



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

DORMAA MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

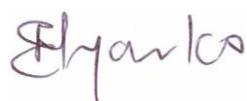
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	General Assembly
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation

ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MA	Municipal Assembly
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHC	Senior High School
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TBAAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

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 municipality. It gives a brief background of the municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the municipality. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report).

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Dormaa Municipal according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 112,111 representing 4.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.8 percent and females represent 52.2 percent. About sixty percent (61.0%) of the population reside in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 91.6. The youth (population less than 15 years) in the municipality account for 37.5 percent of the population. This results in a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older) accounting for 5.3 percent. The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the municipality is 75.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (76.3) than that of females (71.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 3.3. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 96 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.3 for the region while it is 25.1 per 1000 population for the Municipality. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Municipality is 7.0 per 1000 which is higher than that of the regional rate (6.1). Majority of migrants (61.0%) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the region and not necessary in the municipality whereas migrants born in another region constitute 39.0 with the majority migrating from the Upper East.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 57,049 with a total number of 10,936 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 5.2 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of household members and accounts for 40.6 43.4 percent followed by head of households (23.1 %). Grandchildren form about 11.0 percent of households with spouses constituting 9.5 percent.

Marital status

About six in ten (59.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older have never married compared to one-third (33.6%) of their female counterparts. The percentage of females (14.1%) in informal union is slightly higher than males (11.7%), likewise the proportion of females widowed (8.2%) is very high compared to the males. For the married population by age, 40-44 has the highest proportion (68.7%) of the married population in municipality.

Among the never married male, 69.0 percent have attained basic education with their female counterpart having a slightly higher percentage (71.7%) on the other hand, 56.0 percent of those who are married have also attained basic school education. Only about two percent (1.7%) of persons married have acquired degree or post graduate education with more males (3.1%) than females (0.5%).

Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (68.8%), in terms of sex it is higher for females (71.1%) than males (49.2%).

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.2 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 0.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 80.4 percent are literate and 19.6 percent are non- literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (79.5%) than that of females (67.5%). About eight out of every ten people (79.3%) indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language(s).

Economic activity status

More than two thirds (74.3 %) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.1%), (24.1 %) perform household duties and 11.3 percent are too old/young to work. More than half (71.6 %) of unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about half (60.8 %) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.1 percent in service and sales, 9.6 percent in craft and related trade.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 62.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.8 percent are employees, 14.5 percent are contributing family workers, 4.4 percent are self-employed with employee(s) while 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for employees, self-employed with employee(s), casual workers and domestic employee. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 89.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 43.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 47.3 percent as compared to 39.6 percent of females. About two percent (1.7%) of the population 12 years and older, use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 387 households representing 3.3 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Almost two (2.4) percent of the municipality's total population have one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight and physical disability recorded the highest of 31.9 percent and 30.6 percent respectively. There is a similar trend in both the urban and rural areas with high preponderance of population with disability in sight in both urban and rural areas. However in the urban areas, the population with physical disabilities (29.6%) is slightly higher than those with sight disabilities (29.1%).

Agriculture

About six out ten households (68.4 %) in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about seven out of ten (73.0 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 27.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (65.4 %) are involved in crop farming.

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Housing

The housing stock of Dormaa Municipal is 19,367 representing 5.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average population per house is 5.7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (43.5 %) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 41.8 percent are separate houses and 7.3 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (50.8 %) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 22.6 percent are owned by relative not a household member, 22.1 percent are owned by other private individuals, 1.6 percent are owned by private employer, and only 1.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement block/concretes accounting for 45.0 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 40.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (83.9 %) and mud/earth (11.7 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.1 %) for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.5 %) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 3.6 percent of households with nine or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are Electricity (59.2 %), flashlight/torch (31.2 %), and kerosene lamp (8.0 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (60.6 %). The proportion for rural (82.4 %) is higher than that of urban (30.4 %). The four main sources of water in the municipality are Bore-hole/pump/tube well (54.5%), protected well (10.8), public tap/standpipe (9.1) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (9.0).

Majority of the households in the municipality representing 48.9 percent use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) toilet facilities. Households using Pit latrine constitute (26.5 %). About 10.4 percent of the households in the district use W.C. About forty percent (39.5%) of households in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house whiles (29.8 %) of households own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for 59.1 percent of the households within the municipality. About one-fourth (25.6%) of households dump their solid waste in the public dump (container). Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste by households in the municipality is the third most commonly use method accounting for five percent (5.0 %). For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (50.1 %) and unto the compound (38.1 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides a brief description of the municipal profile in terms of the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and economy. It also discusses the organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions used in the report.

Dormaa Municipal is one of the twenty seven (27) administrative districts within the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is one of the oldest districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. As the population increased with associated development and expansion in basic infrastructure, the district attained the status of a municipality and later 'gave birth' to two other districts, the Dormaa East and West districts. The district was created by the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462).

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The municipality is situated at the western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It lies within longitudes 3° West and 3° 30' West and latitudes 7° North and 7° 30' North. It is bound in the north by the Jaman South district and in the east by the Dormaa East district, in the south and south-east by Asunafo and Asutifi districts respectively, in the west and south-west by Dormaa West and in the west and north-west by La Cote d'Ivoire. The municipal capital is Dormaa Ahenkro, located about 80 kilometres west of the regional capital, Sunyani. The municipality has a total land area of 1,210.28 square kilometres, which is about three (3.1) percent of the total land area of Brong Ahafo Region.

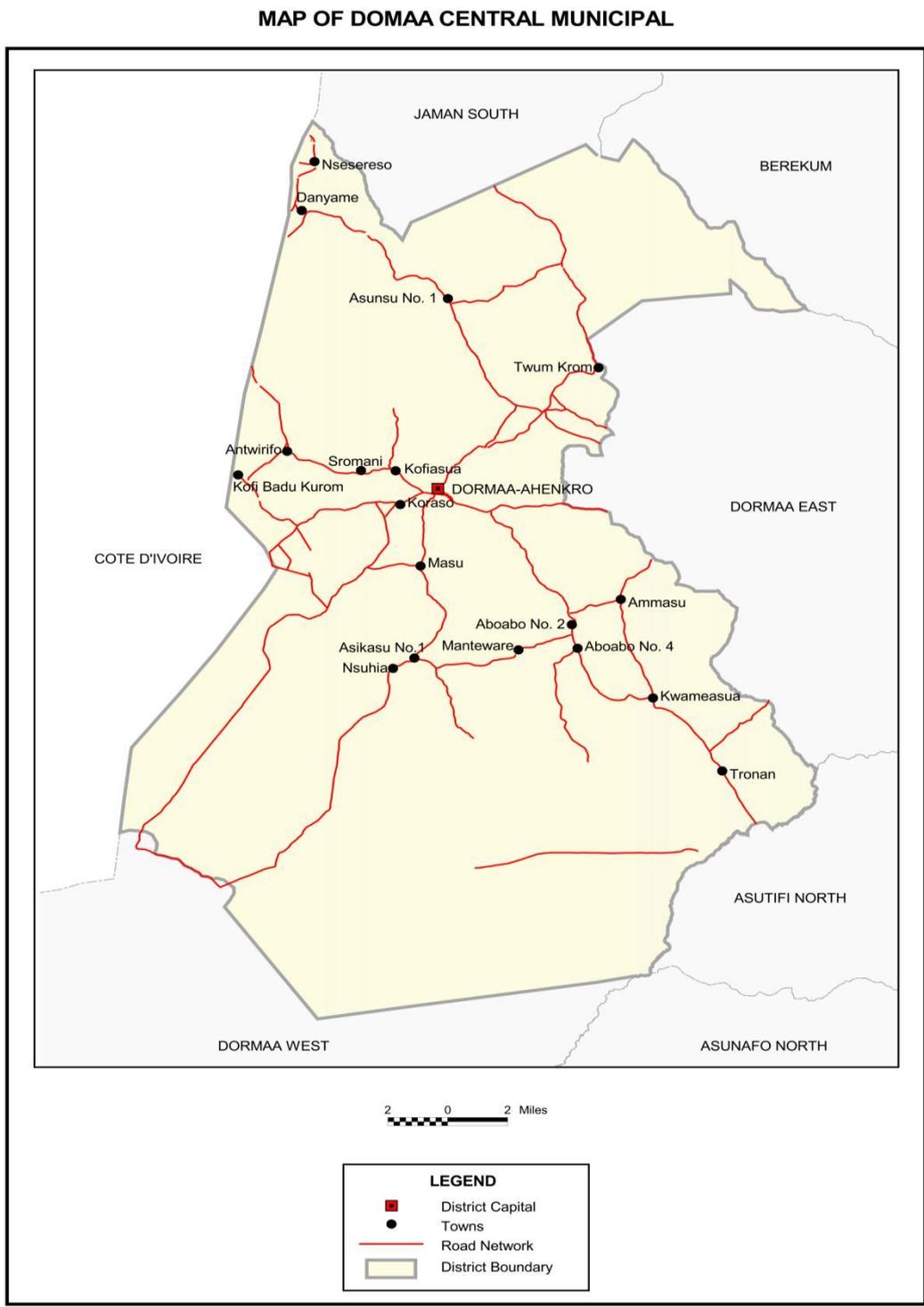
1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography is generally undulating and rises between 180 metres and 375 metres above sea level. The high range can be found near Asunsu in the north-western part of the municipality most of which is occupied by the Pamu Forest Reserve. The highest point is a little over 375 metres above sea level. The drainage pattern of Dormaa municipality is basically dendritic and generally flows in the north-south direction. Most of the rivers have catchments areas within the municipality around the high range near Asunsu with only a few taking their sources from the Jaman and Dormaa East districts. The rivers are mostly perennial due to the double maxima rainfall, pattern which is experienced in the area. Notable among them are the Bia, Nkasapim and Pamu rivers.

1.2.3 Climate

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

Figure 1.1: Map of Dormaa Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The dry seasons are quite pronounced with the main season beginning around the latter part of November and ending in February. It is often accompanied by relative humidity of 75 - 80 percent during the two rainy seasons and 70 - 72 percent during the rest of the year. The highest mean temperature is about 30°C and occurs between March and April and the lowest about 26.1°C in August.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The major vegetation types are the Semi-Equatorial forest, semi-deciduous forest and high grassland. There is a vast stretch of cultivable unused forestland and extensive forest reserves. The unused forest is located at the extreme north-east where it extends to Dormaa East and Asutifi districts. The forest reserves are Mpameso (197.67 square kilometres), Pamu (116.80 square kilometres) and Tain (297.6 square kilometres). The tree species found in the reserves include, Teak, Odum, Wawa, Senya, Manana and Mahogany. Others are Sapele, Ofram, Oak, Amire and Kyenkyen which have given rise to timber extraction.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the municipality. The municipal Chief Executive is the political and executive head who is also the chairman of the executive committee of the assembly. The municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head and is responsible for the day to day administrative issues of the district. There are various units and decentralized departments under the assembly. The district is made up of seven (7) Area Councils with 30 electoral areas as well as 30 unit committees. There is also a single constituency with one Member of Parliament. The Assembly has a total membership of 42, made up of 29 elected members, 13 government appointees. There are eleven (11) decentralised departments namely Central Administration, Agriculture, Education, Social Welfare and Community Development, Works and Finance. Others are Physical Planning Trade and Industry, Health, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resource Conservation. The existing decentralised departments are not fully integrated into the Assembly structures.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up

The Dormaa Municipality falls under Dormaa Traditional Area with the paramount chief at Dormaa Ahenkro. The main festival of the people is the Kwafie festival. This festival is celebrated once in every four years (i.e. in November). The recent one was celebrated in November, 2010.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The Bonos dominate all other ethnic groups in the municipality constituting about 96 percent. Anyins are a little over two per cent (2.4%), Northerners one per cent and others, less than one per cent (0.6) (Dormaa Municipal Assembly, 2010). The major language spoken is Bono-Twi.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities/potential

The municipality is well endowed with natural resources particularly tourists attraction sites, mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soils and good climatic conditions. The

mainstay of the municipality's economy is agriculture. Currently, it employs about 60% of the economically active labour force. Farming is largely carried out on small-scale basis. At the moment the poultry industry specifically, eggs production is operating on large scales. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and grass cutters are also reared.

1.5.2 Social infrastructure

There are 23 health institutions made up of two (2) Hospitals, one (1) Health Centre, five (5) Rural Clinics and two (2) Private Clinics. Others are two (2) Private Maternity Homes, two (2) Community-Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds. Also, there are nine (9) outreach points that are evenly distributed throughout the municipality.

The municipality has 96 kindergartens, 99 Primary Schools, 69 Junior High Schools, and four (4) Senior High Schools. The private sector contributes significantly to the provision of education in the municipality. Out of the 96 kindergartens, 31 of them are privately owned. Thirty (30) out of the 99 primary schools are privately owned. Nineteen (19) JHS and two (2) SHS out of 69 JHS and four (4) SHS respectively are private schools. The Presbyterian Hospital in Dormaa Ahenkro has a Midwifery training school attached to it. In addition, there is a Vocational School and a Midwifery Training School which are all private.

1.5.3 Transportation

The main mode of transportation is by road. There are trunk roads which is 243 km long and feeder roads 426.55km long making a total of 669.55km. The transport services in the municipality are dominated by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union, (GPRTU) and the Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA). The Inter-City State Transport Company also links the municipality to Sunyani, Kumasi and Accra. The Metro Mass Transport Service, OA and S.O Frimpong Transport Services also operate from Sunyani, Kumasi and Accra to Dormaa Ahenkro.

1.5.4 Tourism

The municipality is endowed with sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These include: the Pamu, Mpameso and the Tain Forest Reserves all of which provide natural habitat for game and wild life, especially elephants and monkeys. Monkeys are found in a sacred grove located at the outskirts of Duasidan, a village which is about 9 kilometres away from the municipal capital, Dormaa Ahenkro. The Ghana-La Cote d'Ivoire border demarcation at Kofi Badukrom is also very attractive. One of the finest custom checkpoints in the country (Gonokrom customs check point) is also found in the Dormaa municipality.

1.5.6 Mining

There are reported mineral deposits of diamond and gold in some parts of the municipality. The economic viability of such minerals for exploitation in order to create more jobs and to generate income for development is unknown. There are clay deposits in and around Dormaa Ahenkro which is molded into bricks and tiles for construction.

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, Kaso and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170

administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality 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 Municipality. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the Municipality. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The demographic characteristics are those attributes that vary within a demographic study group. The demographic characteristics of the population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age, sex, migration, fertility and mortality. It is important that the size composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and policy implementation. The current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana require that statistics be provided on the size and distribution of the population at the local level. This chapter seeks to bring out data and information on some of the characteristics of the population of Dormaa Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the District's population by age, sex and locality of residence. The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of the Dormaa Municipality at 112,111 comprising 52,589 (47.8%) males and 58,522 (52.2%) females. Thus, the Municipality has majority of its population being females. In terms of density with a land surface area of 1,210.27 sq. kilometres and a population size of 112,111 the population density of the municipality is 92.6 persons per square kilometre. This figure indicates that the municipality has a high population density. The high population density has its attendant effects on the municipality. This leads to pressure on the few social infrastructures such as schools, water, health facilities and sanitation.

The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban areas. On the basis of this definition, a majority (61%) of the population is living in rural areas and 39.0 percent in the urban areas.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure brings to the fore, the distribution of population at various ages an information that is vital for age specific resource allocation. The sex composition gives insight into the numerical disparities between males and females in the municipality and the population pyramid provides a pictorial impression about the age and sex structure of the municipality.

