



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AOWIN DISTRICT



Canada 

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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 Aowin 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

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
EA:	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ICTAD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
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. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Aowin District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,886 representing five percent of the Western region's total population of 2,376,021. Males constitute 52.0 percent and females represent 48 percent. More than 90.0 percent of the population in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 108.2. The District has a youthful population with 40.8 percent of the population below 15 years. Consequently, the population pyramid of the District has a very broad base which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 77.8.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District 3.9 which is slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 114.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 4.7 per 1000. Majority (32.6%) of the migrants in the District were born elsewhere in the Western region with 4.8 percent born in other regions in Ghana. Of the migrants born in other regions, the majority were born in the Brong Ahafo region. Less than one percent (0.1%) of the migrants in the District are foreigners (born outside Ghana).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 115,699 with a total number of 26,520 households. The average household size in the District is 4.4 persons which is slightly higher than the Western region average of 4.3. Household sizes are higher in rural localities (4.6) compared to urban. Children of head of household constitute the highest percentage (45.8%) of household members with head of households forming slightly more than one fifth (22.9%) of household members.

Marital status

More than half (52.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the District are married. A little over two thirds (36.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older have never married with four percent in consensual unions. The majority (more than 50% in each case) of the population married separated or divorced have never been to school. More than 80 percent of the population that have never married have had at least basic level education. In terms of economic activity, more than two thirds of the population married, separated or divorced are in some of employment. The majority of the population that have never been married are not

economically active and that could be due to the fact that many of them are in full-time education.

Nationality and Religion

Ghanaians by birth constitute about 97 percent of the population in the Aowin District. The population with dual nationality accounts for 1.4 percent of the population. Naturalised Ghanaians form less than one percent (0.4%) of the population with non-Ghanaians constituting only 1.5 percent of the population. In terms of sex, both males and females form almost the same proportions. In terms of religious affiliations of the population in the District, Pentecostals for the majority (25.6%) followed by Protestants (23.3%) and Catholic (19.8%). Persons of Islamic faith constitute 13.0 percent.

Literacy and education

More than one third (38.8%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Aowin District are not literate. The majority (64.8%) of the literate population are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Those literate in English language only form 23.6 percent with about one tenth literate in Ghanaian language only. The population literate in English and French form less than one percent of the literate population. In terms the sexes, more half (54.0%) of the female population aged 11 years and older are not literate compared to about one third (32.2%) of their male counterparts.

Current school attendance

About half (50.2%) of the population currently in school are in primary school with about 17.0 percent in JHS. Those in Senior High Schools constitute seven percent with less than one percent in the tertiary level. Females have higher percentages in nursery, kindergarten and primary while males have a higher percentages than females in the secondary and higher levels.

Economic activity status and employment

Close to three quarters (72.0%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the District are economically active. Of the economically active population, 97.0 percent are employed. Close to half (48.0%) of the population not economically active are pursuing full time education with a little over one third performing home duties (house-helpers). The percentage of females not economically active (31.8%) is higher than that for males (24.6%).

Occupation and industry of employment

In terms of occupation of the employed population, overwhelming majority (80.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (6.6%) occupation of the employed is service and sales. The major industry engaging majority (79.7%) of the workers in the District is agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade (6.5%). Manufacturing engages only 3.8 percent of the working people.

Employment status and sector

Majority (65.3%) of the employed population in the District are self-employed without employees with only about eight percent being employees. Close to one fifth (17.4%) of the employed population are contributing family workers. With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 94.1 percent of

the population followed distantly by the public sector with 3.2 percent. The private formal sector engages only 2.3 percent of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, close to one third (32.2%) have mobile phones. A higher percentage of males (38.8%) own mobile phones than females (24.9%). Less than two percent (1.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Males (1.9%) are more likely to the Internet than females (0.8%). With regards to ownership of computers by households, only two percent of all the households in the District own computers (desktop/laptop).

Disability

About two percent (2.4%) percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.5%) than females (2.4%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 32.9 percent followed by intellectual disability (25.7%). About 44 percent of PWDs in the District have never been to school. Of those who have attended school, 41.5 percent have had basic education and 5.8 percent secondary education or higher. There are variations among the sexes with higher percentage of males having attained both basic education (44.8% against 37.8%) and secondary education or higher (7.8% against 3.5%) than females.

Agriculture

More than three quarters (77.2%) of the households in the District are engaged in agriculture activities. In the rural localities, an overwhelming majority (93.4%) of the households are into agriculture. Almost all (98.8%) of the agricultural households are into crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant (65%) animal/bird reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of the Aowin District is 21,217 representing 5.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is about six with the population per house higher in urban localities (8) compared to rural (5).

Housing type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

There are two main types of dwelling units in the District, i.e., separate house (48.5%) and compound house (35.4%). About three quarters (74.9%) of the houses in the District are owned by household members. House owned by relative not a household member and those own by private other individual constitute 9.3 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. Less than one percent (0.8%) of dwelling units in the District are owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The most common (66.4%) construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is earth/mud followed by cement/concrete (22.0%). In the case of floors of dwelling units, cement/concrete is the commonest (57.8%) followed closely by earth/mud (40.3%). Metal sheets are the main roofing materials, constituting close to three quarters of roofing (73.2 %) of dwelling units in the District. More than 90.0 percent of dwelling units in urban localities in the District are roofed of metal sheets. The percentage is lower (70.2%) for dwellings in rural localities. The reverse is the case with the use of thatch, where as high as

17.0 percent of dwelling units in are roofed with thatch/palm against one percent for urban localities.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (49.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About one tenth (9.6%) of households in the District with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the District are electricity (40.7), flashlight/torch (37.8%) and kerosene lamp (18.8%). In the urban areas, more than 90 percent of households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. The proportion is much lower for households in rural localities where only one third of households use electricity as their main source of lighting. In the case of kerosene, a little over one fifth (21.2%) of households in rural localities use it for lighting against three percent for urban households.

More than three quarters (79.1%) of households in the District use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. The percentage is much higher for rural dwellers, where 88.6 percent depend on wood for cooking. About 13.0 percent of households use charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking. Urban households use a higher percentage of charcoal (51.7%) than rural households (6.8%). The use of gas is not common in the District with only about four percent of household using gas as their main source of fuel for cooking. The majority (21.2%) of the users of gas are in urban localities.

The majority (47.1%) of households in the District use river/stream water for drinking. This is followed by bore-hole water (19.4%). Only about 11.0 of household use pipe-borne water as their main source of water for drinking. Similar proportions are observed for water for other domestic use.

The majority of households in the District use pit-latrines as their main toilet facility. This is followed by those using public toilet accounting for about one quarter of households. As high as 15.0 percent of households, do not have toilet facilities in their homes. These households therefore go the bush or beaches to defecate.

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 49.4 percent. About one fifth (21%) of the households in the District dispose-off their solid waste, by dumping indiscriminately. Households who dump their solid waste into containers, and those whose solid waste is collected, form 7.0 and 7.2 percent respectively. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (53.8%) and onto the street (24.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Aowin District was established on 23rd November, 1988 by the Local Government Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1392 under then PNDC Law 207 (Local Government Act 462) with Enchi as the district capital. The district is located in the mid-western part of the Western Region of Ghana. The districts that share border with Aowin are Wassa Amenfi West District to the East, Juaboso and Sefwi Akontombra Districts to the North, Jomoro District to the South and the Republic of La Cote d'Ivoire to the West (Figure 1.1). The district covers a total land area of 2,610.301 square kilometres.

1.2 Physical Features

The district is characterised by a low land with very few hills. It is endowed with many water bodies including Disue, Boin and Susan rivers and other streams. The Tano river is a natural boundary between the district and Wassa Amenfi West District. The soil is mainly loamy which is good for the cultivation of cocoa and other cash crops. The Aowin District is located in the rain forest belt of the country. It has eight forest reserves namely Tano Ehuro, Tano Anwia, Tano Nimore, Boin Tano, Jema Assemkrom, Boi River, Disue River and Yoyo. The major trees in these reserves include wawa, odum, mahogany, emire, sapele, ofram and asanfena. Again, the district experiences high amount of rainfalls throughout the year - of about eight months annually.

1.3 Political Administration

The district is politically headed by a Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Co-ordinating Director. There are a total of thirty-six (36) Assembly members comprising twenty-four elected and twelve appointed. Administratively, the district has one town council, four (4) area councils and twenty Unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The Aowin District has one traditional council called Aowin with its seat at Enchi. The head of the Traditional council is the Paramount Chief who rules with the support of other divisional chiefs. Ellue or Yam Festival is the traditional festival celebrated by the chiefs and people of Aowin Traditional Council. This festival is celebrated annually and ushers in the new farming season while thanking the gods and praying for another bumper harvest. The Brusas are the main indigenous ethnic group in the Aowin District. The other people in the district belong to the Ashanti, Fante, Akuapem, Akyem, Ewe, Ga and Sisala ethnic groups. The major traditional language spoken in the district is Brusa.

Figure 1.1: Map of Aowin district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Trade and Industry

The district has some major market centres including Enchi, New Yakese, Kwewu, Boinso, Acquei Allah, Akontombra Nkwanta and Jema. These centres have special market days when people from surrounding communities converge there to buy and sell.

1.5.2 Communication

The services of the major mobile telecommunication providers in Ghana are also available in the major towns in the district (e.g. MTN, Tigo, Vodafon and Airtel).

1.5.3 Health

The district has one government hospital and eight health centres (Sewum, Akontombra, Nkwanta, Achimfo, Acquai Allah, Motoso, Jema, Boinso and Yiwabra) and other private clinics and maternity homes. Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds have been constructed in some communities as well as staff accommodations. The provision of health services in the district is complemented by the Presbyterian Church of Ghana which has health centres at Enchi, Papueso and Amonie.

1.5.5 Education

The district has one College of Education, a Senior High/Technical School, one hundred and fourteen (114) pre-schools (eighty-seven (87) public and twenty-seven (27) private schools). The district also has one hundred and twelve (112) primary schools (ninety-five (95) public and twenty-seven (27) private). At the Junior High School (JHS) level, the district has a total of sixty-six (66) JHS (forty-eight (48) public and eighteen (18) private).

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons five (5) years and older who worked seven (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 seven (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. Religious affiliation and educational status are also discussed.

Chapter four is devoted to 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 analysed in detail. The final chapter, chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The population of an area and its spatial distribution has implication for the various aspects of development such as education, health, agriculture among others. Therefore knowing the composition and the dynamics of the population are important for planning to improve the socio-economic development of an area such as the district. The dynamics of a population include fertility, mortality and migration; the causes of population change. This chapter looks at the population size, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration of the Aowin District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in Table 2.1 the total population of Aowin District is 117,886 comprising of 61,262 males and 56,624 females. Majority (90%) of people in the district live in rural areas. The percentage of rural dwellers in the district is higher than the average for the Western Region (57.6%) as well as the national average (49.1%).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure which is useful for population projections is presented in Table 2.1. Forty-eight percent of the total population of the district is in the 0-14 age group. The percentage of the 0-14 years in the district is higher than the proportions for the Western Region (39%) and Ghana (39.9%). The aged (65+ years) in the district accounts for 4.5 of the population.

Generally, there are more males than females in the district. Fifty two percent of the district's population are males and the rest females. The district has a sex ratio of 108.2 compared to 100.0 and 95.2 for Western Region and Ghana respectively (GSS, 2013). The sex ratio for the people aged 65+ is more than 100 which means that there are more males than females even among the aged population.

2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65+ years, to the independent population, that is, those in the 15-64 years. The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those in the working age group. The total dependency ratio for the district is 77.8 compared to 74.8 and 76 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. Child and old age dependency ratios are 72.5 and 5.3 respectively. The total and child dependency ratios for the district are higher for females than males.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

