



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BEREKUM MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHC	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	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 Berekum Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 129,628 representing 5.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.2 percent and females represent 53.8 percent. More than half (65.5%) of the municipality's population lives in the urban areas, and has a sex ratio of 85 males to a hundred females. About two-fifth (41.6%) of the population of the municipality is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 74.8, and males have a higher dependency ratio of 82.8 compared to females who has a dependency ratio of 68.4

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 2.8 with a General Fertility Rate of 83.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 105.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 6.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above than for females in the same age group. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.2 percent of all deaths in the municipality. Majority of migrants (56.2%) living in the municipality were born elsewhere in the region while 42.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region. Most migrants (23.2%) born elsewhere in another region were born in the Ashanti Region.

Household size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 125,803 with a total number of 31,129 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.4 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 22.8 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (38.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 45.7 percent have never married, 5.0 percent are in consensual union, 4.7 percent are widowed, 4.8 percent are divorced and 1.4 percent are separated. Among the married, 23.4 percent have no education while about 4.7 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 in

10 (82.5%) of the married population are employed, 4.2 percent are unemployed and 13.4 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 95.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 83.5 percent are literate and 16.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate females (52.2%) is slightly higher than that of males (47.8%). Seven out of ten people (77.3%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the municipality, 14.1 percent has never attended school, 45.0 percent are currently attending and 40.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 67.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 32.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed while 7.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 60.4 percent are students, 18.8 percent perform household duties and 4.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 43.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 22.4 percent as service and sales workers, 12.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 10.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 63.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.6 percent are employees, 6.0 are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self-employed without employees, contributing family workers and apprentice. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 86.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.1 percent and the private informal engaging 5.8 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 53.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 57.8 percent as compared to 50.7 percent of females. Less than ten percent (3.7%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the municipality. 1,946 households representing 6.3 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the municipality's population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (2.5%) is slightly higher than that of

males (2.3%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 35.2 percent followed by physical disability (34.9%). There are more females with sight and hearing disabilities than males in the municipality. Of the population disabled, 38.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

More than half (57.0%) percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (73.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 49.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (97.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Berekum Municipality is 16,905 representing 5.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average household size in the municipality is 4.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (58.3%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses; 26.6 percent are separate houses and 8.0 percent are semi-detached houses. Nearly 4 in 10 (39.7 %) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 33.1 percent are owned by private individuals; 23.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than ten percent (0.7 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 77.7 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 17.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (86.3%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheet (95.8%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (64.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 8.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 78.1 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (45.3%), with 30.5 percent using charcoal. Nearly a third of households (28.6%) cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, with 21.6 percent using the veranda to cook. The main source of water in the municipality for drinking is pipe-borne water, constituting 56.3 percent with 36.2 percent drinking from borehole/pump/tube well.

About four in ten (43.3%) of households in the municipality use the public toilet with 4.4 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. About a quarter (44.1%) of households in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 15.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Most households (87.0 %) in the municipality have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump (container and open space). For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (45.8%) and onto street /outside (41.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within districts, urban and rural localities.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the district assembly, as the planning authority. The district and Municipal Assemblies are expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The District and Municipal Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The report deals with the Berekum Municipality. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the Municipality. Berekum Municipal Assembly is one of the twenty-two administrative districts of the Brong Ahafo Region. It was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1874 of 1988. Berekum serves as both the traditional and administrative capital of Berekum Municipality. The town is strategically located where roads from Sunyani, Dormaa, Jaman and Seikwa meet.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Berekum Municipality is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the municipality

1.2.1 Location and size

It lies between latitude 7°15' South and 8°00' North and longitude 2°25' East and 2°50' West. Berekum Municipality lies in the North-western corner of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana.

The Municipality covers total land area of about 863.3q.km. It is bordered to the North-east and North-west by Tain District and Jaman South Districts respectively, South-west by Dormaa East District and to the South-east is Sunyani West District (BMA report, 2013).

1.2.2 Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone which occurs widely in the tropics and it experiences a maxima pattern of rainfall with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1,275mm – 1,544mm (50'' - 60'') in May to June (BMA, 2013).

1.2.3 Vegetation

Basically the Municipality has the moist semi-deciduous forest type of vegetation which covers 80 percent of the entire stretch of the land. However, there are patches of wooded savannah in the northern part of the municipality, and at the eastern corner of the Municipality (BMA, 2013).

1.2.4 Geology and soil

Underlying the municipality is metamorphic rock. Soils in the municipality fall into the ochrosols group which is generally fertile and therefore supports the cultivation of cocoyam, maize, cassava, cocoa and plantain. Gold deposits can be found in many places in the Berekum Municipality. (Source: Bibiani District Office).

1.2.5 Drainage

There are three major rivers in the Municipality; namely Asuo Koraa, Kato Mfensi and Kyiribaa. These rivers flow from the southern part to the northern end of the Municipality. The drainage pattern is basically dendritic. The implication is that the Municipality is well drained and impacts positively on the soil fertility for agriculture.

1.3 Political Administration

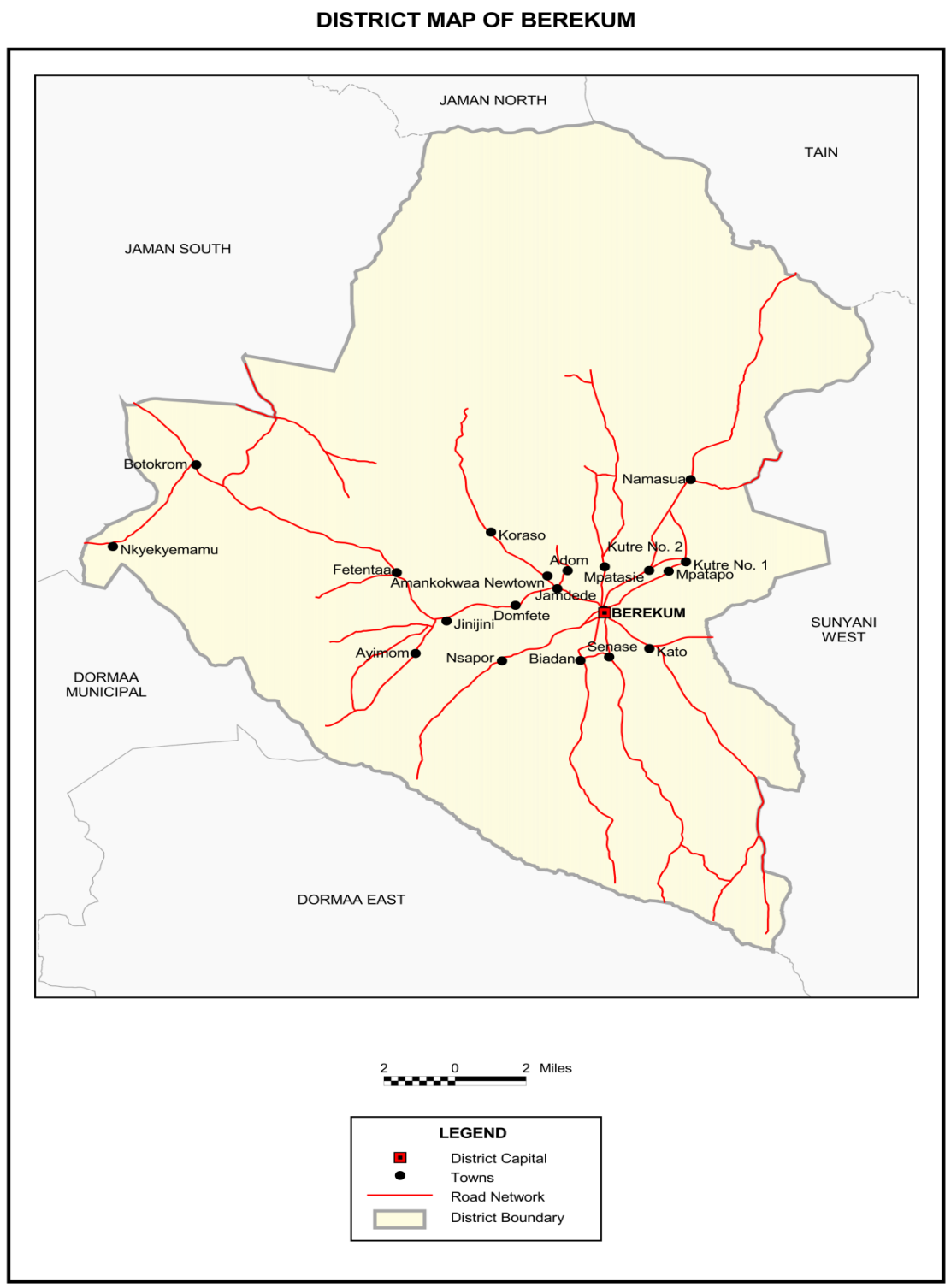
The assembly, by law is the highest administrative and political body in the Municipality. The highest decision making body of the Assembly is the General Assembly which comprises 63 Assembly members, out of which 47 are elected whilst the rest are government appointees. The political and administrative head is the Municipal Chief Executive who is ably assisted by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. There are Eight Zonal Councils in the Municipality which exercise delegated functions of the Assembly. Two constituencies namely Berekum East and West make up the Municipality. There are five sub-committees of the assembly who deliberate on specific issues and recommends to the executive committee to present to the general assembly for adoption and implementation.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Berekum traditional area is made up of one paramountcy namely Asokore-Berekum with sub-chiefs such as the Kyidom, Akyempem, Apadwa and Adonten. The major ethnic group is the Akan with Mole-Dagbani, Guan and other ethnic groups coexisting peacefully.

