



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SENE EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

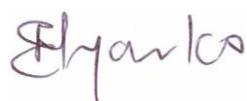
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHPS	Community based Health Planning Services
CS	Children Surviving
DCD	District Coordinating Director
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Legislative Instrument
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SEDA	Sene East District Assembly
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sene East District is 61,076 representing 2.6 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 47.3 percent and males represent 52.7 percent. The District is wholly rural, implying that the total population of each of the localities is less than 5,000. The district has a sex ratio of 111.6 males per 100 females. The population (less than 15) of the district is youthful constituting 44.9 percent of the total population. Thus, the age structure of the population depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a fairly small number of elderly persons (4.9%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 93.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.6) than that of females (90.87).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.6. The General Fertility Rate is 138 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.4 per 1,000 populations. The crude death rate for the district is 4.4 per 1,000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.1 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.9 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (84.1%) living in the district were born in another region while 15.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region.

Household size, composition and structure

There are total of 11,201 households in the District. The average household size in the district is 5.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 48.6 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.1 percent of the household population in the district.

Marital status

About 49.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is married, 39.0 percent have never married, and 3.0 percent are widowed. Among the married, 66.0 percent have never been to school while 33.5 percent of the never married have never been to school. A greater proportion of those who have never married (32.7%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.0 percent. Persons who have naturalized constitute 1.2 percent and dual nationals represent 3.3 percent. Non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 47.7 percent are literate and 52.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.3 %) than that of females (42.2%). Of the population 3 years and above (54,153) in the district, 47.7 percent had never attended school, 32.3 percent are currently attending school and 20.0 percent had attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 84.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 15.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed while 1.4 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are in full time education (51.6%), 24.4% perform household duties and 7.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Three out of five unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 70.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 4.4 percent in service and sales, 20.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.7 are professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 62.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 27.5 percent are contributing family workers, 0.9 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 20.7 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 26.3 as compared to 14.5 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population 12 years and older used internet facilities in the district. Only 134 households representing 1.2 percent of the total households in the district has desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.9%) than females (2.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.8 percent followed by physical disability (28.6%). A high proportion of the population with disabilities (54.0%) had never been to school.

Agriculture

About 73.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (86.0%) are involved in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity (50.1) in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sene East District is 10,452 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About twenty eight percent (28.2%) of dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 58.8 percent are separate houses and 8.4 percent are huts/buildings on the same compound. Eighty percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by a household member and 8.2 percent are owned by private individuals. Only 1.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud brick/earth accounting for 80.5 percent with cement block/concrete constituting 14.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (53.5%) and mud/earth (44.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia (54.8%) and metal sheets (40.2%) are the main roofing materials in the district.

Room occupancy

About 66.3 percent of households with two members occupy single rooms while 28.2 percent occupy two sleeping rooms. Four rooms constitute the highest percentage (22.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households with 10 or more members.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (46.1%), electricity from the national grid (28.4%) and kerosene lamp (23.9%). The two main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (87.3%) and charcoal (9.1%). The main sources of drinking water in the district are river/stream (38.4%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (31.5%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (19.8%).

About fifty three percent of households (52.6%) have no toilet facilities (bush/field etc.) in the district. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) is used by 29.1 percent of households and 2.5 percent of households used KVIP.

Waste disposal

The various methods by which households in the District disposed of solid waste include, dumping in open space at public dumps (39.7%) and households (42.8%) which dump solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (77.7%) and thrown onto the street/outside (18.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sene East District was created out of the then Sene District (now known as Sene West) on 9th March, 2012 by a Legislative Instrument (LI 2091) and inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 at Kajaji, the District Capital. It is about 295 kilometers from Sunyani, the Regional Capital of Brong Ahafo.

1.2 Physical Features

The Sene East District is located in the north-eastern corner of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It covers a vast land area of 4,392.4sq.km and shares boundaries with East Gonja District to the north, Krachi West to the East, Sene West to the West and Kwahu North to the south. The large land size could be seen as a potential area for agricultural development.

The district has a tropical climate, with high temperatures averaging 27° C and a double maxima rainfall pattern. Rainfall ranges from an average of 900mm to 1,098.0mm per annum. The vegetation of the district is predominantly Guinea Savanna woodland with light under growth and scattered trees. The major and economic trees are Shea, dawadawa, baobab, mahogany, neem species among others.

The District forms part of the Voltaian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region of the country. The landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However there are isolated rocks in certain parts of the district.

The district lies within the Sene-Obosom river basins and the Volta Lake. The district is not well drained as no major rivers are found except the intermittent tributaries of the Volta Lake and the Sene River. Three major rivers drain the district. These are the Volta, the Pru and Sene Rivers. This has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district.

In addition to these major rivers, there are rivulets which dry up during the dry season leaving the district with no surface water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The valleys of these streams/tributaries are however suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle and sheep.

The Volta Lake covers a considerable portion of the district. The formation of the Volta Lake has resulted in the creation of a number of islands in the district. These islands present opportunities for tourism development, which has not yet been explored.

The great potential of the Volta Lake in the development of the district has not been fully harnessed. For instance, it could aid irrigated agricultural development in the district, and treated water supply. However, the lake has provided opportunities for water transport in the district. With the construction of the eastern corridor trunk road which connects the BrongAhafo Region to the Eastern and Volta regions through the Volta Lake at Kajaji, the district capital, water transport is expected to boost economic activities in the area.

The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons, rainy and a long dry season. The rainy season starts from April to October giving way to the dry season from November to March.

The rainfall distribution varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods mostly peaking in August. Generally, the rainfall ranges between 900mm – 1,098.0mm per annum. As it is characteristic of the Brong Ahafo Region, the district has also a bi-modal rainfall regime. April to July is the period for the major rainfall while September to late October, is the minor period. The occurrence of droughts or floods affects crop growth, thus resulting in reduced crop yields every year, as optimal nutrients intake by the crops is impaired.

The District is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year with a mean annual temperature of about 27° C. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. It, however, varies generally between the wet and dry months.

The dry conditions during the dry season promote bushfires, which are sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly is divided into Area Councils based on the population and land area of the district. At this point, the district has two Area Councils (Bassa and Kajaji) and a constituency. The District has 19 electoral areas with 24 Assembly persons and each electoral area has a unit committee. The District Assembly is the highest planning political and administrative authority in the District. Currently, the district is still in the process of developing its map.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

There are two main chiefdoms in the district, namely; Bassa and Kajaji Traditional Councils. Sene East district is a heterogeneous society inhabited by several ethnic groups and they include, Krachi, Beche, Konkombas/Basare, Ewe, Hausa and Dagombas. The predominant ethnic group is the Krachi and minor ethnic groups are Hausa and Dagombas. All these ethnic groups are good neighbours which could be a conduit to sustain peace and tranquility.

Sene East District has all the three major religions in Ghana. These include Christianity, African traditional religion and Islam. Christianity is the predominant religion followed by the African traditional religion and lastly by Islamic religion. Despite the differences in religious affiliations, they still co-exist to ensure peace and development.

The district celebrates two major annual festivals. The festivals are Bribe Yam Festival and Aninyipe Festivals. These festivals are celebrated by the two traditional councils. The Bribe Yam festival is celebrated by the Bassa traditional council to initiate the eating of new yams while the Aninyipe festival is celebrated by Kajaji traditional council to thank their gods for ushering them into a new year and pray for prosperity.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sene East district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The main transportation network in the district is by road. It has a trunk road that connects the district to other districts. This road becomes unmotorable during the rainy seasons. The inhabitants of the district also use water transport to cross to the “oversea” areas in the district and Volta Region for both social and economic activities.

1.4.1 Social amenities

The District has three cellular telecommunication networks available to all communities. These cellular networks are MTN, Vodafone and Tigo. However, Vodafone and MTN are the major service providers that have significant network coverage in the area.

Currently, the district has three health centers located at Bassa, Kajaji and Kojokrom. The District has also functional CHPS Compound, a lower level health facilities at Nyankontre and Premuase.

The provision of adequate access and quality of education in the district has been a priority of the Government and the District Assembly. Although educational sector takes the largest percentage of Assembly’s budget annually, conditions in most schools are still not encouraging. To date, the district has a total number of 98 schools comprising 38 pre-schools, 40 primary schools, 12 Junior High Schools and one Senior High School.

School facilities in the Sene East District are inadequate. At least 42 percent of all basic school classroom facilities need to be reconstructed or rehabilitated. About 46 percent of the schools in the district are under trees and have to close when it rains. In addition, Teacher accommodation is less than 10 percent of the total number of schools in the district. Many teachers have to commute to school from nearby towns. This has resulted in poor staffing situation in most of the remote schools.

The infrastructural situation at the SHS level is also appalling. Classroom blocks are not adequate, hostel and boarding facilities are lacking. Information communication technology (ICT) facilities are not adequate.

1.5 Economy

Sene East District has two Rural Banks (Yapra and Amantin/Kesei community Banks). The District is richly endowed with human and natural resources. The natural resources are agricultural land, water bodies, tourist attraction sites, mineral deposits, forest reserves and timber species.

The district has two major economic activities and they are crop farming and fishing. Food crop farming is mainly practiced by farmers in the district. Due to the availability of vast rich soil, crops like yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum are grown widely in the district. Fishing is another major economic activity undertaken by communities along the Volta Lake and Sene River. This sector is one of the most vibrant economic activities in the district. The District Assembly derives greater proportion of its internally generated revenue from the fish trade. The fish market located at Kajaji the district capital attracts traders from Kumasi, Techiman, Ejura and other parts of the country to purchase fish for retail in bigger markets in the country. This sector employs a lot of people along the two major water bodies.

The ecological characteristics of the district have produced some tourist attraction sites. The Digya National park at CFA Quarters can serve as a beautiful tourist site in the district. This forest reserve provides a natural habitat for wildlife, including the African elephant, lion,

leopard, antelope and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. The park has beautiful landscape with scenery for photography.

There are reports of the presence of petroleum and deposits of clay in the district at Premuase and Kojokrom respectively. It is expected that exploration of these minerals will bring development to the district.

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 Klotey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of

collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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 district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size and age-sex structure is one of the most basic ways to understand social and economic implications of fertility, mortality and migration dynamics. The changes over time in age and sex composition gives insights into changing phenomenon and highlights in future social and economic challenges as well as prospects. This section discusses the age and sex composition of the district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Sene East District has a total population of 61,076 consisting of 52.7 percent males and 47.3 percent females. This trend is different from the regional level where females are more than the males. This development could be attributed to the availability of fertile land in the district which has attracted migrant farmers, mainly males, from other parts of the country. The district is completely rural. Table 2.1 presents the population of the district by age, sex and type of locality. Children under five years constitute 17.5 percent of the total population of the District. Within the male population, children under five years are 5,521 (9.0%) while for the female they are 5,148 representing 8.4 percent of the total population. The table further reveals that, the working population of the district (15-64 years) is 31,592 representing 51.7 percent, indicating that more than half of the population is within the labor force.

The male preponderance in the population is reflected in the high sex ratios in all the age groups except ages 25-29 and 30-34. The general sex ratio for the district is 111.6 males per 100 females. This may confirm the observation that the vast fertile land in the district and the Volta Lake might have attracted many people, mainly males, from other parts of the country. The fact that the sex ratios remain quite high even into the extreme old ages suggests that many males who move into the district to take advantage of the available arable land do not go back eventually.

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
	Number	Percent					
All ages	61,076	100.0	32,211	28,865	111.6	-	61,076
0 - 4	10,669	17.5	5,521	5,148	107.2	-	10,669
5-9	9,196	15.1	4,860	4,336	112.1	-	9,196
10-14	7,550	12.4	4,260	3,290	129.5	-	7,550
15 - 19	6,151	10.1	3,516	2,635	133.4	-	6,151
20 - 24	4,976	8.1	2,517	2,459	102.4	-	4,976
25 - 29	4,500	7.4	2,115	2,385	88.7	-	4,500
30 - 34	3,939	6.4	1,918	2,021	94.9	-	3,939
35 - 39	3,246	5.3	1,662	1,584	104.9	-	3,246
40 - 44	2,830	4.6	1,475	1,355	108.9	-	2,830
45 - 49	2,180	3.6	1,177	1,003	117.3	-	2,180
50 - 54	1,846	3.0	1,019	827	123.2	-	1,846
55 - 59	973	1.6	524	449	116.7	-	973
60 - 64	951	1.6	542	409	132.5	-	951
65 - 69	484	0.8	262	222	118.0	-	484
70 - 74	615	1.0	323	292	110.6	-	615
75 - 79	347	0.6	179	168	106.5	-	347
80 - 84	318	0.5	166	152	109.2	-	318
85+	305	0.5	175	130	134.6	-	305
All Ages	61,076	100.0	32,211	28,865	111.6	-	61,076
0-14	27,415	44.9	14,641	12,774	114.6	-	27,415
15-64	31,592	51.7	16,465	15,127	108.8	-	31,592
65+	2,069	3.4	1,105	964	114.6	-	2,069
Age-dependency ratio	93.3		95.6	90.8			93.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Age dependency

Dependency ratio is among the key indicators of socio-economic development. It relates the number of dependents: children (0-14 years old) and persons (65 years and older) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It shows the potential effects of changes in age structure for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs. Table 2.2 shows that the District has a dependency ratio of 93.3 which means that for every 100 people in the labor force there are about 93 dependents. This is much higher than the national average of 76.