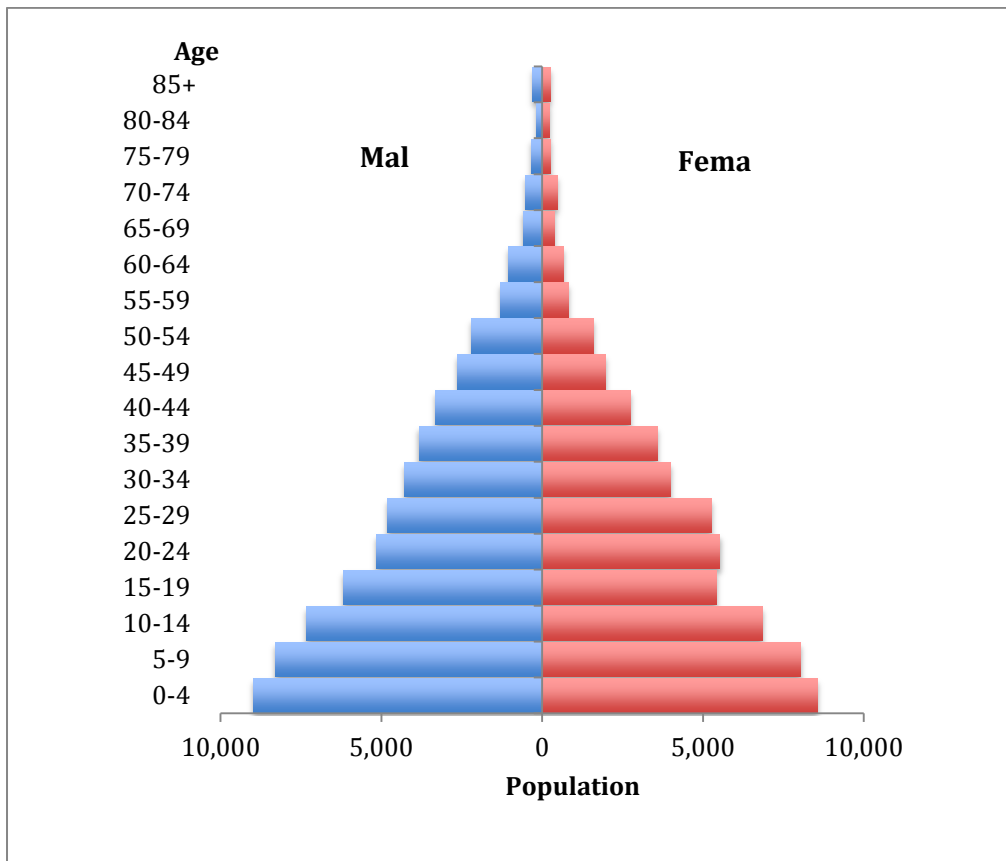
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,886	61,262	56,624	108.2	11,737	106,149
0 - 4	17,552	8,987	8,565	104.9	1,147	16,405
5-9	16,309	8,286	8,023	103.3	1,383	14,926
10-14	14,193	7,330	6,863	106.8	1,398	12,795
15 - 19	11,594	6,175	5,419	114.0	1,477	10,117
20 - 24	10,674	5,147	5,527	93.1	1,294	9,380
25 - 29	10,061	4,799	5,262	91.2	1,079	8,982
30 - 34	8,271	4,288	3,983	107.7	843	7,428
35 - 39	7,416	3,829	3,587	106.7	789	6,627
40 - 44	6,054	3,302	2,752	120.0	577	5,477
45 - 49	4,602	2,621	1,981	132.3	504	4,098
50 - 54	3,795	2,198	1,597	137.6	407	3,388
55 - 59	2,116	1,304	812	160.6	248	1,868
60 - 64	1,723	1,061	662	160.3	153	1,570
65 - 69	970	596	374	159.4	123	847
70 - 74	978	511	467	109.4	118	860
75 - 79	614	343	271	126.6	86	528
80 - 84	403	188	215	87.4	38	365
85 - 89	287	156	131	119.1	34	253
90 - 94	177	88	89	98.9	27	150
95 - 99	97	53	44	120.5	12	85
0-14	48,054	24,603	23,451	104.9	3,928	44,126
15-64	66,306	34,724	31,582	109.9	7,371	58,935
65+	3,526	1,935	1,591	121.6	438	3,088
Age-dependency ratio	77.8	76.4	79.3		59.2	80.1
Child dependency ratio	72.5	70.9	74.3		-	-
Old age dependency ratio	5.3	5.6	5.0		-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.5 Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Aowin District. The pyramid of the district has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age. It depicts a youthful population similar to the population pyramid of the country. As shown in Figure 2.1 there are no distinctive differences in the number of males and females in the various age groups.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



2.6 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The components that affect population change include fertility, mortality and migration. These are very critical in socio-economic planning of an area. The interactions of these components determine the population size, population growth and population distribution.

2.6.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents various fertility measurements (Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate). Generally, fertility level in the district is slightly higher than the average for the Western Region. For instance, the district has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.9 compared to 3.6 for the Western Region and a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 114.1 compared to 105.8 for the Western Region. Also, the crude birth rate for the district (27.6 per 1000) is higher than the average for the Western Region rate of (26.8 per 1000).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 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

Further analysis of the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Aowin District is presented in Table 2.3. There are 37,019 women 12 year and older in the district. They have given birth to 89,943 children of which 45,447 are males and 44,496 are females. However, out of the total number of children ever born, 80,575 are surviving. The age group that has the lowest number of children ever born is the 12-14 years followed by the 15-19 years.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	37,019	89,943	45,447	44,496	80,575	40,467	40,108
12 - 14	3,846	23	7	16	19	7	12
15 - 19	5,419	589	280	309	536	253	283
20 - 24	5,527	4,782	2,334	2,448	4,437	2,141	2,296
25 - 29	5,262	9,885	5,080	4,805	9,195	4,661	4,534
30 - 34	3,983	12,099	6,087	6,012	11,168	5,554	5,614
35 - 39	3,587	14,333	7,290	7,043	13,306	6,760	6,546
40 - 44	2,752	12,823	6,504	6,319	11,702	5,894	5,808
45 - 49	1,981	10,148	5,135	5,013	9,184	4,612	4,572
50 - 54	1,597	8,804	4,491	4,313	7,669	3,943	3,726
55 - 59	812	4,462	2,223	2,239	3,748	1,886	1,862
60 +	2,253	11,995	6,016	5,979	9,611	4,756	4,855

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.6.2 Mortality

Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for all districts in the Western Region. Aowin District has a CDR of 4.7 which is slightly lower than the CDR of 6.2 for the Western Region. The number of registered deaths in households in the district is 551.

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

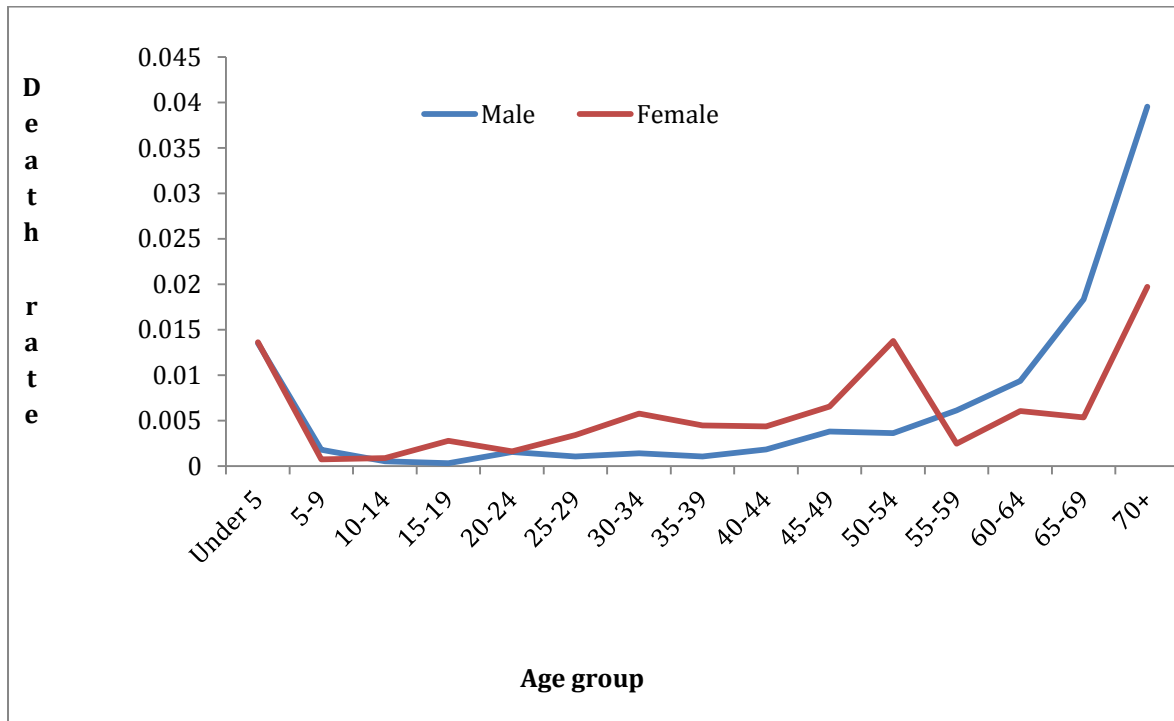
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows that the death rate in year group under 5 is high for both males and females. This is an indication of high infant and child mortality. It shows that the death rates are about the same for males than for females in under 5 years. The death rates for females aged 25-54 years are higher compared to males whereas the rates for males over 54 years is higher than females..

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.6.3 Migration

Table 2.5 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Aowin District. The district registered 876,145 migrants. Majority (67.4%) of the migrants in the district were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born in Ghana but outside the Western Region, the highest number (8,620) was born in the Brong Ahafo Region and the lowest in the Greater Accra Region (912).

The highest proportion (27.6%) of migrants has stayed in the district for 1-4 years. The duration of residence varies by the region of birth. For instance the highest proportion (25.2%) of the migrants who were born in the Central Region has stayed for 20+ years while 35.1 percent of those born in the Upper West Region have stayed for 1-4 years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	876,145	14.2	27.6	19	22.5	20
Born elsewhere in the region	285,324	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	2,828	13.3	20.3	19.1	20.1	25.2
Greater Accra	912	17.9	21.7	14.7	17.4	17.4
Volta	2,994	13.2	19.9	15.6	22.2	29.2
Eastern	5,386	13.1	20.6	17.1	23.6	26.9
Ashanti	7,149	12.7	23.6	16.9	22.5	24.3
Brong Ahafo	8,620	12	27.7	17.8	22.8	19.8
Northern	4,791	9.9	36.1	21.4	23.2	9.3
Upper East	6,479	11.9	29.9	23.2	26.5	8.5
Upper West	3,584	10.1	35.1	25.3	21.9	7.6
Outside Ghana	1,084	14.2	45.5	20.7	13.9	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on social characteristics such as household, household size, household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education using data from 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2.1 Household Size

Household is defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census as a person or group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognise one person as the head of the household. Apart from the regular members of a household, a visitor who spent the census night in a particular household was enumerated as a member of that household.

The Aowin District has a very small non-household population (1.9%) with the majority (98.1%) the population living in households. The District has an average household size of 4.4 which slightly higher than the Western region average household size of 4.3. Household sizes are higher in rural localities (4.6) compared to urban.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	117,886	11,737	106,149
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	115,699	11,488	104,211
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	26,520	3,416	23,104
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

A household composition is the patterns of relationships between the head and the other members of the household such as the spouse, child, and grandchild, parent, brother, other relative and non-relatives.

Table 3.2 indicates that in the Aowin District, the household population is 115,699 and 22.9 percent (26,520) are considered heads. About 34 percent of males in the district are household heads compared to 11.5 percent of females. The relationship that had the highest proportion in a household is child followed by spouse. In both male- and female-headed households, child accounts for about 46 percent. The proportion of adopted/foster children was relatively low between both sexes in households.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,699	100.0	60,104	100.0	55,595	100.0
Head	26,520	22.9	20,153	33.5	6,367	11.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	15,422	13.3	1,365	2.3	14,057	25.3
Child (son/daughter)	53,039	45.8	27,696	46.1	25,343	45.6
Parent/Parent in-law	523	0.5	118	0.2	405	0.7
Son/Daughter in-law	519	0.4	244	0.4	275	0.5
Grandchild	4,926	4.3	2,522	4.2	2,404	4.3
Brother/Sister	4,391	3.8	2,789	4.6	1,602	2.9
Step child	974	0.8	540	0.9	434	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	511	0.4	250	0.4	261	0.5
Other relative	6,360	5.5	2,897	4.8	3,463	6.2
Non-relative	2,514	2.2	1,530	2.5	984	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is the classification of tiers of filiation of persons who constitute households, that is, the type of relationship between household members present on the census night. Table 3.3 indicates that nuclear family forms the majority of households in the district constituting 40 percent. Extended family (head, spouse, children and head's relatives) also constituted 22 percent. These did not differ much among the male and female-headed households. There was also a substantial proportion of single parent nuclear (9.2 %) and single parent with extended family (8.5%). A higher proportion of females were found in single parent nuclear families than males. Three percent of households were also one member household and of this category, there are more males (5%) than females (1.7%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,699	100.0	60,104	100.0	55,595	100.0
Head only	3,991	3.4	3,023	5.0	968	1.7
Head and a spouse only	2,790	2.4	1,422	2.4	1,368	2.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	46,582	40.3	24,229	40.3	22,353	40.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	25,396	22.0	12,991	21.6	12,405	22.3
Extended + non relatives	2,216	1.9	1,222	2.0	994	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	5,349	4.6	2,904	4.8	2,445	4.4
Single parent Nuclear	10,609	9.2	4,837	8.0	5,772	10.4
Single parent Extended	9,863	8.5	4,422	7.4	5,441	9.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,008	0.9	480	0.8	528	0.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,895	6.8	4,574	7.6	3,321	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2 Marital Status

Socially, marriage is seen as a formal union between male and female that is legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned or formal cohabiting union. In Ghana however, such unions are regulated by the society and as such, girls can be given into marriage as a cultural practice. Therefore, marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications. It sets the context for reproductive activities legitimately, such as entry into sex and childbirth. Marriage is considered obligatory among all groups in Ghana (Fayorsey, 2003) as a function that must be performed within an individual's lifetime. There are however reasons why marriages are obligatory; the desire to maintain a lineage, need to have a spouse for companion as well as the prestige associated with it. Every adult is therefore expected to marry unless afflicted by a serious disease or deformity. There are three systems of marriage in Ghana which are: customary, ordinance and Islamic (Fayorsey, 2003). Premarital sex is prohibited in these marriages and because of the importance attached to it rules have been set by most societies to govern the institution of marriage. The legal age for marriage in Ghana is currently fixed at 16 years.

The 2010 PHC captured marital status within the following six classifications: never married, informal/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Every individual aged 12 years and over were therefore asked of their marital status and so fall within one of the six categories.

