.5	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling Units

Table 8.2 shows that there are 22,150 households occupying various types of dwelling units in the Municipality. The highest proportion of dwelling units was compound houses (63.9%), followed by separate housing (25.3%). Semi-detached houses and flat apartments accounted for (5.2%) and (1.5%) respectively.

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality, it further shows that the proportion of separate houses is higher (35.7%) in the rural areas than urban areas (23.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of compound houses (rooms) was higher in the urban areas 65.5 percent and rural areas 55.2 percent. Examination of the types of dwelling unit by sex of household head in the table indicates that a higher percentage of male headed households 28.8 percent are living in separate houses compared to female headed households 21.2 percent, while there are more female headed households 69.2 percent than males headed households in compound houses 59.5 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	5,598	25.3	28.5	21.2	23.4	35.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,158	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	3.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	504	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	14,152	63.9	59.7	69.2	65.5	55.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	328	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	60	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tent	10,343	950	30	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	185	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	60	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	63	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other	9,846	654	12	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.3 shows ownership status by sex of household head and type of locality. More than a third (34.3%) of the occupied dwelling units were owned by relative not household member, other private individual owned 30.6 percent, whilst 30.0 percent are owner occupied. There is a wide urban-rural variation regarding ownership of dwelling units. About 57.5 percent of dwelling units in rural areas is owned by household member as against 25.1 percent in the urban areas.

The data indicates that 42.8 percent female headed households are in dwellings owned by relatives' not household members as compared to 27.5 percent male headed households. However, more male headed households 32.9 are in owner occupied dwelling units compared to those in females headed household. 26.3 percent

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	6,645	30.0	32.9	26.3	25.1	57.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	37	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	7,588	34.4	27.5	42.8	36.0	24.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	6,788	30.6	33.3	27.3	33.6	14.0
Private employer	83,610	6,862	156	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.8
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	73	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	808	3.6	4.5	2.5	4.1	1.3
Other	24,000	2,331	55	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Main Construction Materials for Outer Wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. The data indicates that out of 23,028 dwelling units captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census 69.7 percent dwellings had their outer walls constructed with cements block/concrete. About 25.9 percent of dwellings were also constructed with mud brick/ earth.

The Table further shows a slight urban-rural differentials in materials used for the construction of outer walls. On the average, 52.6 percent of outer walls of dwellings in the rural areas are constructed with mud brick or earth whilst 40.2 percent dwelling units have their outer wall made of cement block/concrete.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	23,028	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	5,962	25.9	20.9	52.6
Wood	200,594	12,028	287	1.2	1.2	1.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	204	0.9	0.7	1.8
Stone	11,330	1,182	43	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	76	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	16,040	69.7	75.2	40.2
Land crete	104,270	19,885	342	1.5	1.2	2.8
Bamboo	8,206	954	22	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	12	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	3,062	40	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas 75.2 percent of dwelling units have their outer walls made of cement block or concrete whilst 20.9 percent outer walls were constructed with. Mud based outer walls. It is evident from the table that the main materials used for the construction of outer wall in the district to a large extent is determined by the type of locality in which the dwelling unit is being constructed. In the urban it is more probable (75.2%) for cement block/concrete to be used, whilst in the rural areas the probability of 52.6 percent shift to the favour of Mud brick/earth.

8.5.1 Material for Floor

Table 8.5 shows materials used for the floor of dwellings in the Municipality. Cement is the dominant material used by households in the district (86.8%), followed by mud (10.1%). It also dominates in both urban and rural areas. Among the dwelling units in the urban areas cement is used as the main construction material for 90.5 percent of the dwelling units. It is followed by Earth /mud with 6.1 percent. All the remaining construction material for the floor each recorded less than one percent. Similarly in the rural areas cement accounts for the construction of 66.0 percent of the floor of dwelling units followed by mud /earth 32.0 percent. Table 8.5 further shows substantial urban rural differentials on the usage of cement and mud by households as construction material for floors. A little over nine out of every ten households in the urban areas used cement as the main construction material for the floor of their dwellings compared with to about seven in every ten households in the rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0		100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	2,234	10.1		32.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	19,227	86.8		66.0
Stone	32,817	6,076	63	0.3		0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	710	1	0.0		0.0
Wood	52,856	1,345	176	0.8		0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	105	0.5		0.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	189	0.9		0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	97	0.4		0.4
Other	15,567	1,246	58	0.3		0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2 Main Construction Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality the data indicates that 92.1 percent of dwellings in the Municipality were roofed with metal sheets. Also dwellings roofed with tiles constitute (0.1%). The other two roofing material used to some significant level are slate or asbestos (3.4%) and raffia (2.3%). The table further shows that 3.6 percent of dwellings in the rural areas were roofed with raffia as compared with (2.1%) in the urban areas. Dwellings roofed with tiles are not very popular with the people in the municipality probably due to cost or difficulty of handling. This constitutes almost a insignificant number both in the urban areas (0.1%) and in the rural areas (0.2%).