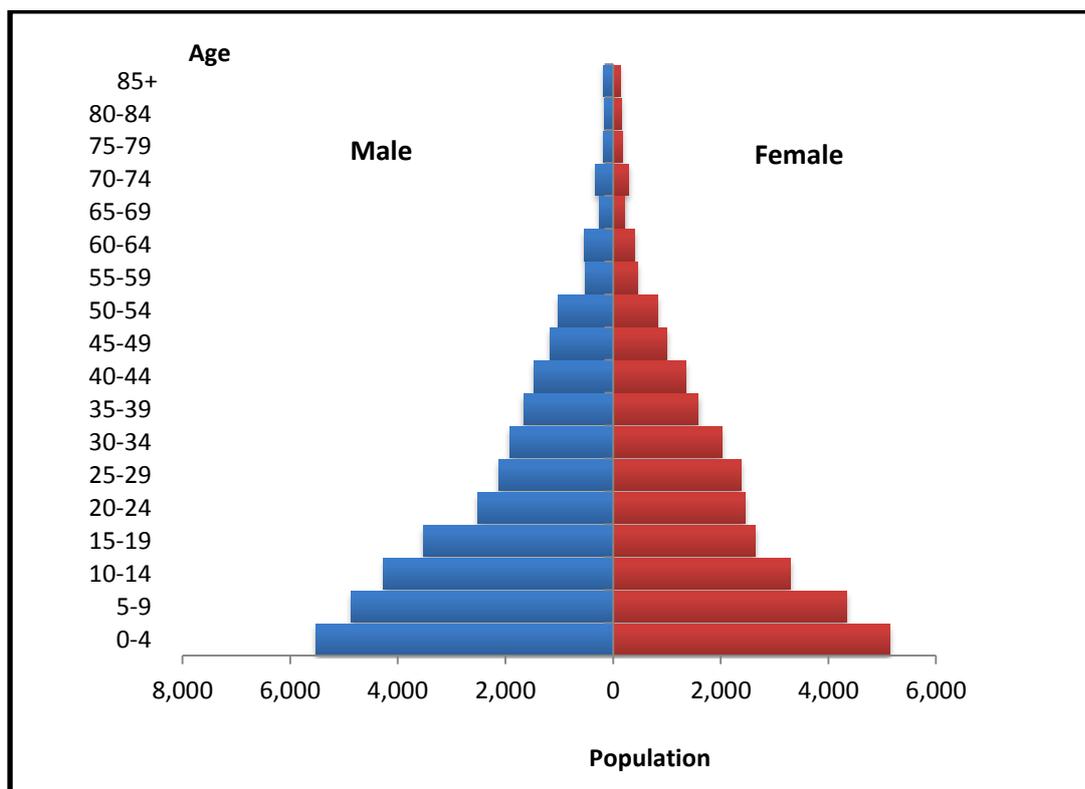
2.2.2 Population density

Population density refers to the number of people occupying a particular land area at a point in time. This is calculated by dividing the total population of a particular geographical area by the total land area covered. The Sene East District has a population density of 13.9 persons per square kilometer. This shows that, almost 14 persons occupied a square kilometer of land in the district. Compared to the national density of 103.4 persons per square kilometer and a regional average of 58.4, the Sene East District is very sparsely populated.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure of the population in the district. The age-sex structure of the district is characterized by a broad base and a narrow apex. This means that, the district's population is very youthful with few aged people. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the females than for the males, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of females is lower than that of males. For the age groups 0-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the district. This type of age structure is typical of most developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of a district. This section provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of child bearing among a population. Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by, among other things, total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR), and crude birth rate (CBR).

The total fertility rate 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 child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. From Table 2.3, the Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.6 children per woman which is higher than the regional value of 3.6.

The general fertility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplied by 1,000. The General Fertility Rate for the district is 138.2, compared with the regional figure of 105.9. This means that 138 children are born to a 1000 women in the district.

Crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 persons in a population over a given period of time (i.e. 1 year). It is a ratio of the number of births to the total population. The crude birth rate for the district is 30.4, which is higher than the regional figure of 26.3. The district crude birth rate of 30.4 implies that there are 30.4 live births for every 1000 population in the district.

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	105.90	26.30
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.00	122.40	28.30
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.90	115.00	27.70
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.30	126.60	30.70
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.30	96.00	25.10
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.70	111.50	28.00
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.00	120.30	28.90
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.60	105.80	25.80
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.60	73.10	21.50
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.20	95.80	25.20
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.80	83.10	23.20
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.30	97.40	25.00
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.00	84.60	21.00
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.50	103.40	24.30
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.40	99.30	24.40
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.50	102.70	27.60
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.00	121.10	29.70
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.40	129.60	29.10
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.00	118.70	27.80
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.70	108.10	25.00
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.40	98.50	23.10
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.50	132.30	29.20
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.90	115.10	27.80
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.60	107.50	25.40
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.50	131.80	31.20
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.50	105.00	27.40
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.70	107.70	23.40
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.60	138.20	30.40

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 populations

Children ever born and surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 52,507 children have ever been born by women aged 12 years and older and 46,078 are surviving in the district. Table 2.4 shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and gets to the highest point at age 44. Children surviving include all babies born alive by females 12 years and older

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	17,901	52,507	27,262	25,245	46,078	23,802	22,276
10 - 14	1,810	20	13	7	16	11	5
15 - 19	2,635	373	196	177	332	164	168
20 - 24	2,459	2,826	1,543	1,283	2,606	1,394	1,212
25 - 29	2,385	5,506	2,878	2,628	5,050	2,587	2,463
30 - 34	2,021	7,150	3,716	3,434	6,601	3,419	3,182
35 - 39	1,584	7,189	3,751	3,438	6,482	3,339	3,143
40 - 44	1,355	7,577	3,955	3,622	6,765	3,510	3,255
45 - 49	1,003	5,624	2,906	2,718	4,971	2,583	2,388
50 - 54	827	4,972	2,583	2,389	4,250	2,200	2,050
55 - 59	449	2,805	1,442	1,363	2,332	1,218	1,114
60 +	1,373	8,465	4,279	4,186	6,673	3,377	3,296

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. They also provide information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district and the region. The computed crude death rate for the district is 4.4 deaths per 1,000 populations. This is quite lower than the regional value of 6.1 deaths per 1,000 populations. The table further indicates that within the households, the district recorded a total of 271 deaths in the year preceding the census.

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

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 populations

Death is a natural phenomenon and is inevitable in every one's life in every society. However, the rate at which it occurs in one's society raises concerns about the causal factors of the deaths. Table 2.6 presents information on causes of death by district and Brong Ahafo Region. The Table indicates that, deaths caused by accidents, violence, homicide or suicide constitute almost 8.1 percent which is below the regional average of 8.7 percent. A reversed trend is observed for all other causes of death. The district (91.9%) recorded 0.6 percentage points more than the regional figure of 91.3 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths by district and region

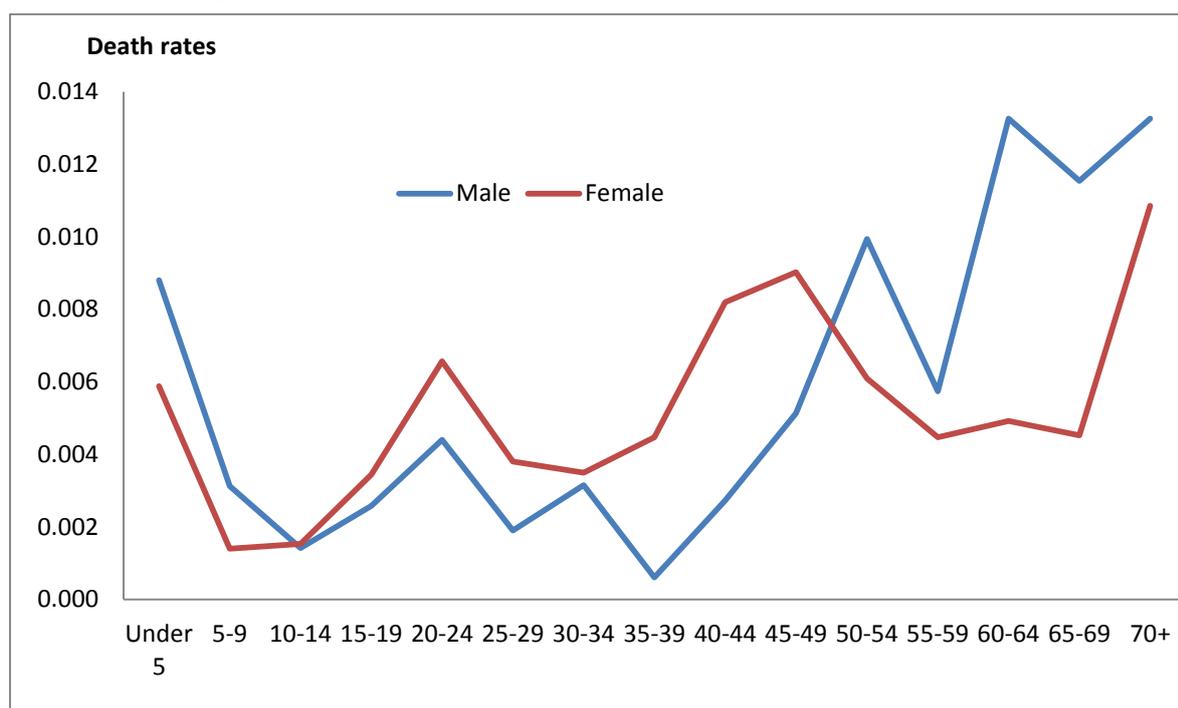
District	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brong Ahafo	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Dormaa Municipal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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rate

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific deaths rates by sex. The figure shows that, mortality at birth is high for both sexes but is a little higher for males than females. Mortality rates for both sexes decline sharply from 0-4 to 10-14 and start to rise to a peak at age 20–24. At this stage, females’ mortality rate is higher than their males counterparts’. From age 25–49 mortality rates do not follow any pattern but generally mortality rates for females are higher. The higher female mortality rates in the reproductive years of 20 to 45 could be attributed to maternal mortality. At age 54-59 mortality starts to decrease until it reaches age 60. During this time male mortality is higher than females. Thereafter mortality rates for both sexes start to increase with mortality rates for males far higher than their female counterparts. This conforms to the generally observed situation of females outliving males.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location (original place) to the other (destination). This movement could either be within (internal) or without (external) a country. On the basis of place of birth, anybody whose present place of residence is different from his birth place is described as a migrant. The places of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal and external movements of the population in any given territory. This section presents information of birth place by duration of residence of migrants.

Table 2.7 shows that, the district has a total migrant population of 23,609 with 15.8 percent (3,740) born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo region and the rest born elsewhere other regions. Furthermore, most of the migrants in the district were born in the Volta Region (8,743) followed by Northern Region (3,025) with the least number (154) of migrants born in the Western Region.

In terms of duration of residence it could be said that majority of the migrants in the district are recent. More than half of them (57.0%) have lived in the district for less than 10 years and as much as 38.4 percent have lived in the district for less than five years. This development could be in response to the creation of the area as a new district a few years back. It must be added, however, that a fifth of the migrants (20.8%) have lived in the district for more than 20 years and a similar proportion (22.2%) have lived there for 10 to 19 years. Similar to the migrants of Ghanaian origin, more than half of the people born outside Ghana (52.1%) have lived in the district for less than five years but nearly a third (30.9%) have lived in the district for more than 10 years. The district's main resources, fertile land and large water bodies suitable for fishing could be the main attractive force for bringing migrants into the district.

Table 2.6: Birth place 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	23,609	12.5	25.9	18.6	22.2	20.8
Born elsewhere in the region	3,740	15.1	28.8	17.0	20.3	18.9
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	154	10.4	39.0	20.8	22.7	7.1
Central	1,443	7.9	28.6	24.1	27.7	11.6
Greater Accra	2,784	10.1	26.9	21.2	24.4	17.5
Volta	8,743	12.7	23.1	18.3	22.3	23.6
Eastern	821	14.0	29.5	18.4	21.7	16.4
Ashanti	944	22.9	25.0	15.5	17.1	19.6
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3,025	8.4	21.9	18.5	22.2	29.0
Upper East	437	11.0	22.7	19.2	28.1	19.0
Upper west	910	15.5	36.9	14.3	22.2	11.1
Outside Ghana	608	15.1	37.0	16.9	14.6	16.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis on household population by composition, structure, marital status educational level, economic activity, nationality and religious affiliation. This information is often used by policy makers and planners for planning and development purposes since changes in the household composition have impact on the distribution of goods and services.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows information on household size by type of locality. The total household population for the district is 60, 371 found in 11,201 households. This gives an average household size of 5.4 which is above the regional figure of 4.6. This means that, on an average, there are about 5 people in a household in the district.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Category	Regional	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	60,371	-	0.0	60,371	100.0
Number of households	490,519	11,201	-	0.0	11,201	100.0
Average household size	4.6	5.4	-	0.0	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. The data show that children constitute the highest percentage (48.6%) of household population, followed by household heads (18.6%), spouses (11.4%), other relatives (7.3%) and grandchildren (5.5%). Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (4.0%) and non-relatives (2.5%) who also form part of the household.