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	112,111	53,589	58,522	91.6	43,708	68,403
0 - 4	14,537	7,419	7,118	104.2	4,961	9,576
5 - 9	13,831	7,053	6,778	104.1	4,787	9,044
10 - 14	13,733	6,924	6,809	101.7	5,381	8,352
15 - 19	12,140	6,068	6,072	99.9	5,006	7,134
20 - 24	10,443	4,847	5,596	86.6	4,763	5,680
25 - 29	9,128	4,064	5,064	80.3	4,168	4,960
30 - 34	7,161	3,344	3,817	87.6	3,130	4,031
35 - 39	6,328	2,846	3,482	81.7	2,555	3,773
40 - 44	5,331	2,510	2,821	89.0	2,032	3,299
45 - 49	4,525	2,040	2,485	82.1	1,626	2,899
50 - 54	4,167	1,923	2,244	85.7	1,575	2,592
55 - 59	2,653	1,246	1,407	88.6	1,019	1,634
60 - 64	2,102	993	1,109	89.5	738	1,364
65 - 69	1,176	517	659	78.5	388	788
70 - 74	2,036	744	1,292	57.6	666	1,370
75 - 79	1,208	467	741	63.0	393	815
80 - 84	835	321	514	62.5	268	567
85 - 89	358	127	231	55.0	109	249
90 - 94	311	99	212	46.7	118	193
95 - 99	108	37	71	52.1	25	83
All Ages	112,111	53,589	58,522	91.6	43,708	68,403
0-14	42,101	21,396	20,705	103.3	15,129	26,972
15-64	63,978	29,881	34,097	87.6	26,612	37,366
65+	6,032	2,312	3,720	62.2	1,967	4,065
Age-dependency ratio	75.2	79.3	71.6		64.2	83.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Sex ratio

Sex ratio refers to the number of males per 100 females. ¹The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratios vary because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

In table 2.1, the sex ratio for the Dormaa Municipal is 91.6 which means that, for every 100 females, there are about 92 males which compares to that of the region with its sex ratio at 98.2. This means the number of males to women at the regional level is higher than that of the Municipal. It is evident that in the early stages of life, males outnumber females with the sex ratio of the age group 0-4 (104.2) being the highest with 104.2 males per 100 females but as age progresses, that is from 15years upwards, the number of females against males

¹ Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

increase steadily. Sex ratios may vary because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population.

2.3.2 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in a population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry even though some persons defined as “dependent” are producers and some persons in the “productive” ages are economically dependent.

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population.

Table 2.1 shows that the total dependency ratio of the municipality is 75.2 meaning every 100 persons within the economically active population ages (15-64 years) have about 75 persons (under age 15 and over age 64) to take care of. The situation is however different when males are compared with females as males have a higher dependency rate 76.3 of than their female counterparts 71.6.

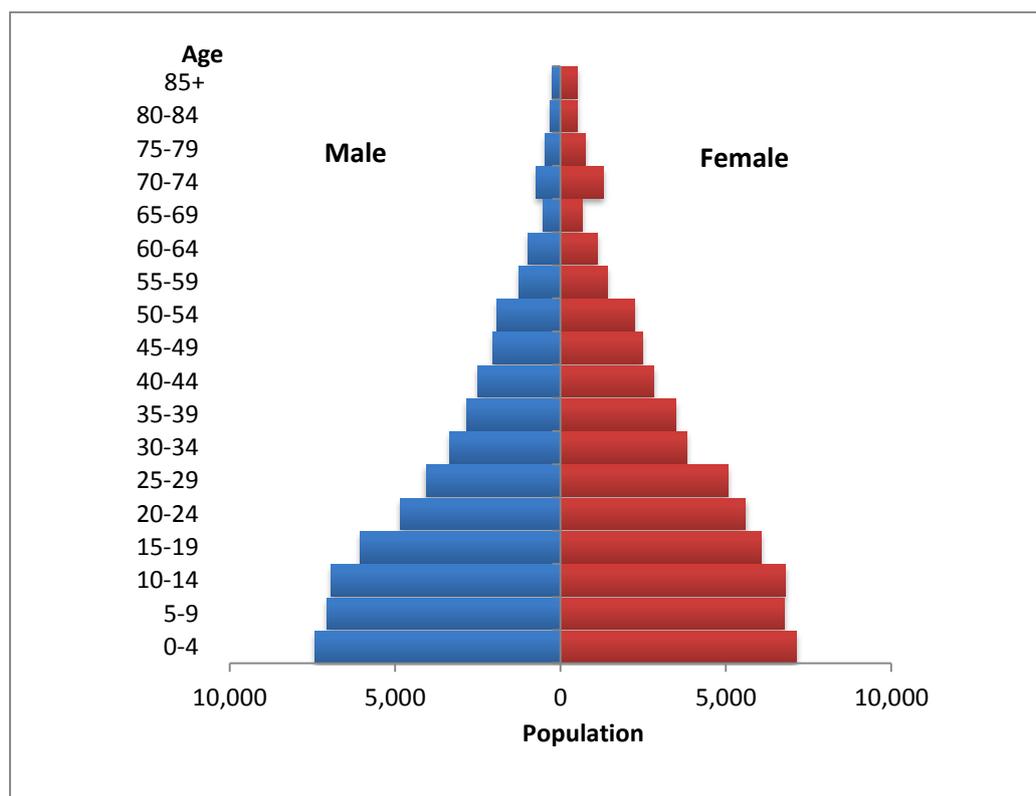
2.3.3 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration (age misrepresentation) of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.² The sizes of various age groups are represented by bars and a longer bar in a pyramid indicates more people in an age group while a shorter bar indicates fewer people. Generally, a pyramid shows a pattern of declines in the length of bars of each successive age group with advancing age.

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Dormaa Municipal in 2010. In general, the population pyramid reflects the broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation. It has a typical broad-base and a relatively narrow apex. The broad-base of the pyramid indicates that the population of the municipality has a built in potential for growth. The rough edges of the pyramid indicate variations in the age groups. The more pronounced chain saw-like edges of the females indicate a greater tendency for females to underestimate or shift their ages into other age groups resulting in age misreporting as indicated in the age sex structure. The pyramid shows an abrupt decline, more pronounced for males from age group 20-24 years. The tapering of the pyramid into a conical shape shows the force of mortality as the population ages. The irregularities towards the top of the pyramid from age 65 years show the inequalities due to age miscalculations, age exaggerations, omissions, etc.

²National Population Council, Fact Sheet No. V on Population on Urbanization, September, 2007.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and migration

Migration along with fertility and mortality accounts for the primary components of population change.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors that, in turn, are affected by a great many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR sums up, in a single number, the fertility of all women at a given point in time. In effect, it says: This is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life.

The total fertility rate (TFR) in 2010 in the municipality is 3.3 births per woman (or 3,300 births per 1000 women). That is, if 2010 age-specific rates continued unchanged, women in Dormaa Municipality would average 3.3 children each during their childbearing years compared to the regional fertility rate of 3.58 which is relatively higher.

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year. This means there were 96 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in the Dormaa Municipality.

The birth rate (also called the crude birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. Figure 2.4 shows that there were about 25 births per 1000 population in 2010.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115	27.7
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96	25.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4	118.7	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4	122.4	28.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3	84.6	21
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4	120.3	28.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105	27.4
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

The 2010 PHC collected information about children ever born and children surviving (either living with the mother or elsewhere) by women 12 years and older. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by female 12 years and older who are still living.

Table 2.5 shows the number of children ever born per woman. This measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of females. About 110,550 children have ever been born by women aged 12 years and older in the municipality with 96,873 surviving with males (50.1%) slightly above females (49.9%). It is the reverse when it comes to the number of surviving children with females recording 50.3 percent which is a bit higher than the number recorded for males (49.7%)

The table shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and starts to rise at age 39 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
Total	18,517	54,194	26,947	27,247	47,671	23,455	24,216
12 - 14	1,702	8	4	4	6	3	3
15 - 19	2,654	431	216	215	389	191	198
20 - 24	2,226	1,883	940	943	1,752	849	903
25 - 29	2,124	3,890	1,890	2,000	3,638	1,742	1,896
30 - 34	1,724	4,840	2,449	2,391	4,507	2,252	2,255
35 - 39	1,619	5,938	2,986	2,952	5,559	2,766	2,793
40 - 44	1,260	5,636	2,797	2,839	5,188	2,543	2,645
45 - 49	1,166	5,949	2,997	2,952	5,383	2,710	2,673
50 - 54	1,001	5,580	2,816	2,764	5,011	2,491	2,520
55 - 59	652	3,832	1,868	1,964	3,343	1,631	1,712
60 +	2,389	16,207	7,984	8,223	12,895	6,277	6,618

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While we all eventually die, the probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Crude death rate

Death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 shows crude death rates for the municipality and the region as 7.0 and 6.1 respectively meaning within 12 months preceding the Census night, the death rate was 7 per 1000 population in Dormaa Municipality against 6 deaths per 1000 population in the region. A comparison with the regional figure shows that the mortality experience in the municipality is higher than that of the region. A total of 782 deaths were recorded in households in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district. Out of the 782 deaths recorded in the municipality, 71 (9.1%) are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide while 711 (90.9%) are due to other causes such as natural deaths.

Table 2.5: Cause of death

Name of District	Total deaths	Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Berekum Municipal	858	79	9.2	779	90.8
Techiman Municipal	854	103	12.1	751	87.9
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	9.1	711	90.9
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	7.4	652	92.6
Nkoranza South	703	81	11.5	622	88.5
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	8.2	618	91.8
Kintampo South	671	50	7.5	621	92.5
Nkoranza North	637	30	4.7	607	95.3
aman North	627	39	6.2	588	93.8
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	9.9	563	90.1
Tain	566	31	5.5	535	94.5
Tano South	542	47	8.7	495	91.3
Jaman South	514	55	10.7	459	89.3
Tano North	475	33	6.9	442	93.1
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Sunyani West	462	70	15.2	392	84.8
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	7.9	419	92.1
Techiman North	427	35	8.2	392	91.8
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	8.8	364	91.2
Pru	351	22	6.3	329	93.7
Sene West	344	34	9.9	310	90.1
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5
Sene East	271	22	8.1	249	91.9
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

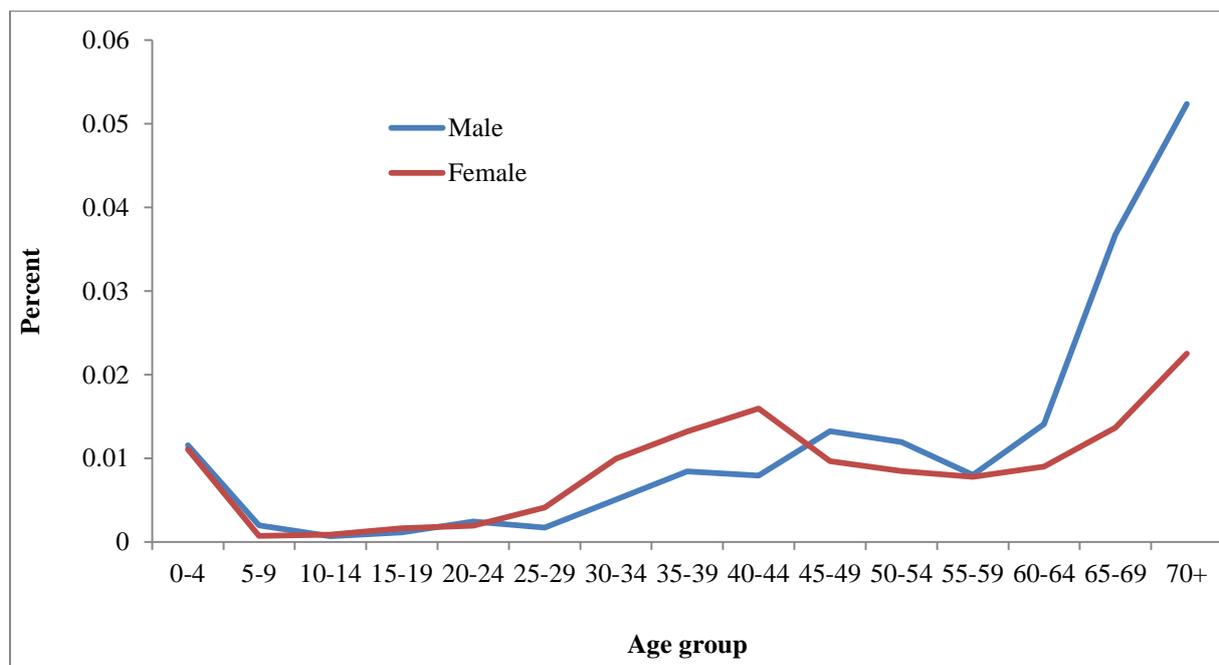
Reported Age specific death rate by sex

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. At birth, mortality for both sexes is about the same. It gradually reduces until age ten (10). Between the ages of ten (10) and twenty four (24), the death rate rises gently for both sexes until age twenty four (24). From this age group to age 49, female mortality is higher than males. This may be due to pregnancy related deaths among females. From age 49 where their child bearing ages end onwards, more males die at a faster rate than females but after age 60 the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum from 65 five years onwards. This implies that males generally die earlier than females.

2.4.4 Migration

A migrant is defined to mean a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Table 2.5 presents data on the place of birth by duration of residence of migrants. There are more than one third (26,919) representing 24 percent of migrants in the municipality. Out of the total migrants, 61 percent were born elsewhere in the region. Upper East region recorded majority (13.5%) of persons born in other regions of the country, following closely is Ashanti Region (12.9%). Greater Accra scored the lowest with approximately three percent (2.6%) percent. Also immigrants who were born outside Ghana recorded a significant proportion with nearly seven percent (6.9%) of immigrants born outside the region.

Out of the total migrants, 15.4 percent have lived in the municipality for less than a year, nearly one third (31.5%) of persons enumerated in the municipality have lived for up to four years with 17.7 percent having lived in the municipality for 20 years and more. About one third of persons born outside Ghana have lived in the municipality for less than five years whereas 19.3 percent have lived for more than 20 years. Table 2.5 shows that most of the immigrants have lived in the municipality between 1- 4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	26,919	15.4	31.5	18.1	17.2	17.7
Born elsewhere in the region	16,415	14.8	30	17.7	18.4	19.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	614	15.6	47.1	18.4	11.9	7
Central	593	14.7	31.4	12.5	16.9	24.6
Greater Accra	432	25.5	37.3	16.4	13	7.9
Volta	379	16.4	30.9	18.5	14.8	19.5
Eastern	517	13.7	35.2	15.5	14.3	21.3
Ashanti	2,121	17.7	29.7	18.3	14.4	19.8
Brong Ahafo	0		0	0	0	0
Northern	949	14.5	32	21.8	16.8	14.9
Upper East	2,213	15.4	33.1	20.3	17.3	14
Upper west	1,559	15.3	38.4	22.3	15.1	8.9
Outside Ghana	1,127	18.8	31.9	14.3	15.7	19.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

This chapter therefore discusses some key aspects of the household; composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Structure

Household size, composition and headship form the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the household. It is also within households that decisions are taken on consumption, including schooling and other needs.

3.2.1 Number of households and household size

Table 3.1 presents the household size of the municipality by locality. From the statistics the municipality recorded 10,936 households with a household population of 57,049, which translates into an average household size of 5.2 persons. More than two thirds (72.0%) of the households in the municipality are found in the rural areas while about one third are located in the urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Regional	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	57,049	14,807	26.0	42,242	74.0
Number of households	490,515	10,936	3,072	28.0	7,864	72.0
Average household size	4.6	5.2	4.8		5.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The data shows that children constitute the highest percentage (40.6%) of household members, followed by household heads (23.1%), grandchildren (11.0%), spouses (9.5%) and other relatives. Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (3.9%) who form part of the household.