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	23,028	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	35	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,527	80	0.3	0.4	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	21,216	92.1	92.2	91.8
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	787	3.4	3.8	1.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	204	0.9	0.9	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	26	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	55	0.2	0.1	1.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	539	2.3	2.1	3.6
Other	35,935	2,643	86	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Room Occupancy

Table 8.5 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwelling units. The table shows that a higher proportion of household occupied one room within the dwellings in the district. Of the 22,150 households in the district, about 19.7 percent are made up of single person households. About 71.8 percent of them occupies single rooms, 18 percent are in two rooms, 5.9 percent are in three rooms, whilst 2 percent of them occupy dwellings with four rooms all alone and only one percent are in five room dwellings units. Very few (1.1%) occupy dwellings with rooms numbering 6 and above. Generally as the household size increases the tendency is for the household to look for more rooms to occupy thus the need for one room in the dwelling unit begin to reduce, thus the occupancy of one room by household size of two is lower (55.5%) than the number of single member households in one room within the dwelling unit. For the same reason, though as the households increase in size, they tend to occupy more rooms in the dwelling unit. However beyond house hold size of seven the occupancy of higher number of rooms in the dwelling units begins to dwindle. Also the data indicates that for all household size up to four, the proportion that occupy more than one room begin to reduces from occupancy of one room but the reduction becomes more pronounced after three rooms. However from the household size 5 and above the trend is for a higher proportion to occupy two or three rooms. Thus for all household sizes, the proportion that occupies a succeeding higher number of rooms (more than three) in the Municipality is always lower than the proportion in the previous lower number of rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	22,150	100.0	42.2	26.8	13.9	7.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	0.8	1.10
1	4,368	100.0	71.8	18.2	5.9	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.40
2	3,388	100.0	55.5	27.8	9.0	3.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.30
3	3,421	100.0	46.5	29.2	13.3	5.6	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.40
4	3,171	100.0	40.7	30.3	14.5	7.5	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.80
5	2,531	100.0	29.5	32.1	19.3	9.8	4.0	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.80
6	1,860	100.0	19.7	33.9	20.8	12.7	5.5	2.8	2.0	1.1	1.50
7	1,248	100.0	15.7	29.6	21.2	13.4	8.7	6.0	2.6	1.5	1.40
8	779	100.0	7.7	27.1	23.4	18.0	11.9	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.80
9	529	100.0	8.3	19.7	23.4	17.8	12.1	8.7	4.9	2.1	3.00
10+	855	100.0	4.9	12.0	19.6	17.9	12.3	12.4	6.7	4.6	9.60

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.7.1 Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwellings in both urban and rural areas. Close to three quarters (74.3%) of households use electricity as their main (mains) source of lighting. Kerosene constitutes 18.6 percent with flashlight recording 5.2 percent. In all, the use of non-natural sources of lighting by households constitutes more than (99%) with the remaining sources recording less than (1%). There was a slight difference regarding the source of lighting among urban and rural household. About 80 percent of urban households were connected to the electricity (mains) compared to (41.1%) to rural households.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	16,455	74.3	80.3	41.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	187	0.8	0.5	2.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	4,116	18.6	14.8	39.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	48	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,595	125	0.6	0.6	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	1,144	5.2	3.3	15.7
Firewood	13,241	1,593	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	447	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	25	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fourteen percent of urban households use kerosene against 39.4 percent in the rural households. Flashlights remained the third most preferred source of light among urban and rural households recording 3.3 percent and 15.0 percent respectively.

8.8 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

8.8.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of main source of water in the municipality. A highest proportion of household have access to pipe-borne outside dwelling (36.5%), followed closely by public stand pipes (36.3%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling constituting 15.4 percent. Thus overall 88.2 percent of households use pipe-borne water as their main source of water for drinking. Use of bore-hole and protected well accounted for 3.2 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Overall, about 93.0 percent of households in the municipality have access to improved water sources. This could be attributed to the siting of Kpong Hydro Electric Project and the resultant dam in the Municipality.

Table 8.9 further reveals that there exist urban-rural differences regarding main sources of drinking water for households. In the rural, 74.6 percent of households had access to improved water sources (public stand pipe, borehole/pump/tube well, protected wells, pipe-borne inside dwelling). In contrast, in the urban areas, 94.2 percent have use pipe borne water.

8.8.2 Main Source of Water for other Domestic use

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of water for other domestic use for households in the Municipality. Public tap/stand pipe (35.0%) and pipe borne water outside dwelling (34.5%) rank as the main sources of water used for the households and for other domestic use. This is followed by pipe borne inside dwelling (15.3%).

As shown in the table, there are variations in main sources of water for other domestic use between urban and rural localities. The highest proportion 37.7 percent of urban households use public tap/stand pipe as their main source of water for other domestic use, whereas Pipe-borne outside dwelling emerges as the main source for the highest proportion (24.0 %) of rural households Unlike the urban areas where less than one percent (0.3%) of households uses the river/stream as main source of water for other domestic purposes, about 11.4 percent of rural households use this source of water for their other domestic needs.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for drinking						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	3,401	15.4	16.6	8.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	8,076	36.5	38.3	26.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	8,043	36.3	39.3	19.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	704	3.2	0.1	20.1
Protected well	321,091	58,167	350	1.6	0.8	5.9
Rain water	39,438	7,948	29	0.1	0.1	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	50	0.2	0.1	0.7
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	374	1.7	1.7	1.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	489	2.2	2.6	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	131	0.6	0.0	3.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	78	0.4	0.0	2.2
River/stream	502,804	94,883	362	1.6	0.1	10.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	23	0.1	0.0	0.7
Other	3,972	259	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,389	15.3	16.5	8.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	7,643	34.5	36.4	24.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	7,754	35.0	37.7	19.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	907	4.1	1.1	20.7
Protected well	465,775	95,179	972	4.4	3.7	8.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	49	0.2	0.2	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	43	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	527	2.4	2.7	0.4
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	304	1.4	0.9	4.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	84	0.4	0.1	2.1
River/stream	588,590	112,728	444	2.0	0.3	11.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	32	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other	10,302	1,341	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.3 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 8.10 shows the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The data indicate that