In terms of household composition by sex, the household population comprises a higher proportion of male household heads (27.4%), which is about three times that of female heads (8.7%). Also, there are more male (50.3%) children than female (46.7%) children in the district. This pattern is different in the categories for grand-children and other relative in which females recorded higher percentages than males, as well as female spouses who constitute a higher percentage (23.1%) than male spouses' (0.7%) . The difference between male and female spouses is as should be expected because in many societies in Ghana husbands are supposed to be heads of households. Also at marriage it is the woman who moves to stay with the husband. In the category of non-relatives, the proportion of males (3.1%) is higher than that of females (1.8%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,371	100.0	31,847	100.0	28,524	100.0
Head	11,201	18.6	8,717	27.4	2,484	8.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,837	11.3	236	0.7	6,601	23.1
Child (son/daughter)	29,338	48.6	16,023	50.3	13,315	46.7
Parent/parent in-law	388	0.6	69	0.2	319	1.1
Son/daughter in-law	274	0.5	63	0.2	211	0.7
Grandchild	3,305	5.5	1,701	5.3	1,604	5.6
Brother/sister	2,388	4.0	1,488	4.7	900	3.2
Step child	513	0.8	307	1.0	206	0.7
Adopted/foster child	209	0.3	107	0.3	102	0.4
Other relative	4,411	7.3	2,133	6.7	2,278	8.0
Non-relative	1,507	2.5	1,003	3.1	504	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure

In general, majority of the households (56.7%) could be broadly classified under the extended family system, with only 43.3 percent which could be classified under the nuclear system. The difference only underscores the prevalence of the extended family system in Ghana particularly in the rural areas. However, while under the nuclear family system the traditional spouse(s) and children dominates (33.1%), under the extended family system the head spouse's children and relatives of the head of household make up the largest proportion of 30.8 percent. That implies that the nuclear household structure made up of parents and children is the largest single household structure in the district. Similarly, in the largest single household structure under the extended family system children feature prominently. Thus, the importance of children in our traditional set up, whether under the nuclear or extended family system cannot be overemphasized. In general, a similar pattern could be seen among the males and females. However, under both the nuclear family system and the extended family system, females are more likely than males to be single parents (8.0% versus 6.6% and 13.3% versus 10.1% respectively).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,371	100.0	31,847	100.0	28,524	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	1,159	1.9	855	2.7	304	1.1
Head and a spouse only	610	1.0	309	1.0	301	1.1
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	19,957	33.1	10,715	33.6	9,242	32.4
Single parent Nuclear	4,396	7.3	2,108	6.6	2,288	8.0
Extended Family						
Extended (Head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	18,579	30.8	9,842	30.9	8,737	30.6
Extended + non relatives	2,717	4.5	1,484	4.7	1,233	4.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,608	4.3	1,431	4.5	1,177	4.1
Single parent extended	6,238	10.3	2,825	8.9	3,413	12.0
Single parent extended + non relative	762	1.3	384	1.2	378	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,345	5.5	1,894	5.9	1,451	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

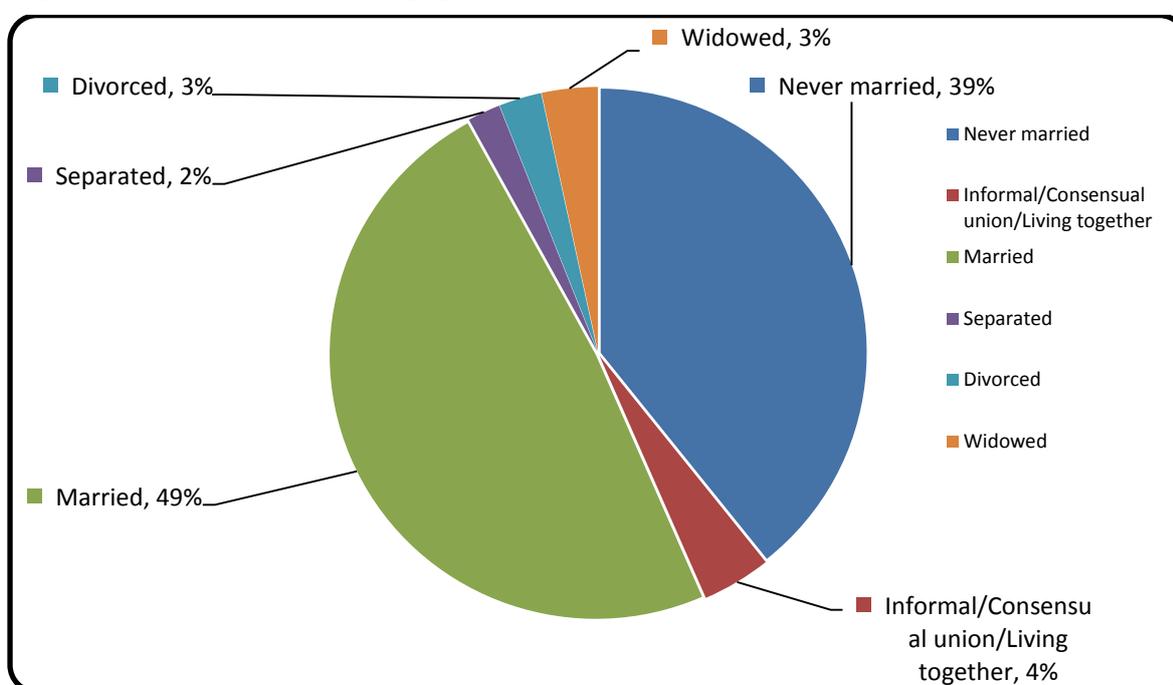
Marital status questions were asked of persons 12 years and older. This section presents information on marital status by sex, level of education and economic activity.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

Marriage is a cherished institution in various parts of Ghana, and early marriage and several forms of marriage can be found in many parts of the country. The different forms of marriage are traditional, ordinance and Islamic marriages. This section presents information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and socio-economic characteristics.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of marital characteristics in the Sene East District. In 2010, nearly half of the population 12 years and older (49%) were married and another 4 percent were in informal/consensual union/living together. As much as 39 percent had never been married and less than 10 percent had ever married and were either widowed (3.0%), divorced (3.0%) or separated (2.0%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The table shows that, a little below half (47.0%) of the male population has never been married compared to a third (30.7%) of females. That indicates that more females than males are married (53.2% versus 44.4%). Similarly, the proportion of females who are widows (5.9%) is more than twice the proportion for males (1.3%) while the proportion of divorced females is about a percentage point more than that of males. The former may be an indication of high mortality rate among males while the latter may suggest high rate of re-marriage or polygamy among males.

The table further shows that the proportion never married decreases with age. Nearly 95 percent of the people 12 years and over are never married while only 4.5 percent of those 65 and above are in that category. That means that marriage is almost universal in the Sene East District. Conversely, the proportion currently married generally increases with age and reaches its peak at age group 40-44 (83.0%) and declines steadily till the oldest age group. The lower proportions of the currently married in the oldest ages is clearly due to the effect of mortality as the last three oldest age groups post the highest proportions of the widowed (11.2%, 15.5% and 28.8% for the age groups 55-59, 60-64 and 65+ respectively). The concentration of widows in the last three oldest ages is heavier among the females than males underscoring the general observation that more wives outlive their husbands. Another interesting observation is that there is a significant concentration of people in informal/consensual union/living together in the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 (7.8%, 8.4%, 7.1% and 5.2% respectively). Females are a little more likely to enter into this kind of marital union than males.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	37,839	100.0	39.3	4.2	48.6	2.0	2.6	3.4
10 - 14	4,178	100.0	94.7	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,151	100.0	90.8	1.9	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,976	100.0	59.5	7.8	30.6	1.3	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	4,500	100.0	28.6	8.4	58.6	2.6	1.4	0.4
30 - 34	3,939	100.0	12.2	7.1	74.2	2.7	2.7	1.0
35 - 39	3,246	100.0	6.5	5.2	80.3	2.6	4.3	1.1
40 - 44	2,830	100.0	4.1	2.5	83.0	2.9	4.2	3.3
45 - 49	2,180	100.0	3.2	2.5	82.0	3.2	5.5	3.7
50 - 54	1,846	100.0	2.8	2.2	75.6	4.0	6.2	9.2
55 - 59	973	100.0	3.1	2.3	73.3	3.2	7.0	11.2
60 - 64	951	100.0	3.4	1.3	69.4	3.9	6.6	15.5
65+	2,069	100.0	4.5	1.5	56.0	2.6	6.6	28.8
Male								
Total	19,938	100.0	47.0	3.6	44.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
10 - 14	2,368	100.0	94.7	0.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,516	100.0	94.3	0.7	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,517	100.0	80.3	4.2	14.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,115	100.0	45.6	7.8	43.7	1.7	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	1,918	100.0	19.3	8.4	67.3	2.4	1.9	0.6
35 - 39	1,662	100.0	10.6	5.5	76.5	2.9	3.8	0.7
40 - 44	1,475	100.0	6.4	2.8	83.3	3.1	3.4	0.9
45 - 49	1,177	100.0	4.3	3.0	84.0	2.7	4.7	1.3
50 - 54	1,019	100.0	3.9	3.0	81.6	3.5	4.8	3.1
55 - 59	524	100.0	3.2	1.9	82.6	2.9	5.5	3.8
60 - 64	542	100.0	5.2	1.7	77.3	3.5	6.3	6.1
65+	1,105	100.0	5.2	2.3	73.4	3.1	6.6	9.5

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
Female								
Total	17,901	100.0	30.7	4.8	53.2	2.3	3.0	5.9
10 - 14	1,810	100.0	94.7	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,635	100.0	86.2	3.5	9.6	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	2,459	100.0	38.2	11.4	47.1	2.1	1.0	0.2
25 - 29	2,385	100.0	13.5	8.9	71.8	3.3	1.8	0.6
30 - 34	2,021	100.0	5.5	5.8	80.9	3.1	3.4	1.4
35 - 39	1,584	100.0	2.3	4.9	84.2	2.4	4.7	1.5
40 - 44	1,355	100.0	1.5	2.1	82.7	2.7	5.2	5.8
45 - 49	1,003	100.0	1.8	2.0	79.7	3.7	6.4	6.5
50 - 54	827	100.0	1.5	1.2	68.3	4.5	7.9	16.7
55 - 59	449	100.0	2.9	2.7	62.4	3.6	8.7	19.8
60 - 64	409	100.0	1.0	0.7	58.9	4.4	7.1	27.9
65+	964	100.0	3.8	0.7	36.0	2.1	6.5	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table, apart from the never married, majority of all the other marital categories have no education. In the total population the highest proportion of 82.1 percent is found among the widowed. The pattern is repeated among the males and females but the proportion of females with no education (85.6%) is far more than that of males (67.2%). Among the never married, however, the majority (54.8%) has basic education and another 10.3 percent have secondary education. The never married could still be young and are perhaps still pursuing education. In all the marital categories less than one percent of the people 12 years and above has tertiary education.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	37,839	100.0	53.0	39.4	6.1	0.4	1.1	0.2
Never married	14,879	100.0	33.5	54.8	10.3	0.2	1.0	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,579	100.0	50.1	41.9	5.6	0.8	1.6	0.1
Married	18,376	100.0	66.0	29.0	3.3	0.4	1.1	0.2
Separated	739	100.0	65.2	28.4	3.7	0.1	2.0	0.5
Divorced	967	100.0	60.2	35.1	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.0
Widowed	1,299	100.0	82.1	16.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	19,938	100.0	47.8	42.2	7.6	0.4	1.6	0.3
Never married	9,378	100.0	35.6	52.0	10.5	0.2	1.3	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	712	100.0	46.6	41.6	8.3	0.8	2.5	0.1
Married	8,844	100.0	59.4	32.7	4.9	0.6	1.9	0.4
Separated	330	100.0	62.4	28.2	5.5	0.0	3.0	0.9
Divorced	424	100.0	56.4	39.6	3.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
Widowed	250	100.0	67.2	28.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.0
Female								
Total	17,901	100.0	58.7	36.3	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Never married	5,501	100.0	30.0	59.4	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	867	100.0	52.9	42.2	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.0
Married	9,532	100.0	72.1	25.4	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0
Separated	409	100.0	67.5	28.6	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.2
Divorced	543	100.0	63.2	31.5	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.0
Widowed	1,049	100.0	85.6	13.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

3 Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

4 Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The table shows that in majority of the total population are employed (79.1%), 1.1 percent unemployed and 19.8 percent are economically not active. Of the never married 60.9 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 37.9 percent are economically not active. Furthermore, 67.0 percent of the widowed are employed, 0.2 percent are unemployed and 32.7 percent are not economically active.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	37,526	100.0	29,684	79.1	410	1.10	7,432	19.8
Never married	14,771	100.0	9,000	60.9	173	1.20	5,598	37.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,575	100.0	1,417	90.0	29	1.80	129	8.2
Married	18,193	100.0	16,891	92.8	192	1.10	1,110	6.1
Separated	735	100.0	662	90.1	7	1.00	66	9.0
Divorced	960	100.0	848	88.3	6	0.60	106	11.0
Widowed	1,292	100.0	866	67.0	3	0.20	423	32.7
Male								
Total	19,774	100.0	15,904	80.4	206	1.00	3,664	18.5
Never married	9,310	100.0	6,108	65.6	109	1.20	3,093	33.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	709	100.0	668	94.2	11	1.60	30	4.2
Married	8,759	100.0	8,262	94.3	80	0.90	417	4.8
Separated	326	100.0	300	92.0	2	0.60	24	7.4
Divorced	421	100.0	378	89.8	4	1.00	39	9.3
Widowed	249	100.0	188	75.5	-	-	61	24.5
Female								
Total	17,752	100.0	13,780	77.6	204	1.10	3,768	21.2
Never married	5,461	100.0	2,892	53.0	64	1.20	2,505	45.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	866	100.0	749	86.5	18	2.10	99	11.4
Married	9,434	100.0	8,629	91.5	112	1.20	693	7.3
Separated	409	100.0	362	88.5	5	1.20	42	10.3
Divorced	539	100.0	470	87.2	2	0.40	67	12.4
Widowed	1,043	100.0	678	65.0	3	0.30	362	34.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents information on population by nationality and sex. The table shows that about 97.5 percent of the population of the district are Ghanaians (31,358 males and 28,170 females) while 2.5 percent (1,548) are non-Ghanaians. An overwhelming majority of the district's population are Ghanaians by birth (93.0%), with less than five percent (4.5%) being dual nationals and Ghanaians by naturalization. Most of the non-Ghanaians are from other ECOWAS countries.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,076	100.0	32,211	100.0	28,865	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	56,799	93.0	29,963	93.0	26,836	93.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,985	3.3	1,030	3.2	955	3.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	744	1.2	365	1.1	379	1.3
ECOWAS	1,216	2.0	687	2.1	529	1.8
African other than ECOWAS	208	0.3	98	0.3	110	0.4
Other	124	0.2	68	0.2	56	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Information on population by religion and sex is presented in Table 3.8. The table indicates that about 65.4 percent of the population professes the Christian faith and as much as 15.4 percent do not have any religion. Another 10.8 percent presented themselves as belonging to the traditional religion with only 7.3 percent being Muslims. Between the sexes, while females are more likely than males to be Christians (67.8% versus 63.3%), the reverse is true in the case of no religion (16.9% versus 13.8%), Islam (7.7% versus 6.8%) and traditional religion (11.1% versus 10.5%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,076	100.0	32,211	100.0	28,865	100.0
No religion	9,427	15.4	5,440	16.9	3,987	13.8
Catholic	6,171	10.1	3,111	9.7	3,060	10.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	8,681	14.2	4,283	13.3	4,398	15.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	17,761	29.1	9,178	28.5	8,583	29.7
Other Christian	7,359	12.0	3,815	11.8	3,544	12.3
Islam	4,434	7.3	2,472	7.7	1,962	6.8
Traditionalist	6,603	10.8	3,573	11.1	3,030	10.5
Other	640	1.0	339	1.1	301	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 presents distribution of the population 11 years and older by literacy status and by age and sex. In the total population majority of the people can read and write English and Ghanaian language together and another 39.1 percent can do so in English language only. Less than ten percent (8.6%) can read and write Ghanaian language only. French, both alone or with English language or Ghanaian language, is read and written by less than one percent of the people. The proportions of people literate in English and Ghanaian language are highest in the older ages above 50 years and a similar pattern could be observed with Ghanaian language only. However, literacy in English only is highest among the younger ages. It seems to suggest that the younger generation in the district is paying more attention to English language than their older generation did. Between the sexes, males are better literate in English and Ghanaian language than females (54.8% versus 48.0%). However, females are better literate in English only (41.6% versus 37.3%) and in Ghanaian language only (10.2% versus 7.5%).