In terms of household composition by sex, there are more male household heads (23.1%) than female household heads (17.9%). Also, the percentage of male children (40.6%) in the

households is slightly higher than that of the female (38.7%) children. This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relative, while female spouses constitute a high percentage (17.0%) against their male counterparts at (1.3%). Adopted or foster children (0.5%) is not a common feature of households in the Municipality as it is also a case with son or daughter in-law (0.5%) and step children (0.6%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,965	100.0	52,517	100.0	57,448	100.0
Head	25,432	23.1	15,131	28.8	10,301	17.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,466	9.5	687	1.3	9,779	17.0
Child (son/daughter)	44,672	40.6	22,438	42.7	22,234	38.7
Parent/parent in-law	1,110	1.0	128	0.2	982	1.7
Son/daughter in-law	572	0.5	230	0.4	342	0.6
Grandchild	12,124	11.0	6,120	11.7	6,004	10.5
Brother/Sister	4,326	3.9	2,279	4.3	2,047	3.6
Step child	628	0.6	337	0.6	291	0.5
Adopted/foster child	536	0.5	269	0.5	267	0.5
Other relative	8,003	7.3	3,698	7.0	4,305	7.5
Non-relative	2,096	1.9	1,200	2.3	896	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear or extended based on different combinations of household members.

Data on household population by structure and sex is shown in Table 3.3. Households with head only (single person household) constitute about four percent (4.1%) of the total household population in the Municipality. About six percent (5.8%) of single person households are male headed while above two percent (2.5%) are female headed. Households composed of the head and spouses constitute less than 2 percent (1.4%) of total household population in the Municipality. Other nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-quarter (23.9%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (25.9%) than female headed (22.2%). Single parent nuclear family households is 10.8 percent of the household population with more female single parent households (12.1%) than male single parent households (10.8%). In addition, nuclear households with (head, spouse(s), and children) constitute 23.9 percent of the total household population which is the highest proportion for both family types.

Also notable is the single parent extended family category which has about 21.6 percent of the total household population with more females (24.8%) than males (18.1%). In addition, households with other family members (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute 22.1 percent of the total household population. Extended and non-relatives makes up the least proportion with about two percent (1.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	109,965	100.0	52,517	100.0	57,448	100.0
Head only	4,476	4.1	3,047	5.8	1,429	2.5
Head and a spouse only	1,582	1.4	786	1.5	796	1.4
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	26,330	23.9	13,590	25.9	12,740	22.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	24,251	22.1	11,971	22.8	12,280	21.4
Extended + non relatives	1,774	1.6	927	1.8	847	1.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,837	3.5	1,982	3.8	1,855	3.2
Single parent Nuclear	11,880	10.8	4,941	9.4	6,939	12.1
Single parent Extended	23,730	21.6	9,486	18.1	14,244	24.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,102	1.9	935	1.8	1,167	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,003	9.1	4,852	9.2	5,151	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

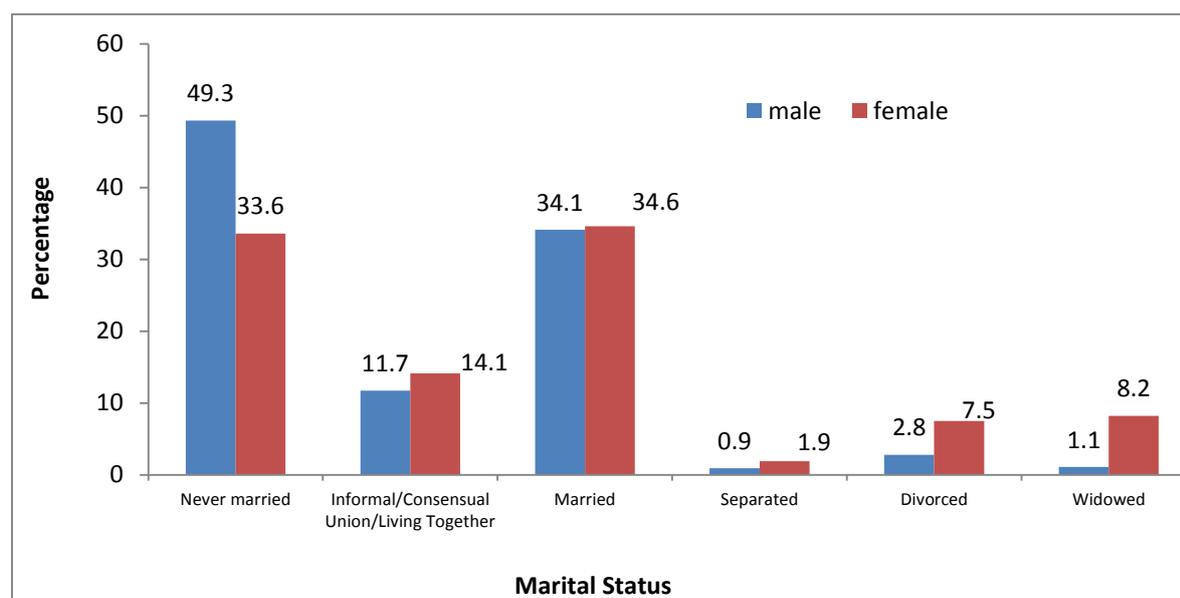
The 2010 PHC collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and above. Marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the awareness and/or approval of both families. It includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating unions. This section presents information on marital status by age, sex, level of education and economic activity.

The data shows there are 40,757 persons aged 12 years and older in the district. About 54.2 percent have ever been married, 44.0 percent are currently married. About five percent (4.8%) are living together, while 5.7 percent are separated or divorced and 4.5 percent are widowed (Figure 3.1).

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

Figure 3.1 clearly shows that apart from the never married who have males more than females; all other marital categories have females more than males. A little above half (59.3%) of the male population has never been married compared to a little more than a third (33.6%) of females 12 years and older. The percentage of females in informal union (14.1%) is also slightly higher than males (11.7%). The proportion of females who are widows (8.2%) is about eight times more than the proportion for males (1.1%) which means more females are living longer than their male counterparts; the indication is that males have a high mortality rate than females. The proportion of divorced females (7.5%) is more than twice that of males (2.8%).

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Age group and marital status

Table 3.4 indicates that the age group 40-44 has the highest proportion (68.7%) of the married population in the municipality. A significant percentage (5.9%) is scored for the age group 12-14 in the marriage category. The age group 20-29 has the highest proportion of the population in informal/consensual union/living together category. Widowhood is high in the age bracket of 65 years and above which confirms that people naturally die as they grow older with males recording just close to seven percent (6.5 %) against a higher 47.5 percent by females.

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	31,639	100.0	37.3	12.3	41.6	1.3	4.0	3.4
10 - 14	3,151	100.0	92.8	1.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,826	100.0	87.3	4.8	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	3,991	100.0	59.8	17.1	20.9	0.8	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	3,913	100.0	31.0	23.0	41.9	1.6	2.3	0.2
30 - 34	3,246	100.0	15.8	20.5	57.5	2.1	3.1	1.0
35 - 39	2,784	100.0	7.5	17.6	66.7	2.1	4.7	1.4
40 - 44	2,430	100.0	5.3	13.0	68.7	1.7	8.0	3.4
45 - 49	1,965	100.0	3.6	11.1	71.3	2.1	8.1	3.7
50 - 54	1,672	100.0	2.3	7.6	71.9	2.2	8.3	7.8
55 - 59	912	100.0	1.9	9.2	68.0	1.5	10.9	8.6
60 - 64	832	100.0	2.0	5.2	63.3	1.6	12.1	15.7
65+	1,917	100.0	4.4	4.3	53.1	2.2	10.1	25.9

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	16,477	100.0	43.8	11.0	40.1	1.0	3.0	1.0
10 - 14	1,676	100.0	92.5	1.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,505	100.0	93.0	1.6	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,975	100.0	79.8	8.6	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	1,872	100.0	49.6	20.0	28.4	0.9	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	1,677	100.0	23.2	22.2	49.1	1.6	3.3	0.7
35 - 39	1,441	100.0	11.2	20.0	63.5	1.8	3.0	0.6
40 - 44	1,294	100.0	8.3	13.8	68.3	1.2	7.0	1.5
45 - 49	1,109	100.0	5.2	13.6	71.5	2.3	5.8	1.5
50 - 54	913	100.0	3.3	8.1	78.8	2.2	5.5	2.2
55 - 59	563	100.0	2.8	11.9	75.3	1.2	7.1	1.6
60 - 64	445	100.0	3.6	6.1	75.5	1.6	9.7	3.6
65+	1,007	100.0	5.7	5.5	72.4	2.0	8.0	6.5
Female								
Total	15,162	100.0	30.3	13.7	43.3	1.6	5.0	6.0
10 - 14	1,475	100.0	93.1	1.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,321	100.0	81.2	8.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	2,016	100.0	40.2	25.4	30.7	1.4	1.8	0.5
25 - 29	2,041	100.0	14.0	25.7	54.3	2.3	3.4	0.3
30 - 34	1,569	100.0	7.9	18.7	66.4	2.6	3.0	1.4
35 - 39	1,343	100.0	3.5	15.0	70.2	2.4	6.5	2.4
40 - 44	1,136	100.0	1.8	12.1	69.2	2.3	9.2	5.5
45 - 49	856	100.0	1.5	7.9	71.1	1.9	11.1	6.4
50 - 54	759	100.0	1.1	7.0	63.8	2.1	11.6	14.5
55 - 59	349	100.0	0.3	4.9	56.2	2.0	16.9	19.8
60 - 64	387	100.0	0.3	4.1	49.4	1.6	15.0	29.7
65+	910	100.0	3.0	3.0	31.6	2.5	12.4	47.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table a greater proportion of the never married (69.0%) have attained basic school education (Primary or JSS/JHS) with slightly higher percentage of females (71.7%) more than male (66.8%). On the other hand, 56.0 percent of persons who are married have attained basic school education and only about eight percent (7.5%) of those who are married have attained secondary education. More than thirds (70.2%) of persons who are in informal union have attained basic school education. There is not much difference in the results for both sexes. Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (68.8%), in terms of sex it is higher for females (71.1%) than males (49.2%). Only about two percent (1.7%) of persons married have acquired degree or post graduate education with more males (3.1%) than females (0.5%).

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

Sex/Marital status	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/technical/commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes							
Total	100.0	20.2	61.7	11.8	2.2	3.1	1
Never married	100.0	6.7	69	18.5	2.1	2.8	0.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	100.0	15.5	70.2	9.7	2.3	2	0.3
Married	100.0	27.9	56	7.5	2.5	4.4	1.7
Separated	100.0	27.4	60.3	7.4	2.4	1.9	0.7
Divorced	100.0	37.8	54.4	4.1	1.6	1.8	0.3
Widowed	100.0	68.8	27.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4
Male							
Total	100.0	14	62.5	14.6	2.9	4.3	1.8
Never married	100.0	6.9	66.8	19.4	2.6	2.9	1.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	100.0	11	69.2	12.1	3.4	3.6	0.6
Married	100.0	22.6	55	9.5	3.1	6.8	3.1
Separated	100.0	22.2	59.3	12	3.7	1.5	1.2
Divorced	100.0	28.5	58.9	7.3	2.6	2.2	0.4
Widowed	100.0	49.2	41.5	4.1	1.2	2.2	1.9
Female							
Total	100.0	25.5	61	9.4	1.6	2.1	0.4
Never married	100.0	6.4	71.7	17.3	1.5	2.6	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	100.0	18.7	70.8	8	1.5	0.9	0.1
Married	100.0	32.5	56.7	5.8	2.1	2.4	0.5
Separated	100.0	29.5	60.7	5.5	1.9	2	0.5
Divorced	100.0	40.8	52.9	3.1	1.3	1.7	0.2
Widowed	100.0	71.1	25.7	1.4	0.6	1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity

The economic activity status of persons in the population may in a way help to understand the categories into which people are placed in the country when discussing marital status. In some cultures or religions, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not.

Table 3.5 presents economic activity of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. Almost half (45.2%) of the population 12 years and older who are employed are married with slightly more married males (45.5%) than females (44.9%) employed. Of the total married population, 66.1 percent are employed, a little above two percent (2.4%) are unemployed while 31.5 percent are economically not active.

In the never married group, 40.8 percent are employed while 55.9 percent are economically not active. A lot of the population in the never married group may be economically not active because a lot of them are of school going ages. Amongst the married group, 86.9 percent are employed, close to two percent (1.6%) unemployed and a low 11.5 percent economically not

active. The widowed group has 62.9 percent of their population employed and a proportion of approximately one percent (0.8%) unemployed while 36.3 percent are economically not active.

Again table 3.6 shows some similarities within the male and female sex populations when they are compared to each other. While 67.0 percent of the total male population 12 years and above are employed, 65.2 percent of the total female population is employed. While a little above two percent (2.3%) of the male population are unemployed, close to three percent (2.6%) are unemployed and while male population recorded 30.7 percent for economically not active population, 32.2 percent was recorded for female population 12 years and above.

Comparism between the marital status and economic status of both male and female show a similar trend. However, males 44.8 percent recorded higher in the never married category than females 35.7 percent.

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	78,097	100.0	51,601	66.1	1,907	2.4	24,589	31.5
Never married	31,944	100.0	13,039	40.8	1,038	3.2	17,867	55.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	10,152	100.0	8,480	83.5	306	3.0	1,366	13.5
Married	26,843	100.0	23,320	86.9	427	1.6	3,096	11.5
Separated	1,128	100.0	922	81.7	46	4.1	160	14.2
Divorced	4,179	100.0	3,419	81.8	59	1.4	701	16.8
Widowed	3,851	100.0	2,421	62.9	31	0.8	1,399	36.3
Male								
Total	36,276	100.0	24,319	67.0	835	2.3	11,122	30.7
Never married	17,896	100.0	8,018	44.8	572	3.2	9,306	52.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,242	100.0	3,831	90.3	80	1.9	331	7.8
Married	12,373	100.0	11,070	89.5	149	1.2	1,154	9.3
Separated	324	100.0	269	83.0	10	3.1	45	13.9
Divorced	1,024	100.0	851	83.1	16	1.6	157	15.3
Widowed	417	100.0	280	67.1	8	1.9	129	30.9
Female								
Total	41,821	100.0	27,282	65.2	1,072	2.6	13,467	32.2
Never married	14,048	100.0	5,021	35.7	466	3.3	8,561	60.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,910	100.0	4,649	78.7	226	3.8	1,035	17.5
Married	14,470	100.0	12,250	84.7	278	1.9	1,942	13.4
Separated	804	100.0	653	81.2	36	4.5	115	14.3
Divorced	3,155	100.0	2,568	81.4	43	1.4	544	17.2
Widowed	3,434	100.0	2,141	62.3	23	0.7	1,270	37.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, by dual citizenship and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows that the proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 106,785 which represent 95.2 percent with only about two percent (1.7 %) being dual national. Information on Ghanaians by naturalization show that only approximately two percent (0.6%) of the entire population in

the Municipality have naturalized. Regardless of the closeness of the municipality to Cote D'voire, there is only a little above two percent (2.4 %) of the population as immigrants from ECOWAS, other African other than ECOWAS and others, a lot of them presumably from Cote D'voire.

The statistics also show that when it comes to non-Ghanaians the immigration status of males and females are almost the same which is similar to the regional statistics.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112,111	100.0	53,589	100.0	58,522	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	106,785	95.2	50,949	95.1	55,836	95.4
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	1,957	1.7	933	1.7	1,024	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	703	0.6	332	0.6	371	0.6
ECOWAS	1,660	1.5	893	1.7	767	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	553	0.5	262	0.5	291	0.5
Other	453	0.4	220	0.4	233	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on religious association of the population. Christian religion has the largest proportion of followers (84.3%) and is followed by Islam (10.9%). Those who do not associate with any religion constitute about seven percent (6.5%) percent of the population. There are more males (6.5%) than females (2.5%) with no religion. Pentecostal and Charismatic followers have the largest following with more females than males.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112,111	100.0	53,589	100.0	58,522	100.0
No religion	4,950	4.4	3,460	6.5	1,490	2.5
Catholic	20,446	18.2	9,543	17.8	10,903	18.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	28,958	25.8	13,362	24.9	15,596	26.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	35,105	31.3	15,774	29.4	19,331	33.0
Other Christian	10,002	8.9	4,761	8.9	5,241	9.0
Islam	11,110	9.9	5,844	10.9	5,266	9.0
Traditionalist	932	0.8	548	1.0	384	0.7
Other	608	0.5	297	0.6	311	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Questions on literacy were asked of persons 11 years and older. On literacy, eligible persons were asked whether they could read and write in any language. In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present

then he/she is not literate. The options were: None, English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Other.