Charcoal was the predominant source of cooking fuel for 70.9 percent of households, followed by firewood (13.7%) and gas (11.5%). Together, charcoal and firewood constitutes 86.5 percent of cooking fuel for households in the municipality. The high rate in the use of charcoal and (fire) wood as sources of energy for cooking may lead to the depletion of forest trees in the Municipality with adverse consequences for the environment. Regarding urban-rural differences, 76.0 percent of the households in the urban areas use charcoal compared 42.2 percent of households in the rural areas. It is also observed that the use of gas was relatively more common in the urban areas (12.4%) than rural areas (6.8%).

8.8.4 Cooking Space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in table 8.10. The data show that 45.7 percent of households cooked on veranda, a little over a fifth (20.5%) of household had separate room in dwelling unit for exclusive use by household, and 12.0 percent households cooked in the open space in compound. In addition 3.1 percent of households had no cooking space. There is a wide urban-rural differential regarding the type of cooking space use by households.

In the urban areas, 48.8 percent households reported cooking on their verandas, 19.6 percent of the households use Separate room for exclusive use of household. Also 11.4 percent cook in open space in compound, whilst 8.8 percent use separate room shared with other household for their cooking. However, in the rural areas, the highest proportion of households 28.4 percent use their veranda as cooking space 24.9 percent use separate room for exclusive use of household, and 22.4 percent use structure with a roof but without walls as cooking space, still about 15.2 percent of households cook in the open space in compound.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	477	2.2	2.3	1.3
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	3,045	13.7	7.4	48.8
Gas	996,518	74,339	2,548	11.5	12.4	6.8
Electricity	29,794	3,438	193	0.9	1.0	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	105	0.5	0.5	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	15,696	70.9	76.0	42.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saw dust	8,000	548	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	33	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	676	3.1	3.3	1.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	4,531	20.5	19.6	24.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,847	8.3	8.8	5.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	269	1.2	1.2	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/hall/living room)	349,832	67,390	1,741	7.9	5.2	22.4
Veranda	1,173,946	135,910	10,120	45.7	48.8	28.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,648	12.0	11.4	15.2
Other	21,007	2,465	45	0.2	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.9.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality. The data indicate that four (4) main types of toilet facilities were available to households in the district.

These were in order of importance public toilets (55.1%), pit latrine (17.3%), KVIP (12.6%) and W.C (10.7%). In addition 3.1 percent of the households had no toilet facility and therefore resorted to using the bush/beach/ field as their toilet facilities. Although the use of bucket/pan as source of toilet facility is out-dated and its use discouraged, 208 (0.9%) of households in the municipality reported using this facility. Interestingly there is a small proportion small

In terms of type of locality of residence, close to six out of ten households (59.3%) in urban areas use public toilet compared to a little over three in ten households (32.1%) in the rural areas. Also majority of the rural dwellers (48.4%) use pit latrine s compared to 11.7 percent urban dwellers. in addition 5.9 percent of households use W.C in the rural areas as compared to 11.6 percent in the urban areas.

8.9.2 Bathing Facilities

According to the 2010 PHC, more than half (50.2%) of households use shared open cubicle as a bathing facilities. Close to a fifth of the households (19.7%) use shared separate bathroom in the same dwelling and over a tenth of households (12.6%) use own bathroom for exclusive use of the household in the dwelling unit. Private open cubicle is used by 11.8 percent of the households.

There was marked urban-rural differential in the type of bathing facilities used by households. More than half of households (52.1%) in the urban dwellings used shared open cubicle as bathing facility compared to 39.4 percent of households in the rural areas. In addition more households 34.2 percent in the rural areas use private open cubicles as bathing facility as against 7.8 percent in the urban areas. Own bathroom for exclusive use by households in urban and rural areas recorded 12.6 and 10.8 percent respectively.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Total		Type of locality	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	687	3.1	2.8	4.9
W.C.	839,611	55,161	2,377	10.7	11.6	5.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	3,830	17.3	11.7	48.4
KVIP	572,824	100,193	2,787	12.6	13.3	8.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	208	0.9	1.1	0.0
Public toilet (WCKVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	12,213	55.1	59.3	32.1
Other	23,385	2,185	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	2,785	12.6	12.9	10.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	4,373	19.7	22.1	6.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,622	11.8	7.8	34.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	11,111	50.2	52.1	39.4
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	58	0.3	0.3	0.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	485	2.2	2.4	1.2
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	660	3.0	2.2	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	36	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

8.10.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households in both urban and rural areas in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. Dumping of solid waste in public containers is the commonest method of disposal of solid waste by most of the households (37.4%), followed by public dump (open space) 25.6 percent. However, more than a fifth of households (23.3%) burn their solid waste.