Table 3.4 shows that a total of 77,814 of the population of the district were 12 years and older. The data reveals that 36.5 percent of the population in the district are never married, 52.6 percent are currently married while four percent are in informal relationships (informal consensual union/living together). The rest are either, divorced, separated or widowed. Again, the population married increases positively with age, peaking around 30 and 40 years and then dropping slightly as the population ages. A relatively substantial proportion of the population within the 12-14 years and 15-19 years age groups are married (9.6% and 10.8%) or in informal marriages (0.6% and 1.8%). As never married decreased with age, divorced and widowed also increased with age.

Among the males, never married had inverse relationship with age while married had direct relationship with age. However, a little difference is observed here. The peaking of marriage starts around 30 years, all the way to 60 years and even beyond and so a higher proportion of males are married, as they grow older. A lesser proportions of divorced and widowed are reported among the males as they aged, compared with the total population.

Among the females, the proportion married in the lower aged groups are higher compared to the males. This confirms the fact that more females marry earlier than men. The proportions of females (14.5%) in the 15-19 year group that are married are almost double, compared with the males (7.5%). As the proportion of married men remained high till 60-64 years (86.6%) before dropping, that of the females is highest at 35-39 years (83.2%) before it starts to drop. As 86.6 percent of males within the 60-64 year group are married, 53.9 percent of females are same. More proportions of females are also separated, divorced and widowed as their years increased compared with their male counterparts. Specifically, among the females, the age group 12-14 years has the greatest proportion (90%) of never married followed by those 15-19 years (81%). The lowest proportion of never married is among those 50-54 years (1.4%). The age group 35-39 years also has the highest (83.2%) percentage of married. The highest proportion of separated (4.4%) is noted among the 60-64 years. None of those 12-14

years is separated, divorced or widowed. However, divorced and widowed are highest among those 65 years and older.

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	77,814	100.0	36.5	4	52.6	1.5	3.4	2
12 - 14	7,982	100.0	89.7	0.6	9.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	11,594	100.0	86.9	1.8	10.8	0.3	0.1	0
20 - 24	10,674	100.0	56.8	6.5	34.4	0.9	1.3	0.1
25 - 29	10,061	100.0	28.8	7.6	59.9	1.4	2.1	0.2
30 - 34	8,271	100.0	11.7	5.9	76.3	2.1	3.4	0.6
35 - 39	7,416	100.0	6.1	4.2	82.4	2	4.4	0.9
40 - 44	6,054	100.0	3.6	3.2	82.8	2.5	5.5	2.4
45 - 49	4,602	100.0	2.6	2.5	83.3	2.6	6.1	2.9
50 - 54	3,795	100.0	2.1	2.8	80	3	7.4	4.6
55 - 59	2,116	100.0	2.6	2.5	76.4	2.6	9	7
60 - 64	1,723	100.0	2.7	1.4	74.1	2.6	9.2	10
65+	3,526	100.0	6.5	1.9	57.8	3	12.8	17.9
Male								
Total	40,795	100.0	41.4	3.5	50.9	1.2	2.3	0.6
12 - 14	4,136	100.0	89.5	0.7	9.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,175	100.0	91.6	0.7	7.5	0.2	0	0
20 - 24	5,147	100.0	76.5	4.3	18.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	4,799	100.0	43.3	7.2	47.1	0.9	1.3	0.1
30 - 34	4,288	100.0	17	6.7	71.4	1.9	2.7	0.3
35 - 39	3,829	100.0	8.5	4.6	81.6	1.9	3.2	0.3
40 - 44	3,302	100.0	4.8	3.3	85.1	2.4	3.7	0.7
45 - 49	2,621	100.0	3.2	2.6	86.7	2.1	4.5	0.9
50 - 54	2,198	100.0	2.6	2.9	86.9	2.2	4.2	1.2
55 - 59	1,304	100.0	2.7	2.5	86.7	2.1	4.2	1.8
60 - 64	1,061	100.0	2.4	1.4	86.6	1.5	5.1	3
65+	1,935	100.0	6.3	2.6	75.6	2.5	8.3	4.8
Female								
Total	37,019	100.0	31	4.4	54.5	1.8	4.7	3.5
12 - 14	3,846	100.0	90	0.6	9.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,419	100.0	81.5	3.1	14.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,527	100.0	38.5	8.6	49.3	1.4	2	0.2
25 - 29	5,262	100.0	15.6	7.9	71.7	1.8	2.8	0.2
30 - 34	3,983	100.0	6.1	5	81.5	2.2	4.2	1
35 - 39	3,587	100.0	3.7	3.7	83.2	2.2	5.7	1.5
40 - 44	2,752	100.0	2.2	3.1	80.1	2.6	7.7	4.4
45 - 49	1,981	100.0	1.8	2.4	78.8	3.2	8.1	5.6
50 - 54	1,597	100.0	1.4	2.8	70.5	4.1	11.8	9.3
55 - 59	812	100.0	2.3	2.3	59.7	3.4	16.7	15.4
60 - 64	662	100.0	3.3	1.4	53.9	4.4	15.9	21.1
65+	1,591	100	6.7	1.1	36.3	3.6	18.4	33.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and Level of Education

Level education of couples have great influence on decision making in marriage such as the number of children to have and even accessing healthcare. The data, as shown in Table 3.5 reveal that, the proportion married reduces as peoples' educational level increases. Again, among the never married, who account for 28,379 (36.5%) of the population, 64 percent had basic education (Primary and Junior High), 25 percent had Secondary education while 18 percent had no education. The lowest level attained by the never married is tertiary (0.3%) and vocational education (0.4%). For those in informal relationships, almost half have basic education (48.5%) followed by no education (39.1%). The married population on the other hand recorded the highest proportion having no education (52.7%) and 40 percent having basic education. The separated, divorced, and widowed reported the highest proportion in no education followed by basic education. Generally, the never married and divorced recorded the highest proportions of secondary education (14.8% and 10% respectively) and the widowed recording the least (0.7%). The marital status that has the highest proportion of tertiary education is compared to those separated (0.5%). However, the percentage that has post secondary/diploma education is higher than that of vocational and tertiary education for all marital statuses.

Among the males, 62.5 percent had basic education, 18.7 percent had no education and 15.8 percent had secondary education. Men in informal unions also followed a similar distribution like that of the never married. The data also indicates that the highest proportions of men who are separated and widowed have no education or have basic education. Among all men, the highest proportion of post secondary education was recorded by those divorced (3.8%).

For the females, it is realized that 47 percent have no education, 45 percent have basic education and 6.5 percent have secondary education. Eighteen percent of the never married females have no education, 66 percent have basic education while 13 percent have secondary education. Those in informal marriage have almost the same proportions of no education and basic education. The married, separated, divorced and widowed females have higher proportions of no education and basic education. From the table, it can be deduced that more females (32.9%) than males (47%) have no education, a situation that needs serious attention to be focused on by either the District authorities or government.

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	77,814	100.0	39.6	49	8.6	0.5	1.9	0.3
Never married	28,379	100.0	18.4	64.1	14.8	0.4	2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,078	100.0	39.1	48.5	10	0.6	1.7	0.2
Married	40,950	100.0	51.7	40.4	5	0.6	1.9	0.4
Separated	1,182	100.0	53.5	38.3	4.9	1	1.8	0.5
Divorced	2,669	100.0	55.2	39	2.7	0.8	2.1	0.2
Widowed	1,556	100.0	72.4	25.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1
Male								
Total	40,795	100.0	32.9	52.7	10.5	0.6	2.7	0.6
Never married	16,906	100.0	18.7	62.5	15.8	0.3	2.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,438	100.0	31.4	51.4	13.3	0.8	2.7	0.4
Married	20,765	100.0	43.6	45.5	6.6	0.7	3	0.7
Separated	499	100.0	47.9	42.1	5.4	1.2	2.4	1
Divorced	932	100.0	42.2	48.2	4.4	1.1	3.8	0.4
Widowed	255	100.0	54.1	42.7	0.8	2.4	0	0
Female								
Total	37,019	100.0	47	44.8	6.5	0.5	1.1	0.1
Never married	11,473	100.0	18	66.4	13.4	0.5	1.6	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,640	100.0	45.8	46	7.1	0.3	0.7	0
Married	20,185	100.0	60.1	35.1	3.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
Separated	683	100.0	57.5	35.6	4.5	0.9	1.3	0.1
Divorced	1,737	100.0	62.1	34.1	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.1
Widowed	1,301	100.0	76	21.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

In some societies and cultures, the ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant factor for marriage. Table 3.6 shows that in the district, out of the population persons 12+ years (77,814), 63.6 percent are employed, 2 percent are unemployed and 34.4 percent are economically not active. Again, 28,379 (69.3%) are never married, 40,950 are married and 3,078 (7.5%) are living together among others. Generally, all marital statuses except the never married (who are mainly in school) have higher proportions of their population employed. As such, among the never married, the highest proportion of 65.7 percent is economically not active. Within the living together and married groups, 77.5 percent and 83.2 percent are employed.

Similar to the total population, the marital statuses among the male population have higher proportions of the employed. There are 67 percent of males employed, 1.7 percent unemployed and 31.3 percent economically not active. The females also had 59.9 percent of their population employed, 2 percent unemployed and 37.8 percent economically not active. More proportions of males than females are employed while more proportions of females than males are 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	77,814	100.0	49,497	63.6	1,531	2.0	26,786	34.4
Never married	28,379	100.0	8,982	31.7	766	2.7	18,631	65.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,078	100.0	2,386	77.5	104	3.4	588	19.1
Married	40,950	100.0	34,052	83.2	585	1.4	6,313	15.4
Separated	1,182	100.0	940	79.5	19	1.6	223	18.9
Divorced	2,669	100.0	2,098	78.6	39	1.5	532	19.9
Widowed	1,556	100.0	1,039	66.8	18	1.2	499	32.1
Male								
Total	40,795	100.0	27,316	67.0	690	1.7	12,789	31.3
Never married	16,906	100.0	6,201	36.7	444	2.6	10,261	60.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,438	100.0	1,239	86.2	32	2.2	167	11.6
Married	20,765	100.0	18,481	89.0	191	0.9	2,093	10.1
Separated	499	100.0	431	86.4	8	1.6	60	12.0
Divorced	932	100.0	784	84.1	10	1.1	138	14.8
Widowed	255	100.0	180	70.6	5	2.0	70	27.5
Female								
Total	37,019	100.0	22,181	59.9	841	2.3	13,997	37.8
Never married	11,473	100.0	2,781	24.2	322	2.8	8,370	73.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,640	100.0	1,147	69.9	72	4.4	421	25.7
Married	20,185	100.0	15,571	77.1	394	2.0	4,220	20.9
Separated	683	100.0	509	74.5	11	1.6	163	23.9
Divorced	1,737	100.0	1,314	75.6	29	1.7	394	22.7
Widowed	1,301	100.0	859	66.0	13	1.0	429	33.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A Ghanaian is classified by birth and naturalisation. The locality of a mother at the time of birth of a person is known as the place of birth. Table 3.7 shows the nationality of person in the Aowin District by sex. According to the Table, Ghanaians by birth constitute about 97 percent of the population while persons with dual nationality accounts for 1.4 percent of the population with Ghanaians by naturalisation constituting 0.4 percent. The non-Ghanaians in the district constitute only 1.5 percent of the population. In terms of sex, both males and females formed almost the same proportions. Apart from Ghanaians, the other nationals who were present during the census night are less than one percent as well as those from ECOWAS countries.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,886	100.0	61,262	100.0	56,624	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	114,021	96.7	59,202	96.6	54,819	96.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,599	1.4	825	1.3	774	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	488	0.4	239	0.4	249	0.4
ECOWAS	1,066	0.9	634	1	432	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	420	0.4	204	0.3	216	0.4
Other	292	0.2	158	0.3	134	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The information on the religious affiliation in the 2010 PHC is classified under seven main groups plus all others. The data reveals that Pentecostals/Charismatics formed greater proportion (25.6%) of the district's population. Protestants (23.3%) and Catholics (19.8%) are also popular in the district. Muslims also formed a substantial part of the population, constituting 13 percent. Those who indicated they have no religion also amount to about seven percent. Traditionalists are the least in the district. In total, Christians account for 78 percent of the population.

A focus on the males shows that 8.4 percent have no religion. Compared with the males, more females practice Christianity. Thus, about 75 percent of males practice one form of Christianity as against 81 percent of females. Related to Islam, traditional and other religion, there are more males than females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,886	100.0	61,262	100.0	56,624	100.0
No religion	8,021	6.8	5,172	8.4	2,849	5.0
Catholic	23,298	19.8	11,670	19.0	11,628	20.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	27,437	23.3	13,769	22.5	13,668	24.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	30,121	25.6	15,196	24.8	14,925	26.4
Other Christian	11,016	9.3	5,423	8.9	5,593	9.9
Islam	15,372	13.0	8,528	13.9	6,844	12.1
Traditionalist	1,271	1.1	748	1.2	523	0.9
Other	1,350	1.1	756	1.2	594	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

To determine the literacy level of the population, the 2010 PHC asked eligible persons whether they could read and write in any language. Literacy here meant the ability to read and write a simple statement and understand.

From Table 3.9, a total of 49,094 people aged 11 years and older are literate but literacy decreases with aging. Majority (64.8%) of the population are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. As proportions of literacy in only English decreased with increasing years, those literate in only Ghanaian language increased. Literacy in French, a language spoken by the three countries surrounding Ghana is low, far less than one percent. The age group with the highest proportion of literacy in only English is 15-19 years accounting for 32.2 percent while the lowest is those 60 and older accounting for 16.2 percent.