In the pre-colonial era, the Asante Kingdom, in order to secure its conquered territories as well the kingdom itself, adopted a strategy of establishing security posts to act as a barrier between its enemies and the kingdom. This concept gave birth to the Asokore-Berekum state which later metamorphosed into the modern day Berekum. The name Berekum came from the Akan word ‘Bere na wa Kum’ literally meaning one gets game with difficulty. It was later corrupted to sound Berekum and eventually became the name of present day Berekum (Nana Agyei-Kodie Anane – Agyei, 2012).

Figure 1.1: District Map of Berekum



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

The major economic activities in the municipality are agriculture and constitute the highest. It engages about 57 percent of the total labour force in the municipality. The major crops cultivated are maize, yams, vegetables, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, cocoa, cashew, citrus, and mangos.

1.5.1 Banking

The municipality has five Commercial Banks namely the Agricultural Development Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank-Ghana, Fidelity Bank, and SG-SSB; and Rural Banks which include, Wamfie Rural Bank, Kaseman Rural Bank, Nsoatreman Rural Bank, etc. There are other Non-Bank Financial Institutions such as Bayport Financial Services, First Allied Financial Services, and Multi-Credit Services. These institutions can support and promote investment in the municipality by facilitating and granting Loans to prospective investors.

1.5.2 Commerce and services

There are eleven (11) market centres in the Municipality. Berekum has one of the largest markets in the Brong Ahafo Region. The market attracts people from all the adjoining districts and people from Ivory Coast because of its proximity to that country. The major markets are Berekum Central Market, Berekum Newtown Market, Jinijini Market, Koraso Market, Senase Market, and Kato Market.

1.5.3 Industry

The industrial sector comprises metal based industry, wood based industry, and agro-processing industry and sachet water production sector. The industrial sector employs 17 percent of the labour force in the municipality whilst the service sector employs 7 percent. The Assembly has also set an industrial area to promote this sector.

The condition of road network in the municipality is such that vehicles accessibility is smooth year-round. The municipality has about 190km length of trunk road.

1.5.4 Tourism

The municipality has some potential tourist sites; these include the Koraso Cave, Nkyenkyemamu Rocks and natural thick forest which serve as home for many tropical animals.

There are decent hotels which can match any hotel in Kumasi and Accra. These include Vision, Gyinat, Runners, Continental, Green Gate, Yvonne Gardens and Vic-Manuel Hotel which can be found in the Berekum Municipality. Among the facilities in most of these hotels include, conference hall with projectors and P/A system, swimming pools, Internet Cafés, air conditioned rooms, bed and breakfast and many more.

1.5.5 Investment potentials

Some investment potentials in the municipality are cassava processing (industrial starch and gari), plantain and cocoyam processing, animal husbandry, furniture and finished wood products, garment and textiles, agro-forestry, maize production and processing, cashew processing, oil palm processing, soya beans production and processing, honey production.

1.5 6 Social amenities/infrastructure

Education

The municipality has the following facilities: kindergarten (96), primary (93), JHS (74), SHS (8), a Teacher Training College, and a Nursing Training College (BMA, 2013).

The municipality has the following; two hospitals, health centre, seven rural clinics, seven maternity homes, seven private clinics and three Community Health Planning Services (CHPS).

Currently, a large number of the population in the municipality has access to MTN, Airtel, Vodafone, GLO and Tigo networks.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all

indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - c. 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 is structured into nine chapters. Chapter one talks about the Municipal profile which includes, the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy and demography, concepts and definitions. Chapter two looks at the demographic characteristics as such population size, distribution, age-sex structure, fertility and mortality and migration. Chapter three presents information on social characteristics such as population size, household composition, headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

Chapter four talks about economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. Chapter five looks at information communication technology such as ownership of mobile phone, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

Chapter six presents information on disability which talks about population with disability, type of disability, distribution of disability by type of locality, disability and activity, and disability, education and literacy. Chapter seven discussed agricultural activities such as households in agriculture and those not in agriculture, and types of farming activities. Chapter eight talks about housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing, toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. Chapter nine presents the summary of findings, conclusion and policy implication.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

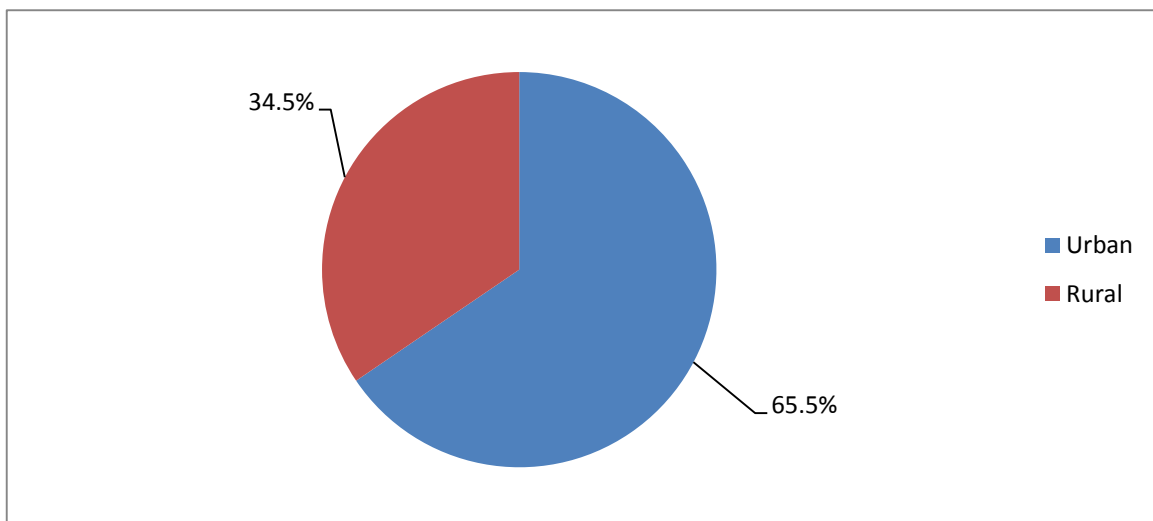
Population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. Population composition is the description of a population according to the characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. It is important to analyze the size and distribution of any population since it helps facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. No meaningful development can take place in any community without knowing the population characteristics and dynamics of the people.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the distribution of the population size and distribution (urban/rural), age-sex structure (including dependency ratio), fertility, mortality and migration in the Berekum Municipality in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana, using the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Figure 2.1 depicts the distribution of the Municipality population by locality of residence. There are 129,628 people in the municipality. The chart shows that, urban areas have 84,949 (65.5%) people whilst the rural communities have more than half 44,679 (34.5%) of the people in the municipality.