House to house collection by companies is uncommon; only 3.5 percent of households patronise the service. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste recorded an unexpected high figure of 6.4 percent.

There is marked urban-rural variation regarding the method of solid waste disposal used by households. For over four out of every ten households (41.6%) in the urban areas used public container to dispose of their solid waste compared to 14.1 percent of households in rural areas. More rural households (34.4%) reported burning their solid waste as against (21.3%) urban households who burn their solid waste. Indiscriminate disposing of solid waste was higher among rural households 22.1 percent than urban households 3.6 percent.

8.10.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households are presented in Table 8.12. Close to four in every ten of households (38.6%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound, 27.4 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street and over a quarter (25.4%) throw their liquid waste into the gutters. Usage of sock away is uncommon, recording as low as 1.4 percent.

The pattern of liquid waste disposal observed above is repeated in the urban and rural areas. Throwing liquid waste onto the compound was the most common method of liquid waste disposal in both urban and rural areas. However, a higher proportion of rural households (63.1%) than urban households (34.1%) used this method. On the other hand, a higher percentage of urban households (28.5%) throw their liquid waste into the gutter compared to of rural households 8.0 percent.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	778	3.5	3.4	4.1
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	5,163	23.3	21.3	34.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	8,289	37.4	41.6	14.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	5,669	25.6	26.8	18.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,426	6.4	3.6	22.1
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	538	2.4	2.4	2.8
Other	53,805	6,324	287	1.3	0.8	3.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,150	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	362	1.6	1.9	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	854	3.9	4.3	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	318	1.4	1.4	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	6,075	27.4	28.3	22.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	5,617	25.4	28.5	8.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	8,541	38.6	34.1	63.1
Other	38,294	5,108	383	1.7	1.5	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census pertaining to Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. Conclusions and policy implications resulting from the findings are also discussed. As this is the first time of producing district level report it not possible to establish trends. It is therefore imperative to continue this exercise in subsequent censuses.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

In 2010, the total population of the Municipality was 89,246 which represent 3.4 percent of the total population of Eastern Region. The distribution of the population by locality in the municipality indicated that 83.7 percent of the residents live in urban areas while the remaining 16.3 percent reside in rural areas. Thus the municipality is largely urban.

The sex ratio for the municipality was 86.8. This means that there were about 87 males for every 100 females in the Municipality. The sex ratios in the urban and rural areas were 84.6 and 99.2 respectively.

The age structure of the population of the Municipality dominated by young people with 35.1 percent under age 15 years and about one in five persons (21.1%) young adults (20-24 years). The elderly population accounted for 8.3 percent of the total population which is far higher than the national average of 4.7. The age dependency of 72.2 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high.

The total number of migrants in the municipality was 35,589. Out of the total migrants in the municipality, 58.4 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 39.4 percent were born in another region in the country and 2.2 percent were born outside Ghana. The largest number of migrants from other regions moved to the district from Volta Region (6,758) followed by Greater Accra Region (3,805), Ashanti Region (1,043). The lowest number of migrants moved from Upper West Region (82). A significant proportion of migrants (41.3%) had stayed in the district for four years or less. The same proportion (41.3%) had stayed for 10 years or more.

With regard to fertility, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality was 3.0 children per woman, which was slightly lower than the regional average of 3.5. The crude birth rate was 24.5 per 1000 population and a general fertility rate of 87.4 per women in the reproductive age, which were both lower than the respective regional rates (25.8 and 103.9). The average of completed family size was 2.3 children per woman.

Concerning mortality, a total of 940 deaths were recorded in the Municipality in 2010, comprising of 457 male deaths and 483 female deaths. Sixty – three out of the total deaths were as a result of accident, violence, homicide or suicide and 877 deaths occurred from

other causes. The proportional share of all deaths was highest among children under-one year old (11.8%), followed by persons aged 35-39 years (7.9%) and 40-44 years (7.9%). Children 10-14 years recorded the lowest proportion of deaths during the period. For the sexes, there were more male than female deaths among children under-five years (17.3% vs.8.7%). With regard to the risk of death related to pregnancy, only 21 out of the total of 940 deaths in the district were reported as maternal deaths.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census there were a total of 22,150 households in the Municipality. The proportion of households headed by males (56.1%) was relatively higher than that of females (43.9%). The average household size of the district was four (4) persons per household which was lower than the regional average of five (5) persons per household. A total of 87,649 persons lived in the 22,150 households in the Municipality. The composition of households consisted mainly of a head (25.3%), a spouse (9.2%), child/children (35.5%), grandchild/children (10.9%), other relative (9.8%) and brother/sister (5.2%). Non-relatives (1.6%), parent/ parent in-Law (1.1%), son/daughter in law (0.6%), step child (0.6%), and adopted/foster child (0.4%) constituted small proportions of household members.