For education, the questions were asked of persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time education (past and present), level, and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending. Aged 3 years became the cutoff point, because in the system of education, children are expected to start school at age four (pre-school).

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents the percentages of the population 11 years and above who were literate in at least one language and those who were not by sex, age and literary status. Exactly 64,769 representing 80.4 percent of the population aged 11 years and older were literate while 19.6 percent were non literates. Out of the literate population, the age group 11-14 has the highest percentage in the category that can read and write English only. The age bracket of 20-24 has the highest proportion of the population for category English and Ghanaian Language.

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

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	15,810	64,769	100.0	12.7	16.1	69.7	0.4	1.0
10-14	264	10,305	100.0	16.9	11.3	70.7	0.3	0.8
15-19	617	11,523	100.0	13.2	8.3	77.2	0.4	0.9
20-24	1,088	9,355	100.0	13.8	12.1	72.6	0.5	1.0
25-29	1,344	7,784	100.0	13.9	16.8	67.7	0.4	1.2
30-34	1,281	5,880	100.0	12.5	21.5	64.1	0.7	1.1
35-39	1,486	4,842	100.0	12.0	23.7	62.5	0.6	1.2
40-44	1,289	4,042	100.0	10.3	25.5	63.0	0.4	0.9
45-49	1,235	3,290	100.0	7.8	25.3	65.4	0.3	1.3
50-54	1,125	3,042	100.0	8.5	20.1	69.9	0.2	1.3
55-59	824	1,829	100.0	8.2	19.8	71.1	0.2	0.7
60-64	1,000	1,102	100.0	6.5	19.5	71.7	0.8	1.5
65+	4,257	1,775	100.0	8.1	23.5	67.5	0.4	0.5
Male								
Total	5,096	32,444	100.0	11.3	12.4	74.4	0.5	1.3
10-14	117	5,230	100.0	15.9	11.1	72.0	0.2	0.9
15-19	256	5,812	100.0	12.0	6.7	79.9	0.3	1.0
20-24	415	4,432	100.0	11.4	8.7	78.3	0.5	1.1
25-29	486	3,578	100.0	11.9	12.9	73.1	0.4	1.6
30-34	492	2,852	100.0	11.3	15.0	71.1	0.9	1.6
35-39	500	2,346	100.0	11.3	18.0	68.2	0.9	1.7
40-44	423	2,087	100.0	9.6	19.0	69.9	0.4	1.1
45-49	360	1,680	100.0	7.8	19.6	69.8	0.5	2.3
50-54	336	1,587	100.0	7.6	14.4	75.7	0.3	2.0
55-59	262	984	100.0	6.9	11.3	80.2	0.4	1.2
60-64	260	733	100.0	6.3	13.4	77.6	1.2	1.5
65+	1,189	1,123	100.0	6.1	18.6	74.0	0.5	0.8

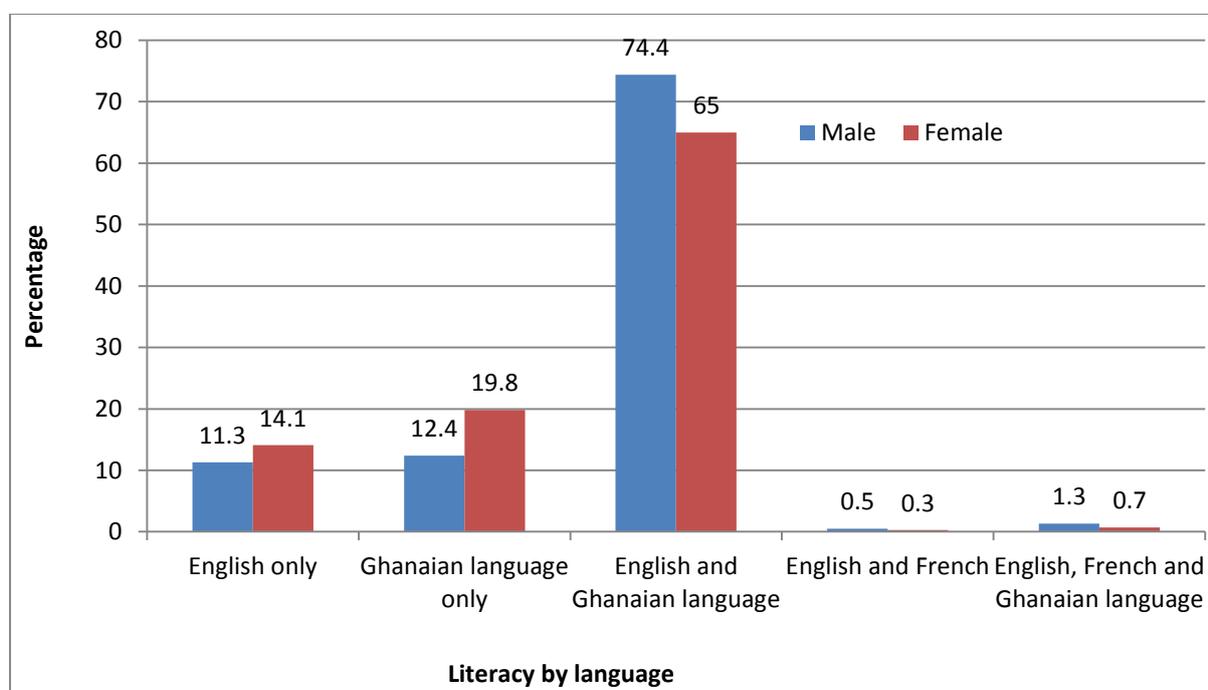
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)

Sex/Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	10,714	32,325	100.0	14.1	19.8	65.0	0.3	0.7
10-14	147	5,075	100.0	18.0	11.5	69.4	0.3	0.8
15-19	361	5,711	100.0	14.4	9.9	74.3	0.5	0.8
20-24	673	4,923	100.0	15.9	15.2	67.4	0.5	1.0
25-29	858	4,206	100.0	15.5	20.2	63.1	0.3	0.8
30-34	789	3,028	100.0	13.7	27.7	57.5	0.4	0.6
35-39	986	2,496	100.0	12.7	29.1	57.1	0.4	0.7
40-44	866	1,955	100.0	11.0	32.5	55.6	0.3	0.6
45-49	875	1,610	100.0	7.7	31.1	60.9	0.1	0.2
50-54	789	1,455	100.0	9.4	26.4	63.6	0.1	0.5
55-59	562	845	100.0	9.7	29.7	60.5	0.0	0.1
60-64	740	369	100.0	7.0	31.7	59.9	0.0	1.4
65+	3,068	652	100.0	11.5	32.1	56.3	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 presents the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. Two out of every ten persons of males (11.3%) and about 3 persons out of every 10 females (14.4%) can read and write in English only, while there are more females who can read and write in Ghanaian language only than males. More than 74.4 percent of males and 65 percent of females 11 years and older can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian Language. Less than one percent of persons of both sexes are able to read and write in English and French, males (0.5%) and their females (0.3%) with a little over one percent (1.3%) for males being able to read and write English, French and Ghanaian Language.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 42,160 of population are currently attending school with 47.2 percent in primary school followed by JHS/JSS (18.8%), Kindergarten (15.8%), SSS/SHS (8.6%) and tertiary (1.4%). There are more females (48.3) than males (46.2%) currently attending primary school. On the contrast, there is a decrease in the proportion of females. About eight percent (7.8%) and just a little above one percent (1.1%) at SSS/SHS and tertiary levels respectively of females compare against their male counterparts dominating these levels with 9.3 percent for SSS/SHS and close to two percent (1.7%) at tertiary.

On the other hand a total of 43,439 of the municipality's total population attended school in the past with majority of the past students completing JHS/JSS (33.5%) followed by middle school (28.8%), primary school (16%) and SSS/SHS (9.8%).

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	42,160	100.0	21,869	100.0	20,291	100.0	43,439	100.0	21,106	100.0	22,333	100.0
Nursery	2,943	7.0	1,532	7.0	1,411	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	6,655	15.8	3,367	15.4	3,288	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	19,893	47.2	10,096	46.2	9,797	48.3	6,948	16.0	2,737	13.0	4,211	18.9
JSS/JHS	7,937	18.8	4,135	18.9	3,802	18.7	14,546	33.5	6,213	29.4	8,333	37.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,503	28.8	6,360	30.1	6,143	27.5
SSS/SHS	3,629	8.6	2,037	9.3	1,592	7.8	4,243	9.8	2,309	10.9	1,934	8.7
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,340	3.1	934	4.4	406	1.8
Vocational/technical/commercial	359	0.9	265	1.2	94	0.5	1,363	3.1	770	3.6	593	2.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	154	0.4	71	0.3	83	0.4	905	2.1	573	2.7	332	1.5
Tertiary	590	1.4	366	1.7	224	1.1	1,591	3.7	1,210	5.7	381	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

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

Statistics on labour and employment of a municipality are very necessary in assessing the relative contribution of the working population in the various sectors of the economy to its economic development. They are also useful for advocacy and manpower planning in the municipality, hence their regular feature in population census. This chapter discusses the economic activities of the population 15 years and older for the week preceding the Census Night, emphasis is placed on economic activity status, main occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

The economically active population is made up of the following:

(a) **Employed** - That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population.

(b) **Unemployed** - comprising all persons who during the reference period were;

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;
- Currently available for work;
- Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

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

4.2.1 Activity status and sex

Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the Municipality. Economically active form of the population stands at 74.3 percent with the proportion of males (76 %) greater than females (73.1%) Generally, 96.4 percent of the economic active population 15years and older in the municipality are employed, while close to four percent (3.6 %) are unemployed.

The proportion of employed males (96.6%) is almost the same as the females (96.1%). Out of the employed 97.1 worked whiles about three percent (2.6%) did not work but had work to go back to and only below one percent (0.3%) did voluntary work without pay. With the unemployed population, 28.4 percent have worked before seeking work and available whiles 71.6 percent are seeking work for the first time and available.

The economically not active population constitutes a quarter (25.7%) of the total population 15 years and older. Males recorded less proportion with 24.3 percent against 26.9 percent for females. Out of the economically active population, 49.1 percent were in full time education, 24.1 percent did home duties and 11.3 percent too old/young to work.

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	70,010	100.0	32,193	100.0	37,817	100.0
Economically active	52,007	74.3	24,379	75.7	27,628	73.1
<i>Employed</i>	50,117	96.4	23,556	96.6	26,561	96.1
<i>Worked</i>	48,653	97.1	23,047	97.8	25,606	96.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,320	2.6	469	2.0	851	3.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	144	0.3	40	0.2	104	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,890	3.6	823	3.4	1,067	3.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	536	28.4	209	25.4	327	30.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,354	71.6	614	74.6	740	69.4
Economically not active	18,003	25.7	7,814	24.3	10,189	26.9
Did home duties (household chore)	4,339	24.1	1,216	15.6	3,123	30.7
Full time education	8,836	49.1	4,812	61.6	4,024	39.5
Pensioner/retired	264	1.5	197	2.5	67	0.7
Disabled/sick	1,282	7.1	517	6.6	765	7.5
Too old/young	2,043	11.3	551	7.1	1,492	14.6
Other	1,239	6.9	521	6.7	718	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Sex, age and activity status

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. Out of the total population 15 years and older, 71.6% are employed, approximately three percent (2.7%) are unemployed while about three percent (2.5%) are economically not active. For age group 15-19 majority are economically not active, mainly because they are expected to be in full time education. However, from age group 20-49, the proportion of persons employed constitutes the majority and rises from age 20-24 to 45-49. At older ages of 50+ the proportion employed start to decrease mainly because of old age

However, the proportions for the unemployed are highest for age groups 20-24 and 25-29 and lowest for older ages of 65+ years.

The proportions of persons considered economically not active decrease from younger ages of 15-19 to 45-49 and start to increase at older ages of 50+ years

This trend is observed for males and females with respect to economically status and age.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	70,010	100.0	50,117	71.6	1,890	2.7	18,003	25.7
15-19	12,140	100.0	3,627	29.9	266	2.2	8,247	67.9
20-24	10,443	100.0	6,163	59.0	672	6.4	3,608	34.5
25-29	9,128	100.0	7,309	80.1	475	5.2	1,344	14.7
30-34	7,161	100.0	6,294	87.9	202	2.8	665	9.3
35-39	6,328	100.0	5,757	91.0	90	1.4	481	7.6
40-44	5,331	100.0	4,985	93.5	56	1.1	290	5.4
45-49	4,525	100.0	4,268	94.3	36	0.8	221	4.9
50-54	4,167	100.0	3,882	93.2	36	0.9	249	6.0
55-59	2,653	100.0	2,399	90.4	22	0.8	232	8.7
60-64	2,102	100.0	1,741	82.8	22	1.0	339	16.1
65+	6,032	100.0	3,692	61.2	13	0.2	2,327	38.6
Male								
Total	32,193	100.0	23,556	73.2	823	2.6	7,814	24.3
15-19	6,068	100.0	1,851	30.5	102	1.7	4,115	67.8
20-24	4,847	100.0	2,829	58.4	298	6.1	1,720	35.5
25-29	4,064	100.0	3,357	82.6	204	5.0	503	12.4
30-34	3,344	100.0	3,061	91.5	92	2.8	191	5.7
35-39	2,846	100.0	2,684	94.3	42	1.5	120	4.2
40-44	2,510	100.0	2,373	94.5	28	1.1	109	4.3
45-49	2,040	100.0	1,975	96.8	12	0.6	53	2.6
50-54	1,923	100.0	1,835	95.4	16	0.8	72	3.7
55-59	1,246	100.0	1,153	92.5	7	0.6	86	6.9
60-64	993	100.0	843	84.9	13	1.3	137	13.8
65+	2,312	100.0	1,595	69.0	9	0.4	708	30.6
Female								
Total	37,817	100.0	26,561	70.2	1,067	2.8	10,189	26.9
15-19	6,072	100.0	1,776	29.2	164	2.7	4,132	68.1
20-24	5,596	100.0	3,334	59.6	374	6.7	1,888	33.7
25-29	5,064	100.0	3,952	78.0	271	5.4	841	16.6
30-34	3,817	100.0	3,233	84.7	110	2.9	474	12.4
35-39	3,482	100.0	3,073	88.3	48	1.4	361	10.4
40-44	2,821	100.0	2,612	92.6	28	1.0	181	6.4
45-49	2,485	100.0	2,293	92.3	24	1.0	168	6.8
50-54	2,244	100.0	2,047	91.2	20	0.9	177	7.9
55-59	1,407	100.0	1,246	88.6	15	1.1	146	10.4
60-64	1,109	100.0	898	81.0	9	0.8	202	18.2
65+	3,720	100.0	2,097	56.4	4	0.1	1,619	43.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex. About six out of every 10 (60.8%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while close to one out of every five (15.1%) persons of the employed population is a service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers contribute 9.6 percent of the employed population.

Female dominance is seen in service and sales workers occupation with 22.4 percent against their male counterparts with (6.8%). Apart from this category males generally dominate all occupations

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	50,117	100.0	23,556	100.0	26,561	100.0
Managers	896	1.8	421	1.8	475	1.8
Professionals	2,254	4.5	1,431	6.1	823	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	693	1.4	493	2.1	200	0.8
Clerical support workers	500	1.0	275	1.2	225	0.8
Service and sales workers	7,559	15.1	1,603	6.8	5,956	22.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,450	60.8	14,433	61.3	16,017	60.3
Craft and related trades workers	4,828	9.6	2,786	11.8	2,042	7.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,474	2.9	1,434	6.1	40	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,456	2.9	673	2.9	783	2.9
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of employment

The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the municipality's economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development. For instance, with progress in industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while workers in manufacturing and service sectors increase especially for developing countries, (GSS, 2012).