Figure 2.1: Population by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition, that is, the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impacts on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

Table 2.1 presents the population by age and sex in the Municipality. For both sexes, the most populous age group is 10-14 years with a proportion of 13.2 percent of the total population. The age group with the lowest population is the 65 plus years groups (1.0%).

The municipality has a youthful population. The population generally decreases with age from age group 10 -14. Percentage distribution of the municipal population for both sexes shows that for ages of persons less than 25 years all are more than 10 percent. Indeed, more than half (50.7%) of the municipality population are less than 20 years, and less than a tenth (8.5%) have ages above 54 years. The distributions for the male population and the female population are similar to the distribution for the combined sexes.

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

Age Group	Sex						Sex Ratio
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	129,628	100.0	59,869	100.0	69,759	100.0	85.8
0 - 4	16,036	12.4	8,185	13.7	7,851	11.3	104.3
5-9	15,980	12.3	8,222	13.7	7,758	11.1	106.0
10-14	17,169	13.2	8,519	14.2	8,650	12.4	98.5
15-19	15,301	11.8	7,433	12.4	7,868	11.3	94.5
20-24	13,094	10.1	5,880	9.8	7,214	10.3	81.5
25-29	10,850	8.4	4,471	7.5	6,379	9.1	70.1
30-34	8,342	6.4	3,609	6.0	4,733	6.8	76.3
35-39	7,058	5.4	3,011	5.0	4,047	5.8	74.4
40-44	5,667	4.4	2,505	4.2	3,162	4.5	79.2
45-49	4,672	3.6	1,956	3.3	2,716	3.9	72.0
50-54	4,246	3.3	1,767	3.0	2,479	3.6	71.3
55-59	2,749	2.1	1,118	1.9	1,631	2.3	68.5
60-64	2,188	1.7	998	1.7	1,190	1.7	83.9
65-69	1,341	1.0	542	0.9	799	1.1	67.8
70-74	1,861	1.4	667	1.1	1,194	1.7	55.9
75-79	1,299	1.0	424	0.7	875	1.3	48.5
80+	1775	1.3	562	1.0	1213	1.7	48.3

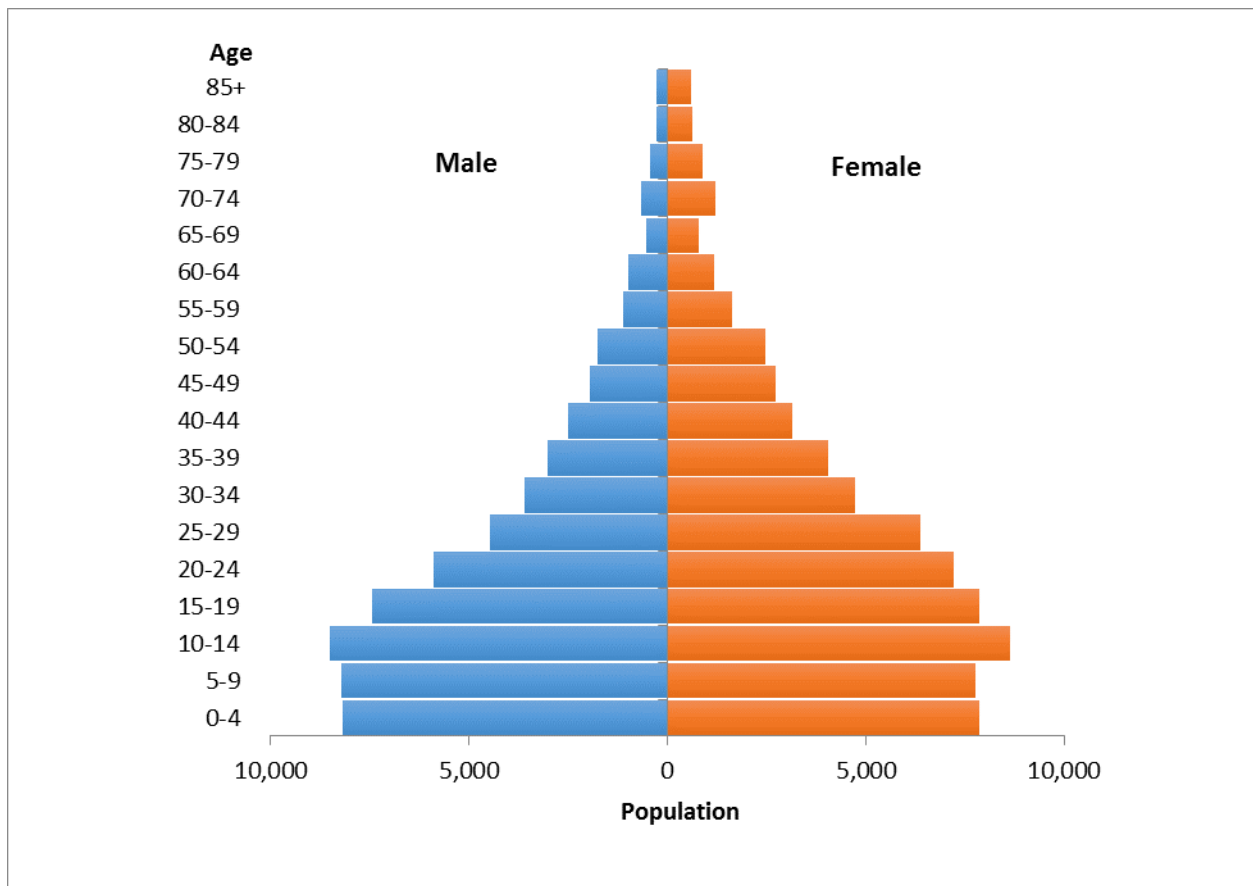
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Berekum Municipality in 2010. The data shows that, the Municipality has a youthful population with the concentration in age group 0-4 and 10-14 years with a broad base. The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more males than females at from ages 0-19. However, the percent for females is observed to be more than males from age 20 years downwards. Horizontal bars present the numbers of proportions of males and females in each age group. The sum of all the age-sex groups in the population pyramid equals 100 percent or the total number of people in the Municipality.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is the relationship between the populations aged 0-14, 65 years and above and the working-age (15-64) in a population. This constitute age dependency ratio, measured per 100 of the population. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

As shown in Table 2.2, the dependency ratio for Berekum Municipality is 74.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working-age, 75 people depend on them. The child dependency ratio in the municipality is 66.3. This means that there are 66 children to be catered by every 100 persons in the working class. The old age dependency ratio in the municipality is 8.5. This is as a result of few aged people in the Municipality. This also

means most people do not live very long in the municipality so this is exactly what the age pyramid of the Municipality depicts.