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

Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	31,069	49,094	100.0	23.6	10.9	64.8	0.4	0.4
11-14	1,008	9,323	100.0	32.2	9.4	58.0	0.2	0.2
15-19	2,043	9,551	100.0	24.0	7.1	68.5	0.2	0.2
20-24	3,653	7,021	100.0	21.5	8.7	68.9	0.5	0.4
25-29	4,518	5,543	100.0	22.0	11.8	64.8	0.6	0.7
30-34	4,199	4,072	100.0	21.9	14.0	63.1	0.7	0.4
35-39	3,981	3,435	100.0	23.2	15.4	60.4	0.4	0.6
40-44	3,261	2,793	100.0	19.9	15.9	63.4	0.4	0.4
45-49	2,283	2,319	100.0	19.0	13.5	66.6	0.5	0.4
50-54	1,838	1,957	100.0	18.5	12.7	68.2	0.3	0.4
55-59	1,013	1,103	100.0	16.8	10.6	72.0	0.4	0.3
60-64	925	798	100.0	16.2	14.9	67.9	0.0	1.0
65+	2,347	1,179	100.0	16.2	14.2	69.0	0.5	0.2
Male								
Total	13,538	28,490	100.0	21.9	9.9	67.2	0.4	0.5
11-14	447	4,922	100.0	31.9	8.7	58.9	0.1	0.3
15-19	915	5,260	100.0	23.3	6.7	69.4	0.3	0.2
20-24	1,385	3,762	100.0	19.2	7.0	72.7	0.5	0.6
25-29	1,799	3,000	100.0	20.1	10.3	67.6	0.8	1.1
30-34	1,872	2,416	100.0	19.7	12.3	66.7	0.8	0.6
35-39	1,699	2,130	100.0	21.3	13.6	63.7	0.6	0.8
40-44	1,490	1,812	100.0	18.4	16.1	64.6	0.6	0.4
45-49	1,049	1,572	100.0	18.5	11.1	69.3	0.6	0.6
50-54	888	1,310	100.0	17.3	10.9	71.1	0.3	0.4
55-59	510	794	100.0	15.7	9.1	74.4	0.4	0.4
60-64	449	612	100.0	14.5	12.4	71.9	0.0	1.1
65+	1,035	900	100.0	14.6	13.7	71.3	0.2	0.2
Female								
Total	17,531	20,604	100.0	25.9	12.2	61.5	0.3	0.2
11-14	561	4,401	100.0	32.6	10.1	57.0	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,128	4,291	100.0	24.9	7.5	67.4	0.1	0.1
20-24	2,268	3,259	100.0	24.1	10.7	64.4	0.4	0.3
25-29	2,719	2,543	100.0	24.3	13.6	61.4	0.5	0.2
30-34	2,327	1,656	100.0	25.1	16.5	57.8	0.4	0.2
35-39	2,282	1,305	100.0	26.3	18.3	55.0	0.1	0.3
40-44	1,771	981	100.0	22.8	15.6	61.3	0.1	0.2
45-49	1,234	747	100.0	19.9	18.7	60.9	0.3	0.1
50-54	950	647	100.0	21.0	16.4	62.1	0.2	0.3
55-59	503	309	100.0	19.4	14.6	65.7	0.3	0.0
60-64	476	186	100.0	21.5	23.1	54.8	0.0	0.5
65+	1,312	279	100.0	21.5	15.8	61.3	1.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The younger population were seen to be less literate in Ghanaian language only. Among the males, the highest literacy in only English was recorded by those aged 11-14 years of about 32 percent and then generally decreases with increasing years as in the case of the total population. In the case of the females, literacy in English is highest among the 11-14 years (32.6%) and though there seem to be reduction in proportion with increasing years, this is not even.

For literacy in only Ghanaian language, females 11-14 years have the lowest proportion (7.5%) while those 60-64 years reported the highest (23%). More proportions of males are literate than females in both English and Ghanaian languages while very low proportions are literate in French.

3.6.2 Education

The educational status of the population is shown in Table 3.10. The 2010 PHC revealed that a total of 40,823 people are currently attending various levels of school. The majority of the current school attendants (49%) are in the primary school. The next highest proportions are those in JSS/JHS (17.2 %) and kindergarten (14.7%). There are none in middle and secondary education because such systems do not exist anymore in the country. It can also be observed that the population reduces while the level of education rises.

Again, more percentages of females are found in the lower levels than males while the higher levels of education also have more males than female proportions. For example, while 0.9 percent of males are found at tertiary level, 0.3 percent of females are also found at the same level. Generally, there are more males (54.4%) three years and older in education than females (46.6%).

For those who attended school in the past, a total of 30,160 was recorded out of which 17,899 (59.3%) are males and 12,261 (40.6%) are females. Here again, the males outnumber the females. None of the people indicated that they have had only the first two levels of education however; majority responded that they reached the primary (20.0%), JSS/JHS (32%) and middle school (28.6%) levels. A higher proportion of females than males have primary and JSS/JHS levels while more males than females also have higher levels of education.

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	40823	100.0	21789	100.0	19034	100.0	30160	100.0	17899	100.0	12261	100.0
Nursery	3957	9.7	2002	9.2	1955	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5986	14.7	3130	14.4	2856	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	20495	50.2	10722	49.2	9773	51.3	6233	20.7	3022	16.9	3211	26.2
JSS/JHS	7052	17.3	3921	18.0	3131	16.4	9756	32.3	5204	29.1	4552	37.1
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8633	28.6	5833	32.6	2800	22.8
SSS/SHS	2859	7.0	1687	7.7	1172	6.2	3040	10.1	1998	11.2	1042	8.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	780	2.6	604	3.4	176	1.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	56	0.1	30	0.1	26	0.1	365	1.2	208	1.2	157	1.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	152	0.4	94	0.4	58	0.3	591	2.0	427	2.4	164	1.3
Tertiary	266	0.7	203	0.9	63	0.3	762	2.5	603	3.4	159	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic situation of a society has direct influence on its development. The development of an area is therefore dependant on the production of goods and services by the working population. The level of human capital and availability of employment opportunities also determine the wellbeing of a people because although, all the members of the population depend on the goods and services produced, it is only a section of the population that produce them. As such, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general wellbeing of the people. Within the district, both public and private sectors create employment opportunities. There are factors that contribute to employment opportunities and others that affect it. This chapter look at the above will analyse data on economic activity status, occupation, and industry and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Although the 2010 PHC asked questions on economic activity on the population five years and older, this analyses focus on the population 15 years and older.

As shown in Table 4.1, out of the 69,832 persons 15 years and older, 72 percent are economically active and 28 percent economically not active. Within the economically active population, 97 percent are employed while three percent are unemployed. Again, among the employed, 94 percent worked (during seven days preceding the census night), 5.8 percent did not work but had a job to go back to while the rest did voluntary work without pay. A little higher proportion of males (97.5%) than females (96.3%) are employed.

Among the unemployed, the proportion available and seeking for work for the first time is higher than those who have 'worked before, are available and seeking for work'. The situation is similar for both males and females.

Table 4.1 also shows that out of the total 19,571 economically not active population, 48 percent are in full time education, 35 percent engage in home duties while about 11 percent are either 'too young /old to work or disabled/sick'. The proportion of females (31.8%) economically not active is higher than that of the males (24.6%). While within this category more men (58%) are found to be in full time education, more women (44%) are engaged in home duties. A substantial proportion of females are also in full time education (i.e. 36% of the economically not active female).

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,832	100.0	36,659	100.0	33,173	100.0
Economically active	50,261	72.0	27,631	75.4	22,630	68.2
Employed	48,732	97.0	26,942	97.5	21,790	96.3
<i>Worked</i>	45,819	94.0	25,383	94.2	20,436	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,824	5.8	1,510	5.6	1,314	6.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	89	0.2	49	0.2	40	0.2
Unemployed	1,529	3.0	689	2.5	840	3.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	540	35.3	245	35.6	295	35.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	989	64.7	444	64.4	545	64.9
Economically not active	19,571	28.0	9,028	24.6	10,543	31.8
Did home duties (household chore)	6,817	34.8	2,206	24.4	4,611	43.7
Full time education	9,005	46.0	5,200	57.6	3,805	36.1
Pensioner/Retired	172	0.9	126	1.4	46	0.4
Disabled/Sick	588	3.0	269	3.0	319	3.0
Too old/young	1,489	7.6	591	6.5	898	8.5
Other	1,500	7.7	636	7.0	864	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the population decreases with increasing age as in the case of the entire population. Out of a total population of 69,832 aged 15 and older, 69 percent are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 28 percent are economically not active. The economically active population therefore accounted for 72 percent of the working population.

Four age groups have most of their populations employed (above 90%); these include 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59. The age group that has the least proportion of employed population is the 15-19 years, constituting 22 percent. Considering the unemployed, the age groups with the highest proportions are 20-24 years (4.9%) followed by 60-64 years (3.3%). Lastly, the population 15-19 years, the youngest age group has about 76 percent of its population being economically not active. This may be because majority of the population of this age group are in school. The next age group with a high proportion of the economically not active is the 20-24 years (38.4%).

Of the population 15 years and older in the district, 36,659 (52.4%) are males. Of these, 73.5 percent are employed, 1.9 percent is unemployed (the two constituting the economically active population) and 24.6 percent economically not active. The age group with the highest unemployed population is the 50-54 years (94%) and the lowest being 15-19 years (22.2%). While the highest proportion of unemployed is among the age group 20-29 (4.5%), the lowest is 60+ years (0.1%). Again, the 15-19 years (79.1%) is the age group that accounts for the greatest proportion of economically not active while the least is the 45-49 years (4.5%) age group.

Similar situation occurs among the female population except that there is less percent age of females than males who are employed but higher unemployed proportion females within the 20-24 year age group.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	69,832	100.0	48,732	69.80	1,529	2.20	19,571	28.0
15-19	11,594	100.1	2,547	22.00	267	2.30	8,780	75.7
20-24	10,674	100.0	6,050	56.70	523	4.90	4,101	38.4
25-29	10,061	100.0	7,724	76.80	341	3.40	1,996	19.8
30-34	8,271	100.0	7,135	86.30	136	1.60	1,000	12.1
35-39	7,416	100.0	6,564	88.50	105	1.40	747	10.1
40-44	6,054	100.0	5,467	90.30	44	0.70	543	9.0
45-49	4,602	100.0	4,198	91.20	24	0.50	380	8.3
50-54	3,795	100.0	3,481	91.70	14	0.40	300	7.9
55-59	2,116	100.0	1,911	90.30	11	0.50	194	9.2
60-64	1,723	100.0	1,408	81.70	57	3.30	258	15.0
65+	3,526	100.0	2,247	63.70	7	0.20	1,272	36.1
Male								
Total	36,659	100.0	26,942	73.50	689	1.90	9,028	24.6
15-19	6,175	100.0	1,370	22.20	108	1.70	4,697	76.1
20-24	5,147	100.0	2,911	56.60	232	4.50	2,004	38.9
25-29	4,799	100.0	3,919	81.70	142	3.00	738	15.4
30-34	4,288	100.0	3,905	91.10	73	1.70	310	7.2
35-39	3,829	100.0	3,595	93.90	44	1.10	190	5.0
40-44	3,302	100.0	3,112	94.20	22	0.70	168	5.1
45-49	2,621	100.0	2,484	94.80	19	0.70	118	4.5
50-54	2,198	100.0	2,086	94.90	10	0.50	102	4.6
55-59	1,304	100.0	1,224	93.90	7	0.50	73	5.6
60-64	1,061	100.0	917	86.40	30	2.80	114	10.7
65+	1,935	100.0	1,419	73.30	2	0.10	514	26.6
Female								
Total	33,173	100.0	21,790	65.70	840	2.50	10,543	31.8
15-19	5,419	100.0	1,177	21.70	159	2.90	4,083	75.3
20-24	5,527	100.0	3,139	56.80	291	5.30	2,097	37.9
25-29	5,262	100.0	3,805	72.30	199	3.80	1,258	23.9
30-34	3,983	100.0	3,230	81.10	63	1.60	690	17.3
35-39	3,587	100.0	2,969	82.80	61	1.70	557	15.5
40-44	2,752	100.0	2,355	85.60	22	0.80	375	13.6
45-49	1,981	100.0	1,714	86.50	5	0.30	262	13.2
50-54	1,597	100.0	1,395	87.40	4	0.30	198	12.4
55-59	812	100.0	687	84.60	4	0.50	121	14.9
60-64	662	100.0	491	74.20	27	4.10	144	21.8
65+	1,591	100.0	828	52.00	5	0.30	758	47.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation according to the 2010 PHC is the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked during the 7 days before the census night. The target of the questions asked were persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, those who did not work but had a job to return to and those unemployed but had worked before.

According to Table 4.3, which shows employed population by their occupation and sex, there are a total of 48,732 people of which 26,942 (55.3%) are males and 21,790 (44.7%) are

females. The dominant occupation among the population 15 years and older is skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers, accounting for about 80 percent of the population. This confirms the nature of the economy, agrarian. The other occupation that have a substantial proportion of the population are service and sales workers, while the occupation least engaged in is clerical support workers and managers (0.4%). Within the male population, again, the highest recorded occupation is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers accounting for 84 percent. This is followed by ‘craft and related trades workers and technicians’ (4.3%) and then associates professionals (2.5%). Here too, the least occupation males are engaged in is clerical support workers.

With the females, little variations from the males are noted. Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (76.3%) workers still accounts for the highest proportion followed by service and sales workers (12.1%) respectively. It can be realised here that more of males are found in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery than females. Again, females form almost double the proportion of males in service and sales workers. The least occupation the females engage in is plant and machine operators and assemblers (0.1%).