Table 4.4 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. About six in every ten employed persons (60.9%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry. Wholesale and retail trade industry constitutes the second most important industry employing less than one fifth (11.8%) of the employed population. Also, about five percent (5.3%) of the municipality's work forces are employed in the manufacturing industry.

Wholesale and retail trade (15.1%), accommodation and food service activities (6.3%), and other service activities (6.1%) industries are female dominated. The more physically intensive industries such as construction transportation and storage are male dominated

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

Industry	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,117	100.0	23,556	100.0	26,561	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,527	60.9	14,658	62.2	15,869	59.7
Mining and quarrying	34	0.1	27	0.1	7	0.0
Manufacturing	2,651	5.3	1,111	4.7	1,540	5.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	26	0.1	23	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	78	0.2	50	0.2	28	0.1
Construction	1,266	2.5	1,230	5.2	36	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,914	11.8	1,913	8.1	4,001	15.1
Transportation and storage	1,235	2.5	1,190	5.1	45	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,852	3.7	181	0.8	1,671	6.3
Information and communication	112	0.2	87	0.4	25	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	238	0.5	137	0.6	101	0.4
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	295	0.6	143	0.6	152	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	171	0.3	113	0.5	58	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	591	1.2	411	1.7	180	0.7
Education	1,824	3.6	1,144	4.9	680	2.6
Human health and social work activities	660	1.3	315	1.3	345	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	163	0.3	144	0.6	19	0.1
Other service activities	2,202	4.4	583	2.5	1,619	6.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	277	0.6	95	0.4	182	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 provides information on the employment status of employed population 15 years and older by sex. In the more industrialized countries or communities, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs. (GSS, 2012)

It can be seen from Table 4.5 that majority of the employed population (62.1%) are self-employed without employees.

Employees constitute 13.8 percent of employed population while contributing family workers account for 14.5 percent. There are more females self-employed without employees (64.7%) and contributing family (17.6%) workers than males while males dominate the employee category (males, 19.5% as against females, 8.7%) among others.

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

Employment Status	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,117	100.0	23,556	100.0	26,561	100.0
Employee	6,905	13.8	4,600	19.5	2,305	8.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,125	62.1	13,952	59.2	17,173	64.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,185	4.4	1,214	5.2	971	3.7
Casual worker	640	1.3	461	2.0	179	0.7
Contributing family worker	7,283	14.5	2,613	11.1	4,670	17.6
Apprentice	1,663	3.3	558	2.4	1,105	4.2
Domestic employee (House help)	222	0.4	108	0.5	114	0.4
Other	94	0.2	50	0.2	44	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex. The data show that the private informal sector provides total dominance by employing up to about 4 out every 5 persons (89.9%) in the workforce in the municipality. The public (government) (5.7%) and private formal (3.9%) are the next most important sectors of employment in the municipality. A significant proportion of females (93.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (89.9%).

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	50,117	100.0	23,556	100.0	26,561	100.0
Public (Government)	2,851	5.7	1,831	7.8	1,020	3.8
Private formal	1,971	3.9	1,283	5.4	688	2.6
Private informal	45,054	89.9	20,310	86.2	24,744	93.2
Semi-public/parastatal	129	0.3	76	0.3	53	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	109	0.2	53	0.2	56	0.2
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information communication technology (ICT) development has seen significant growth over the past years. It has brought about a positive transformation in the socio economic development of the country. For the first time in Ghana, the 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on ownership of mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet cafe, on phone or other mobile devices and the ownership of fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and those who use internet facility by sex. Overall there are 34,023 persons 12 years and older in the municipality out of which 14,671 representing 43.0 percent own mobile phones. Out of the total population 12 years and older there are 15,505 males representing 45.6 percent while females are 18,517 forming 54.4 percent. Out of the total male population 12 years and older in the municipality 47.3 percent own mobile phones compared to 39.6 percent for their females counterparts. This means there are more males who own mobile phones than females.

5.3 Use of Internet

Out of the total population 12 years and older, a total of 583 persons representing approximately two percent (1.7%) in the municipality use internet facility. Of the male population 12 years and older about three percent (2.7 %) use internet while only close to one percent (0.9%) of the female population use internet facility.

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	34,023	100.0	14,671	43.1	583	1.7
Male	15,506	45.6	7,340	47.3	420	2.7
Female	18,517	54.4	7,331	39.6	163	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership with Fixed Telephone Lines

The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line which connects a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network. Table 5.2 presents households having desktop or laptop computers, fixed telephone lines by sex of household head.

Out of the total of 11,722 households in the municipality, only 12 households, (0.1%) own fixed telephone lines. More male headed households (0.1%) own fixed telephone lines than female headed households (0.04%).

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,722	100.0	387	3.3	12	0.1
Male	6,944	59.2	255	3.7	10	0.1
Female	4,778	40.8	132	2.8	2	0.04

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-study and the use of internet. Table 5.2 presents data on households having desktop or laptop computers. Only 387 of the total households representing a little above three percent (3.3 %) in the municipality have desktop or laptop computers. About four percent (3.7%) of households having desktop or laptop computers in the municipality are headed by males with less than three percent of households having desktop or laptop computers headed by females. This means the ownership of desktop or laptop computer is very low among female headed household.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80.0 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	112,111	100.0	53,589	100.0	58,522	100.0
No disability	109,402	97.6	52,344	97.7	57,058	97.5
With a disability	2,709	2.4	1,245	2.3	1,464	2.5
Sight	865	31.9	406	32.6	459	31.4
Hearing	379	14.0	175	14.1	204	13.9
Speech	487	18.0	264	21.2	223	15.2
Physical	830	30.6	356	28.6	474	32.4
Intellectual	505	18.6	240	0.4	265	0.5
Emotional	477	17.6	220	17.7	257	17.6
Other	237	8.7	99	8.0	138	9.4
Urban						
Total	43,708	100.0	20,137	100.0	23,571	100.0
No disability	42,634	97.5	19,683	97.7	22,951	97.4
With a disability	1,074	2.5	454	2.3	620	2.6
Sight	313	29.1	128	28.2	185	29.8
Hearing	110	10.2	46	10.1	64	10.3
Speech	148	13.8	72	15.9	76	12.3
Physical	318	29.6	131	28.9	187	30.2
Intellectual	192	17.9	89	0.4	103	0.4
Emotional	234	21.8	96	21.1	138	22.3
Other	116	10.8	40	8.8	76	12.3
Rural						
Total	68,403	100.0	33,452	100.0	34,951	100.0
No disability	66,768	97.6	32,661	97.6	34,107	97.6
With a disability	1,635	2.4	791	2.4	844	2.4
Sight	552	33.8	278	35.1	274	32.5
Hearing	269	16.5	129	16.3	140	16.6
Speech	339	20.7	192	24.3	147	17.4
Physical	512	31.3	225	28.4	287	34.0
Intellectual	313	19.1	151	0.5	162	0.5
Emotional	243	14.9	124	15.7	119	14.1
Other	121	7.4	59	7.5	62	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is for this reason that issues on disability have always been a matter of great concern for all governments and stakeholders. Therefore, the last decades have seen several developments on the topic. Decision makers and development actors therefore need to know and understand the characteristics of persons with disability to enable them formulate laws and policies and develop programmes and project to add to what is already in existence to ensure their proper integration into the socio-economic development of the country. The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the first time included questions on disability to provide relevant information for decision making.

6.2 Population with disability

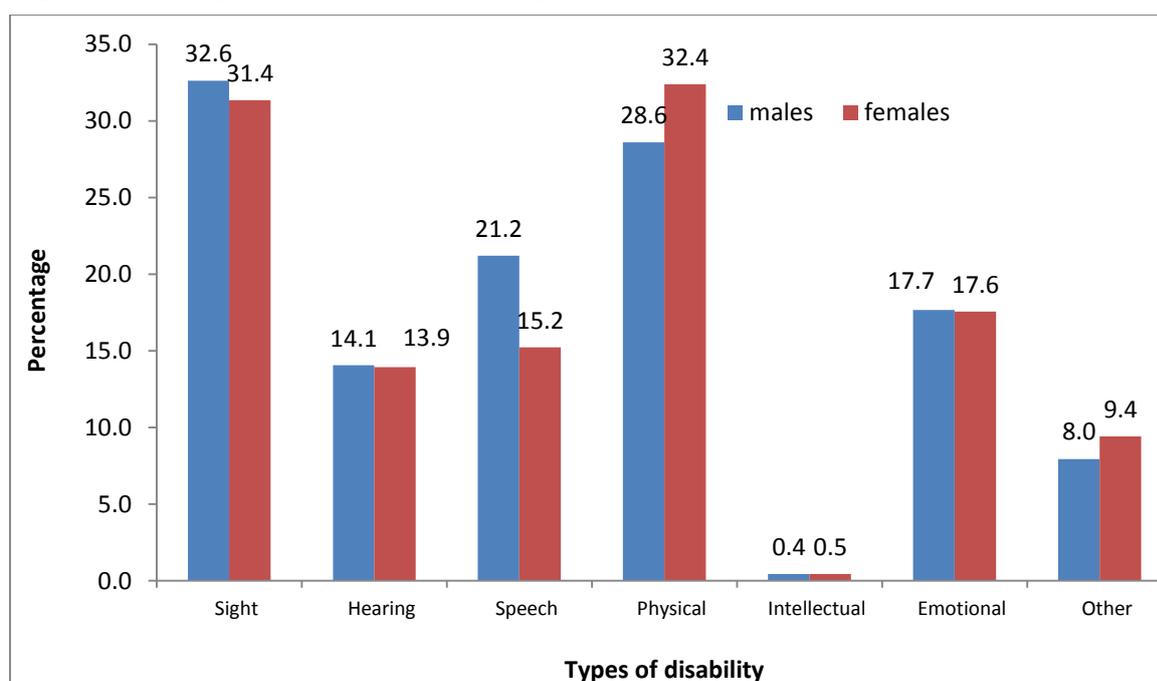
Table 6.1 presents population with disability in the municipality by sex and, type and locality of residence. The table shows that there are 2,709 persons with some form of disability, which constitute 2.4 percent of the municipal population. The major forms or types of disability identified in the municipality are sight (31.9%) and physical (30.6%) forming more than half of the total forms of disabilities. The rest include intellectual, hearing, emotional and other forms of disabilities.

There is a similar trend in both the urban and rural areas with high preponderance of population with disability in sight in both urban and rural areas. However in the urban areas, the population with physical disabilities (29.6%) is slightly higher than those with sight disabilities (29.1%).

6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 shows the type of disability by sex in the municipality. In the category of speech disability, it is evident the male population (21.2%) are slightly more than the females (15.2%). Disability for which females are more is physical disability. Both sexes are at par in the categories of hearing and emotional.

Figure 6.1: Population by disability type and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and economic activity

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organisation, 2011).

Table 6.2 shows population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The general view of disability across activity status reveals that, of the total disabled population, 53.5 percent are employed while two percent are unemployed and 44.5 percent are economically not active. There are variations in the proportions of population with disability who are employed in the Municipality.

Among the various types of disability, persons with speech disability has the highest (62.1%) proportion of the employed persons, followed by persons with hearing disability with 57.1percent. other disability types with higher proportion of employed persons are hearing (55.5%), persons with intellectual (51.6%) and emotional disabilities (52.7%). On the other hand, persons with speech and emotional disability have 3.3 percent and 3.0 percent respectively of persons unemployed. Considering persons with disability classified as economically not active, those with physical disability constitute 54.7 percent. Also, other disability types with higher proportion of economically not active population are; intellectual (47.3%), sight (43.4%) and emotional disability (44.4%).

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

Sexes/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	70,010	100.0	50,117	71.6	1,890	2.7	18,003	25.7
No disability	67,781	100.0	48,924	72.2	1,845	2.7	17,012	25.1
With a disability	2,229	100.0	1,193	53.5	45	2.0	991	44.5
Sight	760	100.0	422	55.5	8	1.1	330	43.4
Hearing	294	100.0	168	57.1	5	1.7	121	41.2
Speech	335	100.0	208	62.1	11	3.3	116	34.6
Physical	719	100.0	311	43.3	15	2.1	393	54.7
Intellectual	372	100.0	192	51.6	4	1.1	176	47.3
Emotional	372	100.0	196	52.7	11	3.0	165	44.4
Other	181	100.0	110	60.8	5	2.8	66	36.5
Male								
Total	32,193	100.0	23,556	73.2	823	2.6	7,814	24.3
No disability	31,208	100.0	23,005	73.7	802	2.6	7,401	23.7
With a disability	985	100.0	551	55.9	21	2.1	413	41.9
Sight	344	100.0	192	55.8	5	1.5	147	42.7
Hearing	125	100.0	73	58.4	3	2.4	49	39.2
Speech	183	100.0	116	63.4	9	4.9	58	31.7
Physical	290	100.0	151	52.1	4	1.4	135	46.6
Intellectual	173	100.0	86	49.7	3	1.7	84	48.6
Emotional	167	100.0	86	51.5	6	3.6	75	44.9
Other	71	100.0	44	62.0	2	2.8	25	35.2

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (cont'd)

Sexes/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	37,817	100.0	26,561	70.2	1,067	2.8	10,189	26.9
No disability	36,573	100.0	25,919	70.9	1,043	2.9	9,611	26.3
With a disability	1,244	100.0	642	51.6	24	1.9	578	46.5
Sight	416	100.0	230	55.3	3	0.7	183	44.0
Hearing	169	100.0	95	56.2	2	1.2	72	42.6
Speech	152	100.0	92	60.5	2	1.3	58	38.2
Physical	429	100.0	160	37.3	11	2.6	258	60.1
Intellectual	199	100.0	106	53.3	1	0.5	92	46.2
Emotional	205	100.0	110	53.7	5	2.4	90	43.9
Other	110	100.0	66	60.0	3	2.7	41	37.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.2 also indicates that out of the total male disabled population, 55.9 percent are employed, about two percent (2.1%) are unemployed while 41.9 percent are economically not active compared to female disabled population with 51.6 percent employed, approximately two percent (1.9%) unemployed and 46.5 percent are economically not active. Considering activity status among the various disability types, it is observed that there is no variation from the pattern of the total disability.

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The information in Table 6.3 shows that out of the (2, 600), of PWDs 3 years and older 1,032(39.7%) have never attended school. Of the total disabled population (1564), 430 (27.5%) have attained primary education. Also, notable are the numbers of persons with disability who have attained middle school education, 410 (26.2%) and JHS/JSS, 331(21.2%)

The proportions for male and females vary for all levels of education, meanwhile there are slightly more males 200 (16.8%) with disability who have attained primary education, than females 230 (16.3%). Males dominate at the bachelor's degree level with 11 persons against just one recorded for females.

PWDs like sight, hearing, physical and intellectual have higher numbers of their male population who have attained middle, junior secondary school or junior high school than females.

Table 6.3 shows that, considering the two major disability types, sight and physical, even though majority of them have never been to school, a considerable proportion of them have attained some level of education. Out of the 843 of the population with sight disability, 378 (44.8%) have never attended school but an appreciable 112 (13.3%) have attended school up to primary level. Exactly 160 persons have (19.1%) attained middle school education while four (0.5%) have proceeded to Post graduate (cert, diplomat, masters, PHD etc.) level. The same can be said for population with physical disability. Though 361 (45.5%) out of the total 798 physical disability group have never attended school, some of them have had education with 113 (14.2%) having primary education and 124 (15.5%) going up to middle school while two (0.25%) have furthered to Post graduate (cert, diplomat, masters, PHD etc.) level.