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

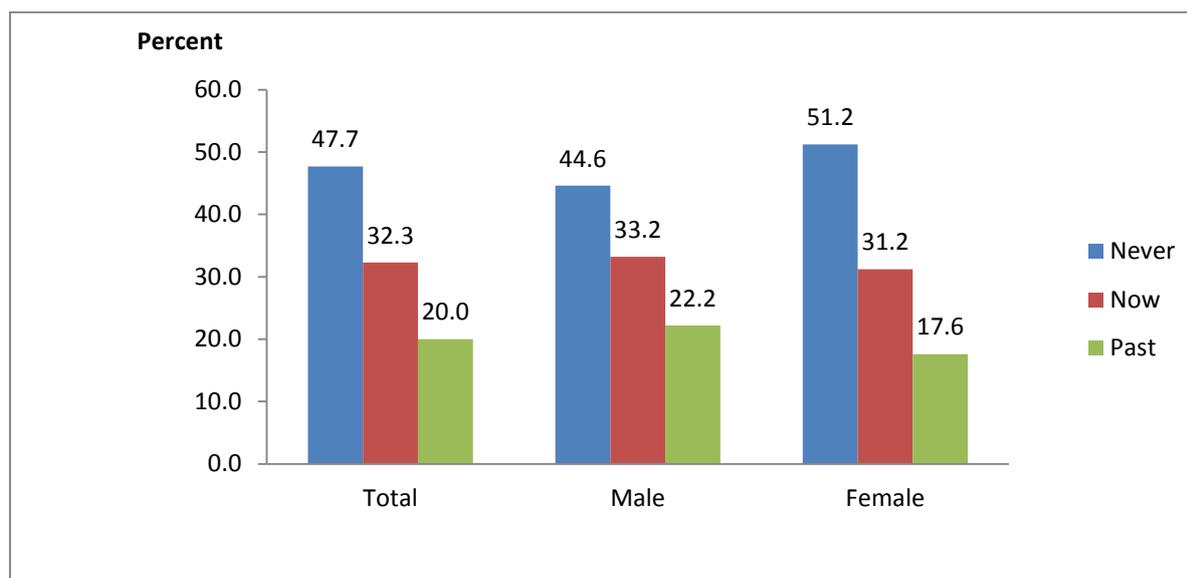
Age group	None (Not literate	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	20,401	18,642	100.0	39.1	8.6	52.0	0.2	0.1
11-14	1,493	3,889	100.0	51.2	8.1	40.5	0.2	0.1
20-24	2,226	2,750	100.0	36.6	7.4	55.7	0.2	0.2
25-29	2,502	1,998	100.0	34.0	9.4	56.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	2,423	1,516	100.0	35.3	10.3	53.7	0.3	0.4
35-39	2,079	1,167	100.0	31.9	11.4	56.6	0.1	0.0
40-44	1,972	858	100.0	29.5	11.7	58.4	0.2	0.2
45-49	1,493	687	100.0	31.6	11.9	56.3	0.0	0.1
50-54	1,220	626	100.0	27.8	11.2	60.9	0.0	0.2
55-59	607	366	100.0	26.8	11.5	60.7	1.1	0.0
60-64	665	286	100.0	26.6	10.5	62.6	0.3	0.0
65+	1,662	407	100.0	27.3	14.7	57.5	0.2	0.2
Male								
Total	9,748	10,861	100.0	37.3	7.5	54.8	0.2	0.2
11-14	912	2,127	100.0	51.4	7.4	40.9	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,200	2,316	100.0	43.5	4.3	52.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	1,002	1,515	100.0	33.5	6.9	59.1	0.2	0.3
25-29	986	1,129	100.0	30.9	8.1	60.4	0.3	0.3
30-34	1,011	907	100.0	33.1	7.8	58.0	0.6	0.6
35-39	957	705	100.0	30.2	9.5	60.1	0.1	0.0
40-44	920	555	100.0	27.4	9.4	62.5	0.4	0.4
45-49	732	445	100.0	26.5	9.7	63.6	0.0	0.2
50-54	617	402	100.0	26.9	9.7	63.2	0.0	0.2
55-59	278	246	100.0	28.5	9.8	61.0	0.8	0.0
60-64	324	218	100.0	24.8	9.2	65.6	0.5	0.0
65+	809	296	100.0	26.7	14.2	58.4	0.3	0.3
Female								
Total	10,653	7,781	100.0	41.6	10.2	48.0	0.1	0.1
11-14	581	1,762	100.0	50.9	8.9	40.1	0.1	0.0
15-19	859	1,776	100.0	43.4	7.2	49.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	1,224	1,235	100.0	40.4	7.9	51.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	1,516	869	100.0	38.1	10.9	50.7	0.1	0.1
30-34	1,412	609	100.0	38.6	14.0	47.3	0.0	0.2
35-39	1,122	462	100.0	34.4	14.3	51.3	0.0	0.0
40-44	1,052	303	100.0	33.3	15.8	50.8	0.0	0.0
45-49	761	242	100.0	40.9	16.1	43.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	603	224	100.0	29.5	13.8	56.7	0.0	0.0
55-59	329	120	100.0	23.3	15.0	60.0	1.7	0.0
60-64	341	68	100.0	32.4	14.7	52.9	0.0	0.0
65+	853	111	100.0	28.8	16.2	55.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

About 47.7 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 32.3 percent are now or currently in school and 20.0 percent have attended school in the past (Figure 3.2). There are variations in terms of male and female. There are more females who have never attended school (51.2%) compared to their male (44.6%) counterpart.

Figure 3.2: School attendance of persons 3 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 17,589 of the population of the district are currently attending school. Almost all of them (93.4%) are attending basic schools, with 24.2 percent in pre-school (14.9% in kindergarten and 9.3% in nursery) and the remaining 69.2 percent at the basic level proper (55.3% in primary school and 13.9 percent in JHS/JSS). Only 6.2 percent are in secondary schools and less than one percent (0.5%) is in tertiary institutions. There are more females than males at the pre-school level (10.2% versus 8.5% at the nursery level and 15.6% versus 14.2% at the kindergarten level) and at the primary level (56.5% versus 54.2%). The reverse is true from the Junior High School level (15.3% males and 12.1% females) and through the Senior High School level (7.0% males and 5.2% females) to the tertiary level (0.6% for males and 0.2% for females). The trend seems to suggest that school dropout among females after the primary school is a major issue in the district.

Table 3.10 also gives information about the past school attendance in the district. In effect, that represents the current level of education of the population in the district. The table shows that the level of education of the general population of the district is low indeed. As much as 84.2% of the educated people in the district have basic education only, comprising primary (35.0%), JSS/JHS (28.3%) and middle school (20.9%). Only 9.0 percent have secondary education and just 2.1 percent have tertiary education. Generally more males have higher education (secondary school and above) than females.

Table 3.10: Population three 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	17,589	100.0	9,583	100.0	8,006	100.0	10,865	100.0	6,370	100.0	4,495	100.0
Nursery	1,628	9.3	811	8.5	817	10.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,614	14.9	1,363	14.2	1,251	15.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,721	55.3	5,197	54.2	4,524	56.5	3,805	35.0	1,972	31.0	1,833	40.8
JSS/JHS	2,437	13.9	1,465	15.3	972	12.1	3,076	28.3	1,665	26.1	1,411	31.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,272	20.9	1,486	23.3	786	17.5
SSS/SHS	1,084	6.2	668	7.0	416	5.2	975	9.0	665	10.4	310	6.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	233	2.1	183	2.9	50	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	9	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.0	128	1.2	82	1.3	46	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	16	0.1	10	0.1	6	0.1	149	1.4	118	1.9	31	0.7
Tertiary	80	0.5	62	0.6	18	0.2	227	2.1	199	3.1	28	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the economic activities of the population 15 years and older for the week preceding the Census Night, with emphasis on economic activity status, main occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

The primary source of relevant information on labour and employment data of every nation is largely from the population and housing census report of the nation. The production of goods and services largely depends on a country's labour force that is economically active. That is what determines the relative contribution of the working population in the various sectors of the economy to a country's economic development. It also talks about employment status and employment sector. They are also useful for advocacy and manpower planning in the district, hence their regular feature in population censuses (GSS, 2013).

4.2 Economic Activity Status

This section presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labor force and its distribution by sex. Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the district. A large majority (84.6%) of the population 15 years and older is economically active with only 15.4 percent being economically not active in the district. Nearly all the economically active population (98.6%) are employed, with just 1.4 percent being unemployed. The proportion of employed males (98.7%) is slightly higher than females (98.5%). The reverse is true with respect to the unemployed population 15 years and older (1.5% for females and 1.3% for males). Similarly, among the economically not active, there were slightly more females (16.9%) than males (14.0%). Majority of this category of people (51.6%) were in full time education with another 24.4 percent who did home duties. The economically not active who are males (64.9%) are much more likely than their female counterparts (39.6%) to be in full time education. On the other hand, the economically not active females were more than twice more likely to do home duties than their male counterparts (32.9% versus 15.0%).

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	33,661	100.0	17,570	100.0	16,091	100.0
Economically active	28,478	84.6	15,112	86.0	13,366	83.1
<i>Employed</i>	28,077	98.6	14,913	98.7	13,164	98.5
<i>Worked</i>	27,673	98.6	14,710	98.6	12,963	98.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	374	1.3	188	1.3	186	1.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	30	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.1
<i>Unemployed</i>	401	1.4	199	1.3	202	1.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	244	60.8	126	63.3	118	58.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	157	39.2	73	36.7	84	41.6
Economically not active	5,183	15.4	2,458	14.0	2,725	16.9
Did home duties (household chore)	1,266	24.4	369	15.0	897	32.9
Full time education	2,674	51.6	1,595	64.9	1,079	39.6
Pensioner/retired	42	0.8	25	1.0	17	0.6
Disabled/sick	372	7.2	164	6.7	208	7.6
Too old/young	668	12.9	234	9.5	434	15.9
Other	161	3.1	71	2.9	90	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. Out of the total population of 33,661 in the district, 28,077(83.4%) are employed, 401(1.2%) are unemployed and 5,183(15.4%) are economically not active.

The data in the table show that, in general the number of employed population among the economic active population 15 years and older in the district increases with age and attains its peak at age 45-49 (96.2%). From this age group, it then begins to fall to the lowest point of 66.8 percent at age 65 and above. On the other hand, the table reveals that the unemployed population of the district is generally inversely proportional to age. This means the higher the age group the lower the unemployed population becomes. The economically not active population has the highest proportion at the youngest age group (40.3%) and decreases steadily to the lowest proportion of 2.9 percent in the age group 40-44. It then increases with age to the second highest proportion of 32.8 percent in the oldest age group 65 and above. That seems to suggest that the economically not active population is made up of young people who may be schooling as well as old people who are perhaps retired.

Also Table 4.2 shows that, there are slightly more employed males (84.9%) than females (81.8%). Like the general population, the proportion of employed males and females increases with age but the female proportions peak earlier (40-44 years) than male proportions (45-49 years). That implies that males get employed into older ages than females in the district. In fact, while as much as 77.6 percent of the males are still employed at age 65 and above, only 54.6 percent of females are in similar situation. In the unemployed category however, females recorded a slightly high percentage of 1.3 percent than males (1.1%). The same trend is also observed for the economically not active with 16.9 percent females compared to 14.0 percent males.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	33,661	100.0	28,077	83.4	401	1.2	5,183	15.4
15-19	6,151	100.0	3,622	58.9	49	0.8	2,480	40.3
20-24	4,976	100.0	3,867	77.7	112	2.3	997	20.0
25-29	4,500	100.0	4,093	91.0	69	1.5	338	7.5
30-34	3,939	100.0	3,718	94.4	58	1.5	163	4.1
35-39	3,246	100.0	3,113	95.9	15	0.5	118	3.6
40-44	2,830	100.0	2,718	96.0	29	1.0	83	2.9
45-49	2,180	100.0	2,098	96.2	14	0.6	68	3.1
50-54	1,846	100.0	1,742	94.4	16	0.9	88	4.8
55-59	973	100.0	900	92.5	6	0.6	67	6.9
60-64	951	100.0	823	86.5	25	2.6	103	10.8
65+	2,069	100.0	1,383	66.8	8	0.4	678	32.8
Male								
Total	17,570	100.0	14,913	84.9	199	1.1	2,458	14.0
15-19	3,516	100.0	2,147	61.1	29	0.8	1,340	38.1
20-24	2,517	100.0	1,955	77.7	54	2.1	508	20.2
25-29	2,115	100.0	1,956	92.5	25	1.2	134	6.3
30-34	1,918	100.0	1,844	96.1	24	1.3	50	2.6
35-39	1,662	100.0	1,624	97.7	5	0.3	33	2.0
40-44	1,475	100.0	1,431	97.0	17	1.2	27	1.8
45-49	1,177	100.0	1,151	97.8	9	0.8	17	1.4
50-54	1,019	100.0	978	96.0	10	1.0	31	3.0
55-59	524	100.0	493	94.1	4	0.8	27	5.2
60-64	542	100.0	477	88.0	17	3.1	48	8.9
65+	1,105	100.0	857	77.6	5	0.5	243	22.0
Female								
Total	16,091	100.0	13,164	81.8	202	1.3	2,725	16.9
15-19	2,635	100.0	1,475	56.0	20	0.8	1,140	43.3
20-24	2,459	100.0	1,912	77.8	58	2.4	489	19.9
25-29	2,385	100.0	2,137	89.6	44	1.8	204	8.6
30-34	2,021	100.0	1,874	92.7	34	1.7	113	5.6
35-39	1,584	100.0	1,489	94.0	10	0.6	85	5.4
40-44	1,355	100.0	1,287	95.0	12	0.9	56	4.1
45-49	1,003	100.0	947	94.4	5	0.5	51	5.1
50-54	827	100.0	764	92.4	6	0.7	57	6.9
55-59	449	100.0	407	90.6	2	0.4	40	8.9
60-64	409	100.0	346	84.6	8	2.0	55	13.4
65+	964	100.0	526	54.6	3	0.3	435	45.1

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. Nearly seven out of every ten (70.3%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while two out of every ten (20.1%) persons of the employed population are Craft and related trades workers. Service and sales workers contribute 4.4 percent of the employed population.