Again, the Table shows that, there are more males dependent (82.8%) than females (68.4%). The dependency ratio for the working-age (15-64) however, shows a better story with more female dependence (59.0%) than males (54.75). The child ratio by distribution by sex shows the same pattern with more male children to cater for than female children. However the old age dependent ratio shows a different scenario, with more female old women than old males to cater for.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

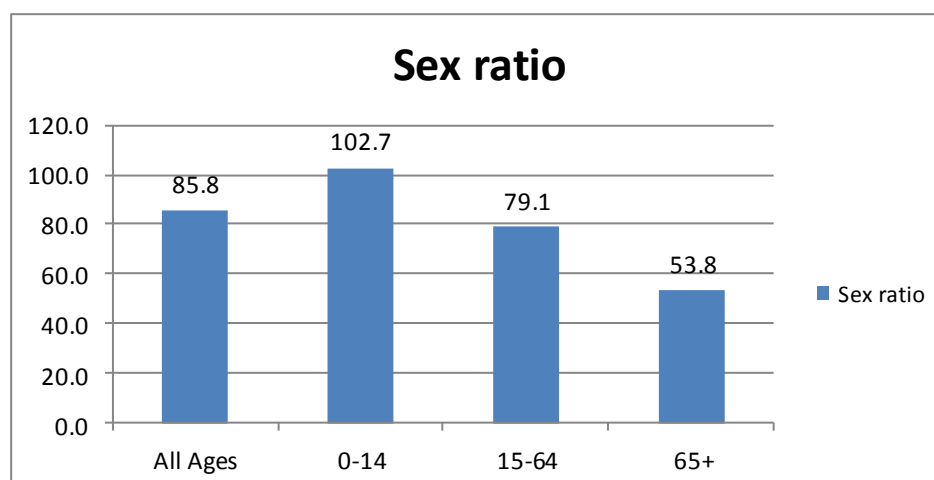
Age group	Sex		Male		Female	
	Both Sexes	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	129,628	59,869	100.0	69,759	100.0	
0-14	49,185	24,926	41.6	24,259	35.0	
15-64	74,167	32,748	54.7	41,419	59.0	
65+	6,276	2,195	3.7	4,081	6.0	
Age-dependency ratio	74.8	82.8		68.4		
Child-dependency ratio	66.3	76.1		58.6		
Old age dependency ratio	8.5	6.7		9.9		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Sex ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 female. With a total population of 129,628 people, the municipality has 59,869 (46.2%) males and 69,759 (53.8%) female. Data in Figure 2.3 shows that, the sex ratio for Berekum Municipality is 85.8, meaning there are about 86 males for every 100 females. The ratio differs within the various broad age groups. Only the age group 0-14 have sex ratio more than 100. This means there are more males at birth than females which explain this phenomenon of the sex ratio at 103 for 0-14 age groups.

Figure 2.3: Sex ratio



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration, are important components of population dynamics. These three components are important for socio-economic planning and policy formulation and they are components of population change. It has also been established that specific factors such as educational attainment, occupation, marital status, place of residence and quality of health facilities exert some influence on fertility, mortality and migration, (Shryock and Sieyel, 1976).

In this section, we examine the components of population change; fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point, that is births of persons at aged zero, deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families.

2.4 1 Fertility

Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors which in turn are affected by a many other factors such as social, cultural, health, environmental and economic activities. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49 per 1,000 of the population. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rate prevails. (Haupt, Kane, and Haub, 2011). Table 2.3 presents data on the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and the crude birth rate by the region and municipality.

Table 2.3: 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	692,773	61,426	3.6	105.9	26.6
Asunafo South	95,580	26,721	2,732	4	122.4	28.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	36,428	3,479	3.9	115	27.9
Asutifi	105,843	30,324	2,999	4	117.1	28.3
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	49,101	4,390	3.6	105.9	27.5
Dormaa East	50,871	15,476	1,433	3.7	111.5	28.2
Tano South	78,129	22,890	2,275	4	120.3	29.1
Tano North	79,973	23,704	2,085	3.6	105.8	26.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	42,263	2,669	2.6	73.1	21.7
Sunyani West	85,272	27,031	2,174	3.2	95.8	25.5
Berekum Municipal	129,628	43,737	3,037	2.8	83.1	23.4
Jaman South	92,649	29,104	2,335	3.4	97.4	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	25,434	1,763	3	84.6	21.2
Tain	108,386	30,736	2,671	3.5	104.1	24.6
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	26,699	2,216	3.4	99.3	24.7
Techiman Municipal	206,856	66,143	5,750	3.5	103.3	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	29,784	3,030	4	121.1	30
Nkoranza North	65,895	18,220	1,942	4.4	129.6	29.5
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	29,933	2,973	4	118.7	28.1
Sene	118,810	32,273	3,375	4.2	123.2	28.4
Pru	129,248	36,721	3,026	3.4	98.5	23.4
Kintampo South	81,000	22,055	2,391	4.5	132.3	29.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	27,996	2,681	3.9	115.1	28.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the municipality is approximately 3 (2.84) children per 1,000 women are lower than the regional rate of about 4 (3.58). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 83 live births per 1,000 women for the Municipality is less than the regional GFR (106 live births per 1,000 women). The reported crude birth rate for the municipality is 23.4 and that of the region is 26.6. This means that there are about 23 live births per 1,000 persons in the municipality in 2010 whilst the region recorded about 27 live births per 1,000 persons.

Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.4 presents data on children ever born and children surviving by age and sex of the child. Information on life time fertility (live children ever born) and current fertility (live births within the past 12 months preceding census night) were collected.

Out of 50,636 women within the period, 119, 176 children were born to the women with 105, 675 of these children surviving. Out of the total children ever born, 59,362 are males whilst

58,814 are females. The number of male children surviving are 52, 014 and females children surviving are 53, 661.

Women 60 years and above have both the highest number of children ever born (34,805) and the number of children surviving (28,272) whilst those between (12-14) years have the lowest children ever born (20) and children surviving (17).

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	50,639	119,176	59,362	59,814	105,675	52,014	53,661
10-14	5,139	20	8	12	17	5	12
15-19	7,868	735	349	386	646	297	349
20-24	7,214	3,789	1,946	1,843	3,442	1,723	1,719
25-29	6,379	8,405	4,231	4,174	7,834	3,885	3,949
30-34	4,733	10,780	5,471	5,309	10,077	5,041	5,036
35-39	4,047	12,978	6,450	6,528	12,096	5,967	6,129
40-44	3,162	12,914	6,429	6,485	11,973	5,906	6,067
45-49	2,716	12,703	6,342	6,361	11,583	5,762	5,821
50-54	2,479	12,867	6,408	6,459	11,575	5,746	5,829
55-59	1,631	9,180	4,572	4,608	8,160	4,008	4,152
60+	5,271	34,805	17,156	17,649	28,272	13,674	14,598

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the factors that determine changes in population growth. It also depicts the wellbeing of the population. Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population with respect to a reference period. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Data in Table 2.5, shows that, the deaths that occurred during the past 12 months before Census Night for Berekum Municipal is 858 with the crude death rate (CDR) being about 7 (6.62) per 1,000 of the population. This is above the regional CDR of 6.14 per 1,000 populations.