A comparison drawn between males and females shows that among the two major disabilities- sight and physical, while 123 (31.2%) of the total population (395) with sight disability among the male population have never been to school, 70 (17.7%) have attended school up to primary level with 91(23.0%) attaining middle school education compared to their female counterparts who have 255 (56.9%) of the total 448 females with physical disability never attending school. Exactly 52 (11.6%) have attained primary education and 69(15.4%) have attained middle school education. Both sexes with the same disability type have two persons each at the Post graduate (cert, diplomat, masters, PHD etc.) level.

The physical disability category also follow a similar trend with 90 (26.8%) persons out of the total male population (336) never attending school while 53 (15.8%) have attended school up to primary school level,75 (22.3) have attained middle school education and 2 (0.6) reaching Post graduate (cert, diplomat, masters, PHD etc.) level compared to females in the same category where 271 (58.7%) of the total 462 of the females with physical disability have never attended school with 60 (13.1%) of them acquiring primary education, 49(10.6 %) of female disabled attaining middle school level education with none in the Post graduate (cert, diplomat, masters, PHD etc.) level. The statistics indicate that among the two major disability groups- sight and physical males have more formal education than their female counterparts.

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

Disability Type	Total	Highest level of school attended or attending												
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	103,315	17,716	2,943	6,655	26,841	22,483	12,503	7,872	1,340	1,722	1,059	1,363	699	119
No disability	100,715	16,680	2,908	6,600	26,411	22,152	12,093	7,758	1,288	1,669	1,024	1,333	687	112
With a disability	2,600	1,036	35	55	430	331	410	114	52	53	35	30	12	7
Sight	843	378	12	11	122	85	160	27	16	5	10	6	7	4
Hearing	363	178	7	9	64	40	40	8	4	6	4	2	1	0
Speech	455	188	14	24	84	79	37	14	1	5	2	6	0	1
Physical	798	361	11	8	113	94	124	27	16	11	17	12	2	2
Intellectual	477	180	13	10	89	83	49	25	11	4	8	4	1	0
Emotional	454	157	4	7	82	75	61	26	13	16	4	9	0	0
Other	219	79	6	6	37	20	41	17	0	8	1	2	2	0
Male														
Total	49,073	6,098	1,532	3,367	12,833	10,348	6,360	4,346	934	1,035	644	914	564	98
No disability	47,886	5,755	1,511	3,332	12,633	10,189	6,126	4,275	896	1,012	620	891	553	93
With a disability	1,187	343	21	35	200	159	234	71	38	23	24	23	11	5
Sight	395	123	8	9	70	39	91	16	13	3	8	6	7	2
Hearing	167	66	5	6	32	18	30	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Speech	248	101	9	19	34	42	22	9	1	4	0	6	0	1
Physical	336	90	7	4	53	46	75	18	12	4	12	11	2	2
Intellectual	228	69	7	7	45	38	32	13	5	4	5	2	1	0
Emotional	213	71	0	4	38	32	29	16	11	3	4	5	0	0
Other	88	23	2	3	10	8	23	11	0	4	1	2	1	0

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

Disability Type	Total	Highest level of school attended or attending												
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	54,242	11,618	1,411	3,288	14,008	12,135	6,143	3,526	406	687	415	449	135	21
No disability	52,829	10,925	1,397	3,268	13,778	11,963	5,967	3,483	392	657	404	442	134	19
With a disability	1,413	693	14	20	230	172	176	43	14	30	11	7	1	2
Sight	448	255	4	2	52	46	69	11	3	2	2	0	0	2
Hearing	196	112	2	3	32	22	10	6	2	4	3	0	0	0
Speech	207	87	5	5	50	37	15	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Physical	462	271	4	4	60	48	49	9	4	7	5	1	0	0
Intellectual	249	111	6	3	44	45	17	12	6	0	3	2	0	0
Emotional	241	86	4	3	44	43	32	10	2	13	0	4	0	0
Other	131	56	4	3	27	12	18	6	0	4	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and as such Ghana is regarded as an agrarian economy. Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district in terms of employment and income generation. It involves various activities whose understanding may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of sectors. This chapter looks at the number of households in agriculture, types of farming activities and the types of livestock, their numbers and keepers.

7.2 Households by type of agricultural activities and locality

Table 7.1 shows that farming activities in the municipality includes, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Most of these agricultural households live in rural localities with a few of them living in urban communities. Majority of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming.

Out of a total of 17,383 agricultural households, 16,621 households (95.6%) of them are engaged in crop farming with 4,271 (25.7%) living in urban communities and the rest, 12,350 (74.3%) in rural localities. A significant number of households (6,333) are engaged in livestock rearing, Out that number 1,161 (18.3%) of them live in urban communities while 5,172 (81.7%) live in rural localities which shows that livestock rearing is mostly done in rural areas where the environment is conducive and there is enough space for the animals to graze and feed. A small number of households are into tree planting and fish farming activities and in all cases, the farming activities are done more in rural localities than in the urban communities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	25,432	100.0	10,674	42.0	14,758	58.0
Households engaged in agriculture	17,383	100.0	4,700	27.0	12,683	73.0
Crop farming	16,621	100.0	4,271	25.7	12,350	74.3
Tree planting	552	100.0	235	42.6	317	57.4
livestock rearing	6,333	100.0	1,161	18.3	5,172	81.7
Fish farming	34	100.0	15	44.1	19	55.9

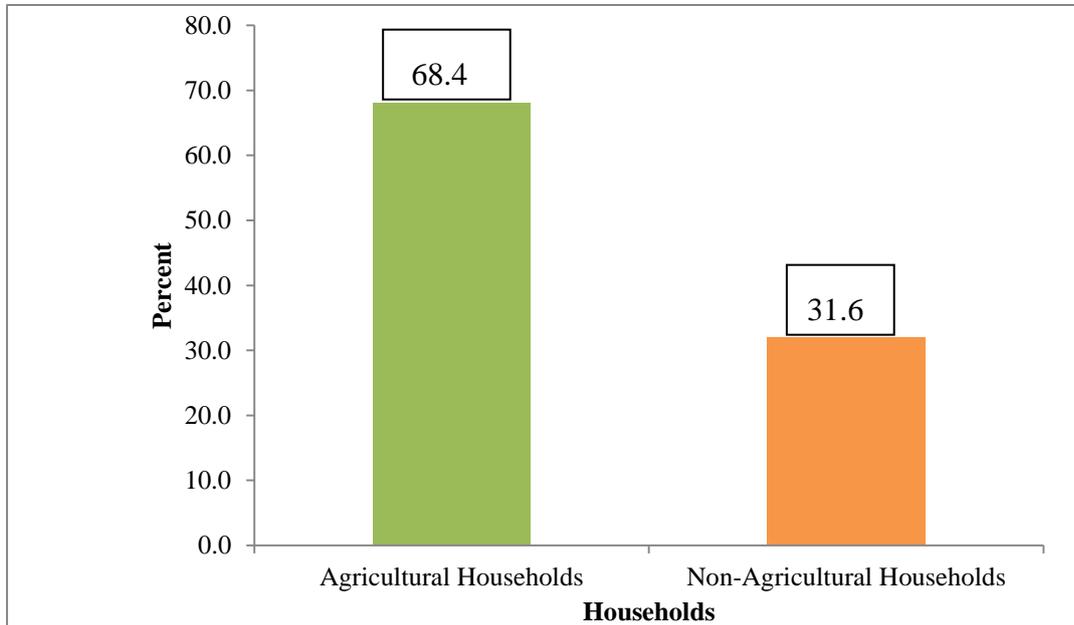
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Households in Agriculture by Locality

Figure 7.1 indicates that about 68 percent (68.4%) of all households in the municipality are involved in some kind of agricultural activity. The remaining 31.6% households are purely non-agricultural.

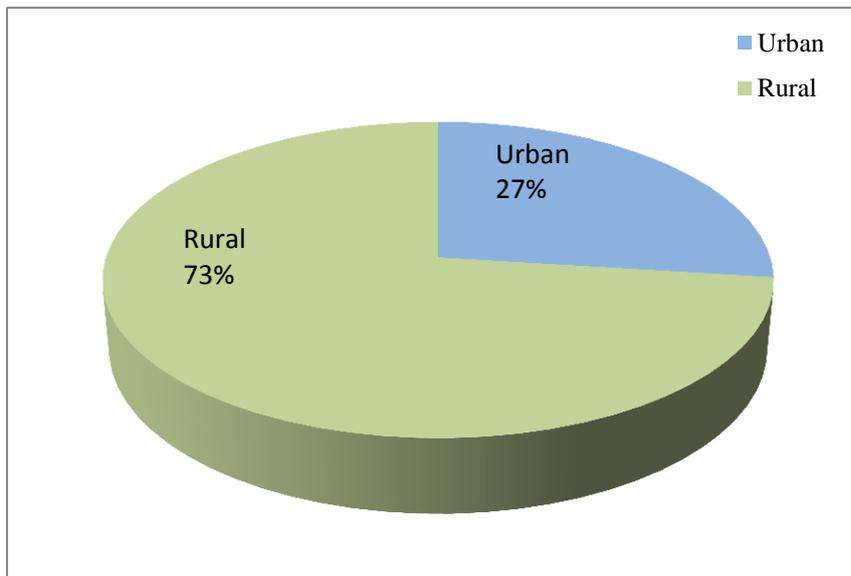
Figure 7.2 is a pie chart showing the proportion of agricultural households by type of locality. There are 17,383 agricultural households in all, out of which, 4,700 (27.0%) live in urban communities and 12,683 (73.0%) in rural localities.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.2: Agricultural households by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of Livestock, Animals Reared and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents types of livestock, the number of livestock reared and number of keepers in the municipality. The total livestock population is 291,715. There are 214,026 chickens (representing 73 per cent of all livestock) being kept by 4,327 people. On the average, each keeper has 49 birds. Goat rearing is the second most prominent, with 31,756 animals (11 per cent of all livestock) and 3,016 keepers in the municipality. The average number of goats per keeper is 11. The sheep population is 12,846 (4 per cent of the livestock population) with 1,185 people keeping them. Averagely, keeper has 11 sheep. There are 25 fish farmers having 12,972 fishes in all with an average of 519 fishes per keeper. Pigs, cattle, ducks and doves are also kept in significant quantities. A small number of people rear grass cutter, guinea fowl, ostrich, rabbit, turkey and silk worm. Fishing is very minimal in the municipality. There is only one snail farmer who has a total of 800 snails.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	291,715	9,363	31
Beehives	1,673	18	93
Cattle	2,113	92	23
Chicken	214,026	4,327	49
Dove	4,056	25	162
Duck	2,922	148	20
Goat	31,756	3,016	11
Grass-cutter	140	17	8
Guinea fowl	1,505	139	11
Ostrich	627	21	30
Pig	3,313	220	15
Rabbit	1,063	33	32
Sheep	12,846	1,185	11
Silk worm	292	31	9
Snail	800	1	800
Turkey	314	26	12
Other	1,106	29	38
Fish farming	12,972	25	519
Inland fishing	168	6	28
Marine fishing	23	4	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing refers to the physical structure that mankind uses for shelter and the environment of the structure including all necessary services, facilities, equipment and devices needed or desired for the physical and mental health and social wellbeing of the family and individual. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Housing performs physical, social and economic functions. As a physical unit, it protects man against the elements of weather, risk of victimization by street crime and enclosure for domestic behavior. As a social unit, it combines with food and clothing to form basic essentials of life. As an economic unit, it is an area of investment and, hence used as a security. The physical structures of the house include the types of materials used for the outer walls and the floors, the roof type, as well as the bathing and toilet conditions. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). These are among other amenities that make a house conducive and comfortable. In addition to that, access to water for both domestic activities and for drinking purposes will be discussed in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that the municipality has 19,367 houses with 25,432 households occupying them. The total household population (number of people who live with households) is 109,965 and the average household size is 4.3. This implies that the average number of people in a household is about four.

The table further shows that there are 13,016 houses in the rural localities and 6,351 houses in the urban communities implying there are more houses in the rural localities than in urban communities. The number of houses in the rural areas is about twice the number of houses in the urban areas. This housing distribution pattern has also affected the population and household distribution in urban and rural areas. There is a rural population of 67,259 living among 14,758 households while in the urban areas, 62,706 people live among 10,674 households. This clearly shows that there are more households and for that matter more people in the rural areas than the urban.

On the average, the number of people living in a house is about six (5.7) with a rural average of five (5.2) and an urban average of seven (6.7). The average number of households per house is above one (1.3) which is lower than the regional average of 1.5 while the population per house is about six (5.7) persons which is lower than the regional figure of about seven (6.8) persons per house. This implies that most houses in the municipality are occupied by one household and on the average about six (6) people live in a house. There are about four (4.3) people forming each household in the municipality. The rural average household size is about five (4.6) but in urban areas the average household size is four.

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	112,111	43,708	68,403
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	109,965	42,706	67,259
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	19,367	6,351	13,016
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	10,674	14,758
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1
Population per house	7.1	6.8	5.7	6.7	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Rooms in compound houses are the predominantly occupied dwelling units by households in the municipality. It accounts for 43.5 percent of the dwelling units. Separate houses constitute the second largest proportion of dwelling units for households and accounts for 41.8 percent of all dwelling units. Also, significant are the proportions of households using semi-detached houses (7.3%), flats/apartments (2.9%) and huts (2.3%) as their dwelling units. Less than one (0.5) percent of households use kiosks/containers and a little over one (1.2) percent live in uncompleted buildings. Very few households (0.2%) live in tents.

A significant proportion of household headed by females in the municipality live in separate and compound houses. About 47 percent of them live in compound houses and almost 39 percent live in separate houses. A considerable proportion of household with females as heads live in semi-detached houses, flat- apartments and in uncompleted houses. About 44 percent, forming the majority of household with males as heads live in separate houses and close to 41 percent in compound houses. The rest of the male headed household live in semi-detached houses (6.8%), flat apartments (3.3%) and huts (3%). About one percent of male headed household live in uncompleted houses. And less than one percent of household headed by males live in kiosks and tents.

In the rural localities, majority of households (46.9%) live in separate houses followed by compound houses (39.6%) semi-detached houses (7.0%), huts (3.2%) and uncompleted buildings (1.4%). A small proportion of households in rural areas live in flat-apartments (1.1%) and living quarters (0.2%). In urban communities, almost half of all households live in compound houses followed by about 35 percent (34.7%) in separate houses, about eight percent (7.7%) in semi-detached houses and about six percent (5.5%) in flats apartments. A small proportion of households in urban areas live in huts (0.9%), uncompleted buildings (0.9%) and kiosks (0.6%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	10,623	41.8	43.7	38.9	34.7	46.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,860	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.7	7.0
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	748	2.9	3.3	2.4	5.5	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	11,074	43.5	40.9	47.4	49.0	39.6
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	474	1.9	2.5	0.9	0.7	2.7
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	97	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Tent	10,343	871	54	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	116	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	55	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	307	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.4
Other	9,846	750	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership status

Investors in real estate are interested in the tenure status of households occupying living spaces. A primary distinction between owner-occupied dwellings and others would be particularly meaningful for housing programs in general.

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Over 50 percent of the total number of households occupies housing units owned by a household member. An appreciable number of households live in housing units owned by a relative who is not a household member or owned by other private individual. The pattern of ownership of housing units occupied by both male and female headed household is similar, with majority of household living in housing units owned by a household member or a relative who is not a household member. A sizeable proportion of household headed by either male or female, also live in rented housing units owned by private agency.

In the rural areas, majority (58.6%) of all dwellings are owned by a household member and 24.0 percent out of all the dwellings owned by a relative who is not a household member are located in rural areas. A significant proportion, (33.7 %), of all household heads living in dwellings owned by other private individuals is in urban areas.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	12,928	50.8	50.4	51.5	40.1	58.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	188	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	5,741	22.6	20.7	25.3	19.9	24.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	5,632	22.1	23.6	20.1	33.7	13.8
Private employer	83,610	9,509	405	1.6	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	403	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.0
Other	24,000	1,844	85	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Main Construction Material

Table 8.4 presents main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The type of material used for constructing various parts of dwelling unit determines the durability and life span of the dwelling unit. The main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. About 45.0 percent of dwelling units in the municipality have outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete while 40.0 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks or earth.