It is observed from the table that, females dominate in only the service and sales workers (7.9%) and elementary occupations (1.8%) while the rest of the occupations (technicians and associate professionals, craft and related trades workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers) are dominated by their male counterparts.

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	28,077	100.0	14,913	100.0	13,164	100.0
Managers	182	0.6	69	0.5	113	0.9
Professionals	475	1.7	310	2.1	165	1.3
Technicians and associate professionals	79	0.3	60	0.4	19	0.1
Clerical support workers	143	0.5	125	0.8	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,247	4.4	211	1.4	1,036	7.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	19,749	70.3	13,222	88.7	6,527	49.6
Craft and related trades workers	5,649	20.1	613	4.1	5,036	38.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	209	0.7	202	1.4	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	342	1.2	100	0.7	242	1.8
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	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 district'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 (GSS, 2010PHC).

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of the employed population of 28,077, 68.7 percent are employed in Agriculture, forestry and fishing in the district and 19.1 percent are engaged in the manufacturing while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitutes 5.7 percent.

The Table further shows that other major industries, such as education (1.3%), accommodation and food service activities (0.9%), transportation and storage (0.7%) and public administration (0.5%) employ some segments of the population. It also shows that both mining and quarrying and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies had no employees in the district. In terms of sex analysis, the table reveals that all physically intensive industries such as construction, transportation and storage are male dominated, with more females belonging to wholesale and retail industry and accommodation and food services industry.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,077	100.0	14,913	100.0	13,164	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	19,284	68.7	12,874	86.3	6,410	48.7
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	5,349	19.1	466	3.1	4,883	37.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	21	0.1	8	0.1	13	0.1
Construction	107	0.4	106	0.7	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,589	5.7	535	3.6	1,054	8.0
Transportation and storage	199	0.7	191	1.3	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	250	0.9	32	0.2	218	1.7
Information and communication	18	0.1	16	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	25	0.1	18	0.1	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	33	0.1	19	0.1	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	147	0.5	124	0.8	23	0.2
Education	374	1.3	300	2.0	74	0.6
Human health and social work activities	100	0.4	49	0.3	51	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	23	0.1	20	0.1	3	0.0
Other service activities	356	1.3	86	0.6	270	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	191	0.7	63	0.4	128	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 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, 2013).

Table 4.5 shows that majority of the employed population (62.7%) are self-employed without employees, while 27.5 percent are contributing family workers and 4.3 percent are employees. There are more males than females self-employed without employees (64.0% against 61.3%) while more females than males are contributing family workers (31.5% 24.0%). Also, males (5.9%) are more dominant in the employee category than females (2.5%).

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,077	100.0	14,913	100.0	13,164	100.0
Employee	1,214	4.3	882	5.9	332	2.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	17,618	62.7	9,542	64.0	8,076	61.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	833	3.0	504	3.4	329	2.5
Casual worker	249	0.9	202	1.4	47	0.4
Contributing family worker	7,725	27.5	3,583	24.0	4,142	31.5
Apprentice	213	0.8	81	0.5	132	1.0
Domestic employee (House help)	155	0.6	83	0.6	72	0.5
Other	70	0.2	36	0.2	34	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The sectors in which the employed population 15 years and older are found are presented in Table 4.6. The data show that an overwhelming majority of the employed (96.9%) are found in the private informal sector. The public (government) (2.4%) and private formal (0.5%) are the next most dominant sectors of employment in the district. A significantly higher proportion of females (98.0%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (95.8%).

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	28,077	100.0	14,913	100.0	13,164	100.0
Public (Government)	672	2.4	490	3.3	182	1.4
Private Formal	151	0.5	102	0.7	49	0.4
Private Informal	27,196	96.9	14,289	95.8	12,907	98.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	55	0.2	30	0.2	25	0.2
Other International Organizations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in a developing economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels and therefore gained grounds and has seen positive growth over the past years. It has brought about a positive transformation in the socioeconomic development of the country. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework, and the promotion and use of mobile and internet facilities that have positive contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

For the first time in the history of 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 and access to 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.

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 7,838 persons own mobile phones in the district representing 20.7 percent of that population. Out of the total number, males 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the district are almost twice (26.3%) as much as the females (14.5%) of the same age category who own mobile phones in the district.

To a large extent ownership of mobile phones has been linked to urbanization. According to the regional report, twice as many persons in urban areas had mobile phones as rural dwellers (GSS, 2013). Therefore the relatively rural environment of the district may account for the limited ownership of mobile phones in the district. Urbanization of the district therefore may also provide opportunities for service providers to expand access and use of ICT in the district including ownership and use of mobile phones.

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

Sex	Number of households	Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,839	7,838	20.7	275	0.7
Male	19,938	5,243	26.3	198	1.0
Female	17,901	2,595	14.5	77	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet access is not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, game machine and digital television. Table 5.1 shows internet facility usage by sex for the district. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population 12 years and older in the district use internet facility. The proportion of males who use the internet is more than twice that of females (1.0% against 0.4%).

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

Sex	Number of household	Households having desktop/laptop	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	11,201	134	1.2
Male	8,717	110	1.3
Female	2,484	24	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by households is essential in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. Table 5.2 presents data on households having desktop or laptop computers. On the whole, 134 households (1.2%) in the district own desktop/laptop computers. Also, the percentage of households with desktop or laptop computers varied among male and female headed households, with male-headed households (1.3%) having slightly higher proportion than females (1.0%) in the district.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

In recent times, disability has become developmental issues in the country. People with Disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges; disabilities of whatever form or type can limit an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. The 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of fundamental human rights of all persons including people with disabilities. Decision makers and developmental actors, therefore, need to know and understand the characteristics of persons with disability to enable them formulate laws and policies and develop programmes and projects to ensure their proper integration into the socio-economic development of the country. This chapter presents information on disability using the 2010 population and housing census data.

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents population with disability for the district by sex, type and locality of residence. The table shows that 1,170 persons in the district are with some form of disability, which constitutes almost two percent (1.9%) of the district's population. There is virtually no difference between male and female proportions (1.9% and 2.0% respectively). The major forms or types of disability identified in the district are sight, hearing, speech, and physical. The rest include intellectual, and emotional.

Table 6.1: Population with disability by district

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,076	100.0	32,211	100.0	28,865	100.0
No disability	59,906	98.1	31,610	98.1	28,296	98.0
With a disability	1,170	1.9	601	1.9	569	2.0
Types of Disability						
Total	1,170	100.0	601	100.0	569	100.0
Sight	430	36.8	212	35.3	218	38.3
Hearing	297	25.4	144	24.0	153	26.9
Speech	265	22.6	151	25.1	114	20.0
Physical	335	28.6	172	28.6	163	28.6
Intellectual	182	15.6	99	16.5	83	14.6
Emotional	240	20.5	114	19.0	126	22.1
Other	158	13.5	77	12.8	81	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

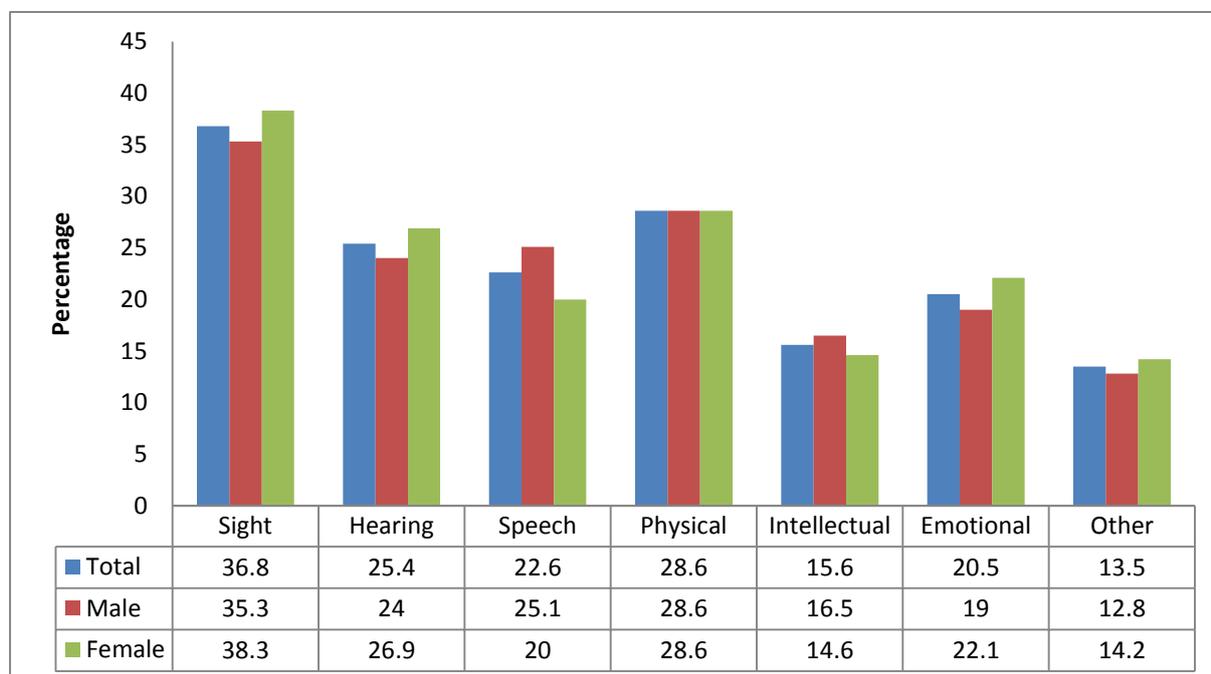
6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the types of disability prevalent in the district, namely, sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and other forms of disability. Generally, sight disability is the most prevalent which constitutes 36 percent of the population in the district, followed by physical disability (28.6%) and hearing (25.4%) with intellectual disability (15.6%) being the lowest.

The figure further indicates that the prevalence of the types of disabilities among the sexes follows a similar pattern as the general population. However, there are slight differences

between them in terms of magnitude. For example, female prevalence rates are higher than those of males in sight, hearing and emotional disabilities while males dominate in speech and intellectual disabilities.

Figure 6.1: Types of disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The table shows that, the total population of 898 persons is living with disability of different kinds. Of the disabled population, an impressive 71.2 percent are employed compared with 83.7 percent of those not disabled. Only 0.9 percent of the disabled are unemployed and as much as 28.0 percent are economically not active.

Within the different categories of the disabled very large majorities are employed, ranging from 55.9 percent among the physically disabled to 75.2 percent among those with sight disability. Among those with sight disability and the intellectually disabled no one is actually unemployed but rather a sizable proportion are economically not active (35.1% for the latter and 24.8% for the former). The highest unemployment rate is found among the physically disabled (1.6%) followed by those with speech and emotional disabilities (0.6% each). In general those who are physically disabled constitute the highest proportion (42.5%) of all the disabled who are not economically active.

There are some gender differentials. Males who are physically disabled are much more likely to be employed than their female counterparts (77.1% versus 65.2%). On the other hand, the females with disabilities are more likely to be economically not active than their male counterparts (34.2% versus 21.8%). In all the categories of disability among the males those who are employed are in the majority, ranging from 63.8 percent among the physically disabled to 80.7 percent among those with sight disability. In the case of the females, however, the employed are in the majority in all the categories except those with physical disability in which only 47.6 percent are employed. Among the males nobody is unemployed

among those with sight, hearing and speech disabilities and the same applies to those with sight, intellectual and emotional disabilities among the females. The largest proportion of the economically not active is found among the females with physical disability followed by those with intellectual disability (34.0%) hearing disability (32.0%), and sight disability (30.1%).

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

disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	33,661	100.0	28,077	83.4	401	1.2	5,183	15.4
No disability	32,763	100.0	27,438	83.7	393	1.2	4,932	15.1
With a disability	898	100.0	639	71.2	8	0.9	251	28.0
Sight	367	100.0	276	75.2	0	0.0	91	24.8
Hearing	199	100.0	144	72.4	1	0.5	54	27.1
Speech	163	100.0	118	72.4	1	0.6	44	27.0
Physical	254	100.0	142	55.9	4	1.6	108	42.5
Intellectual	111	100.0	72	64.9	0	0.0	39	35.1
Emotional	176	100.0	125	71.0	1	0.6	50	28.4
Other	100	100.0	70	70.0	1	1.0	29	29.0
Male								
Total	17,570	100.0	14,913	84.9	199	1.1	2,458	14.0
No disability	17,120	100.0	14,566	85.1	194	1.1	2,360	13.8
With a disability	450	100.0	347	77.1	5	1.1	98	21.8
Sight	181	100.0	146	80.7	0	0.0	35	19.3
Hearing	96	100.0	75	78.1	0	0.0	21	21.9
Speech	86	100.0	64	74.4	0	0.0	22	25.6
Physical	130	100.0	83	63.8	3	2.3	44	33.8
Intellectual	61	100.0	39	63.9	0	0.0	22	36.1
Emotional	81	100.0	60	74.1	1	1.2	20	24.7
Other	46	100.0	35	76.1	1	2.2	10	21.7
Female								
Total	16,091	100.0	13,164	81.8	202	1.3	2,725	16.9
No disability	15,643	100.0	12,872	82.3	199	44.4	2,572	16.4
With a disability	448	100.0	292	65.2	3	1.6	153	34.2
Sight	186	100.0	130	69.9	0	0.0	56	30.1
Hearing	103	100.0	69	67.0	1	1.3	33	32.0
Speech	77	100.0	54	70.1	1	0.8	22	28.6
Physical	124	100.0	59	47.6	1	2.0	64	51.6
Intellectual	50	100.0	33	66.0	0	0.0	17	34.0
Emotional	95	100.0	65	68.4	0	0.0	30	31.6
Other	54	100.0	35	64.8	0	0.0	19	35.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and literacy

Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. There are 54,153 respondents 3 years and older in the District out of which 1,114 are with disability. Out of the total population with disability 602 never attended school, 387 have attained basic education, and 79 attained Sec/SHS and higher education. Those with sight impairment, 220 (52.6%) never attended school, 34.4 percent have basic education and

10.8 percent has attended Secondary/SHS and higher level. Emotional impairment has the highest proportion (44.2%) of persons with basic education.