Single parent extended structure accounted for the highest proportion of all households in the municipality (21.9 percent), followed by households composed of the head, spouse and children (19.6%). Households with head only (single person household) accounted for 5.0 percent of the total number of households in the municipality. Households made of head and a spouse only accounted for only 1.9 percent of households. Extended with non-relatives was the least constituted household structure (1.5%).

The analysis revealed that 43.7 percent of persons 12 years and older in the municipality had never married, 30.7 percent were married, 11.0 percent were in informal/consensual union/living together and about 14.0 percent were once married but now separated (3.9%), divorced (2.5%) or widowed (7.4%). High proportions of both adolescents (12-19 years) and young adults (20-24 years) had never married. Schooling and apprenticeship training may account for the never married status of these young cohorts. Slightly more than half (50.3%) of population 65 years and older were widowed. Majority (71.5%) of those who were economically inactive have never married. On the other hand, only a quarter (25.2%) of the employed and one in two (53.4%) of the unemployed population have never married.

The dominant religion in the Municipality was Christianity (98.8%), followed by Islam (3.7%) and adherents of no religion (2.6%). Less than one percent of the population adhered to traditional religion (0.4%).

Majority (95.2%) of the residents in the Municipality was Ghanaian by birth, 2.3 percent had dual citizenship and less than one percent was Ghanaians by naturalisation. Migrants from ECOWAS countries (1.1%), African other than ECOWAS countries (0.4%) and other countries (0.3%) constituted relatively small proportions residents in the Municipality.

An overwhelming majority (81.7%) of the population 11 years and older in the Municipality was literate in 2010. Literacy was higher among males (90.7%) than females (74.3%). About 34.0 percent were literate in English only, 61.5 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 3.5 percent were literate in Ghanaian language only. Less than one percent (0.3%) could read and write in all the three languages (0.8%).

A total of 33,076 persons 3 years and older were in school at the time of the census with 14.5 percent at the Kindergarten level, 46.4 percent at the primary level, 20.8 percent at the Junior Secondary School/Junior high School level, , and 10.5 percent at the SSS/SHS level. Only 2.2 percent were attending school at the tertiary level and less than one percent (0.5%) was at the time of the census attending vocational/technical/commercial schools.

The Municipality recorded a total of 36,186 persons 3 years and older who had attended school in the past. Of those who had attended school majority of individuals had attained basic education (75.1%), 10.6 percent had achieved SSS/SHS level of education and only 5.8 percent had attained tertiary institutions.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The analysis indicates that majority (69.0%) of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality were economically active while 30.9 percent were not economically active. Among the economically active population 91.5 percent were employed and only 8.5 percent were unemployed. For the sexes, that the same proportion of males (69.1%) and females (69.1%) were economically active and similar proportion of males (91.8%) and females (91.2%) were also employed.

Close to 28.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older were engaged as service and sales workers, followed by craft and related trades workers (24.8%) and skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (19.7%). The proportions of the occupations which required high skills and long duration of training such as professionals, managers and technicians and associate professionals accounted for 11.5 percent of the employed population. For the sexes, males dominated in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations (26.6% and 14.0% respectively), whereas females dominated in the service and sales occupations (40.6% and 12.4% respectively).

Three major industrial activities could be identified in the municipality in the report. These were in order of importance wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (23.3%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (19.8%) and manufacturing (19.2%). Among the male workforce, 27.4 percent work in agriculture forestry and fishing, 13.2 percent in transport and storage, 12.7 percent in manufacturing, and 12.3 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For females, about 32.2 percent were employed in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 24.5 percent in manufacturing and 13.6 percent in agriculture forestry and fishing.

Majority (65.0%) of the workforce in the Municipality was self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (21.0%) and self-employed with employees (4.5%). Less than one percent of the employed population was domestic workers/house helps (0.6%) or was engaged in the other categories of employment status (0.1%). The proportion of female self-employed without employees (75.5%) was more than that of their male counterparts (52.1%). However, males dominated in employee (32.9% vs. 11.2%) and self-employed with employees (5.4% vs. 3.8%) categories.

The private informal sector is the largest employer of economically active persons in the district (83.6%), followed by the private formal sector (10.8%), public (government) sector (8.2%) and private formal sector (7.7%). Very small proportions of employees are engaged by semi-public/parastatal (0.2%) and NGOs (0.2%).

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The analysis of the data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicated that just over half (51.1%) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality owned mobile phone. There were slightly more males (50.1%) than female (49.9%) having mobile phones. Only 2.6 percent used the Internet and more males (68.0%) than females (32.0%) reported using the internet. The proportion of households having fixed telephone line and desktop/laptop computer were 6.7 percent in each case. Like the gender dimension of mobile phone ownership, the proportion of male headed households with these facilities was higher than that of female headed households.

9.2.5 Persons with disability

The report reveals that about 3.0 percent of the total population of the Municipality had some form of disability. For the sexes, there were more PWDs in the female population (2.9%) than the male population (2.6%). Among PWDs a higher proportion lived in the urban areas than rural areas (82.9% vs.17.1%).

Visual impairment was the most common type of disability among PWDs (41.1%), followed by physical impairment (33.0%) and hearing impairments (14.8%). Significant proportions of PWDs also suffer from speech impairments (12.4%), intellectual disabilities (11.2%) and emotional disabilities (9.5%).