Table 2.5: Distribution of deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.0
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.8
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.6
Dormaa East	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	129,628	858	6.6
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.6
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.6
Tain	108,386	757	7.0
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.8
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.2
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.2
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution on causes of death

Table 2.6 shows that of the total deaths recorded in the municipal, deaths due to accident/homicide/suicide are 9.2 percent with deaths due to all other causes reported 90.8 percent. These values are not far from the regional values of 8.7 percent of deaths resulting from accident/violence/homicide/suicide and 91.3 percent deaths due to all other causes.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

District	Death due to		
	Total death	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

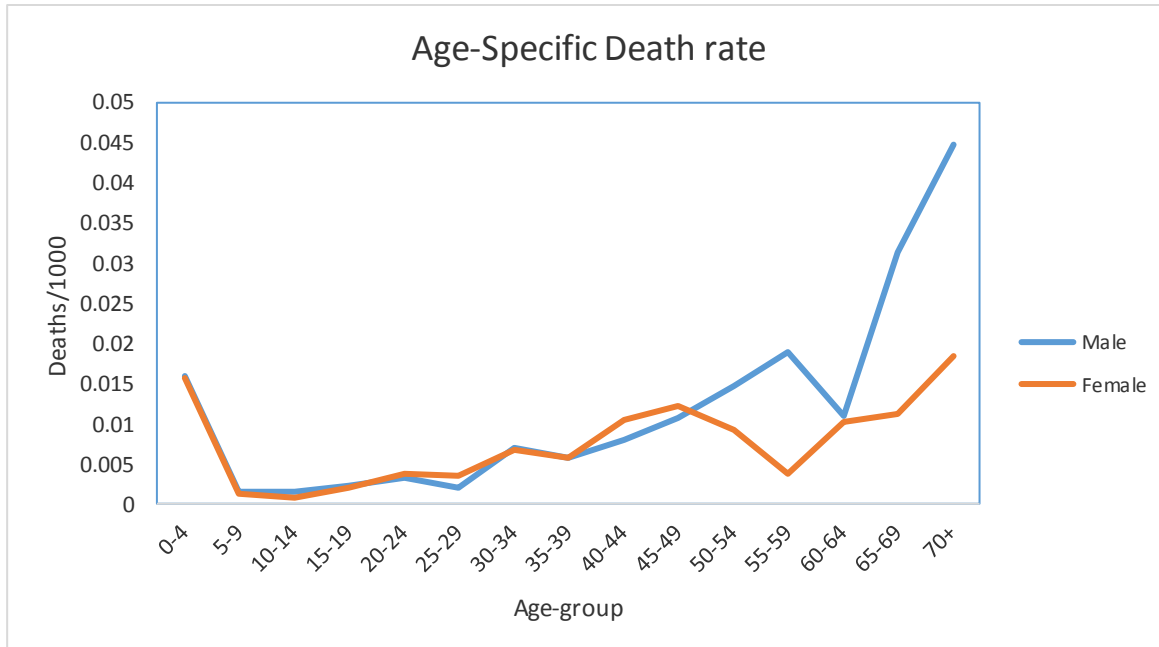
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

In describing population phenomenon like mortality, rates are often calculated for specific age groups of the population to gain a more sophisticated picture of how the population is changing over time. This is especially important for gauging the efficacy of health interventions that are targeted at specific segments of the population such as children or the elderly. They are usually expressed per 1000 persons. Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations.

Figure 2.4 presents data on the age specific death rates for the municipality by sex. The figure shows that, death rate among the 70+ year group is the highest for males (45 deaths per 1,000 persons) and female (18 deaths per 1,000 persons). Under 5 mortality rates of 16 deaths per 1000 persons is same for both sexes and reduce to the lowest atone death per 1000 persons among the 5-9 age group. The rates then start to rise for both sexes from age 5-9. For females, the rates fall between 45-59 years whilst they fall between ages 55-64. The rates for males are higher than females after 49 years whilst the rates become substantially for females than males between ages 35-49.

Figure 2.4: 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 to another either to stay temporally or permanently. The birth place of a person is defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or population increase in the destination areas.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Region		Duration of residence			
	Number	Percent	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	30,742	16.3	31.8	19	17.7	13
Born elsewhere in the region	17,266	16.5	32.9	19.3	18.5	12.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,713	18.8	37.9	24.2	14.8	4.4
Central	1,104	15.6	24.5	15.3	19.7	24.8
Greater Accra	532	22	39.3	18	11.5	9.2
Volta	672	16.5	29.9	19.2	16.7	17.7
Eastern	877	18.8	26.5	15.1	20.2	19.5
Ashanti	3,128	16.9	29.3	18	19.2	16.5
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	1,619	17.2	30.9	19.1	18	14.8
Upper East	1,590	14.5	33.1	21.8	17.7	13
Upper West	1,613	15.9	36.5	22.2	16.2	9.2
Outside Ghana	628	22.3	30.7	16.9	12.1	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 presents data on migrants. A total number of 30,742 migrants are recorded in the municipality during the 2010 population and housing census out of which 17,266 are born elsewhere in the region. With migrants born elsewhere in another region, Ashanti Region having the highest (3,128) whilst Greater Accra Region had the lowest (532). In-migrants born outside Ghana are 628. Majority of the in-migrants from Greater Accra (39.3%) have stayed in the municipality between 1 to 4 years, followed by those from Western Region (37.9%). The in- migrants with the longest duration of residence (20 or more years) in the municipality are from Central Region.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

In Ghana, social intervention programmes are targeted at the household level such as cash transfers to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, i.e., the Livelihood Empowerment. To understand the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a country's population and its characteristics which largely is a reflection of what pertains within households. Households are also central to the study of economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare. Household size, structure and composition are therefore influenced by social, economic and demographic factors which are largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Shyrock et al, 1976). This chapter presents data on household composition, size and headship; marital status; nationality; religious affiliation; literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons sharing the same house keeping arrangements and are being catered for as one unit. The household is an important unit in planning. Some social intervention programmes are targeted at the household such as the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium.

3.2.1 Household size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total		Municipality	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region			
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	125,803	82,000	43,803
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	21,137	9,992
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.4
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.1 shows data on household size and locality. It can be observed that, the average household size is 4.0 which is lower than the regional average of 4.6. Urban households recorded the lowest average household size of 3.9 whilst that of the rural households is 4.4.

3.2.2 Household composition

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

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. The total household population for the Municipality is 125,803, out of which 24.8 percent are household heads. Male headed household constitute 29.2 percent of the population, while female headed household constitute 21.0 percent of the population. Children (40.4%) constitute the highest proportion of household structure meaning that there are more children staying with their parents, while son/daughter in-law constitutes the least (0.3%) in the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	125,803	100.0	58,066	100.0	67,737	100.0
Head	31,130	24.8	16,933	29.2	14,197	21.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,914	8.7	479	0.8	10,435	15.4
Child (son/daughter)	50,867	40.4	24,975	43.0	25,892	38.2
Parent/parent in-law	910	0.7	98	0.2	812	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	382	0.3	118	0.2	264	0.4
Grandchild	15,358	12.2	7,592	13.1	7,766	11.5
Brother/sister	5,591	4.4	2,822	4.9	2,769	4.1
Step child	913	0.7	431	0.7	482	0.7
Adopted/foster child	615	0.5	296	0.5	319	0.5
Other relative	6,722	5.3	3,081	5.3	3,641	5.4
Non-relative	2,401	1.9	1,241	2.1	1,160	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census,

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members. The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003). Table 3.3 gives a picture of the household structure by sex.

From the Table, the nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) structure recorded the highest 22.8 percent of the total household units with the male comprising 25.3 percent and female 20.7 percent. This may be due to the influence of modernization. The second highest household structure is the single parent extended (22.3), followed by the extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) recorded 16.4 percent. The least recorded household structure is the head and a spouse only (1.7%).