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	54,153	25,817	4,208	21,231	2,897	100.0	47.7	7.8	39.2	5.3
No disability	53,039	25,215	4,162	20,844	2,818	100.0	47.5	7.8	39.3	5.3
With a disability	1,114	602	46	387	79	100.0	54.0	4.1	34.7	7.1
Sight	418	220	9	144	45	100.0	52.6	2.2	34.4	10.8
Hearing	282	140	19	111	12	100.0	49.6	6.7	39.4	4.3
Speech	250	125	18	100	7	100.0	50.0	7.2	40.0	2.8
Physical	316	165	17	120	14	100.0	52.2	5.4	38.0	4.4
Intellectual	176	86	12	68	10	100.0	48.9	6.8	38.6	5.7
Emotional	233	109	12	103	9	100.0	46.8	5.2	44.2	3.9
Other	150	69	11	62	8	100.0	46.0	7.3	41.3	5.3
Male										
Total	28,659	12,769	2,156	11,743	1,991	100.0	44.6	7.5	41.0	6.9
No disability	28,083	12,487	2,136	11,520	1,940	100.0	44.5	7.6	41.0	6.9
With a disability	576	282	20	223	51	100.0	49.0	3.5	38.7	8.9
Sight	209	101	4	75	29	100.0	48.3	1.9	35.9	13.9
Hearing	139	71	10	53	5	100.0	51.1	7.2	38.1	3.6
Speech	143	71	9	59	4	100.0	49.7	6.3	41.3	2.8
Physical	164	67	7	80	10	100.0	40.9	4.3	48.8	6.1
Intellectual	97	51	4	37	5	100.0	52.6	4.1	38.1	5.2
Emotional	112	50	3	53	6	100.0	44.6	2.7	47.3	5.4
Other	74	31	5	32	6	100.0	41.9	6.8	43.2	8.1
Female										
Total	25,494	13,048	2,052	9,488	906	100.0	51.2	8.0	37.2	3.6
No disability	24,956	12,728	2,026	9,324	878	100.0	51.0	8.1	37.4	3.5
With a disability	538	320	26	164	28	100.0	59.5	4.8	30.5	5.2
Sight	209	119	5	69	16	100.0	56.9	2.4	33.0	7.7
Hearing	143	69	9	58	7	100.0	48.3	6.3	40.6	4.9
Speech	107	54	9	41	3	100.0	50.5	8.4	38.3	2.8
Physical	152	98	10	40	4	100.0	64.5	6.6	26.3	2.6
Intellectual	79	35	8	31	5	100.0	44.3	10.1	39.2	6.3
Emotional	121	59	9	50	3	100.0	48.8	7.4	41.3	2.5
Other	76	38	6	30	2	100.0	50.0	7.9	39.5	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In view of this, majority of the economically active population in the Sene East District are engaged in agriculture. This chapter discusses households engaged in agricultural activities and non-agricultural households in the district. It also discusses types of farming activities and types of livestock, numbers and keepers in the district.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents information on households in agriculture and non- agricultural households in the district. The Figure indicates that, nearly three-quarters (73.2%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture while just about a quarter (26.8%) of households in the district are not engaged in agriculture. The higher proportion of households in agriculture can be attributed to the fact that, the district is wholly rural.

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the distributions of agricultural households in the district in four major farming activities. The four major activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. From the table, 8,198 agricultural households in the district are engaged in different farming activities. It shows that, households can be engaged in one or more farming activities in the district. The predominant farming type among agricultural households is crop farming (86.0%) followed by livestock rearing (56.5%). Exactly one percent of households are engaged in tree growing with only 0.3 percent involved in fish farming.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Livestock rearing						
Total households	11,201	100.0	0.0	0.0	11,201	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	8,198	73.2	0.0	0.0	8,198	73.2
Crop farming	7,054	86.0	0.0	0.0	7,054	86.0
Tree planting	78	1.0	0.0	0.0	78	1.0
Livestock rearing	4,631	56.5	0.0	0.0	4,631	56.5
Fish farming	27	0.3	0.0	0.0	27	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 presents types of livestock, the number of livestock reared and number of keepers in the district. The district has about 187,387 total livestock reared by 7,890 keepers, giving an average livestock per keeper as 24 livestock. This could mean that, a keeper may be rearing more than one kind of livestock. The table shows that, chicken rearing is predominant in the district. It shows that, 93,819 chickens are being reared by 3,404 keepers with an average of 28 chickens per keeper in the district. Goats are the second most (23,422) prominent animal reared representing 12.5 percent of all animals reared in the district with

1,694 keepers and each keeper having an average of 14 goats. The third and fourth dominant animals reared in the district are cattle (21,619) and sheep (19,664) by 705 and 963 keepers respectively. Averagely, each of these keepers has 31 cattle and 20 sheep respectively. A few people in the district rear doves, pigs, and guinea fowls. Only 3 farmers in the district are into fish farming. The table also reveals that, few farmers are also engaged in silk worm, turkey, ostrich and grass-cutters in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per keeper
	Number	Percent		
All livestock				
Total	187,387	100.0	7,890	24
Beehives	351	0.2	17	21
Cattle	21,619	11.5	705	31
Chicken	93,819	50.1	3,404	28
Dove	606	0.3	21	29
Duck	4,020	2.2	176	23
Goat	23,422	12.5	1,694	14
Grass-cutter	94	0.1	16	6
Guinea fowl	7,862	4.2	297	26
Ostrich	467	0.2	10	47
Pig	7,361	3.9	513	14
Rabbit	42	0.0	8	5
Sheep	19,664	1.5	963	20
Silk worm	261	0.1	13	20
Snail	482	0.3	1	482
Turkey	118	0.1	13	9
Other	59	0.0	10	6
Fish farming	1,257	0.7	3	419
Inland fishing	5,846	3.1	23	254
Marine fishing	37	0.0	3	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is essential for the wellbeing of mankind however, the conditions of the house are of significant importance in understanding the sanitation status of a household. Poor housing and sanitary conditions are usually associated with poor health and poverty in general. In addition, the condition of a structure could be an indicator of the welfare status of a household. This chapter presents information on housing stock, ownership status of dwelling, main construction material for outer wall of dwelling, main type of fuel used for lighting and cooking, type of toilet facility, access to improved water, and others in the district using the 2010 population and housing census data.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 gives information on stock of houses and households by type in the district. Overall the district has a total of 10,452 houses with 11, 210 households. The average household per house is 1.0 in the district which is below both the country and the regional averages of 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. On the contrary, the district has an average household size of 5.3 which is higher than both the regional (4.6) and national (4.5) averages. This means that, in the district each household has almost 5 persons living in it.

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	61,076	-	61,076
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	60,371	-	60,371
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	10,452	-	10,452
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	-	11,201
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.0	-	1.0
Population per house	7.3	7.0	5.8	-	5.8
Average household size	4.5	4.6	5.3	-	5.3

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 in the district. Rooms in separate houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the district. It accounts for 58.8 percent of the dwelling units. Compound houses constitute the second largest proportion of households occupied dwelling units with 28.2 percent. Cumulatively, households that use flat/apartment, semi-detached houses and hut/buildings (same compound) are almost twelve percent (11.8%) in the district. A few households use tents (0.3%) and kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings (0.2%) as their dwelling units in the district.

The data also reveals that, female-headed households constitute 59.3 percent of the separate houses, while male-headed households account for 58.7 percent. A similar pattern is observed for compound housing. Interestingly, both male and female-headed households have the same

proportions of households living in improvised home (kiosk/containers) (0.2%) and uncompleted buildings (0.1%).

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	11,201	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,589	58.8	58.7	59.3	-	58.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	304	2.7	2.6	3.2	-	2.7
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	77	0.7	0.6	0.9	-	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	3,155	28.2	27.6	30.2	-	28.2
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	941	8.4	9.3	5.4	-	8.4
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	45	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.4
Tent	10,343	871	39	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc)	90,934	2,393	19	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Other	9,846	750	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head. Altogether, 80.5 percent of the households in the district reside in their own houses and nine (9) percent are owned by relative not household member while other private individual constitutes 8.2 percent. A little more than 8 out every 10 (83.4%) of dwelling units in the district owned by household member are male-headed household while 7.2 percent are owned by other private individual. Among the female-headed households, 70.2 percent of dwellings are owned by household members and other private individual constitutes almost 11.5 percent. The table shows that 1.2 percent of dwelling units in the district are public/Government owned and a little more of them are used by female-headed households (1.7%) compared to male-headed-households (1.2%).

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head

Household ownership	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	9,012	80.5	83.4	70.2	0.0	80.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	62	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1,013	9.0	7.2	15.5	0.0	9.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	914	8.2	7.2	11.5	0.0	8.2
Private employer	83,610	9,509	38	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public/government ownership	118,804	7,138	136	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.2
Other	24,000	1,844	25	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit

Generally materials used for the construction of a house are usually viewed as a measure of the quality of housing as well as an indicator of health risk. During the census, information was collected on the main construction materials of the outer wall, floor and roof of dwelling units. Table 8.4 presents information on main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units in the district. Almost eight in every ten houses (80.5%) had outer walls made out of mud bricks and earth while close to two in every ten (14.5%) households had dwellings with outer walls made out of cement blocks/concrete in the district. The table further shows that, landcrete houses are 1.9 percent and palm leaf/thatch/raffia constitute 1.0 percent of materials used for outer walls of houses for households in the district.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	12,251	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	9,867	80.5	-	80.5
Wood	200,594	7,932	109	0.9	-	0.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	43	0.4	-	0.4
Stone	11,330	814	11	0.1	-	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	25	0.2	-	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	1,773	14.5	-	14.5
Land Crete	104,270	18,808	235	1.9	-	1.9
Bamboo	8,206	523	9	0.1	-	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	126	1.0	-	1.0
Other	39,206	1,496	53	0.4	-	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit

Table 8.5 shows main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the district. The data reveals that, cement or concrete (53.5%) and earth/mud (44.6%) are the two main construction materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district, while the rest of other construction materials constitute a cumulative of less than two percent (1.9%) used for floors of dwelling units in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,105	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	4,954	44.6	-	44.6
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	5,943	53.5	-	53.5
Stone	32,817	3,325	120	1.1	-	1.1
Burnt brick	6,537	322	6	0.1	-	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	3	0.0	-	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	4	0.0	-	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	30	0.3	-	0.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	7	0.1	-	0.1
Other	15,567	1,054	38	0.3	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit

Table 8.6 shows main material for roofing of dwelling units in the district. The table shows that the main roofing materials used for dwellings in the district are thatch/palm leaf or raffia and metal sheet. The data reveal that, almost six out of every 10 dwelling units in the district are roofed with thatch (54.8%), underscoring the largely rural status of the district. Another four out of every ten dwellings are roofed with metal sheet (40.2%). The third major roofing material used for dwelling units is mud/mud bricks/earth which constitutes 3.0 percent in the district while the rest of roofing materials accounts for a cumulative percentage of two percent in the district. They include bamboo (0.4%), wood (0.4%), cement/concrete (0.3% and roofing tiles (0.3%).

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	12,251	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	371	3.0	-	3.0
Wood	45,547	3,588	48	0.4	-	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	4,921	40.2	-	40.2
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	10	0.1	-	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	33	0.3	-	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	35	0.3	-	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	47	0.4	-	0.4
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	6,719	54.8	-	54.8
Other	35,935	3,292	67	0.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 gives information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in the dwelling unit in the district. The number of rooms used for sleeping gives an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Crowding in one sleeping room increases the risks of infectious diseases. The results in Table 8.7 reveal that, a little above a third (39.4%) of households used only one room for sleeping in the district and just about a third (32.4%) use two rooms for sleeping. Generally, the proportion of the number of households in sleeping rooms decreases with increasing number of sleeping rooms.

The proportion of households living in one room decreases steadily with increasing size of households. As much as 88.0 percent of one member households occupy one sleeping room and another 8.9 percent occupy two rooms. Only 3.9 percent of households of 10+ people occupy nine rooms or more. As much as 63.8 percent of 10 member households or more occupy 1-4 sleeping rooms and 78.7 percent occupy 1-5 sleeping rooms. Although the quality of housing in the Sene East District is not quite high, there appears to be no serious congestion in the district.

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

Household size	Total households		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	11,201	100.0	34.9	32.4	16.3	8.8	3.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
1	1,159	100.0	88.0	8.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1,046	100.0	66.3	28.2	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	1,221	100.0	51.8	37.1	8.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
4	1,510	100.0	40.3	39.6	12.5	5.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
5	1,424	100.0	28.0	45.5	16.2	6.2	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1
6	1,300	100.0	21.5	43.0	24.2	7.1	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
7	1,002	100.0	12.4	38.8	27.0	14.8	4.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
8	768	100.0	10.5	33.1	27.9	16.7	7.2	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
9	552	100.0	3.8	25.4	30.8	23.6	9.2	4.2	1.4	0.7	0.9
10+	1,219	100.0	4.3	15.5	21.7	22.3	14.9	9.3	5.5	2.5	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Information on household utilities and facilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are either available or not available to communities.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The distribution of households in living quarters by type of lighting is useful in determining the extent of electricity coverage in the district for planning purposes. Figure 8.1 and Table 8.8 present data on sources of lighting for households. The data in Table 8.8 reported that, the major sources of light for households in the district are Flashlight/Torch (46.1%), followed by Electricity (28.4%) and Kerosene lamp (23.9%). From the table it is seen that, the rest of the sources of lighting for households in the district account for less than two percent (1.9%).