As much as 71.7 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas have walls made of cement blocks or concrete compared to mud brick or earth (16.6%). In the rural localities the situation is different over 57.0 percent of the dwelling units have outer walls constructed with mud bricks as compared with 27. percent of dwellings that have outer walls constructed with cement block or concrete.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
total	5,817,607	519,342	27,611	100.0	100.0	100.0
mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	11,194	40.5	16.6	57.2
Wood	200,594	7,932	627	2.3	2.1	2.4
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	123	0.4	0.5	0.4
Stone	11,330	814	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	1,553	5.6	7.9	4.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	12,574	45.5	71.7	27.4
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	1,311	4.7	0.6	7.6
Bamboo	8,206	523	38	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	88	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	1,496	79	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.

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	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	5,704	22.4	11.7	30.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	18,787	73.9	83.9	66.6
Stone	32,817	3,325	330	1.3	0.5	1.9
Burnt brick	6,537	322	20	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	55	0.2	0.4	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	139	0.5	1.0	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	221	0.9	1.4	0.5
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	111	0.4	0.7	0.2
Other	15,567	1,054	65	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cement or concrete (83.9%) and earth/mud (11.7%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the municipality with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities. Vinyl tiles/ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo have also been used for floors of some few dwellings in the urban communities.

8.4.2 Main roofing material

Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.

Nine out of every 10 dwelling units in the municipality are roofed with metal sheets. The trend is similar for urban (96.1%) and rural (87.5%) localities but the former being much higher than the latter. Though not many, a significant proportion (7.0%) of households use thatch/palm leaf or raffia, especially in the rural areas for roofing.

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	519,342	27,611	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	150	0.5	0.2	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,588	180	0.7	0.7	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	25,144	91.1	96.1	87.5
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	73	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	133	0.5	0.6	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	704	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	366	1.3	0.2	2.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	1,225	4.4	0.7	7.0
Other	35,935	3,292	313	1.1	0.8	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 presents data on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. A cursory look at the table shows that majority, about 9 out of every 10 (89.5%) of the single member households occupy only one sleeping room while about one out of every twenty (5.3%) use two rooms as their dwelling unit.

In terms of distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied, the data shows that over half (52.8%) of households with four members and households with five members (41.4%) occupy one room. Also significant is the percentage of seven and eight member households with percentages (24.2% and 19.4%) respectively that occupy single rooms which results in overcrowding of some of the households in the municipality.

With an average household size of 4.4 of the municipality in mind, table 8.7 gives the impression that there is congestion in most households; the situation may be attributed to poverty.

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

House hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	
Total	25,432	100.0	52.8	23.6	11.3	5.9	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.0
1	4,476	100.0	89.5	5.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8
2	3,253	100.0	70.8	21.1	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0
3	3,438	100.0	62.8	22.6	8.8	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
4	3,622	100.0	52.8	27.4	11.2	4.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9
5	3,078	100.0	41.4	34.4	13.3	5.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
6	2,549	100.0	31.3	33.9	18.4	9.3	3.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
7	1,760	100.0	24.2	32.4	23.1	10.7	4.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.5
8	1,146	100.0	19.4	32.5	20.2	14.7	8.1	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6
9	775	100.0	19.9	23.1	23.6	16.1	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.7	1.4
10+	1,335	100.0	12.4	19.3	20.3	17.5	12.0	8.8	3.7	2.4	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit by Type of Locality

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The source of lighting for households in dwelling units is useful in determining the extent of electricity coverage in the municipality for planning purposes. Table 8.8 presents data on sources of lighting for households. Electricity (59.2%) and flashlight/Torch (31.2%) are the main sources of lighting for households in the municipality with kerosene lamp (8.0%) being the third most important source of lighting. There are more households in urban areas (79.8%) that use electricity as source of lighting than in rural areas (44.3%). By contrast, more rural households reported using flashlight/Torch (44.0%) and kerosene lamp (10.3%) respectively for lighting than urban households. This implies that most rural localities still do not have electricity.

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	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	15,055	59.2	79.8	44.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	131	0.5	0.7	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,043	8.0	4.8	10.3
Gas lamp	9,378	793	51	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	107	0.4	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	7,933	31.2	13.5	44.0
Firewood	13,241	997	35	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	45	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel used by households. In spite of the promotion of gas, wood (60.6%) still remains the main source of cooking fuel in the municipality and greatly used in the rural areas than urban areas. Charcoal is the second major source of cooking fuel for households in both urban (40.5%) and rural (6.7%) but widely used in the former than the latter. Roughly one (1) out of every ten (10) people use gas for cooking with more of the users in urban communities.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel for household by type of locality

Source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	2,033	8.0	9.8	6.7
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	15,408	60.6	30.4	82.4
Gas	996,518	36,641	2,407	9.5	17.8	3.5
Electricity	29,794	1,073	84	0.3	0.5	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	44	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	5,312	20.9	40.5	6.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	82	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	46	0.2	0.4	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Information on cooking space used by households in dwellings is a major public health and security concern. In recent times there have been a lot of household fire outbreaks caused by cooking fuel that could have been prevented if care was taken.

Table 8.10 shows the sort of cooking space used by households. The most common cooking space is separate room for exclusive use of household (40.3%) and an open space in compound of households or veranda.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

Source of cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	2,491	9.8	11.1	8.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	10,259	40.3	32.1	46.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,629	10.3	10.2	10.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	440	1.7	1.3	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,450	5.7	2.9	7.8
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	66	0.3	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	3,609	14.2	26.4	5.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	4,366	17.2	15.2	18.6
Other	21,007	1,614	122	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Information on sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use is of much importance to public health policy.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.11 presents the main source of drinking water of dwelling units. The main sources of drinking water for households in the municipality are boreholes/ tube wells/ hand pump wells (54.5%) and protected well (10.8%). There are more households using boreholes/tube wells/ hand pump in the rural localities (69.7%) than in the urban (33.6%) communities. In addition, twice as much household in urban communities than rural localities obtain drinking water from pipe borne outside dwelling and more than three times of households in urban areas obtain drinking water from public tap or stand pipe than in rural localities. The use of river/stream for drinking is over ten (10) times greater among the rural folks than in urban communities.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

Main source of drinking water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	1,508	5.9	12.0	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,298	9.0	12.8	6.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	2,317	9.1	9.1	9.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	13,873	54.5	33.6	69.7
Protected well	321,091	45,990	2,759	10.8	15.9	7.2
Rain water	39,438	1,044	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	59	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	777	45	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	1,585	6.2	13.5	1.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	540	2.1	2.2	2.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/stream	502,804	64,993	344	1.4	0.2	2.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	76	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

Table 8.12 presents the main source of water for domestic purposes. The major sources of water for domestic purposes are boreholes, tube wells or hand pump (48.7%), protected well (15.7%) and public tap/standpipe (10.7%).

More than half of rural households use borehole/tube/well/ hand pump (67.2%) as their main source of water for domestic purposes. Also, about a quarter of urban households (23.1%) in the municipality use borehole/ tube well/hand pump as their second most reliable source of water after protected well (26.9%) for domestic purposes. Urban households who access their water for domestic activities from pipe-borne inside dwelling units (18.8%) far exceed that of the rural (1.7%).

Table 8.12: Main source of water for other domestic purposes of household

Sources of water for domestic	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	2,255	8.9	18.8	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	2,444	9.6	13.2	7.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	2,716	10.7	12.9	9.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	12,387	48.7	23.1	67.2
Protected well	465,775	57,094	4,003	15.7	26.9	7.7
Rain water	39,916	965	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	74	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	812	3.2	3.1	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	44	0.2	0.3	0.1
River/stream	588,590	70,604	525	2.1	1.0	2.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	119	0.5	0.3	0.6
Other	10,302	982	20	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Information on bathing and toilet facilities is also considered important for housing as well as public health policy.

8.8.1 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.13 presents bathing facilities used by households. There are more households in urban areas (50.6%) than rural (31.5%) that use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility. The proportion of households in rural localities (31.7%) that have their own bathroom for their exclusive use is slightly higher than urban households (27.1%). Bathing in an open space around the house is a feature by households in both urban and rural areas but greater in the latter than the former.

Table 8.13: Bathing facility used by household

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	7,569	29.8	27.1	31.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	10,043	39.5	50.6	31.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,926	7.6	3.7	10.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,863	11.3	13.2	9.8
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	44	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,019	4.0	1.5	5.8
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,899	7.5	3.5	10.3
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	43	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.14 shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households. Public toilet (48.9%) and pit latrine (26.5%) are the main toilet facilities used by the households in the municipality. Public toilet facilities are largely used by urban communities than in rural localities. More households in rural areas (27.7%) than households in urban areas (25.0%) use pit latrine. On the other hand more households in urban areas (20.7%) than households in rural areas (3.0%) use WC. Similarly, the proportion of both the urban household (5.9%) and rural (10.5%) that have no toilet facility is a challenge for public health policy makers. These people use the fields, bush or open spaces for defecation.

Table 8.14: Type of toilet facility used by household

Toilet facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	2,182	8.6	5.9	10.5
W.C.	839,611	32,800	2,656	10.4	20.7	3.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	6,751	26.5	25.0	27.7
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,260	5.0	7.2	3.3
Bucket/pan	40,678	903	49	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	12,444	48.9	40.7	54.9
Other	23,385	1,541	90	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.15 presents the method of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the municipality. Close to three percent (2.5%) of households in the municipality reported that their solid waste was collected while majority of the households (84.7%) disposes their solid waste at public dumps (container and open space). The use of public dumps (open space) is greatly patronized in the rural areas (80.6%) than in the urban areas (29.5%). Indiscriminate dumping is patronized by households in the rural areas (6.8%) than in the urban localities (2.5%).

Table 8.15: Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	635	2.5	3.9	1.5
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,193	4.7	6.1	3.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	6,522	25.6	54.4	4.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	15,042	59.1	29.5	80.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,278	5.0	2.5	6.8
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	684	2.7	3.4	2.2
Other	53,805	2,876	78	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.16 shows the methods of liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The main methods of disposing liquid waste by households in the municipality are throwing onto a street or outside (50.1%) and throwing onto compound (38.1%). The data shows about five percent (4.5%) of households in the district indicated that they throw their liquid waste into a sewerage system, through drainage system into gutter and through drainage into a pit (soak away). In terms of urban-rural distribution, 42.7 percent of households in the urban areas throw liquid waste onto the compound compared to 34.8 percent of households in rural areas. On the other hand, majority of households in rural localities (59.6%) dispose their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street or outside their compounds as against 36.9 percent for households in urban communities using the same method.

The high proportion of persons disposing of liquid waste on compounds and streets may account for the unsanitary sites in most of the urban and rural settlements where the liquid waste become stagnant and potential sites for breeding insects and causing diseases.

Table 8.16: Method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	25,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	175	0.7	0.8	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	510	2.0	3.5	0.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	451	1.8	2.5	1.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	12,741	50.1	36.9	59.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	1,812	7.1	13.4	2.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	9,697	38.1	42.7	34.8
Other	38,294	1,239	46	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Dormaa municipality by its proximity to La Cote D’voire, and the presence of favourable natural conditions (climatic and soil conditions), social infrastructure and human capital has competitive advantage for socio-economic development of the area. It is therefore obvious that agriculture greatly employs close to half of the population.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

The municipality has a total population of 112,111 which constitutes close to five percent (4.9%) of the region’s and predominantly rural (61.0%) with fewer males (47.8%) than females (52.2%). The municipality has a sex ratio of about 91.6 males to 100 females with a youthful structure, who need to be provided with the relevant social and economic facilities for their wellbeing.

The total dependency ratio of the municipality is 75.2 meaning every 100 persons within the economically active population ages (15-64 years) have about 75 persons (under age 15 and over age 64) to take care of.

At birth, mortality for both sexes is about the same. It gradually reduces until age ten (10). Between the ages of ten (10) and twenty four (24), the death rate rises gently for both sexes until age twenty four (24). From this age group to age 49, female mortality is higher than males. This may be due to pregnancy related deaths among females. From age 49 where their child bearing ages end onwards, more males die at a faster rate than females but after age 60 the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum from 65 five years onwards. This implies that males generally die earlier than females.

There are more than one third (26,919) representing 24 percent of migrants in the municipality. Out of the total migrants, 61 percent were born elsewhere in the region. Upper East region recorded majority (13.5%) of persons born in other regions of the country, following closely is Ashanti Region (12.9%). Greater Accra scored the lowest with approximately three percent (2.6%) percent. Also immigrants who were born outside Ghana recorded a significant proportion with nearly seven percent (6.9%) of immigrants born outside the region.

Social characteristics

The data shows that children constitute the highest percentage (40.6%) of household members, followed by household heads (23.1%), grandchildren (11.0%), spouses (9.5%) and other relatives. Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (3.9%) who form part of the household.

From the statistics the municipality recorded 10,936 households with a household population of 57,049, which translates into an average household size of 5.2 persons. More than two thirds (72.0%) of the households in the municipality are found in the rural areas.

Christian religion has the largest proportion of followers (84.3%) and is followed by Islam (10.9%). Those who do not associate with any religion constitute about seven percent (6.5%) percent of the population

Exactly 64,769 representing 80.4 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literate while 19.6 percent are non-literates. Literacy in English is low, only two out of every ten persons of males (11.3%) and about 3 persons out of every 10 females (14.4%) can read and write in English only.

The proportion of the district's population who attended SSS/SHS (9.8%) and Tertiary (3.7%) in the past is higher than the proportion of the population currently attending SSS/SHS (8.6%) and tertiary (1.4%) but generally low in the municipality. A municipality has majority of its population with low level of education i.e., up to junior high school may have low human capital which may lead to slow progress in its socio-economic development.

Economic characteristics

Economically active form of the population constitute 74.3 percent with the proportion of males (76 %) greater than females (73.1%) Generally, 96.4 percent of the economic active population 15years and older in the municipality are employed, while close to four percent (3.6 %) are unemployed.

The proportion of employed males (96.6%) is almost the same as the females (96.1%). Out of the employed 97.1 worked, while about three percent (2.6%) did not work but had work to go back to and only below one percent (0.3%) did voluntary work without pay. With the unemployed population, 28.4 percent have worked before seeking work and available while 71.6 percent are seeking work for the first time and available.

Out of the total population 15 years and older, 71.6% are employed, approximately three percent (2.7%) are unemployed while about three percent (2.5%) are economically not active. For age group 15-19 majority are economically not active, mainly because they are expected to be in full time education.

About six out of every 10 (60.8%) of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while close to one out of every five (15.1%) persons of the employed population is a service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers contribute 9.6 percent of the employed population.

The major industry of the employed population is agriculture, it employs 60.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older followed by wholesale and retail trade industry which employs less than a fifth (11.8%) of the employed population. Also, about five percent (5.3%) of the municipality's work forces are employed in the manufacturing industry.

Majority of the employed population (62.1%) are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 13.8 percent of employed population while contributing family workers account for 10.1 percent. There are more females self-employed without employees (64.7%) and contributing family (17.6%) workers than males while males dominate the employee category (males, 19.5% as against females, 8.7%) among others.

The data show that the private informal sector provides total dominance by employing up to about 4 out every 5 persons (89.9%) in the workforce in the municipality. The public (government) (5.7%) and private formal (3.9%) are the next most important sectors of employment in the municipality. A significant proportion of females (93.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (89.9%).