In terms of sex, within the female population, single parent extended are the majority, a little over one-fourth (25.4%) of the female population fall in this category, this may be as a result of men dying relatively early than females. However, within the male population, the nuclear household (25.3%) is the highest.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	125,803	100.0	58,066	100.0	67,737	100.0
Nuclear family head only	6,063	4.8	3,943	6.8	2,120	3.1
Head and a spouse only	2,152	1.7	1,072	1.9	1,080	1.6
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	28,702	22.8	14,716	25.3	13,986	20.7
Single parent Nuclear	18,425	14.7	7,260	12.5	11,165	16.5
Extended family extended+non relatives	2,306	1.8	1,177	2.0	1,129	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,938	3.1	1,978	3.4	1,960	2.9
Single parent extended	28,049	22.3	10,838	18.7	17,211	25.4
Single parent extended + non relative	2,822	2.2	1,177	2.0	1,645	2.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	12,781	10.2	5,913	10.2	6,868	10.1

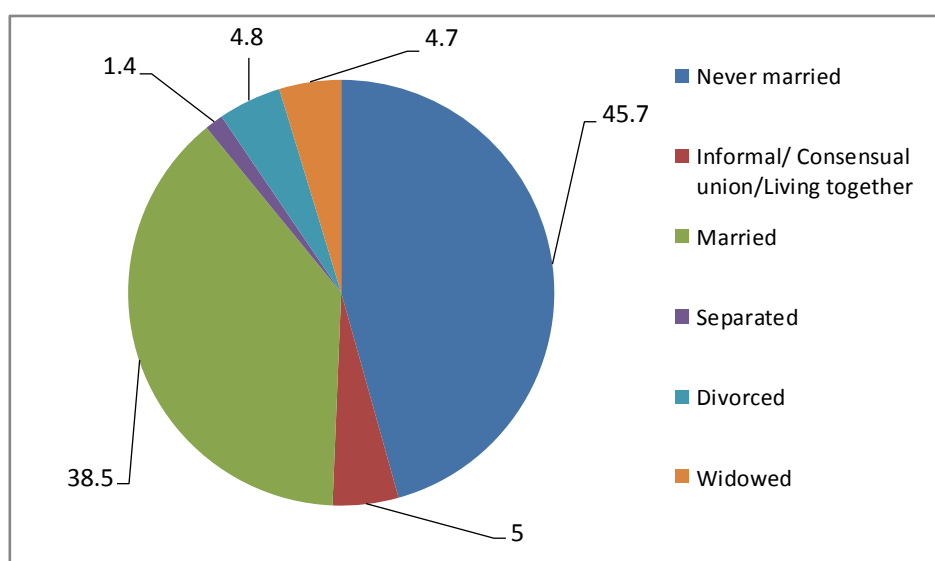
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is an important factor in population because it particularly affects fertility. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the customary, ordinance and the Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into ‘never married’, ‘consensual union’, ‘married’, ‘separated’, ‘divorced’ and ‘widowed’. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage.

As shown in Figure 3.1, the never married constitute almost half (45.7%) of the population and the married constitute 38.7 percent of the population. The least is separated

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age specific marital status and sex

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of marital status by age group and sex. From the Table, 45.7 percent of the municipal population has never married, 38.5 are married whilst 1.4 percent are separated. A large percentage of the population (96.6% and 92.8%) in age groups 12-14 and 15-19 have never been married. It could be that persons in these age groups are in full time education or apprenticeship. For this same reason, the lowest percentages of the married (3.0% and 4.7%) are found in age group 12-14 and 15-19 respectively.

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

Age-group	Both sexes		Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Total						
Total	90,566	100.0	45.7	5.0	38.5	1.4	4.8	4.7
10-14	10,123	100.0	96.6	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	15,301	100.0	92.8	2.0	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	13,094	100.0	73.1	7.5	17.2	0.8	1.1	0.3
25-29	10,850	100.0	42.9	11.4	40.6	1.7	2.8	0.5
30-34	8,342	100.0	20.3	9.1	63.3	1.8	4.5	1.0
35-39	7,058	100.0	9.2	6.9	72.5	2.6	6.9	2.0
40-44	5,667	100.0	4.6	4.8	75.8	2.4	9.0	3.4
45-49	4,672	100.0	3.6	3.6	73.6	2.4	10.8	5.9
50-54	4,246	100.0	2.1	2.0	73.8	2.3	11.1	8.7
55-59	2,749	100.0	1.7	2.1	66.3	2.7	14.0	13.3
60-64	2,188	100.0	1.9	1.9	62.8	2.2	14.1	17.1
65+	6,276	100.0	3.7	1.2	43.0	2.3	12.7	37.1
Male								
Total	39,927	100.0	55.2	4.4	36.8	0.8	2.1	0.7
10-14	4,984	100.0	96.8	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	7,433	100.0	96.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	5,880	100.0	88.9	3.9	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.0
25-29	4,471	100.0	62.8	10.6	24.9	0.8	0.8	0.1
30-34	3,609	100.0	30.0	10.4	55.9	1.1	2.3	0.2
35-39	3,011	100.0	13.8	7.9	72.0	1.7	3.9	0.7
40-44	2,505	100.0	6.7	5.9	81.0	1.7	4.2	0.4
45-49	1,956	100.0	5.6	5.0	81.3	1.9	5.0	1.1
50-54	1,767	100.0	3.3	3.1	86.3	1.5	4.5	1.2
55-59	1,118	100.0	2.2	3.0	86.0	1.5	5.2	2.1
60-64	998	100.0	2.3	1.7	84.8	1.6	6.5	3.1
65+	2,195	100.0	4.9	1.9	76.9	2.3	7.4	6.7
Female								
Total	50,639	100.0	38.2	5.5	39.8	1.9	6.9	7.8
10-14	5,139	100.0	96.4	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	7,868	100.0	89.3	3.4	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
20-24	7,214	100.0	60.2	10.5	25.8	1.2	1.8	0.5
25-29	6,379	100.0	29.0	12.0	51.6	2.4	4.2	0.8
30-34	4,733	100.0	12.9	8.1	68.9	2.3	6.2	1.5
35-39	4,047	100.0	5.7	6.2	72.8	3.2	9.1	2.9
40-44	3,162	100.0	2.9	3.9	71.7	2.9	12.8	5.8
45-49	2,716	100.0	2.2	2.7	68.1	2.8	15.0	9.3
50-54	2,479	100.0	1.3	1.2	64.9	2.8	15.8	14.0
55-59	1,631	100.0	1.3	1.5	52.7	3.4	20.0	21.0
60-64	1,190	100.0	1.5	2.1	44.3	2.8	20.5	28.8
65+	4,081	100.0	3.1	0.9	24.8	2.4	15.5	53.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further reveals that, there are more married males (55.2%) than females (38.2%). Females are more likely to be widowed or divorced than males. This is reflective in the table where higher percentages (21.0% and 53.4%) are recorded for females in the upper aged brackets from 55 years while males have relatively low percentages (2% and 6.7%) in the same age bracket.

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Data in Table 3.5 shows that, out of a total of 90,566 persons 12 years and older almost 60.3 percent are economically active with 55.7 percent persons employed. Among the never married, the majority (67.5%) are economically not active. Among the married population 86.7 percent are economically active with 82.5 percent employed. As it is expected, majority (39.7) of the widowed in the total population are economically not active.

Within the male sex distribution, more than 3 out of 4 persons are economically active with 55.5 percent employed. Of the never married 35.3 percent are economically active with 30.5 percent employed. Majority (89.4%) of the married male population are employed.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,566	100.0	50,438	55.7	4,190	4.6	35,938	39.7
Never married	41,389	100.0	11,398	27.5	2,061	5.0	27,930	67.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,523	100.0	3,419	75.6	370	8.2	734	16.2
Married	34,830	100.0	28,723	82.5	1,452	4.2	4,655	13.4
Separated	1,274	100.0	987	77.5	66	5.2	221	17.3
Divorced	4,319	100.0	3,358	77.7	197	4.6	764	17.7
Widowed	4,231	100.0	2,553	60.3	44	1.0	1,634	38.6
Male								
Total	39,927	100.0	22,149	55.5	1,477	3.7	16,301	40.8
Never married	22,021	100.0	6,715	30.5	1,066	4.8	14,240	64.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,762	100.0	1,518	86.2	74	4.2	170	9.6
Married	14,693	100.0	12,819	87.2	298	2.0	1,576	10.7
Separated	336	100.0	277	82.4	8	2.4	51	15.2
Divorced	821	100.0	643	78.3	24	2.9	154	18.8
Widowed	294	100.0	177	60.2	7	2.4	110	37.4
Female								
Total	50,639	100.0	28,289	55.9	2,713	5.4	19,637	38.8
Never married	19,368	100.0	4,683	24.2	995	5.1	13,690	70.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,761	100.0	1,901	68.9	296	10.7	564	20.4
Married	20,137	100.0	15,904	79.0	1,154	5.7	3,079	15.3
Separated	938	100.0	710	75.7	58	6.2	170	18.1
Divorced	3,498	100.0	2,715	77.6	173	4.9	610	17.4
Widowed	3,937	100.0	2,376	60.4	37	0.9	1,524	38.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to the females distribution, in total, 71.3 percent are economically active with 68.3 percent employed. Considering the married women, in the municipality, 86.5 percent are economically active with 82.9 percent employed. Surprisingly, 4 out of every 5 of the females who are into informal or consensual union or living with a man are economically active, with 68.9 percent of them employed.