With regard to economic activity status, persons with disability accounted for 2.3 percent of the total employed population in the Municipality, 2.1 percent of the total unemployed population and 6.1 percent of the not economically active population.

Among the persons with disability, 41.5 percent had never attended school, 49.7 had attended basic school with 5.3 percent had attained post-secondary up to post graduate level education. More than half of persons with hearing and intellectual disabilities (55.6% and 52.2 % respectively) had never attended school.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

In 2010, there were 7,197 households engaged in agricultural activities, accounting for 32.5 percent of all households in the Municipality. Over 60 percent of agricultural households were in the rural areas, reinforcing the link between rural areas and agriculture.

Of the agricultural households, about 87 percent were engaged in crop farming, 43.3 percent were in livestock rearing and while only 2.8 percent were in tree planting and 0.3 percent in fish farming. A higher proportion of rural agricultural households were engaged in crop farming compared to urban agricultural households (92.8% vs. 84.1%). Livestock rearing was also more common in the rural areas (72.9%) than urban areas (31.0%).

The 2010 census counted a total of 143,500 livestock of different species in the Municipality, of which there were 7,983 keepers and an average of 18 animals per keeper. The top three livestock mostly reared by people were chicken (80,956 with an average of 34 birds per keeper), goat (13,024 with an average of 9 animals per keeper,) and cattle (9,316 with an average of 69 animals per keeper).

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

In 2010, the housing stock in the Municipality was 12,491, representing 2.9 percent of the total housing stock in the Eastern Region. Majority (77.9%) of the houses were located in urban areas emphasising the urban nature of the Municipality.

The highest proportion dwelling units were compound houses (63.9%), followed by separate houses (25.3%). Semi-detached houses and flat apartments accounted for 5.2 percent and 1.5 percent respectively). Nearly seven out of ten of the dwellings had its outer wall constructed with cements block/ concrete. However, a little over a quarter (25.9%) of outer walls of dwellings were constructed with mud brick/ earth. The main materials used for the floor of dwellings units were cement (86.8%) and earth/mud (10.1%). In the urban and rural areas, nine out of every ten households used cement in the urban areas compared to six in ten households in the rural areas (32.%). About nine out of every ten dwelling units (90.0%) in the Municipality was roofed with metal sheet. The proportion with slate/asbestos roof (3.4%) and raffia roof (2.3%) was substantially small.

The number of households per house was 1.8 and the average number of persons per house was 7.5 persons. Just over one out of every ten dwelling units (42.2%) has one sleeping room. More than a third of dwelling units (34.3%) were occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by relative not household member), 33.3 percent were rented properties, and 30.0 percent were owner occupied.

Majority (74.3%) of households reported using electricity (main) as the main source of power for lighting compared with 58.5 percent for the region and 64.2 percent for the country. Access to electricity is relatively higher in the urban areas (80.0%) compared to rural areas (41.1%). Kerosene is the second important source of lighting for households (18.6%) but it is used more by rural households than urban households (39.4% vs. 14.0%). Charcoal was the predominant source of cooking fuel for households (70.9%), followed by firewood (13.7%) and gas (11.5%). Together, charcoal and firewood constitutes 86.5 percent of cooking fuel for households in the municipality. Regarding urban-rural differences, close to eight in ten (76.1%) of urban households use charcoal compared to a little over four in ten (42.2%) of rural households.

Across all households in the district, 45.0 percent cooked on veranda, a fifth (20.5%) of them had separate room in dwelling unit for exclusive use by household, and a little over tenth of households (12.0%) cooked in the open compound. Three percent of households reported having no cooking space.

Access of households to good drinking water is fairly adequate. The main source of drinking water for households in the Municipality were pipe-borne outside dwelling (36.5%), followed closely by public stand pipes (36.3%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (15.4%). Only 3.2 percent of households used bore-hole and 1.6 percent used protected well.

Unlike access to water, the availability of sanitation facilities in the Municipality was poor or inadequate. More than half (55.1%) of household members use public toilets, 17.3 percent use pit latrine and 12.6 percent use KVIP. Only about one in every ten (10.7%) households have access to water closet (W.C). In addition, a small proportion (3.1%) of the households had no toilet facility and therefore resorted to using the bush/beach/ field. Although the use of bucket/pan as source of toilet facility has been banned, 208 households in the municipality reported using the facility. Over 80 percent of dwelling units did not have bathroom for exclusive use of household members.

Dumping of solid waste in public containers was the commonest method of disposal of solid waste by households in the Municipality (37.4%), followed by dumping in open space (25.6%) and burning of solid waste (23.3%). The proportion of dwelling units where solid waste was collected from house was only 3.5 percent. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste recorded a 6.4 percent. Concerning the management of liquid waste, about four in every ten of households (38.6%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound, close to three in every ten households (27.4%) throw their liquid waste onto the street and a quarter (25.4%) throw into the gutters.

9.3 Conclusion and policy implications

Demographic profile of the municipality showed that an overwhelming majority of the population live in urban areas, underlying its urban nature. The age structure of the population is youthful with a high potential for growth, particularly in the context of the high fertility of women in the district. To manage future population growth, there is the need for family planning services in the municipality to be strengthened to reduce the level of fertility in the subsequent years to come.