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	48,732	100.0	26,942	100.0	21,790	100.0
Managers	370	0.8	164	0.6	206	0.9
Professionals	1,225	2.5	817	3.0	408	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	601	1.2	497	1.8	104	0.5
Clerical support workers	177	0.4	115	0.4	62	0.3
Service and sales workers	3,207	6.6	564	2.1	2,643	12.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	39,147	80.3	22,532	83.6	16,615	76.3
Craft and related trades workers	2,444	5.0	1,154	4.3	1,290	5.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	794	1.6	779	2.9	15	0.1
Elementary occupations	767	1.6	320	1.2	447	2.1
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

By definition, industry is the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent’s work place. Where more than one option are available, the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period was considered.

Agriculture forestry and fishing was the industry employing most workforce aged 15 years and older, accounting for about 80 percent of the population. The other industry worth mentioning is wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles accounting for 6.5 percent. All the other industries employ two percent or less of the population except manufacturing (3.8 percent).

A little over eighty three percent of males are employed in the agriculture forestry and fishing industry followed by 5.2 percent in the wholesale and retail and ‘repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The proportions of the female population for the same industries are 75.3 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

None was found in real estate activities in the district while in seven industries less than one percent each of females was found (mining and quarrying; electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities; construction; information and communication; administration and support and arts entertainment and recreation).

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

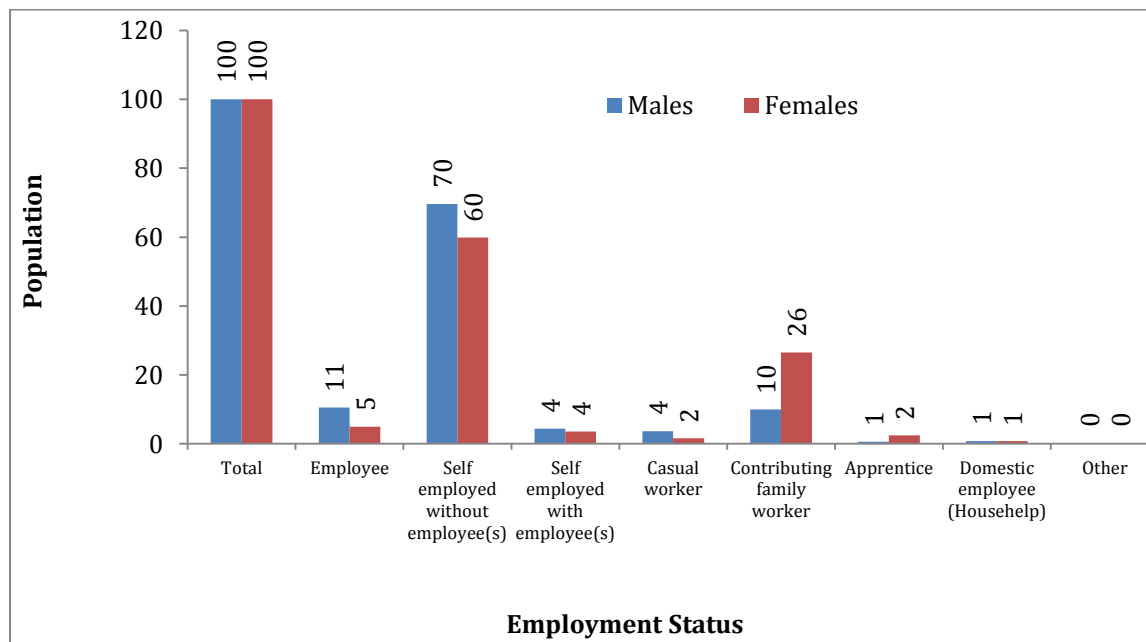
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,732	100.0	26,942	100.0	21,790	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	38,824	79.7	22,411	83.2	16,413	75.3
Mining and quarrying	224	0.5	215	0.8	9	0.0
Manufacturing	1,845	3.8	580	2.2	1,265	5.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	26	0.1	24	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	43	0.1	13	0.0	30	0.1
Construction	358	0.7	354	1.3	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,185	6.5	1,401	5.2	1,784	8.2
Transportation and storage	462	0.9	440	1.6	22	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	903	1.9	86	0.3	817	3.7
Information and communication	38	0.1	31	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	67	0.1	46	0.2	21	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	76	0.2	64	0.2	12	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	267	0.5	211	0.8	56	0.3
Education	1,042	2.1	696	2.6	346	1.6
Human health and social work activities	217	0.4	103	0.4	114	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	32	0.1	28	0.1	4	0.0
Other service activities	1,048	2.2	207	0.8	841	3.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	50	0.1	17	0.1	33	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.1 shows that in the District, most of the population are self-employed without employees. This is followed by contributing family workers. Generally, there are more employed males than females. It also shows that more males are employees, self-employed without employees and casual workers than females. Females however dominate in contributing family work.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The employment status of the district is displayed in Table 4.5. According to this table, the majority of the population aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employees and this account for 65.3 percent of the population. The next significant sector is contributing family worker (17.4%) followed by employee (8%). The contribution of the other sectors to employment is relatively low as shown in Table 4.5.

While almost 70 percent of males are self-employed without employees, a lesser proportion of females (59.9%) are found in the same sector. Again, a greater proportion of males than females are employees, self-employed with employees and casual workers. The females also dominate the rest of the sectors. It can be concluded that most of the population 15 years and older in the district are found in informal employment

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,732	100.0	26,942	100.0	21,790	100.0
Employee	3,919	8.0	2,842	10.5	1,077	4.9
Self employed without employee(s)	31,819	65.3	18,764	69.6	13,055	59.9
Self employed with employee(s)	1,980	4.1	1,195	4.4	785	3.6
Casual worker	1,343	2.8	999	3.7	344	1.6
Contributing family worker	8,475	17.4	2,701	10.0	5,774	26.5
Apprentice	706	1.4	170	0.6	536	2.5
Domestic employee (House help)	383	0.8	219	0.8	164	0.8
Other	107	0.2	52	0.2	55	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector within which a person works. The census covered sectors including the public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

From Table 4.6, out of the 48,732 population 15 years and above, as many as 45,856 constituting, 94 percent are in the private informal sector. This is followed by the public and private formal sectors accounting for 3.2 and 2.3 percent respectively. For the males, the private informal sector accounted for about 93 percent, four percent for public and private informal, approximately 3 percent. None was employed by other international organisations and this is likely because no such institution exist in the district.

More females worked for the private informal sector that is, about 96 percent while lower percent of females worked for the public and private formal sectors compared to the males.

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	48,732	100.0	26,942	100.0	21,790	100.0
Public (Government)	1,558	3.2	1,081	4.0	477	2.2
Private Formal	1,115	2.3	752	2.8	363	1.7
Private Informal	45,856	94.1	24,973	92.7	20,883	95.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	38	0.1	22	0.1	16	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	165	0.3	114	0.4	51	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

In recent times, information, Communication Technology (ICT) have become a very important tool in the socio-economic development of societies and the country at large. ICT is therefore recognised at all levels of development and life. Consequently, all the sectors of the economy have ICT reflected in their activities and so invest huge amounts in it. ICT has also become an important and compulsory aspect of the educational curricular of the country and this has resulted in some investment into facilities and necessary logistics to improve on this area.

ICT in Ghana has greatly contributed to the economic and social transformation of the country. The expansion of communication has also been increasing rapidly with the increasing number of telecommunication companies in the country. This chapter helps us to understand some of the spread of ICT in the district capturing the population 12 years and older.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of Internet

The use of mobile phone has come to stay in Ghana as it is used for official and non- official communication. It has also reduced the time used for official and unofficial communication in situations where distances are involved and where one would not need to travel to relay any information. This in a way has reduced expenditure on travels and saved time to be used for other important duties. From Table 5.1, it could be realised that approximately one in three people in the district own mobile phones. About 39 percent of males and about 25 percent of females have mobile phones. The higher ownership of mobile phones by males confirms the study finding that more men own mobile phones than women (Castells et al., 2004).

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	77,814	100	25,020	32.2	1,065	1.4
Male	40,795	52.4	15,820	38.8	764	1.9
Female	37,019	47.6	9,200	24.9	301	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 5.1, it can be observed that 1,065 (1.4%) of the population use Internet facility. The proportion of males using this facility is 1.9 percent compared to less than one percent (0.8%) for the females.

5.3 Household Ownership of Computers (desktop/laptop)

According to Table 5.2, out of a total of 26,520 households heads, approximately 2 percent (525) have either desktop or laptop computers. Only 2.1 percent male-headed households and 1.5 percent female-headed households own desktop or laptop computers in the district.

Table 5.2: Household heads by sex and ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,520	100	524	2
Male	20,153	76	427	2.1
Female	6,367	31.6	97	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

According to the Ghana Statistical Service, persons with disability refers to people who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to the loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (GSS, 2012). There are different forms of disability an individual can be affected with. The impediments encountered vary from one disability to the other with some being more challenging than others. As such, some individuals may need the assistance of other people to go by their day-to-day activities. These people therefore depend on other people for their basic survival. As such, they experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability (GSS, 2013). It is therefore a social developmental issue because of its direct link to poverty and so the need to understand the issues to find appropriate solution to it.

6.2 Population with Disability

From Table 6.1, 97.6 percent of the total population have no disability and 2.4 percent are with disabilities in the district. There are 1,515 males and 1,357 females with disabilities translating into 2.5 percent and 2.4 percent of the population respectively. This indicates that there are more males having disability than females. Sight is the disability that most of the population suffer from (32.9%) while the least suffered is emotional (11.4%).

Among the male population, almost the same order of the proportions of disability in the total population is found. Here again, sight recorded the highest of about 34 percent followed by intellectual (26.6%) and physical (18.1%) disabilities. Although the females also followed a similar order, the proportions recorded among them differed from that of the males. While 34.3 percent of males have sight disability, 31.3 percent of females suffered it. Again, more of the females (22.1%) have physical disability than males (18.1%). The data also shows that emotional disability, which is lowest in both sexes, is suffered by a higher proportion of females (12.5%) than males (10.5%).

Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,886	100.0	61,262	100.0	56,624	100.0
No disability	115,014	97.6	59,747	97.5	55,267	97.6
With a disability	2,872	2.4	1,515	2.5	1,357	2.4
Sight	944	32.9	519	34.3	425	31.3
Hearing	453	15.8	256	16.9	197	14.5
Speech	488	17.0	250	16.5	238	17.5
Physical	574	20.0	274	18.1	300	22.1
Intellectual	739	25.7	388	25.6	351	25.9
Emotional	328	11.4	159	10.5	169	12.5
Other	374	13.0	180	11.9	194	14.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

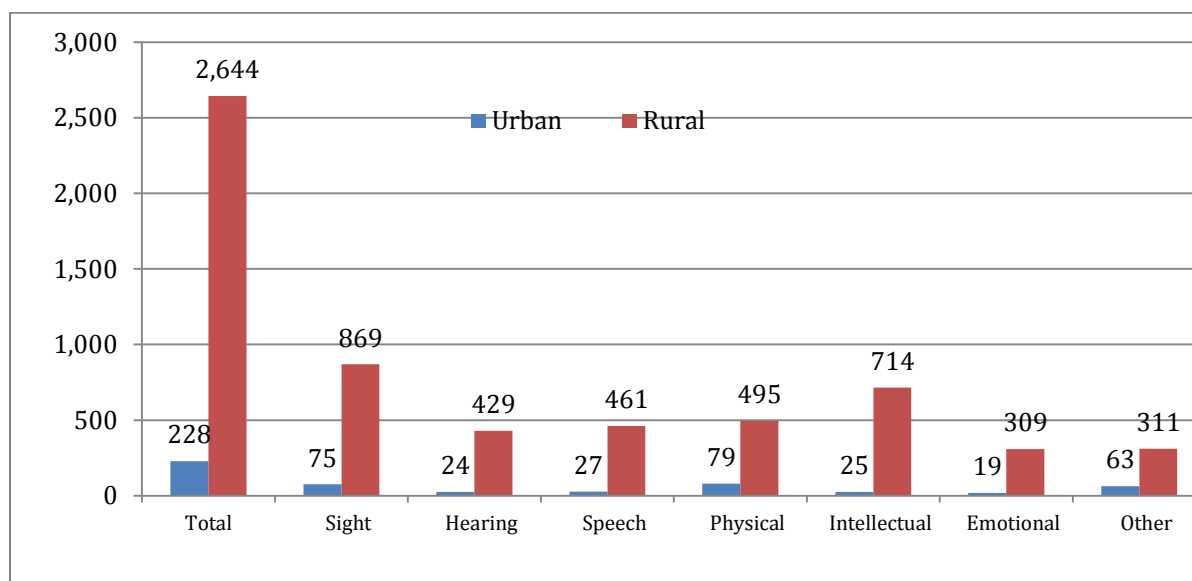
6.3 Types of Disability

Disabilities as recorded by the 2010 census were grouped into seven. By the census data captured, a person with multiple disabilities is not recorded as one but by the number of disabilities. Table 6.1a shows that the most common form of disability in the district is sight (32.9%) followed by intellectual (25.7%) and physical (20%) disabilities. The least common type of disability is emotional (11.4%) disability.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Out of the 2,872 disabilities recorded, Figure 6.1 shows that 7.9 percent (228) are in the urban area while 92.1 percent (2,644) are in the rural areas. Within the urban areas, the most common disability is physical (34.6%) followed by sight (32.9%) and then other forms of disability (27.6%). The lowest in the urban area is emotional (8.3%) disability. In the rural areas, the most reported disability is sight (32.9%). Next is intellectual (27%) and then, physical (18.7%). Generally, the rural areas reported of more disabilities than the urban areas; more than eleven time the number in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1 Type of disability by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that the proportion of economic categories is almost the same for the total population and persons without disabilities. Persons with disability totalled 1,860. These persons may either have one or more condition (s) of disability. Among the various disabilities, emotional disability reported the highest proportion (74.9%) of their population employed followed by sight (72%). The lowest is intellectual (53.1%). The highest proportion of economically not active is reported by those with intellectual disability (46.4%).