Information communication technology

Overall there are 34,023 persons 12 years and older in the municipality out of which 14,671 representing 43.0 percent own mobile phones. Out of the total population 12 years and older there are 15,505 males representing 45.6 percent while females are 18,517 forming 54.4 percent. Out of the total male population 12 years and older in the municipality 47.3 percent own mobile phones compared to 39.6 percent for their females counterparts. This means there are more males who own mobile phones than females. A total of 583 persons representing approximately two percent (1.7%) in the municipality use internet facility. Out of the total of 11,722 households in the municipality, only 12 households, (0.1%) own fixed telephone lines. More male headed households (0.1%) own fixed telephone lines than female headed households (0.04%).

Disability

There are 2,709 persons with some form of disability, which constitute 2.4 percent of the municipal population. The major forms or types of disability identified in the municipality are sight (31.9%) and physical (30.6%) forming more than half of the total forms of disabilities. The rest include intellectual, hearing, emotional and other forms of disabilities. There is a similar trend in both the urban and rural areas with high preponderance of population with disability in sight in both urban and rural areas. However in the urban areas, the population with physical disabilities (29.6%) is slightly higher than those with sight disabilities (29.1%).

The general view of disability across activity status reveals that, of the total disabled population, 53.5 percent are employed while two percent are unemployed and 44.5 percent are economically not active. There are variations in the proportions of population with disability who are employed in the Municipality.

It was revealed that out of the (2, 600), of PWDs 3 years and older 1,032(39.7%) have never attended school. Of the total disabled population (1564), 430 (27.5%) have attained primary education. Also, notable are the numbers of persons with disability who have attained middle school education, 410 (26.2%) and JHS/JSS, 331(21.2%).

The proportions for male and females vary for all levels of education, meanwhile there are slightly more males 200 (16.8%) with disability who have attained primary education, than females 230 (16.3%). Males dominate at the bachelor's degree level with 11 persons against just one recorded for females.

Agricultural activities

Agriculture employs 68.4 percent of the total population of the municipality. This emphasizes the agrarian nature of the economy. Out of this number, 73 percent are found in rural localities while 27 percent of these agricultural households live in urban communities. This shows that most of the agricultural activities take place in the rural areas.

Generally, crop farming dominates the types of agriculture activities engaged in by households in the municipality accounting for 95.6 percent of the total. This is followed by livestock farming (36.4%) while tree planting and fish farming together account for less than three percent (3.4%) of all agriculture households in the municipality. Livestock rearing is very significant with chicken leading with 73.4 percent of all livestock in the municipality.

Housing conditions

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that the municipality has 19,367 houses with 25,432 households occupying them. The total household population is 109,965 and the average household size is 4.3. This implies that the average number of people in a household is about four.

A significant proportion of household headed by females in the municipality live in separate and compound houses. About 47 percent of them live in compound houses and almost 39 percent live in separate houses. Less than one percent of household headed by males live in kiosks and tents.

Over 50 percent of the total number of households occupies housing units owned by a household member. An appreciable number of households live in housing units owned by a relative who is not a household member or owned by other private individual. The pattern of ownership of housing units occupied by both male and female headed household is similar, with majority of household living in housing units owned by a household member or a relative who is not a household member. A sizeable proportion of household headed by either male or female, also live in rented housing units owned by private agency.

The main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. About 45.0 percent of dwelling units in the municipality have outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete while 40.0 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks or earth. Cement or concrete (83.9%) and earth/mud (11.7%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the municipality with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities. Vinyl tiles/ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo have also been used for floors of some few dwellings in the urban communities. Nine out of every 10 dwelling units in the municipality are roofed with metal sheets. The trend is similar for urban (96.1%) and rural (87.5%) localities but the former being much higher than the latter. Though not many, a significant proportion (7.0%) of households use thatch/palm leaf or raffia, especially in the rural areas for roofing.

Majority of the single member households occupy only one sleeping room while about one out of every twenty (5.3%) use two rooms as their dwelling unit. In terms of distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied, over half (52.8%) of households with four members and households with five members (41.4%) occupy one room. With an average household size of 4.4 of the municipality in mind, it is clear that there is congestion in most rooms; the situation may be attributed to poverty.

Electricity (59.2%) and flashlight/torch (31.2%) are the main sources of lighting for households in the municipality with kerosene lamp (8.0%) being the third most important source of lighting. There are more households in urban areas (79.8%) that use electricity as source of lighting than in rural areas (44.3%). More rural households are using flashlight/Torch (44.0%) and kerosene lamp (10.3%) respectively for lighting than urban households. This implies that most rural localities still do not have electricity.

Wood (60.6%) still remains the main source of cooking fuel in the municipality and greatly used in the rural areas than urban areas. Charcoal is the second major source of cooking fuel for households in both urban (40.5%) and rural (6.7%) but widely used in the former than the latter. Roughly one (1) out of every ten (10) people use gas for cooking with more of the users in urban communities.

The most common cooking space is separate room for exclusive use of household (40.3%) and an open space in compound of households or veranda.

The main sources of drinking water for households in the municipality are boreholes/ tube wells/hand pump wells (54.5%) and protected well (10.8%). There are more households using boreholes/tube wells/hand pump in the rural localities (69.7%) than in the urban (33.6%) communities. In addition, twice as much household in urban communities than rural localities obtain drinking water from pipe borne outside dwelling and more than three times of households in urban areas obtain drinking water from public tap or stand pipe than in rural localities. The use of river/stream for drinking is over ten (10) times greater among the rural folks than in urban communities.

The major sources of water for domestic purposes are boreholes, tube wells or hand pump (48.7%), protected well (15.7%) and public tap/standpipe (10.7%). More than half of rural households use borehole/tube/well/ hand pump (67.2%) as their main source of water for domestic purposes. Also, about a quarter of urban households (23.1%) in the municipality use borehole/tube well/hand pump as their second most reliable source of water after protected well (26.9%) for domestic purposes. Urban households who access their water for domestic activities from pipe-borne inside dwelling units (18.8%) far exceed that of the rural (1.7%).

There are more households in urban areas (50.6%) than rural (31.5%) that use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility. The proportion of households in rural localities (31.7%) that have their own bathroom for their exclusive use is slightly higher than urban households (27.1%). Bathing in an open space around the house is a common feature.

Public toilet (48.9%) and pit latrine (26.5%) are the main toilet facilities used by the households in the municipality. Public toilet facilities are largely used by urban communities than in rural localities. More households in rural areas (27.7%) than households in urban areas (25.0%) use pit latrine.

Close to three percent (2.5%) of households in the municipality reported that their solid waste was collected while majority of the households (84.7%) disposes their solid waste at public dumps (container and open space). The use of public dumps (open space) is greatly patronized in the rural areas (80.6%) than in the urban areas (29.5%). Indiscriminate dumping is patronized by households in the rural areas (6.8%) than in the urban localities (2.5%).

The main methods of disposing liquid waste by households in the municipality are throwing onto the street or outside (50.1%) and throwing onto compound (38.1%). About five percent (4.5%) of households in the district indicated that they throw their liquid waste into a sewerage system, through drainage system into gutter and through drainage into a pit (soak away). The high proportion of persons disposing of liquid waste on compounds and streets may account for the unsanitary sites in most of the urban and rural settlements where the liquid waste become stagnant and potential sites for breeding insects and causing diseases.

9.3 Recommendations

The FCUBE policy should be enforced strictly to ensure that children of school going age successfully go through formal education to become literate. The policy on learning on foreign language particularly French must be prioritized by the municipality to enhance effective communication and the integration of international migrants into the country and vice versa. Non formal education programmes should be invigorated and made more attractive to the never been to school to facilitate their economic activities.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the municipality.

The Assembly should prioritize activities that will facilitate the creation of jobs for the unemployed youth to ensure their retention in the municipality for development. Agriculture which is an important employment sector of the municipality should be modernized and given the needed support to attract some of the unemployed population.

Access to internet facilities and services should be provided to in school children at the basic and secondary levels and also in communities for the general public.

The stakeholders in the municipality's development should implement the disability law to remove all restrictions to their educational attainment and employment and their full integration in the socio-economic life of the municipality. Efforts made by government to integrate people with disabilities into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country should be strictly adhered to in the municipality.

With the extraction and processing of brick and tile in the municipality, the facilitation of private sector participation could be taken up by the Assembly to provide affordable housing units to meet the housing needs of the municipality. This will help address housing deficit and over-crowding.

National programmes on rural electrification should be fast tracked to ensure that rural communities have electricity to support their productive activities and enhance their wellbeing.

Granting of building permit and approval of building plans should also go with effective supervision of approved building plans to ensure the availability of critical social amenities such as cooking space, toilet and bathroom facilities in houses. Sanction of developers who fail to comply with standards should be applied to ensure discipline in housing provision by private individuals.

Assembly must intensify efforts to provide improved sources of portable water to its population and at the same time vigorous tackle insanitary conditions head-on by partnering the private sector and communities effectively to address the challenge.

9.4 Conclusion

The municipality has unbalanced distribution of resources among the two settlements- urban and rural. Development in urban localities in the municipality is also more pronounced than in rural localities. With a greater proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities,

efforts should be geared towards improving activities in the primary and agro-based industries as well as the rising poultry industry.

Environmental menaces such as deforestation through agricultural activities, the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal and land degradation through mining activities and the use of the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities, remain a problem in the municipality. The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with appropriate Ministries need to enforce policies and byelaws to curb these menaces.

The Assembly should increase community sensitization and advocacy against negative cultural beliefs and practices. They should step up family planning activities especially to reduce the high Total Fertility Rate. They should also ensure maximum enrolment and retention in the educational system of children of school going age.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	490,519	25,432	10,674	14,758
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	15,987	791	335	456
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	122,248	5,425	1,951	3,474
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	70,672	3,298	1,144	2,154
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	5,677	210	103	107
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,515	742	287	455
Head only	960,700	78,694	4,476	2,277	2,199
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	64,755	3,572	1,697	1,875
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	59,746	3,860	1,511	2,349
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	4,813	269	126	143
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	52,412	2,789	1,243	1,546

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Type of disability	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	103,315	17,716	2,943	6,655	26,841	22,483	12,503	7,872	1,340	1,722	1,059	1,363	699	119
No disability	100,715	16,680	2,908	6,600	26,411	22,152	12,093	7,758	1,288	1,669	1,024	1,333	687	112
With a disability	2,600	1,036	35	55	430	331	410	114	52	53	35	30	12	7
Sight	843	378	12	11	122	85	160	27	16	5	10	6	7	4
Hearing	363	178	7	9	64	40	40	8	4	6	4	2	1	0
Speech	455	188	14	24	84	79	37	14	1	5	2	6	0	1
Physical	798	361	11	8	113	94	124	27	16	11	17	12	2	2
Intellectual	477	180	13	10	89	83	49	25	11	4	8	4	1	0
Emotional	454	157	4	7	82	75	61	26	13	16	4	9	0	0
Other	219	79	6	6	37	20	41	17	0	8	1	2	2	0
Male														
Total	49,073	6,098	1,532	3,367	12,833	10,348	6,360	4,346	934	1,035	644	914	564	98
No disability	47,886	5,755	1,511	3,332	12,633	10,189	6,126	4,275	896	1,012	620	891	553	93
With a disability	1,187	343	21	35	200	159	234	71	38	23	24	23	11	5
Sight	395	123	8	9	70	39	91	16	13	3	8	6	7	2
Hearing	167	66	5	6	32	18	30	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Speech	248	101	9	19	34	42	22	9	1	4	0	6	0	1
Physical	336	90	7	4	53	46	75	18	12	4	12	11	2	2
Intellectual	228	69	7	7	45	38	32	13	5	4	5	2	1	0
Emotional	213	71	0	4	38	32	29	16	11	3	4	5	0	0
Other	88	23	2	3	10	8	23	11	0	4	1	2	1	0

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

Type of disability	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	54,242	11,618	1,411	3,288	14,008	12,135	6,143	3,526	406	687	415	449	135	21
No disability	52,829	10,925	1,397	3,268	13,778	11,963	5,967	3,483	392	657	404	442	134	19
With a disability	1,413	693	14	20	230	172	176	43	14	30	11	7	1	2
Sight	448	255	4	2	52	46	69	11	3	2	2	0	0	2
Hearing	196	112	2	3	32	22	10	6	2	4	3	0	0	0
Speech	207	87	5	5	50	37	15	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Physical	462	271	4	4	60	48	49	9	4	7	5	1	0	0
Intellectual	249	111	6	3	44	45	17	12	6	0	3	2	0	0
Emotional	241	86	4	3	44	43	32	10	2	13	0	4	0	0
Other	131	56	4	3	27	12	18	6	0	4	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Dormaa Ahenkro	37,455	17,246	20,209	9,290	5,365
2	Ammasu	6,253	2,891	3,362	1,384	986
3	Aboabo No. 4	3,060	1,419	1,641	656	576
4	Nsuhia	2,987	1,490	1,497	601	577
5	Kofi Badu Krom	2,821	1,384	1,437	696	377
6	Aboabo No. 2	2,819	1,298	1,521	692	510
7	Asunsu No. 1	2,607	1,260	1,347	514	385
8	Antwirifo	2,463	1,200	1,263	517	433
9	Koraso	2,195	1,058	1,137	457	428
10	Tronan	2,051	1,025	1,026	397	334
11	Danyame	1,948	942	1,006	405	364
12	Kwameasua	1,735	829	906	375	392
13	Kofiasua	1,634	817	817	286	260
14	Sromani	1,563	745	818	317	283
15	Nsesereso	1,515	730	785	400	289
16	Kofisua	1,498	696	802	301	266
17	Asikasu No. 1	1,485	700	785	351	328
18	Manteware	1,451	682	769	293	311
19	Masu	1,405	668	737	318	282
20	Twum Krom	1,338	646	692	263	267

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age groups 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	Dormaa Ahenkro	37,455	4,096	3,963	4,560	4,367	4,294	3,711	2,786	2,253	1,723	1,377	1,339	853	591	307	520	715
2	Ammasu	6,253	865	824	821	639	469	457	344	302	309	249	236	166	147	81	146	198
3	Aboabo No. 4	3,060	468	443	401	309	245	196	143	131	136	101	112	92	87	25	59	112
4	Nsuhia	2,987	463	444	412	304	210	171	148	154	172	99	118	76	49	33	57	77
5	Kofi Badu Krom	2,821	431	351	354	285	256	223	238	160	137	111	86	45	39	15	40	50
6	Aboabo No. 2	2,819	341	331	392	325	253	198	150	141	144	132	105	58	47	28	62	112
7	Asunsu No. 1	2,607	426	368	249	251	244	214	150	154	115	98	76	71	65	35	37	54
8	Antwirifo	2,463	327	347	330	262	165	164	135	149	99	88	109	74	38	28	68	80
9	Koraso	2,195	276	267	249	249	236	217	145	112	100	79	88	46	36	17	20	58
10	Tronan	2,051	272	344	279	231	127	113	132	116	117	77	81	36	48	13	42	23
11	Danyame	1,948	252	249	247	189	139	139	132	130	110	80	83	33	44	15	48	58
12	Kwameasua	1,735	248	188	229	204	148	91	75	91	88	76	68	55	49	21	45	59
13	Kofiasua	1,634	224	206	223	186	167	122	96	90	61	70	54	27	24	8	28	48
14	Sromani	1,563	239	185	141	168	147	146	120	84	80	57	46	36	17	22	23	52
15	Nsesereso	1,515	181	152	175	157	156	137	124	100	82	78	54	25	32	14	24	24
16	Kofisua	1,498	207	201	179	175	162	115	99	71	81	63	42	15	21	17	26	24
17	Asikasu No. 1	1,485	176	171	193	156	101	77	70	84	77	83	74	49	27	38	45	64
18	Manteware	1,451	202	214	217	134	99	96	62	78	62	74	63	43	25	11	29	42
19	Masu	1,405	199	196	164	134	143	119	86	73	64	51	38	34	27	10	32	35
20	Twum Krom	1,338	162	183	193	152	93	96	64	71	65	67	55	34	27	18	30	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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