Migration in the municipality is predominantly of the internal type and mostly involving people moving from one locality in the district to another. Ghanaian by birth constitutes a large percentage of the population in the municipality. Even though the proportion of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the municipality is very small, it is an indication of return migration of district's citizens who had travelled abroad or were born abroad and acquired citizenship of foreign nations. This finding requires the municipality to put in place policy measures to re-settle these migrants if their numbers do increase in the future.

The social characteristics of the population revealed that households in the municipality are predominantly male-headed, supporting the persistence of the traditional marriage and family system where the male is the head and breadwinner of the household. The average household size is larger in the rural areas than urban areas. A significant proportion of the population has never married, particularly among adolescent and young adults, suggesting that young people in the municipality are delaying marriage to acquire education. The report also shows that in both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of females than males were widowed. This finding has implication for policy measures aimed at the provision of social services for the aged in the municipality.

Most individuals in the district are literate with more males than females literate. School attendance at the basic level of education is also high, although universal attendance has not been yet been achieved. However, participation in post basic level of education is low and favours males. Therefore the policy to promote gender parity in education in the municipality should be strengthened.

The report shows that about 3.0 percent of the total population of the Municipality had some form of disability. Overall, there were gender and rural dimension to disability in the municipality, with visual impairment being the highest type of disability in Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. The participation of PWDs in education and the economy were low compared to non-PWDs. To enhance educational opportunities for PWDs, policy measures should be taken to expand and improve the provision specialised schools for children with disability in the district. To increase job opportunities for PWDs, employment policies in the municipality need to pay attention to the building and equipping of skill development training

centres to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable and reduce their vulnerability.

A higher proportion of the employed population were sales and service workers, followed by craft and related trades workers, reflecting the urban dimension of the economy. The private informal sector and private formal sector are the main sources of employment for majority of the population in the municipality. This situation however presents some revenue mobilisation challenges to the municipality. Since most of the private sector businesses operating in the municipality are sole proprietors and not properly registered, effective monitoring for the purpose of revenue mobilisation becomes difficult. In addition majority of the employed population were self-employed without employee indicating that the economy in the municipality is dominated by small-scale enterprises with little avenue for creating jobs for other people. The Municipal Assembly need to intensify the registration of all small-scale enterprises operating in the municipality for optimum revenue collection, while at the same time assisting these enterprises to access credit for expansion and employment generation.

The use of mobile phones is quite extensive in the municipality covering over fifty percent of the population 12 years and older. However, the low rate of usage of the Internet reveals the digital divide between the municipality and the rest of the world. Concerted efforts are therefore needed to close this gap. In order to increase access to the Internet, the municipality needs to set up internet centres in public places such as the community centre and the library as part of its development plan.

Access of households to good drinking water is fairly adequate in the municipality. Over half of households have access to pipe- borne water, although the census data did not allow the assessment of the quantity and quality of water produced. Unlike access to drinking water, housing conditions were poor in other areas including poor access to drainage and improved toilet and bathing facilities. There is the need for the municipality in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders to devise strategies to promote the construction and use of domestic latrines and bathing facilities.

The disposal of both solid and liquid household wastes in the municipality is poor and inadequate. Investment in waste disposal and sanitation should be seen as part of public health measures in the district. Sanitation by-laws should also be enforced at the community and households levels.

Households in the Municipality relied mainly on firewood and charcoal for cooking and the use of gas is limited to a substantially low proportion of households. The reliance on firewood and charcoal has implications for the environment. There is therefore the need by the municipality to devise strategies to promote and encourage households to shift to the use of gas as fuel for cooking.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Total	Number	
			Urban	Rural
Total	22,150	22,150	18,771	3,379
Household with head and a spouse only	818	818	676	142
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	3,974	3,974	3,226	748
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,424	2,424	1,958	466
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	155	155	124	31
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	650	650	530	120
Head only	4,368	4,368	3,736	632
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,949	2,949	2,568	381
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,289	3,289	2,867	422
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	181	181	146	35
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,342	3,342	2,940	402

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability status	Both Sexes	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JH S	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	82,950	13693	1,669	4,792	22,564	18,005	8,875	7,314	1,097	1,296	955	1,576	942	172
No disability	80,528	12689	1,650	4,754	22,118	17,803	8,459	7,237	1,053	1,236	903	1,532	926	168
With a disability	2,422	1004	19	38	446	202	416	77	44	60	52	44	16	4
Sight	997	411	9	16	176	71	191	31	18	22	23	23	5	1
Hearing	358	199	3	6	61	22	45	6	4	4	4	4	-	-
Speech	293	144	5	14	63	22	28	6	-	4	2	3	2	-
Physical	803	373	3	8	135	50	146	17	11	24	17	11	5	3
Intellectual	270	141	1	4	57	16	22	11	7	5	4	-	2	-
Emotional	229	90	4	1	43	24	27	15	7	6	3	7	2	-
Other	215	83	3	6	42	22	36	6	6	2	6	2	1	-
Male														
Total	38,215	3590	852	2,441	9,935	8,636	4,956	4,106	702	677	501	995	686	138
No disability	37,168	3295	838	2,426	9,757	8,539	4,699	4,063	667	644	466	965	675	134
With a disability	1,047	295	14	15	178	97	257	43	35	33	35	30	11	4
Sight	411	108	7	9	66	36	109	16	11	12	17	15	4	1
Hearing	132	54	3	2	24	7	29	2	3	3	2	3	-	-
Speech	145	62	4	5	33	13	18	1	-	4	1	3	1	-
Physical	328	96	2	3	44	25	96	8	11	15	11	10	4	3
Intellectual	133	55	1	-	35	5	17	10	5	2	3	-	-	-
Emotional	110	34	3	-	21	8	19	13	6	-	1	3	2	-
Other	103	23	2	2	20	11	25	6	6	-	5	2	-	-