Among the males, again the highest proportion employed is reported among the other forms of disability (84.8%) while the lowest is intellectual (55.6%). Emotional disability has the highest (2.5%) proportion of the unemployed while intellectual disability (43.5%) has the

highest proportion of economic not active. The females on the other hand have lower proportions of employed population compared with the males. People with sight disability (66%) reported the highest proportion of employed persons followed by hearing (65.6%). Again, emotional disability has the highest unemployed percent (2.7%) while physical (50.8%) followed by intellectual disability (50%) has the highest economically not active proportions.

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	69,832	100.0	48,732	69.8	1,529	2.2	19,571	28.0
No disability	67,972	100.0	47,506	69.9	1,498	2.2	18,968	27.9
With a disability	1,860	100.0	1,226	65.9	31	1.7	603	32.4
Sight	793	100.0	571	72.0	12	1.5	210	26.5
Hearing	321	100.0	223	69.5	5	1.6	93	29.0
Speech	280	100.0	188	67.1	4	1.4	88	31.4
Physical	476	100.0	268	56.3	5	1.1	203	42.6
Intellectual	194	100.0	103	53.1	1	0.5	90	46.4
Emotional	229	100.0	137	59.8	6	2.6	86	37.6
Other	255	100.0	191	74.9	1	0.4	63	24.7
Male								
Total	36,659	100.0	26,942	73.5	689	1.9	9,028	24.6
No disability	35,654	100.0	26,220	73.5	675	1.9	8,759	24.6
With a disability	1,005	100.0	722	71.8	14	1.4	269	26.8
Sight	443	100.0	340	76.7	6	1.4	97	21.9
Hearing	190	100.0	137	72.1	3	1.6	50	26.3
Speech	158	100.0	115	72.8	1	0.6	42	26.6
Physical	230	100.0	149	64.8	3	1.3	78	33.9
Intellectual	108	100.0	60	55.6	1	0.9	47	43.5
Emotional	118	100.0	74	62.7	3	2.5	41	34.7
Other	125	100.0	106	84.8	0	0.0	19	15.2
Female								
Total	33,173	100.0	21,790	65.7	840	2.5	10,543	31.8
No disability	32,318	100.0	21,286	65.9	823	2.5	10,209	31.6
With a disability	855	100.0	504	58.9	17	2.0	334	39.1
Sight	350	100.0	231	66.0	6	1.7	113	32.3
Hearing	131	100.0	86	65.6	2	1.5	43	32.8
Speech	122	100.0	73	59.8	3	2.5	46	37.7
Physical	246	100.0	119	48.4	2	0.8	125	50.8
Intellectual	86	100.0	43	50.0	0	0.0	43	50.0
Emotional	111	100.0	63	56.8	3	2.7	45	40.5
Other	130	100.0	85	65.4	1	0.8	44	33.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

In Ghana, every child has the right to education irrespective of whether the child has disability or not. However, some children have been denied education on the basis of disabilities. In some situations where the child is sent to school, that child may drop out due to the discrimination they encounter through the actions of their peers. This therefore, affects the rate at which people with disability acquire formal education.

Table 6.3 shows that of the 2,588 disabled persons, 43.5 percent have never attended school. The rest have had various levels of education. Of those who had attended school, 41.5 percent have had basic education and 5.8 percent secondary education or higher. There are variations among the sexes with higher percentage of males having attained both basic education (44.8% against 37.8%) and secondary education or higher (7.8% against 3.5%) than females.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both sexes										
Total	108,136	36,997	9,965	52,294	8,880	100.0	34.2	9.2	48.4	8.2
No disability	105,548	35,872	9,726	51,219	8,731	100.0	34.0	9.2	48.5	8.3
With a disability	2,588	1,125	239	1,075	149	100.0	43.5	9.2	41.5	5.8
Sight	909	430	27	395	57	100.0	47.3	3.0	43.5	6.3
Hearing	418	232	19	142	25	100.0	55.5	4.5	34.0	6.0
Speech	391	205	22	137	27	100.0	52.4	5.6	35.0	6.9
Physical	553	272	16	237	28	100.0	49.2	2.9	42.9	5.1
Intellectual	553	183	142	207	21	100.0	33.1	25.7	37.4	3.8
Emotional	281	118	8	130	25	100.0	42.0	2.8	46.3	8.9
Other	341	123	29	166	23	100.0	36.1	8.5	48.7	6.7
Male						100.0				
Total	56,362	16,565	5,146	28,790	5,861	100.0	29.4	9.1	51.1	10.4
No disability	54,984	16,049	5,009	28,172	5,754	100.0	29.2	9.1	51.2	10.5
With a disability	1,378	516	137	618	107	100.0	37.4	9.9	44.8	7.8
Sight	505	204	16	241	44	100.0	40.4	3.2	47.7	8.7
Hearing	244	127	11	87	19	100.0	52.0	4.5	35.7	7.8
Speech	206	99	8	77	22	100.0	48.1	3.9	37.4	10.7
Physical	266	110	13	122	21	100.0	41.4	4.9	45.9	7.9
Intellectual	293	85	84	110	14	100.0	29.0	28.7	37.5	4.8
Emotional	142	44	3	76	19	100.0	31.0	2.1	53.5	13.4
Other	163	55	15	80	13	100.0	33.7	9.2	49.1	8.0
Female										
Total	51,774	20,432	4,819	23,504	3,019	100.0	39.5	9.3	45.4	5.8
No disability	50,564	19,823	4,717	23,047	2,977	100.0	39.2	9.3	45.6	5.9
With a disability	1,210	609	102	457	42	100.0	50.3	8.4	37.8	3.5
Sight	404	226	11	154	13	100.0	55.9	2.7	38.1	3.2
Hearing	174	105	8	55	6	100.0	60.3	4.6	31.6	3.4
Speech	185	106	14	60	5	100.0	57.3	7.6	32.4	2.7
Physical	287	162	3	115	7	100.0	56.4	1.0	40.1	2.4
Intellectual	260	98	58	97	7	100.0	37.7	22.3	37.3	2.7
Emotional	139	74	5	54	6	100.0	53.2	3.6	38.8	4.3
Other	178	68	14	86	10	100.0	38.2	7.9	48.3	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the characteristics of agricultural households in the district. An agricultural household was defined as where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2013).

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The distribution of households in agriculture is shown in Table 7.1. Out of the total households of 26,520 in the district, 77.2 percent (20,486) are engaged in agriculture. This brings the number of households not in agriculture to 22.8 percent (6,034). The table also shows that a greater proportion (93.4%) of households in agriculture is in rural areas while the rest are in the urban localities (6.6%). Crop farming is the major activity undertaken by the households engaged in agriculture (98.8%) with another 5.7 percent¹ households also engaged in livestock.

The rural areas report a higher proportion of all types of farming, as there are very few households in the urban areas engaged in agriculture while in the rural area households constitute over 14 times more. For instance, fishing (which has few households), has a higher (98%) proportion of households compared to 2.0 percent in urban areas.

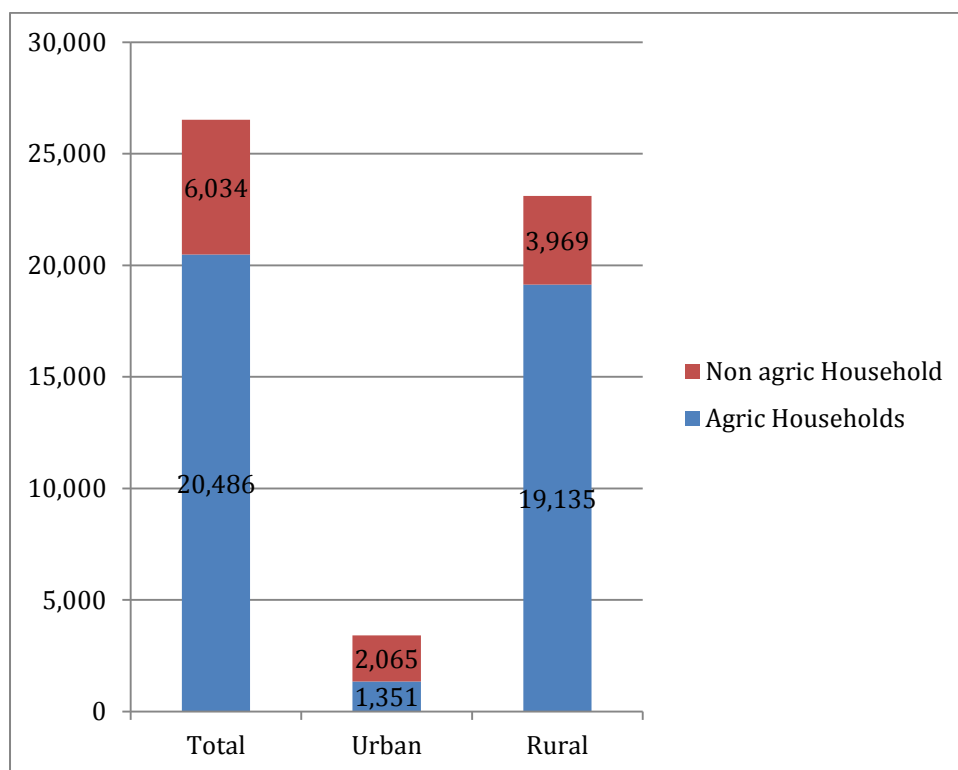
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,520	100.0	3,416	12.9	23,104	87.1
Households engaged in Agriculture	20,486	100.0	1,351	6.6	19,135	93.4
Crop Farming	20,236	100.0	1,304	6.4	18,932	93.6
Tree Planting	122	100.0	6	4.9	116	95.1
Livestock Rearing	3,208	100.0	202	6.3	3,006	93.7
Fish Farming	151	100.0	3	2.0	148	98.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Multiple response exist

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 displays the various types of livestock and fishes the 3,208 households engaged in livestock farming rear by the number of keepers. There are a total of 166,939 livestock, birds, fishes and others kept by 4,148 keepers. The most common livestock kept is chicken (109,044), which accounts for 65 percent of the livestock kept. Fish farming (15%) is the next highest followed by sheep rearing (9%). The least number of livestock reared is turkey (74), which forms less than one percent.

In terms of the number of keepers, those rearing chicken form the highest (65%), followed by sheep (18%) and fish (4%). Turkey, snail and other livestock are the least form of livestock farming in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/Keeper	Livestock, birds, fishes and others		Keepers		Average per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	166,939	100.0	4,148	100.0	40
Beehives	602	0.0	9	0.0	67
Cattle	5,330	3.0	164	4.0	33
Chicken	109,044	65.0	2,701	65.0	40
Dove	490	0.0	10	0.0	49
Duck	1,784	1.0	59	1.0	30
Goat	1,229	1.0	68	2.0	18
Grass-cutter	214	0.0	21	1.0	10
Guinea fowl	1,522	1.0	54	1.0	28
Ostrich	141	0.0	6	0.0	24
Pig	1,958	1.0	76	2.0	26
Rabbit	290	0.0	22	1.0	13
Sheep	14,524	9.0	731	18.0	20
Silk worm	418	0.0	23	1.0	18
Snail	253	0.0	4	0.0	63
Turkey	74	0.0	9	0.0	8
Other	153	0.0	23	1.0	7
Fish farming	25,313	15.0	146	4.0	173
Inland fishing	2,054	1.0	17	0.0	121
Marine fishing	1,546	1.0	5	0.0	309

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The type of housing is critical in determining the quality of life of a household. In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA)*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). This chapter provides information on the type of dwelling units, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, main materials used in house construction, access to utilities and household facilities. This information would enable policy making on housing needs and assessment of the country.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there are 21,217 houses in the district with 1,420 in the urban areas and 19,797 in rural areas. The total number of household population in the district stands at 115,699 with a higher proportion (90.1%) of the households in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas (9.9%). The mean number of households per house in the district (1.2) is slightly lower than the regional figure of 1.5. Population per house in the urban and rural localities are 8.3 and 5.4 respectively.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	117,886	11,737	106,149
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	115,699	11,488	104,211
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	21,217	1,420	19,797
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.6	8.3	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

8.3.1 Ownership Status of Dwelling by sex of Household Head and type of Locality

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head. Ownership by household member accounted for 74.9 percent followed by relative not a household member (9.3%) and the lowest ownership status of dwelling units is other private agency (0.3%). Households who live in public/government owned dwellings constitute 1.4 percent of the dwelling units while 0.8 percent of the households purchased their dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that out of the 26,520 of total dwelling units in the district, male-headed households constitute roughly 76 percent (20,153). Majority of male-headed (76.2%) and female-headed (70.8%) households live in dwelling units owned by household members. About 78 percent of the rural housing units are owned by household members compare with 58.4 percent of housing units in urban areas. Other private individual in the district owns about 25.2 percent of housing units in urban areas compared with 6.8 percent in rural areas.