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	-	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	3,181	28.4	-	28.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	53	0.5	-	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,674	23.9	-	23.9
Gas lamp	9,378	793	17	0.2	-	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	12	0.1	-	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	18	0.2	-	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	5,169	46.1	-	46.1
Firewood	13,241	997	51	0.5	-	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	272	8	0.1	-	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	18	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows main source of cooking fuel used by households. In spite of the promotion of cooking gas, wood still remains the main source of cooking fuel in the district and used by overwhelming majority of 87.3 percent of the people in the district. Charcoal is the second major source of cooking fuel used by and constitutes 9.1 percent of households. Together 96.4 percent of the main source of cooking fuel in the district is wood based, which is a great threat to forest in the district. Only a few households in the district use gas for cooking (0.8%).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used in the district

Cooking fuel/space	Total		District			
	country	Region	Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	0.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	268	2.4	0.0	2.4
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	9,774	87.3	0.0	87.3
Gas	996,518	36,641	89	0.8	0.0	0.8
Electricity	29,794	1,073	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	1,014	9.1	0.0	9.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	30	0.3	0.0	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Table 8.10 shows the main cooking space used by households in the district. A large majority of households in the district (67.0%) do not have proper cooking spaces, made up of 33.0 percent who use structures with roof but no wall, 30.0 percent who use open space in the compound and 4.0 percent that do not have any cooking space at all. The figures cut the picture of what pertains in the typical rural areas in many places of the country. Many young couples maintain sleeping rooms in the extended family house where they retire to in the night but have separate kitchens on compounds usually at the outskirts of the village where they spend much of the day time. These kitchen compounds are in fact the plots the young

couples hope to build their own residential houses in future. That explains the many structures with roofs but no walls. Only 20.0 percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use by the household and another 7.0 percent cook in the veranda.

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

Cooking space/fuel	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	0.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	417	4.0	0.0	4.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	2,193	20.0	0.0	20.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	465	4.0	0.0	4.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	117	1.0	0.0	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	3,729	33.0	0.0	33.0
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	39	0.0	0.0	0.0
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	820	7.0	0.0	7.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	3,402	30.0	0.0	30.0
Other	21,007	1,614	19	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important feature in the health of households. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea cases. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.11 presents the main source of drinking water of dwelling units. The data in the table show that, according to the WHO definition, about 40.1 percent of the population in the district has access to improved sources of water, made up mainly of bore-hole (31.5%) and pipe-borne water (inside dwelling, 0.2%; outside dwelling, 2.8%; and public tap/standpipe, 4.5%). The rest are protected wells (0.8%), protected spring (0.1%) and rainwater (0.2%). That leaves majority of households in the district with access to unimproved sources of water mainly from rivers/streams (38.4%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (19.8%). Another 1.4% of households rely on unprotected wells as sources of water for drinking in the district.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	26	0.2	-	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	310	2.8	-	2.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	499	4.5	-	4.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	3,529	31.5	-	31.5
Protected well	321,091	45,990	91	0.8	-	0.8
Rain water	39,438	1,044	25	0.2	-	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	10	0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	2	0.0	-	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	11	0.1	-	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	0	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	159	1.4	-	1.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	9	0.1	-	0.1
River/stream	502,804	64,993	4,302	38.4	-	38.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	2,222	19.8	-	19.8
Other	3,972	243	6	0.1	-	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

Table 8.12 shows the main source of water for domestic purposes. The major sources of water for domestic purposes for households in the district are river/stream (39.6%), bore-hole/tube well/pump (29.5%) and Dugout/dam (20.2%). A few households use other sources either than those mentioned above for domestic purposes. On the whole the picture does not depart very much from the main sources of water for drinking.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	11,201	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	45	0.4	-	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	315	2.8	-	2.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	481	4.3	-	4.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,304	29.5	-	29.5
Protected well	465,775	57,094	131	1.2	-	1.2
Rain water	39,916	965	21	0.2	-	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	8	0.1	-	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	0	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	174	1.6	-	1.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	4	0.0	-	0.0
River/stream	588,590	70,604	4,430	39.6	-	39.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	2,259	20.2	-	20.2
Other	10,302	982	29	0.3	-	0.3

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 for public health policy formulation.

8.8.1 Bathing facility used by households

Table 8.13 presents bathing facilities used by households in the district. The table shows that the major bathing facilities in the district are own bathroom for exclusive use utilized by 31.1 percent of households, open space around house (17.6%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (17.2%). The table further reveals that, other bathing facilities are also used by the residents of the district among which are, private open cubicle, shared open cubicle and bathroom in another house. Like cooking spaces, bathing facilities also reflect the status of settlements in which they are found. As explained earlier, as increases in size, young married couples who want some kind of privacy take up plots at the fringes of the village to try to establish themselves. They first put up what they call kitchens on the plot where they spend the best part of the day. They only go to the main family house to sleep when the day's chores are over but not until they have had a bath. Any temporary structure such as an open space around the kitchen house or an open cubicle outside could serve the purpose of a bathing facility.

Table 8.13: Bathing facility used by household

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Localities			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100.0	-	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	3,486	3,486	31.1	-	31.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	1,923	1,923	17.2	-	17.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,455	1,455	12.9	-	13.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,093	1,093	9.8	-	10.0
Public bath house	140,501	18	18	0.2	-	0.0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	935	935	8.3	-	8.0
Open space around house	372,556	1,975	1,975	17.6	-	17.6
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	257	257	2.3	-	2.0
Other	16,276	59	59	0.5	-	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.14 shows the type of toilet facility used by households in the district. The data show that, more than half (52.6%) of the total households in the district have no toilet facilities and use the bush and open fields. This shows how residents of the district are patronizing open defecation which is very dangerous to human health. Other toilet facilities used by household in the district are public toilets (29.6%), pit latrine (14.5%) and KVIP (2.5%). The dominant toilet facilities are a reflection of the largely rural nature of the district.

Table 8.14: Toilet facility used by household

Toilet facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100.0	-	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	5,894	5,894	52.6	-	52.6
W.C.	839,611	46	46	0.4	-	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	1,629	1,629	14.5	-	14.5
KVIP	572,824	285	285	2.5	-	2.5
Bucket/pan	40,678	6	6	0.1	-	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	3,316	3,316	29.6	-	29.6
Other	23,385	25	25	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The methods of solid waste disposal in the district are presented in Table 8.15. Nearly half of the households in the district (42.8%) dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately and almost all the remaining half (46.6%) use the public dump to dispose of their solid waste (39.7% into public containers and 6.9% into open spaces). There are also some households that either burn their solid waste (3.1%) or bury them (2.2%). The danger of these two methods of solid waste disposal is that of late solid waste generated by many households, even in the rural areas, includes many non-biodegradable materials and others with toxic chemicals. When these are buried in the ground they destroy the soil texture or release toxic chemicals into the soil. Similarly when burned, they may release dangerous chemicals into the atmosphere.

Table 8.15: Methods of solid waste disposal by households

Disposal method	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100.0	0.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	548	548	4.9	0.0	4.9
Burned by household	584,820	349	349	3.1	0.0	3.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	778	778	6.9	0.0	6.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	4,444	4,444	39.7	0.0	39.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	4,797	4,797	42.8	0.0	42.8
Buried by household	182,615	250	250	2.2	0.0	2.2
Other	53,805	35	35	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The methods of liquid waste disposal are presented in Table 8.16. The table presents a picture of a general lack of the proper way of disposing of liquid waste in the district. Again that is reflection of the generally underdeveloped nature of the newly-created district. Nearly all the households in the district (95.7%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound (77.7%) or into the street or outside. Only 2.6 percent of the households in the district dispose of their liquid waste into gutters and less than 2.0 percent (1.7%) of households in the district dispose of their liquid waste through 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 should be a matter of grave concern. It could create unsanitary conditions in most of the settlements in the district where the liquid waste could become stagnant and become potential sites for breeding disease-causing insects. Since the district is a newly created one and settlements in the district are rural communities which do not have well-constructed and adequate gutters, the District Assembly needs to draw up an integrated and comprehensive medium term District Environmental and Sanitation Plan (DESSAP) to facilitate good sanitation and hygiene behaviors among residents in the district .

Table 8.16: Method of liquid waste disposal by households

Drainage system	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100.0	0.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	106	106	0.9	0.0	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	56	56	0.5	0.0	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	35	35	0.3	0.0	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	2,013	2,013	18.0	0.0	18.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	286	286	2.6	0.0	2.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	8,702	8,702	77.7	0.0	77.7
Other	38,294	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implications and recommendations. The chapter highlights the district's demographic and social characteristics, education and literacy, economic characteristics, ICT, disability and agricultural activities.

As with previous census, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, migration, mortality and agriculture. Censuses are organized every ten years and the results form the basis of planning, policy-making and research activities.

This report is the first district report to be written and is produced with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC. This chapter presents the summary of findings, policy implications and recommendations.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The population of the district according to the Population and Housing Census (PHC2010) is 61,076, comprising 52.7 percent males and females 47.3 percent. The district is a wholly rural locality.

Age–sex structure

The age structure of the district follows the national and regional patterns of a youthful population with persons 0-14 constituting 44.9 percent and those 15 – 64 representing 51.7 percent. That means it is a youthful population. Unlike the national population in which there are more females than males, the reverse is true with the Sene East District.

Dependency ratio

The District has a dependency ratio of 93.3 which means that for every 100 population in the labor force (15-64 years) there are about 93 dependents.

Fertility

The Sene East District has a total fertility rate of 4.6 children. That means on the average every woman will have about 5 children during their child bearing years. The general fertility rate of the district is 138.2 births per 1000 women and a crude birth rate of 30.4 births per 1000 population. All the figures suggest that the level of fertility in the district is a little higher than the national average.

Mortality

The district has a crude death rate of 4.4 deaths per 1,000 populations based on household deaths of 271 in the year preceding the census. Out of the total of 52,507 children ever born 46,078 are surviving meaning 6,429 children have died.

Migration

The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the district is 23,609 representing 38.7 percent of the total population in the district, about twice the national average of about 19.0 percent. Majority of the migrants in the district (84.9%) come from other regions in the country led by the Volta Region. Most of the migrants are recent with more than half having lived in the district in less than 10 years. Similar to the migrants of Ghanaian origin, more than half of the people born outside Ghana (52.1%) have lived in the district for less than five years. This development could be in response to the creation of the area as a new district a few years back.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household size

The total household population for the district is 60,371 living in 11,201 households making an average household size of 5.4. The total number of houses in the district is 10,452. That makes it an average of 1.1 households per house and an average 5.8 persons per house.

Household composition and headship

A little more than three-quarters of household members of the district are children (48.6%), household heads (18.6%) and their spouses (11.4%). A higher proportion of households are headed by males (27.4%), which is about three times that of female heads (8.7%). Also, there are more male (50.3%) children than female (46.7%) children in the district but the reverse is true with respect to grandchildren and other relatives.

Household population by structure and sex

Majority of the households (56.7%) in the district could be broadly classified under the extended family system, with only 43.3 percent which could be classified under the nuclear system. While the nuclear family system is dominated by spouse(s) and children (33.1%), the extended family system is dominated by the head spouse's children and relatives of the head of household (30.8%). In both the nuclear and extended family systems children feature prominently in the district. Under both the nuclear family system and the extended family system, females are more likely than males to be single parents.

Marital status age and sex

Out of the population 12 years and older the proportion who had never been married are 39.0 percent, while almost half (49.0%) of them are married. Also less than ten percent of the population 12 years and older are separated, widowed and divorced. More females (53.2%) than males (44.4%) are married and the same applies to the widowed and the divorced.

Marriage is almost universal in the Sene East District with only 4.5 percent of the population 65 years and above who have never married. Widowhood is more prominent among the highest age groups (55 years and above) and is higher among females than males. On the other hand, informal/consensual union/living together is more common among the young

adults (25 to 39 years) and females are a little more likely than males to be in that relationship.

Marital status and level of education

Majority of almost all the marital categories have no education with the widowed having the highest majority of 82.1 percent. This majority is much higher among females than males. Among the never married, the majority (54.8%) has basic education and another 10.3 percent have secondary education. This category of people could still be young and are perhaps still schooling. In all the marital categories less than one percent of the people 12 years and above has tertiary education. The pattern is almost repeated among males and females with males being better educated in all marital categories than females.

Nationality

About 97.5 percent of the population of the Sene East District are Ghanaians (by birth, dual citizenship and naturalization) while 2.5 percent are non-Ghanaians. Majority of the population are Ghanaians by birth (93.0%), with less than five percent (4.5%) of the residents in the district being dual nationals and Ghanaian by naturalization. Most of the non-Ghanaians are from other ECOWAS countries.

Religion

The dominant religion in the district is Christianity which constitutes 65.4 percent of the total population, and another 15.4 percent do not have any religion. Those who adhere to traditional religion come next with 10.8 percent of the population while about 7.3 percent are in Islam. There are more males than females in all the religions except in Christianity.

Literacy

Literacy is quite low in the district. A total of 20,401 of the district's population 11 years and older are illiterate while 18,642 are literate. Majority of the literate population can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language followed by those who can do so in English language only. Literacy in Ghanaian language is very low indeed. Literacy in English and Ghanaian Language together and in Ghanaian Language only is highest in the older ages (from 50 years). On the other hand, literacy in English language only is highest among the younger ages. More males are literate in English and Ghanaian Language than females while the reverse is true in the case of English language only and Ghanaian Language only.

Education

A total of 17,589 of the population of the district 3 years and older are currently attending school. Almost all of them (93.4%) are in pre-primary and basic schools. There are more females than males at the pre-school level and at the primary level and the reverse is true from the Junior High School right through to the tertiary level. Also, a total of 10,865 of the district's total population attended school in the past most of them going up to the primary level (35.0%) followed by JSS/JHS (28.3%), Middle school (20.9%), SSS/SHS (9.0%) and Tertiary (2.1%).

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Of the total population of 33,661 people aged 15 years and older, 84.6 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically not active population constitutes about 15.4 percent. Amongst the economically active population, about 98.6 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are

seeking and available for work) make up 1.4 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active (86.0%) is higher than females (83.1%). On the other hand, slightly more females were economically not active than males. Majority of the economically not active were in full time education. While males who are not economically active are more likely than their female counterparts to be in full time education, females were more than twice as likely as males to do home duties.

Occupation

Almost seven out of every ten (70.3%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while one out of every five (20.1%) persons of the employed population are craft and related trades workers. Service and sales workers make up 4.4 percent of the employed population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (88.7%) and females (49.6%).

Industry

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 68.7 percent and 19.1 percent are engaged in the manufacturing while wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitutes 5.7 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older. All physically intensive industries such as construction, transportation and storage are dominated by males while females are more visible in wholesale and retail industry and accommodation and food services industry.

Employment status

Majority of the employed population (62.7%) are self-employed without employees, while 27.5 percent are contributing family workers and 4.3 percent are employees. There are more males self-employed without employees (64.0%) and more females as contributing family workers (31.5%). Also, males (5.9%) are more dominant in the employee category than females (2.5%).