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Disability status	Both Sexes	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	44,735	10103	817	2,351	12,629	9,369	3,919	3,208	395	619	454	581	256	34
No disability	43,360	9394	812	2,328	12,361	9,264	3,760	3,174	386	592	437	567	251	34
With a disability	1,375	709	5	23	268	105	159	34	9	27	17	14	5	-
Sight	586	303	2	7	110	35	82	15	7	10	6	8	1	-
Hearing	226	145	-	4	37	15	16	4	1	1	2	1	-	-
Speech	148	82	1	9	30	9	10	5	-	-	1	-	1	-
Physical	475	277	1	5	91	25	50	9	-	9	6	1	1	-
Intellectual	137	86	-	4	22	11	5	1	2	3	1	-	2	-
Emotional	119	56	1	1	22	16	8	2	1	6	2	4	-	-
Other	112	60	1	4		11	11	-		-	1	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number Households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial Number	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Kpong	15,944	7,602	8,342	4,016	2,005
2	Agormanya	15,618	7,075	8,543	4,115	2,064
3	Odumase	15,245	6,815	8,430	3,801	1,886
4	Nuaso	7,956	3,630	4,326	1,950	995
5	Manya kpongunor	7,474	3,323	4,151	1,698	926
6	Akuse	6,115	2,890	3,225	1,576	876
7	Atua	4,361	1,974	2,387	1,089	662
8	Menekpo	1,746	777	969	442	234
9	Asitey - mannwam	1,449	616	833	347	243
10	Abusa kope	988	557	431	228	199
11	Agormany	811	374	437	209	112
12	Kodjonya	802	376	426	213	114
13	Amedeka	745	362	383	203	124
14	Sapor kpeti	727	387	340	137	126
15	Oborpa blornya	682	359	323	172	161
16	Asitey yokunor	611	300	311	138	87
17	Dzomoa ablordem	609	298	311	147	73
18	Ayemasu ako	599	319	280	122	136
19	Akuse junction	559	270	289	111	110
20	Tsledom	511	257	254	102	103

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

Serial No.	Community name	All ages	AGE GROUP															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kpong	15,944	2,017	1,832	1,968	1,844	1,595	1,273	1,094	933	831	710	550	367	293	184	174	279
2	Agormanya	15,618	1,909	1,698	1,861	1,851	1,455	1,369	1,083	902	717	594	558	317	325	223	250	506
3	Odumase	15,245	1,645	1,673	1,838	1,836	1,517	1,288	1,030	803	654	599	529	363	347	252	299	572
4	Nuaso	7,956	994	899	920	1,005	727	684	604	456	372	278	250	167	168	98	115	219
5	Manya kpongunor	7,474	883	883	820	847	728	631	481	366	320	258	244	171	177	128	175	362
6	Akuse	6,115	629	597	747	737	549	459	380	377	361	347	304	180	140	65	84	159
7	Atua	4,361	495	485	479	535	397	365	317	228	216	166	169	114	93	69	74	159
8	Menekpo	1,746	187	178	228	226	180	134	133	105	62	54	54	47	28	28	43	59
9	Asitey - mannwam	1,449	170	166	164	154	159	100	88	67	64	44	67	42	36	25	39	64
10	Abusa kope	988	106	103	125	128	90	74	62	55	55	62	50	34	22	10	7	5
11	Agormany	811	117	85	75	106	80	74	47	37	40	27	27	13	12	18	18	35
12	Kodjonya	802	94	101	90	95	72	68	62	42	38	21	29	16	24	15	14	21
13	Amedeka	745	91	97	80	60	76	72	48	32	45	25	19	19	27	17	9	28
14	Sapor kpeti	727	104	108	95	63	54	49	53	39	27	31	46	15	17	4	11	11
15	Oborpa blornya	682	111	86	68	63	47	49	49	38	28	35	30	16	15	10	18	19
16	Asitey yokunor	611	78	90	73	64	48	55	27	28	21	27	15	18	11	13	15	28
17	Dzomoa ablordem	609	39	72	74	92	57	41	51	37	43	25	22	14	9	8	9	16
18	Ayemasu ako	599	65	82	78	68	44	34	32	30	34	31	30	12	18	15	13	13
19	Akuse junction	559	58	67	73	82	52	47	31	31	31	14	22	18	13	10	6	4
20	Tsledom	511	79	84	67	60	25	30	15	19	32	22	24	17	13	8	6	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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