3.3.3 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.6 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Out of the total number of 90,566 persons 12 years and older in the municipality, about 17 percent has no education, approximately 60 percent has basic education and one percent has tertiary level education.

A substantial proportion of persons who have never married (65.1%) have attained basic education. For the married, 58.1 percent has attained basic education whilst 10.2 percent has secondary education. More married females have no education than married males. Nearly one fifth of married men (17.8%) and (27.6%) of married women has no education.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	90,566	100.0	17.1	60.1	16.3	1.2	4.1	1.1
Never married	41,389	100.0	4.7	65.1	24.3	0.8	4.2	1.0
Informal/consensual union/ Living together	4,523	100.0	10.7	67.4	16.3	1.6	3.3	0.7
Married	34,830	100.0	23.4	58.1	10.2	1.8	4.8	1.6
Separated	1,274	100.0	26.4	60.4	8.9	1.9	2.1	0.3
Divorced	4,319	100.0	37.6	53.5	5.6	1.1	2.0	0.2
Widowed	4,231	100.0	68.0	27.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.1
Male								
Total	39,927	100.0	10.3	60.8	20.2	1.3	5.4	2.0
Never married	22,021	100.0	4.5	63.6	25.5	0.7	4.4	1.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,762	100.0	7.5	62.6	20.8	1.9	5.6	1.6
Married	14,693	100.0	17.8	56.8	13.1	2.0	7.2	3.2
Separated	336	100.0	21.7	59.8	12.8	1.5	3.3	0.9
Divorced	821	100.0	22.4	60.7	11.7	1.6	2.9	0.7
Widowed	294	100.0	38.8	45.6	8.5	2.4	4.8	0.0
Female								
Total	50,639	100.0	22.4	59.6	13.2	1.2	3.1	0.4
Never married	19,368	100.0	5.1	66.7	22.9	0.8	4.0	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,761	100.0	12.7	70.5	13.4	1.3	1.9	0.2
Married	20,137	100.0	27.6	59.1	8.0	1.7	3.1	0.5
Separated	938	100.0	28.0	60.7	7.5	2.0	1.7	0.1
Divorced	3,498	100.0	41.2	51.8	4.2	1.0	1.8	0.1
Widowed	3,937	100.0	70.2	26.0	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.1

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, Agriculture, Nursing, Univ. Diploma, HND, etc

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

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the nationality of the population of the municipality by sex. Ghanaians by birth forms majority (95.6%) of the population whilst nationals from other countries form the least group (0.4%). There are 2,333 Ghanaians with dual nationality which constitutes about two percent (1.8%) of the population in the Municipality.

Within the male population, the majority of the population are Ghanaians by birth (95.4%), followed by those with dual nationality. The same pattern is observed within the female population with 95.8 percent being Ghanaian by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	129,628	100.0	59,869	100.0	69,759	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	123,908	95.6	57,112	95.4	66,796	95.8
Dual nationality	2,333	1.8	1,050	1.8	1,283	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	793	0.6	381	0.6	412	0.6
ECOWAS	1,362	1.1	721	1.2	641	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	680	0.5	337	0.6	343	0.5
Other	552	0.4	268	0.4	284	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population in the municipality by religion and sex and various forms of religious affiliations. Pentecostal/Charismatic (38.8%) religious constitutes the largest group. Nearly ninety percent (88.4%) practice the Christian (Protestant, Pentecostal and other Christian) religion. Islam recorded 6.5 percent of the population with the traditional religious affiliation (0.4%) having the least population. Both sexes have similar pattern of affiliation except the proportions for those without any religion that male (6.2%) far exceeds female (2.2%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	129,628	100.0	59,869	100.0	69,759	100.0
No Religion	5,251	4.1	3,695	6.2	1,556	2.2
Catholic	22,424	17.3	10,252	17.1	12,172	17.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	30,444	23.5	13,223	22.1	17,221	24.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	50,276	38.8	22,313	37.3	27,963	40.1
Other Christians	11,439	8.8	5,189	8.7	6,250	9.0
Islam	8,442	6.5	4,495	7.5	3,947	5.7
Traditionalist	486	0.4	323	0.5	163	0.2
Other (Specify)	866	0.7	379	0.6	487	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010). It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

The 2010 PHC, included questions on education for persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time educational (past and present) level and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending. Literacy programmes have also been implemented to improve the rate of literacy in the adult population even in rural communities.

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. Table 3.9 presents data on literacy for persons 11 years and older by sex and age. The data shows that, there are more literate persons than non-literates. Out of the literate population, persons who can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language are in majority (77.3%) whilst persons who can read and write English and French are the least (0.2%). Literacy generally decreases with age except with age group 15-19.

Considering the male population, the same pattern is observed with increasing age and decreasing number of literate population. Female literates (40,883) in the municipality are also greater than the male literate population (37,414). Majority of both male and female literates are within the age groups (11-14).

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

Sex/age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
All ages	15,526	78,297	100.0	12.5	9.6	77.3	0.2	0.5
11-14	250	13,130	100.0	19.6	6.0	74.0	0.1	0.3
15-19	540	14,761	100.0	11.5	4.4	83.5	0.1	0.5
20-24	972	12,122	100.0	10.8	6.9	81.5	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,224	9,626	100.0	13.0	10.6	75.6	0.2	0.5
30-34	1,253	7,089	100.0	12.5	12.8	74.0	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,338	5,720	100.0	12.5	14.9	71.6	0.3	0.6
40-44	1,310	4,357	100.0	10.4	16.6	72.2	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,259	3,413	100.0	9.1	15.7	74.4	0.1	0.7
50-54	1,177	3,069	100.0	8.0	14.5	76.8	0.1	0.7
55-59	811	1,938	100.0	6.9	13.8	78.5	0.4	0.4
60-64	991	1,197	100.0	6.9	13.9	79.0	0.0	0.2
65+	4,401	1,875	100.0	8.3	15.0	76.1	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	4,139	37,414	100.0	11.2	7.0	80.9	0.2	0.6
11-14	91	6,519	100.0	18.8	5.8	75.0	0.1	0.2
15-19	177	7,256	100.0	11.1	3.6	84.7	0.1	0.5
20-24	341	5,539	100.0	8.8	4.8	85.3	0.4	0.7
25-29	417	4,054	100.0	11.4	7.2	80.4	0.3	0.6
30-34	423	3,186	100.0	10.8	9.0	79.1	0.5	0.7
35-39	378	2,633	100.0	10.7	10.3	77.6	0.4	1.0
40-44	332	2,173	100.0	9.8	11.0	78.0	0.2	0.9
45-49	289	1,667	100.0	8.1	11.7	78.9	0.1	1.2
50-54	265	1,502	100.0	6.5	10.9	81.5	0.1	1.0
55-59	175	943	100.0	4.2	8.2	86.2	0.7	0.6
60-64	222	776	100.0	5.3	9.0	85.4	0.0	0.3
65+	1,029	1,166	100.0	5.9	11.0	82.3	0.2	0.6
Female								
Total	11,387	40,883	100.0	13.8	11.9	73.9	0.1	0.3
11-14	159	6,611	100.0	20.3	6.3	73.0	0.0	0.3
15-19	363	7,505	100.0	12.0	5.1	82.3	0.2	0.4
20-24	631	6,583	100.0	12.5	8.7	78.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	807	5,572	100.0	14.2	13.2	72.1	0.1	0.4
30-34	830	3,903	100.0	14.0	15.9	69.9	0.1	0.1
35-39	960	3,087	100.0	14.1	18.9	66.5	0.3	0.2
40-44	978	2,184	100.0	10.9	22.1	66.4	0.2	0.3
45-49	970	1,746	100.0	10.1	19.6	70.0	0.1	0.3
50-54	912	1,567	100.0	9.6	17.9	72.2	0.0	0.3
55-59	636	995	100.0	9.4	19.1	71.2	0.1	0.2
60-64	769	421	100.0	10.0	22.8	67.2	0.0	0.0
65+	3,372	709	100.0	12.1	21.6	65.9	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