Employment sector

The private sector is the largest employer in the district, accounting for about 96.9 percent of the economically active persons (private informal and private formal). The public sector is the second largest employer, accounting for only about 2.4 percent. A significant proportion of females (98.0%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (95.8%).

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Ownership of mobile phones

About 20.7 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones with more males (26.3%) than females (14.5%) having mobile phones. The relatively rural environment of the district may account for the limited ownership of mobile phones in the district.

Internet use

Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population 12 years and older in the district use internet facilities. There is variation between males (1.0%) and females (0.4%) usage as well.

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Sene East District has a negligible number of people who own computers. Only 1.2 percent of households in the district own desktops/laptops. There is a slight variation between males (1.3%) and females (1.0%).

9.2.5 Disability

Types of disability

Almost two percent (1.9%) of the population of the district has some form of disability. The proportion of males (1.9%) with a form of disability is slightly below females (2.0%). Generally, sight disability is the highest form of disability which constitutes 36 percent of the disabled population in the district, followed by physical disability (28.6%) and hearing (25.4%) with intellectual disability (15.6%) being the lowest. The prevalence of the types of disabilities among the sexes follows a similar pattern as the general population. However, female prevalence rates are higher than those of males in sight, hearing and emotional disabilities while males dominate in speech and intellectual disabilities.

Disability and economic activity

Of the disabled population, an impressive 71.2 percent are employed compared with 83.7 percent of those not disabled. Only 0.9 percent of the disabled are unemployed and as much as 28.0 percent are economically not active. The proportions of the disabled employed in all categories ranges from 55.9 percent among the physically disabled to 75.2 percent among those with sight disability. In some of the categories no one is actually unemployed, rather a sizable proportion of them are economically not active. In general those who are physically disabled constitute the highest proportion (42.5%) of all the disabled who not economically active. In terms of gender, males who are physically disabled are much more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. On the other hand, the females with disabilities are more likely to be economically not active than their male counterparts. Among the males nobody is unemployed among those with sight, hearing and speech disabilities and the same applies to those with sight, intellectual and emotional disabilities among the females.

Disability, education and literacy

Out of the total population of 1,125 persons with disability 54.5 percent never attended school, 2.6 percent have attained primary education, and 54.0 attained SSS/SHS with only 2 persons having tertiary education.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activities

Households in agriculture

Nearly three-quarters (74.2%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture while just about a quarter (26.8%) of them are not engaged in agriculture. The higher proportion of households in agriculture can be attributed to the fact that, the district is wholly rural.

Types of farming

The predominant farming type among agricultural households is crop farming (86.0%) followed by livestock rearing (56.5%). Exactly one percent of households are engaged in tree growing with only 0.3 percent involved in fish farming in the district.

Types of livestock, numbers and keepers

The district has a total of 187,387 different types of livestock reared by 7,890 keepers, giving an average 24 livestock per keeper. Chicken predominate with a total of 93,819 chickens, followed by goats (23,422) and cattle come third (21,619) closely followed by sheep (19,664). A few people in the district rear doves, pigs, and guinea fowls. Only 3 farmers in the district are into fish farming.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

Housing stock

The Sene East District has a total of 10,452 houses with 11,210 households making an average of 1.1 households per house, which is below both the country and the regional averages of 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. On the other hand, the district has an average household size of 5.3 which is higher than both the regional (4.6) and national (4.5) averages.

Type of dwelling units (occupied and vacant)

Rooms in separate houses are the predominant dwelling units used by households in the district followed by compound houses. Flats/apartments and semi-detached houses are not very common in the district. A few households use tents (0.3%) and kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings (0.2%) as their dwelling units in the district. Male and female-headed households live in separate and compound houses in almost equal proportions.

House ownership

In the district, 80.5 percent of the households reside in their own houses and 9 percent are owned by relatives not household member while other private individual constitutes 8.2 percent. Of the dwelling units owned by household members 83.4 percent are used by male-headed households. Among the female-headed households, 70.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members.

Materials for housing construction

Almost eight in every ten houses (80.5%) had outer walls made out of mud bricks and earth while close to two in every ten (14.5%) households had dwellings with outer walls made out of cement blocks/concrete in the district. A few houses had outer walls made of non-permanent materials like palm leaf/thatch/raffia. The main material for constructing roofs of dwelling units in the district is thatch (54.8%) and metal sheet (40.2%). Cement or concrete (53.5%) and earth/mud (44.6%) are the two main construction materials used for floors of dwelling units in the district. In general, materials used to construct houses in the district are dominated by types characteristic of rural communities.

Room occupancy

A little above a third (39.4%) of households used only one room for sleeping in the district and just about a third (32.4%) use two rooms for sleeping. Generally, the proportion of the number of households in sleeping rooms decreases with increasing number of sleeping rooms. Similarly, the proportion of households living in one room decreases steadily with increasing size of households. As much as 63.8 percent of 10 member households or more occupy 1-4 sleeping rooms and 78.7 percent occupy 1-5 sleeping rooms. In general there appears to be no serious congestion in the Sene East District.

Source of lighting

The major sources of light for households in the district are Flashlight/Torch (46.1%) followed by Electricity (28.4%) and Kerosene lamp (23.9%).

Source of fuel for cooking

Wood is the main (87.3%) source of cooking fuel used in the district followed by charcoal (9.1%). Together 96.4 percent of the main source of cooking fuel in the district is wood based, which is a great threat to forest in the district.

Cooking space

A large majority of households in the district (67.0%) do not have proper cooking spaces, and use structures with roof but no wall, open space in the compound or do not have any cooking space at all. The situation cuts the picture of what pertains in the typical rural areas in many places of the country. Only 20.0 percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use by the household and another 7.0 percent cook in the veranda.

Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Main source of water for drinking

According to the WHO definition, about 40.1 percent of the population in the district has access to improved sources of water, made up mainly of bore-hole and pipe-borne water and also protected wells, protected spring and rainwater. Thus majority of households in the district have access to unimproved sources of water mainly from rivers/streams, dugout/pond /lake/dam/canal and unprotected wells.

Main source of water for domestic purposes

The major sources of water for domestic purposes for households in the district are river/stream (39.6%) bore-hole/tube well/pump (29.5%) and Dugout/dam (20.2%). On the whole the picture does not depart very much from the main sources of water for drinking.

Sanitation

Bathing facilities

The major bath facilities in the district are own bathroom for exclusive use (31.1%), open space around house (17.6%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (17.2%). Other bathing facilities used by residents of the district include, private open cubicle, shared open cubicle and bathroom in another house. Most of the bathing facilities reflect the rural nature of the district.

Toilet facilities

More than half (52.6%) of the total households in the district have no toilet facilities and use the bush and open fields. Other toilet facilities used by households in the district are public toilets (29.6%), pit latrine (14.5%) and KVIP (2.5%).

Solid waste disposal

Almost half of the households in the district (42.8%) dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately and almost all the remaining half (46.6%) use the public dump to dispose of their solid waste (39.7% into public containers and 6.9% into open spaces). There are also

some households that either burn their solid waste (3.1%) or bury them (2.2%). The danger posed by these practices to the environment cannot be overemphasized.

Disposal of liquid waste

Generally the district lacks the proper way of disposing of liquid waste. Nearly all the households in the district (95.7%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound (77.7%) or into the street or outside. Only 2.6 percent of the households in the district dispose of their liquid waste into gutters and 1.7 percent dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system, through drainage system into gutter and through drainage into a pit (soak away).

9.3 Conclusion

The Sene East District is one of the 27 administrative districts of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The district recorded a total population of 61,076 during the 2010 Population and Housing census. The population is largely youthful with the potential of further growth in the near future. Migration to the district is predominantly persons born elsewhere outside the region. Level of education in the district is very low. School enrollment is generally high for both males and females at the primary school level but drops steadily in both JHS and SHS especially for girls. Literacy rates are quite high with the vast majority of the population literate in English and a Ghanaian language.

Households in the district are predominantly female-headed and with a fairly large household size. The common type of household in the district is the one-member households. Access to ICT is extremely low in the district in all aspects, including ownership of mobile phone, use of the internet, access to telephone lines and ownership of computers and laptops.

The prevalence of disability is quite high in the district. The major forms of disability are visual impairment and hearing disability. Persons with disability are predominantly males.

Majority of the people are self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly creates employment for others. Level of unemployment is high in the district with higher rate of unemployment among younger age groups.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the district. Nearly three-quarters (74.2%) of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities mostly crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Also, chicken rearing is predominant in the district followed by goat rearing with cattle and sheep also very important.

The district has a total number of 10,452 houses with 11,210 households giving an average household per house of 1.1 and household size of 5.3 persons per household in the district. Female headed households are slightly higher than male headed households. A little over three – quarters (80.5%) of the households in the district reside in their own houses. The common type of dwelling is the separate house and the majority of households occupy one to two rooms. Majority of houses in the district are of poor quality built mainly of mud bricks/earth. Access to utility facilities such as water and electricity is very limited. Similarly household facilities such as toilet and bath facilities as well as the disposal of solid and liquid waste are also very poor and limited in nature.

9.4 Recommendations

The demographic characteristics of the district reveal immense deficiency in socio-economic standing. The challenges include creating employment for the youthful population and

dealing with the increasing illiterate population particularly the female category. Stakeholders and policy makers should focus on formulating policies and programmes that will provide the youth with employable skills to enable them set up their own businesses. Efforts should also be made to enhance the expansion of existing businesses to enable them employ and mentor the youth.

To enhance human resource development in the district, educational facilities must be expanded. Programmes and projects to encourage school attendance of children should also be intensified. Apart from these initiatives, the District Assembly should complement government's efforts by extending these programmes and projects to all communities. Special efforts must be made to sustain the high level of females in the pre-primary and primary levels and to retain them beyond the basic level into the secondary and tertiary levels.

Lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the educated youth, has been a major problem in the district as in the region and the country as a whole. Currently, the private sector employs majority of the economically active population in the district. The major constraint to private sector employment is a lack of capital to expand businesses. The private sector should be supported with relatively easy access to capital and reasonable interest rates for long-term investment that will expand economic activities and increase employment.

Also because it will take the central government and the District Assembly a fairly long time to provide jobs to a significant proportion of the large work force of the population, there is the urgent need for the District Assembly and Central government to train and equip this work force with new skills to be able to participate effectively in the economy.

The high proportion of persons disposing of liquid waste on compounds and streets should be a matter of grave concern. It could create unsanitary conditions in most of the settlements in the district where the liquid waste could become stagnant and become potential sites for breeding disease-causing insects. Since the district is a newly created one and settlements in the district are rural communities which do not have well-constructed and adequate gutters, the District Assembly needs to draw up an integrated and comprehensive medium term District Environmental and Sanitation Plan (DESSAP) to facilitate good sanitation and hygienic behaviors among residents in the district .

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in this knowledge age. Given the importance of mobile phones in community and health development through mobile-health (m-health), government should encourage and motivate private phone companies to expand access to mobile phones particularly in rural communities. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT, based on the information available from the census data.

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development of strategies which will respond to the effective implementation of the Disability Act in the district.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kajaji	4,528	2,185	2,343	999	698
2	Nyakontreh	3,234	1,628	1,606	570	483
3	Bodinka	2,474	1,243	1,231	421	287
4	Premuase	2,118	1,082	1,036	434	389
5	Deifour Battor	2,050	1,131	919	365	266
6	Bassa	1,795	880	915	432	358
7	Dodi	1,565	824	741	242	230
8	Nketia Krom	1,397	739	658	234	221
9	Nton-Aboma	1,370	670	700	377	414
10	Kojo Krom	1,297	667	630	317	270
11	Alowoe Kope	1,091	590	501	177	178
12	Chaboba	983	503	480	145	129
13	Jerusalem	957	520	437	135	133
14	Nyokonakpe	883	477	406	162	156
15	Ningo Kope	871	450	421	152	179
16	Shitor (Shitor) Korpe	853	427	426	169	150
17	Mawoekpor	840	443	397	138	134
18	Akroka	833	440	393	107	99
19	Sakpita No. 1	820	443	377	131	135
20	Battor Korpe (Galolo)	819	382	437	167	104

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	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	Kajaji	4,528	611	553	563	587	484	372	272	226	174	176	160	79	65	44	53	109
2	Nyakontreh	3,234	500	496	456	382	227	202	196	172	145	100	109	50	49	25	48	77
3	Bodinka	2,474	466	393	337	288	180	139	151	104	100	86	67	40	40	12	36	35
4	Premuase	2,118	403	301	227	196	171	182	139	103	88	85	81	39	33	18	25	27
5	Deifour Battor	2,050	412	362	229	195	142	134	140	116	91	65	53	28	34	16	17	16
6	Bassa	1,795	239	213	209	166	144	158	120	112	114	77	56	48	49	20	28	42
7	Dodi	1,565	273	266	248	162	110	124	104	78	60	60	35	9	8	3	8	17
8	Nketia Krom	1,397	191	259	209	160	112	82	65	76	54	57	33	22	14	12	12	39
9	Nton-Aboma	1,370	227	150	138	119	97	86	92	68	60	50	63	41	58	25	29	67
10	Kojo Krom	1,297	167	154	159	133	119	78	108	54	54	65	52	31	27	17	23	56
11	Alowoe Kope	1,091	243	193	112	71	76	87	72	48	58	36	24	17	21	7	8	18
12	Chaboba	983	184	151	129	95	103	67	63	46	38	23	25	15	16	7	6	15
13	Jerusalem	957	183	181	116	78	69	60	52	58	52	27	15	16	12	14	10	14
14	Nyokonakpe	883	153	104	114	97	82	84	47	66	46	24	22	11	5	11	3	14
15	Ningo Kope Shitor (Shitor)	871	117	130	123	103	69	72	42	50	54	36	28	11	10	6	11	9
16	Korpe	853	156	112	107	74	54	63	80	58	26	16	20	23	24	11	17	12
17	Mawoekpor	840	167	144	103	82	78	78	55	40	33	18	20	8	3	2	4	5
18	Akroka	833	197	155	87	54	48	50	51	39	39	17	19	17	15	7	11	27
19	Sakpita No. 1 Battor Korpe	820	165	132	90	69	78	66	52	41	41	30	15	9	13	6	6	7
20	(Galolo)	819	95	88	111	87	69	63	39	50	48	19	30	20	23	11	23	43

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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