Table 8.2: 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	553,634	30,658	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	22,151	72.3	73.5	68.5	53.2	75.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	287	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	3,063	10.0	8.5	14.5	16.0	8.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	2,998	9.8	9.1	11.8	24.6	6.9
Private employer	83,610	15,343	1,491	4.9	5.8	2.1	1.5	5.5
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	88	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	391	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.0
Other	24,000	2,480	189	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Types of Occupied Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows that the most common types of dwelling units occupied by households in the district are separate house (48.5%), compound house (35.4%) and semi-detached house (6.5%). There is a fair distribution of occupancy of dwelling units in terms of sex of household heads as the difference is marginal between the male and female headed households and also reflected the district pattern analysed above.

On the rural urban distribution, 54.7 percent of rural households live in separate houses while only 6.3 percent live in separate houses in urban areas. Again while majority (80.1%) of urban households live in compound houses, 28.7 percent of rural households live in compound houses.

Table 8.3: 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	553,634	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	12,849	48.5	52.9	34.3	6.3	54.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,711	6.5	6.7	5.6	2.9	7.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	407	1.5	1.5	1.8	6.8	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	9,376	35.4	30.2	51.8	80.1	28.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	1,594	6.0	6.3	5.1	1.7	6.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	313	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.3
Tent	10,343	1,120	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,707	73	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	100	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	21	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	952	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction Materials for Outer Walls

From Table 8.4, the main construction materials used by the households for outer walls are mud brick/earth (66.4%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (22.0 %). This is in conformity with the regional distribution. The least type of construction materials used by households was stone (0.0%), bamboo (0.3%), metal sheet/slate/asbestos (0.6%) and burnt bricks (1.3%). As expected, the proportion of households using mud brick/earth is higher in the rural area (72.4%) than the urban area (23.5%) and the proportion of households using cement blocks/concrete is higher in the urban area (71.5%) as compared to the rural area (15.0%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
	country	Region				
Total	5,817,607	594,292	28,118	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	18,663	66.4	23.5	72.4
Wood	200,594	19,221	1,145	4.1	1.6	4.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	160	0.6	0.9	0.5
Stone	11,330	835	13	0.0	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	355	1.3	2.0	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	6,183	22.0	71.5	15.0
Land Crete	104,270	9,463	1,029	3.7	0.1	4.2
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	78	0.3	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	74	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	3,432	418	1.5	0.2	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. The main construction materials used for the floors of dwellings is cement/concrete, which accounts for 57.8 percent in the district. The use of earth/mud constitutes 40.3 percent. Dwellings with floors constructed with burnt bricks and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles each accounts for the 0.2 percent of floor types in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	10,694	40.3	7.6	46.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	15,339	57.8	89.1	51.8
Stone	32,817	2,432	131	0.5	0.4	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	569	50	0.2	0.0	0.2
Wood	52,856	2,848	75	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	33	0.1	0.6	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	103	0.4	0.8	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	42	0.2	0.7	0.0
Other	15,567	1,819	56	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Materials for Roofing of the Dwelling Units

With regards to construction materials for roofing of the dwelling units, Table 8.6 shows that majority (73.2%) of households used to metal sheet. The second most common construction material for roofing of dwelling units is thatch/palm leaf/raffia (15.2%) followed by bamboo (5.6%) with the least roofing material being the use of roofing tile (0.2%)

Metal sheet is the main material for roofing of the dwelling units in both the urban (94.2%) and rural (70.2%) areas followed by cement/concrete (1.6 % in urban and 1.8% in the rural). However, a higher proportion of households in the urban area are home to 1.3% in the use of slate/asbestos compared to 0.2 percent of households in the rural area. The proportion of households using bamboo was higher in rural areas (6.3%) than urban areas (0.5%). The same can be said of households using thatch/palm leaf or raffia in rural (17.2%) and urban (1.0%). It is worthy to note that, though not so much, a higher proportion of households in the rural areas (0.2%) used roofing tiles to roof their dwelling units compared to those in the urban areas (0.0%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	28,118	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	539	1.9	0.4	2.1
Wood	45,547	4,333	342	1.2	0.5	1.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	20,573	73.2	94.2	70.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	101	0.4	1.3	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	511	1.8	1.6	1.8
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	50	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,569	5.6	0.5	6.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	4,274	15.2	1.0	17.2
Other	35,935	4,443	159	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household is useful in determining whether or not the space available to households is considered to be overcrowded or not. The higher the number of people in a room, the higher the risk for health implications, especially in relation to contagious diseases. Table 8.7 shows that more than 50 percent of households with total household size of 1 to 6 live in single room. However, with regards to two to nine or more rooms, less than half of the households with total household size from 1 to 10 live in those rooms. About 84.4 percent of households with one member and 16.6 percent with household size of eight occupy single room and two rooms respectively. The lowest percent of households is home to those occupying eight rooms (0.5%) and nine or more rooms (1.4%).

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	26,520	100.0	49.3	30.3	11.9	4.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
1	3,991	100.0	84.4	10.6	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
2	3,529	100.0	66.7	25.4	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	3,901	100.0	60.4	28.7	7.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	3,793	100.0	50.5	34.6	10.0	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
5	3,390	100.0	39.5	41.1	13.2	3.9	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
6	2,655	100.0	31.3	40.6	17.6	7.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
7	1,927	100.0	25.0	40.9	21.7	7.1	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
8	1,259	100.0	16.6	35.7	28.7	11.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.2
9	856	100.0	13.3	32.7	29.2	12.3	6.8	3.0	0.8	0.5	1.4
10+	1,219	100.0	9.6	23.1	24.8	17.1	10.7	6.5	3.5	2.1	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Source of Lighting

From Table 8.8, it can be realized that the use of electricity (mains) (40.7%) is the major source of energy adopted by households in the district. The second most common source of energy is the use of flashlight/torch (37.8%) followed by use of kerosene lamp (18.8%). The least source of energy used by the dwelling units is candle (0.1%), solar energy (0.1%) and firewood and crop residue (0.1%).

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	553,634	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	10,786	40.7	91.7	33.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	213	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	4,991	18.8	3.0	21.2
Gas lamp	9,378	915	70	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	928	62	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,085	36	0.1	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	10,029	37.8	3.8	42.8
Firewood	13,241	1,055	48	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	1,150	243	0.9	0.1	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by Households

Cooking fuel

From Table 8.9, it can be seen that 79.1 percent resort to the use of wood as the main source of cooking fuel followed by the use of charcoal (12.6%). Majority (88.6%) of households in rural areas in the district use wood compared with 14.5 percent of households in urban areas. The least source of cooking fuel used by households is saw dust (0.1%).

Cooking space

From Table 8.9, 5.6 percent of households in Aowin District have no cooking space. Majority (56.4%) of the households use separate rooms for exclusive use of households as cooking space followed by households who resort to the use of veranda (15.7%). Majority (57.9%) of households in rural areas in the district use separate rooms for exclusive use compared with 31.9 percent of households in urban areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	3.6	11.3	2.4
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	79.1	14.5	88.6
Gas	996,518	82,912	3.8	21.2	1.2
Electricity	29,794	3,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	0.2	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	12.6	51.7	6.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	0.5	0.1	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	597	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	5.6	11.8	4.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	56.4	31.9	57.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	6.0	6.9	5.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	2.0	0.5	2.2
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	26,140	8.6	1.9	9.6
Veranda	1,173,946	115,053	15.7	39.6	12.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	7.0	6.7	7.1
Other	21,007	1,547	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of drinking water and for other Domestic Use

The source of water was classified into two by the 2010 PHC; namely water for drinking and water for other domestic purposes. The main sources of the water used in the data collection included; pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, public tap or standpipe, river or stream, sachet water, bore-hole including pump or tube well protected spring, rain water, bottled water, tanker supply/vendor provided and others

8.7.1 Main source of Water for drinking

The main source of drinking water for domestic use of household is river/stream (47.1%) followed by Pipe-borne outside bore-hole/pump/tube well (19.4%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (9.3%) respectively (Table 8.10). However, Pipe borne outside dwelling was higher in urban (27.1%) areas than in rural areas (6.7%). Protected wells were also higher in urban (17.9%) areas than in the rural areas (4.7%). The use of river/stream was expectedly higher in the rural areas (53.9%) than in urban areas (1.5%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
	country	Region				
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	535	2.0	11.4	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	2,477	9.3	27.1	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,514	5.7	5.6	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	5,155	19.4	16.6	19.9
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,691	6.4	17.9	4.7
Rain water	39,438	707	30	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	61	0.2	0.5	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	37	0.1	0.6	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	690	2.6	15.2	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,388	5.2	3.6	5.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	134	0.5	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	12,495	47.1	1.5	53.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	276	1.0	0.0	1.2
Other	3,972	441	31	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	667	2.5	13.2	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	2,272	8.6	24.3	6.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	1,115	4.2	2.5	4.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	5,034	19.0	20.0	18.8
Protected well	465,775	61,075	2,234	8.4	31.5	5.0
Rain water	39,916	1,171	62	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	59	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,504	5.7	3.8	5.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	102	0.4	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	13,122	49.5	4.4	56.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	251	0.9	0.0	1.1
Other	10,302	1,377	78	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.1 Main source of Water for other domestic use

The main source of water for other domestic use of household is river/stream (49.5%) followed by pipe-borne water outside dwelling (8.6%) and protected well (8.4%). Majority (56.2%) of households in rural areas in the district use river/stream compared with 4.4 percent of households in urban areas.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows that pit latrine is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of the households (13,104) in the district, with the use of bucket or pan as the least type of toilet facility used (264). About 3,975 households in the district have no toilet facilities,

constituting almost 15.0 percent hence resort to bush/beaches/field while 829 household only use water closet (WC). The locality distribution of toilet facility showed that of those without toilet facilities, majority are in the rural households (3,579) while a higher proportion of WC users are from the urban areas (559).

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility / Bathing facility	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	15.0	11.6	15.5
W.C.	839,611	74,100	3.1	16.4	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	49.4	12.9	54.8
KVIP	572,824	34,822	6.1	7.5	5.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	1.0	0.6	1.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	24.3	50.7	20.4
Other	23,385	2,917	1.1	0.3	1.2
Bathing facility used by household					
Total	5,467,054	553,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	42.8	22.8	45.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	25.3	46.7	22.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	5.4	2.3	5.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	8.1	20.3	6.3
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	1.5	0.9	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	3.7	3.6	3.7
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	12.0	2.4	13.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,155	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other	16,276	1,398	0.4	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8:11 shows the toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality. Own bathroom for exclusive use (42.8) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (25.3%). Open space around house (0.8%) and other bathing facility (0.4) are the least used by households. The distribution of bathing facility by type of locality shows that a higher proportion of rural households own exclusive bathrooms (45.8%) compared with their urban counterparts (22.8%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste

The main method of solid waste disposal as indicated in Table 8.12 is the public dumping (open space) (49.4%) by households. About half of households in rural areas use public dump (open space) compared with 44.1 percent of households in urban areas. The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households in the district is dumping indiscriminately (21.1%) especially in the rural areas (23.7%).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste

The main method of liquid waste disposal as indicated in Table 8.12 is the thrown onto compound (53.8%) by households followed by thrown onto the street/outside (24.6%). In the

urban areas, liquid waste disposal by households is mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (47.7%) while in the rural areas it is by throwing onto the compound (58.4%).

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal					
Total	5,467,054	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	1,912	7.2	2.8	7.8
Burned by household	584,820	1,910	7.2	2.0	7.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,862	7.0	40.4	2.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	13,103	49.4	44.1	50.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	5,592	21.0	3.1	23.7
Buried by household	182,615	1,769	6.6	7.0	6.6
Other	53,805	372	1.4	0.2	1.5
Method of liquid waste disposal					
Total	5,467,054	26,520	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	404	1.5	4.6	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	1,043	3.9	13.5	2.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	614	2.3	1.2	2.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	6,541	24.6	9.5	26.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,329	12.5	47.6	7.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	14,286	53.8	23.3	58.3
Other	38,294	303	1.1	0.0	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The 2010 Population and Housing Census data for Aowin District provides relevant information needed to inform policy makers, planners, academia and the general public to make informed decisions aimed at socio-economic development of the district. This section focuses on the key findings on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions in the district.

9.1.1 Demographic Characteristic

The total population reported for the district is 117,886 persons. Females (56,628) constitute 48.0 percent while males (61,262) constitute 52.0 percent. For population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status of a total 69,832 about 16.6 percent of the population of the district fall within the aged cohort of 15-19 years, with those within the age cohort of 20-24 years forming 15.3% and those in 25- 29 years constituting (14.4%), 30-39 falls within 11.8 and 10.6 5 this implies all those within the age bracket of 15-39 make about 68.7 percent of the population of the district. Those in age group 60 years and older constitute only 4.5 percent of the population, making the population of the district a youthful one.

The total fertility rate for the district (3.9) is higher than the regional rate (3.6). The reported crude birth rate was 27.6. The lowest number of children ever born is reported among those 12-14 years followed by the 15 to 19 years, the teenage groups. The total number of deaths reported is 551 with a crude death rate (CDR) of about 4.7 per 1000 births of the population. The death rate among the males is higher than that of females.

The total number of migrants in the district was 876,145. About 20.0% of migrants in the district were born elsewhere in the Western region while 30.7 percent were born outside the region. The highest number of migrants in the district were from the Volta Region (29.2%) and longest migrants had lived in the district was 1-4 years. This could be attributed to settlers cocoa famers who most often do not stay so longer in the district.

9.1.2 Social Characteristics

Children constituted the largest component of the household populations (45.8%) with the males constituting (33.2%) and female (25.3%). It is also worth noting that, the male-headed household population (22.9%) dominated the female-headed household (13.3%).

The total household structure that formed majority of the population was the nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children (40.3%) with the extended (Head spouse(s) children head's relatives) constituting 22.0 percent and the single parent nuclear making 9.6 percent.

In the Aowin District, there are 26,520 household heads. Majority of household are headed by are males and this is reflective of the country's situation. More than 33 percent of males in the district are household heads while only about 12 percent of females are. In both male and

female-headed households, children accounted for about 46 percent. The next highest proportion is the spouse, however, among the male-headed households, there is a very low proportion of spouse (2.3%) compared with the female (25.3%).

About 52.6 percent of persons 12 years and older were married constituting the highest within the marital status population followed by 36.5 percent never married and 3.4 percent divorced. Age group 45-49 years had the highest percentage (83.3%) of persons who had never married. A higher proportion of the never married (91.6%) had attained basic education as compared to the married 50.9 percent.

Ghanaians by birth are 96.7 percent; 1.4 percent of the population is of dual nationality; while people with nationality by nationalization constituted 0.4 percent and ECOWAS nationals in the district constituted 0.9 percent and Africa countries other than ECOWAS constituted 0.4 percent.

Pentecostal/Charismatic was the largest religious group with 25.6 percent of the total population, followed by Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.) (23.3%) and Catholic (19.8%). Those categorised as “No religion” recorded 6.8 percent while Islamic affiliates constituted 13.0 percent with Traditional religion recording 1.1 percent and ‘Other’ (1.1%).

The total literate population of the district was 49,094 (41.6%). The languages with the highest literacy rates were English and Ghanaian. The population who had attended school and had attained both English and French level of education were very few in the district (0.4%). Again, for the age group 11-14 years and beyond, those who have either English level of education (21.9%) or Ghanaian Language only (67.2%) was higher than those with English and French or English, French and Ghanaian Language

9.1.3 Economic Characteristics

The economically active constituted 72.0 percent and the economically not active constituted 28.0 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. About 97 percent were employed and 3 percent unemployed. Majority (94.0%) of employed persons worked seven days prior to the census and those who did not work but had jobs to go back to formed 5.8 percent.

The main occupation of the people was skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries (79.7%). There were more males (83.2%) in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than females (16.8%). On the contrary, females recorded the highest (12.1%) in the service and sales sector against 2.1 percent recorded by the males. With females, little variations from the males are seen. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (76.3%) still accounted for the highest proportion followed by service and sales workers (12.1%).

Most of the people in the Aowin District are predominantly farmers (79.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.5%), manufacturing (3.8%) and accommodation and food service activities (1.9%).

Majority of the population 15 years and older were self-employed without employees (63.5%) followed by those who are employees (19.9%) and the least being ‘other’ (0.1%). Private informal sector had the highest number of the employed population (94.1%) followed by public (Government) (3.2%) and private formal (2.3%). Also, a slightly more males (92.7%) were in the private informal sector than the females (95.8%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

Of persons aged 12 years and older in the District (77,814), more than half (63.2%) own mobile phones and of the population owning mobile phones, males predominate (52.4%) compared to females (47.6%). Also, 71.7 percent use Internet and as in the case of ownership of mobile phones, there is a higher proportion of males (63.3%) with access to Internet facility as compared to females (36.8%). Furthermore, only 0.31 percent of households (26,520) in Aowin District owned fixed mobile phones.

9.1.5 Disability

There are a total of 2,587 disabled persons in the district constituting about 2.2 percent of the district population (117,886). Males constitute a higher proportion (58.6%) than the females (41.4%). Visual or sight impairment (909) accounted for the highest type of disability followed by those with physical (mobility) disability (553) and intellect (553) with emotion (281) being the least.

There are more disabled persons having postsecondary certificate (13) in the district as compared to those who are having secondary certificate (11). There are more females (609) amongst PWDs who never attended school than their males' counterparts (515) in the district.

9.1.6 Agricultural Activities

Of the 11,572 of the household populations in the district, 63.9% are engaged in agriculture. Approximately 83.3 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are in the rural areas the rest are in urban (16.7%) areas.

The two most common type of agriculture activity engaged in by households are crop farming (7,055) and livestock rearing (2,903) with least being fishing (4). Similar pattern is observed in both the urban (83.8%) and rural (16.2%) areas for crop farming and livestock rearing. Out of the 7,398 household engaged in agriculture, only 0.44 percent of them are into tree planting.

9.1.7 Housing Conditions

The mean number of households per house in the district (1.2) is slightly lower than the regional figure (1.5). Average households per house in the urban (2.4) and rural (1.2) areas as well as the population per house in both localities (urban 8.3) and (rural 5.4) present the district as largely rural.

The main ownership status of dwelling units by households in the district is ownership by a household member (26,520) for both males and females followed by mortgage (19,869) and that of other private individuals (2,470). The least form of ownership is other private and agencies (74). Households who live in public/government owned dwellings constituted 1.2 percent of the dwelling units while 0.5 percent of the households purchased their dwelling units. Males largely headed households and this cuts across urban and rural areas.

The main sources of drinking water for urban communities in the district are river/stream (47.1%) and borehole/pump/tube (19.4%). Metal sheet is the main material for roofing of the dwelling units in both the urban (94.2%) and rural (70.2%) areas followed by cement/concrete (1.6 % in urban and 1.8% in the rural). the use of electricity (mains) (40.7%) is the major source of energy adopted by households in the district. The second most common source of energy is the use of flashlight/torch (37.8%) followed by use of kerosene lamp

(18.8%). Wood and charcoal are main source of cooking fuel. The main method of solid waste disposal is public dumping (open space) (49.4%) by households. The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households is dumping indiscriminately (21.1%). Solid waste was commonly thrown on to compounds.

9.2 Conclusions

Results from the 2010 PHC provide holistic information on the demographic, social, and economic and other indicators of the district. The report shows the status of key demographic and socio-economic indicators in the district. It highlights the dynamics of the households' characteristics and challenges in other social and economic issues such as education, information communication technology, disability, agriculture, housing and the amenities available to the households. These issues include the youthful nature of the population, high age dependency ratio, low level of educational attainment, low ICT usage, incidence of disability, dominance of agriculture in the economy of the district with crop farming being the dominant agriculture activity, poor water and sanitation conditions as well as over reliance on wood and charcoal as main source of cooking fuel. The data from the 2010 Census thus provides a wealth of information to inform policy decision-making and planning.

9.3 Policy Implications

Due to existence of many small-scale mining companies in some communities like Atokosue, Sewum, Achimfo, Nyankamum and Allatakrom in the district, the rate of migration is rising. Migrants will have to compete with inhabitants for the few social amenities available, therefore the provision of such infrastructure and other social amenities like good roads, hospitals, schools, pipe-borne water and modern ICT infrastructure must be provided as a matter of necessity. This is also putting more pressure on the district assembly since there is more pressure on these small social amenities such as boreholes, markets, health centres and feeder roads. Another problem these communities that small miners exist are facing is that they do pollute the streams and rivers surrounding these communities. River Tano for instance has lost its true colour due to the activity of the small-scale miners.

The fertility rate in the District is not helping women to achieve their full potential as many years are spent in child bearing and childcare. Education on family planning issues should be intensified.

There is the need for institutions such as religious organizations, the Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads to do all they can within their powers to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting especially in relation to teenagers with all its social and economic consequences.

The enforcement of government policy on Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), free exercise books, school feeding programme in the Districts would help to reduce the proportions that have never attended school (34.2%). All effort must be made to retain boys and girls in the school system beyond the Junior High Secondary School level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically, and this could help reduce or possibly eliminate the high proportions in informal/consensual unions.

The fact that about 65 percent of the unemployed are between the ages of 15-34 and most of them are first time job seekers indicate the unavailability of jobs for the youth in the labour market or force. Necessary steps must be taken to provide the facilities example start-up

capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour force/market

The District Authorities and other gatekeepers should make frantic effort to create the enabling environment for investors to set up industries within the district for the teeming youth to get employed.

Clearly from the findings, it can be concluded that very few households have mobile phones, have access to Internet facilities and fixed telephone lines. This has negative implications on access to quick and easy information for development purposes. The district assembly and government must improve access of these facilities by creating more public Internet centres and ensure that, the distribution of laptops and Internet modems get to students in the district.

The district Assembly should intensify sanitation campaigns so as to improve the quality of environmental sanitation in the district. Also, immunization at birth should be given the necessary attention to minimize if not eliminate the menace of disability. Furthermore, skill development training centres should be built and equipped to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable. This would go a long way to reduce their vulnerability.

Strategies to modernize agriculture such as improved seeds, access to credit, provision of farm inputs and access to good roads should be targeted to the rural areas and into crop and animal rearing households. It has also been realized that for total number work force into agriculture, only 4 percent are into tree planting. Education on reforestation should be intensified in the district so that more people can go into planting of trees in the district. Again, Samartex and other timber companies in the district should be regulated by law so that any time they fell at least one tree; two or more of that tree should be replaced by planting. This policy should be enforced to enable the district to retain its position as the biggest forest reserve in the country.

This can also help the district assembly and the country to get more royalties from the timber firms to help improve the lifestyle of the people.

There is a higher proportion of the population without access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities. The district assembly should enforce Laws on sanitation such as ensuring maintenance and clean public toilet facilities, a must for every house to have a toilet facility and also punish those who defecate in the open. Access to potable water supply especially in the rural areas remain a big challenge hence efforts should be geared in provision of more portable water in these areas. Again, on sanitation, more Non-Governmental Organizations such Ghana-WASH (Ghana Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) that operates in the district to ensure that education on hygiene and sanitation is intensified. This helped more communities where this Ghana-WASH is operating in the district to be declared open defecation free.

Rural electrification projects should be intensified as a significant proportion of households in these areas are still without electricity. Currently, the district assembly has submitted 150 communities' names to the Ministry of Energy and most of these communities will soon be awarded on contract to be hooked on the national grid. Also, the use of solar energy should be intensified. Ghana COCOBOD is also working hand in hand with the regional and district chief farmers to ensure that solar light covers the entire district. Since the district is endowed with bamboo, the use of bamboo as a construction material should be encouraged and made attractive. This would reduce construction cost and make housing more affordable.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Enchi	11,737	5,524	6,213	3,416	1,420
2	Gyema	4,203	2,114	2,089	625	403
3	New Yakasi	4,074	1,965	2,109	864	532
4	Kwawu	3,040	1,506	1,534	677	468
5	Sewum	2,591	1,295	1,296	517	344
6	Boinso	2,584	1,256	1,328	599	291
7	Omanpe	2,483	1,230	1,253	641	420
8	Nyankamam	2,241	1,136	1,105	464	348
9	Asemkrom	2,137	1,095	1,042	385	241
10	Disueano	1,542	799	743	296	245
11	Amonie	1,505	742	763	379	252
12	Old Yakasi	1,392	652	740	330	198
13	Abochia	1,327	689	638	350	260
14	Jensue	1,276	635	641	325	223
15	Kramokrom	1,265	662	603	309	241
16	Acquai Allah	1,225	634	591	296	283
17	Achimfo	1,194	591	603	258	190
18	Yiwabra	1,194	608	586	236	211
19	Adjakaa	1,106	553	553	240	183
20	Abusam-Kwawu	1,076	608	468	241	188

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/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	Enchi	11,737	1,147	1,383	1,398	1,477	1,294	1,079	843	789	577	504	407	248	153	123	118	197
2	Gyema	4,203	641	542	539	481	431	391	270	204	177	138	118	74	52	41	36	68
3	New Yakasi	4,074	473	502	599	486	367	339	248	250	185	156	140	67	83	32	31	116
4	Kwawu	3,040	405	424	365	299	290	265	226	195	167	104	97	34	52	37	26	54
5	Sewum	2,591	313	352	363	306	249	190	176	141	152	98	89	47	45	17	28	25
6	Boinso	2,584	346	319	319	307	261	219	174	125	114	105	90	52	57	27	28	41
7	Omanpe	2,483	318	320	331	263	196	165	151	148	156	125	104	64	54	28	29	31
8	Nyankamam	2,241	298	316	301	232	206	174	140	131	105	99	74	39	33	22	17	54
9	Asemkrom	2,137	317	273	586	226	197	163	117	134	129	63	79	54	35	20	30	58
10	Disueano	1,542	232	205	220	199	97	117	82	76	83	54	47	38	37	9	18	28
11	Amonie	1,505	241	192	183	158	137	122	247	77	63	69	46	19	24	18	28	41
12	Old Yakasi	1,392	167	189	178	179	137	133	70	67	57	42	53	36	13	16	20	35
13	Abochia	1,327	174	206	154	124	101	94	110	85	71	68	36	23	14	9	31	27
14	Jensue	1,276	183	194	138	135	100	115	92	74	69	29	38	31	22	17	18	21
15	Kramokrom Acquai	1,265	186	148	151	125	127	96	96	72	66	52	53	26	26	13	10	18
16	Allah	1,225	159	169	157	159	78	92	102	100	59	44	42	25	15	12	3	9
17	Achimfo	1,194	177	164	137	112	97	139	90	88	39	35	34	14	22	18	13	15
18	Yiwabra	1,194	148	164	165	124	99	73	76	70	79	48	39	39	27	7	10	26
19	Adjakaa Abusam-	1,106	134	164	145	110	94	83	61	83	53	57	37	28	21	5	5	26
20	Kwawu	1,076	183	163	123	92	85	110	80	76	45	35	33	12	12	12	5	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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