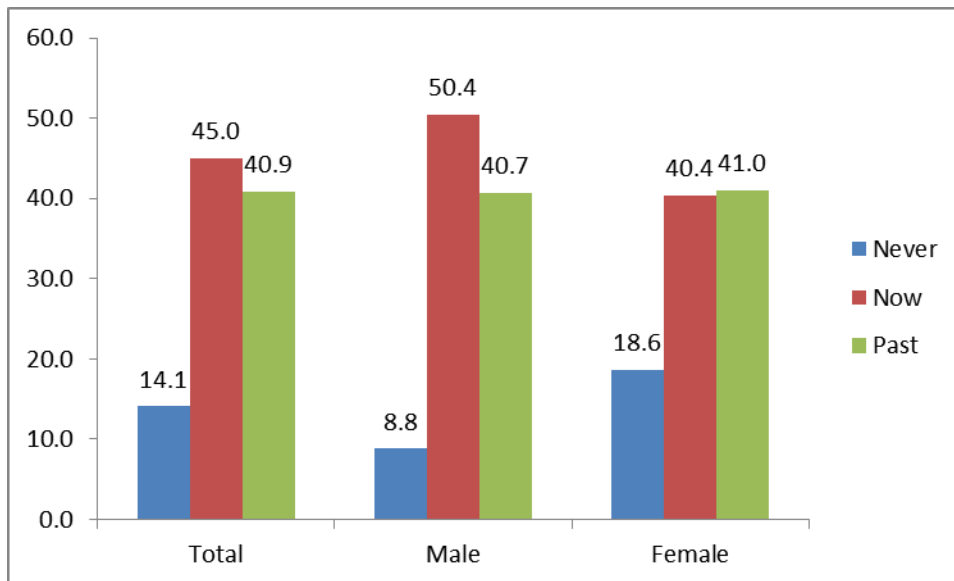
3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, and values and attributes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being.

Figure 3.2 presents the status of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. The data shows that, the municipality has a population of 45 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 50.4 percent male and 40.4

percent female. The Table also shows that, 40.9 percent of the total municipality population 3 years and older have attended school in the past. This is made up of 40.7 percent males and 41.0 percent females.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The knowledge of economic characteristics is of importance to policy makers, industry and all other interest groups because it forms the basis for planning, reforms, and policy formulation and implementation. Chapter four therefore presents the economic characteristics of the municipality. Questions relating to economic activity were asked for persons five years or older and related to the past seven days preceding Census Night.

4.2 Economic 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 they; worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers, those who did not work, but had jobs to return to and those who are unemployed but actively looking for work.

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the Berekum Municipality. From the Table, about two thirds (67.3%) of the population are economically active. Similar percentages of females (67.5% and males 66.9%) are also economically active. For the economically active, those who are employed represent 92.3 percent.

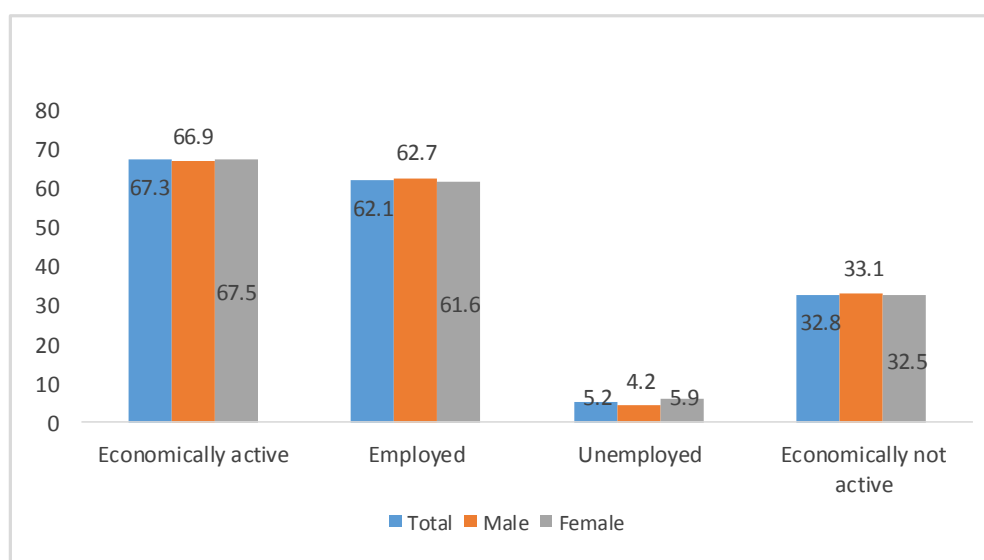
The highest proportion of those not economically active are in full time education for both males and females (60.4%) followed by those who do home duties (household chore). More males (71.8%) are comparatively in full education than females (51.4%) while the reverse is the case for those in home duties (females 24.9% as against males 11%).

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Berekum Municipality. 67.3 percent of the population are economically active, with 62.1 percent representing employed and 5.2 unemployed. Within male population, 66.9 are economically active with 62.7 employed. The female population follows the same scenario with 67.5 economically active and 61.6 percent employed.

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	80,443	100.0	34,943	100.0	45,500	100.0
Economically active	54,084	67.3	23,358	66.8	30,726	67.5
Employed	49,920	92.3	21,895	93.7	28,025	91.2
<i>Worked</i>	47,264	94.7	20,900	95.5	26,364	94.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,510	5.0	927	4.2	1,583	5.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	146	0.3	68	0.3	78	0.3
Unemployed	4,164	7.7	1,463	6.3	2,701	8.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,124	27.0	353	24.1	771	28.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,040	73.0	1,110	75.9	1,930	71.5
Economically not active	26,359	32.8	11,585	33.2	14,774	32.5
Did home duties (household chore)	4,950	18.8	1,271	11.0	3,679	24.9
Full time education	15,915	60.4	8,321	71.8	7,594	51.4
Pensioner/Retired	435	1.7	311	2.7	124	0.8
Disabled/Sick	1,082	4.1	449	3.9	633	4.3
Too old/young	2,634	10.0	666	5.7	1,968	13.3
Other	1,343	5.1	567	4.9	776	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1: Economic activity

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age

According to Table 4.2 information on population 15 years and older by sex, age group and economic activity status, reveals that, majority of the economically active population who are employed fall under the age group 40-49 with a proportion of 91.3 percent. The age cohort (15-19) years recorded 16.5 percent of economically active population with 13.4 percent employed. Population who are economically not active 15 years and older recorded an overall percent of 83.5 percent with age group 15-19 recording the highest.

With respect to the male population, the majorities that are economically active fall in the age groups 40-49 (93.6%). This is followed by 50-54 age groups of 93.4 percent. The economically not active population is highest in the 15-19 (84.4%) and 65 years and above age group with 36.9 percent.

With respect to the female population, 3 out of 4 (67.5%) are economically active with 61.6 percent employed. The age group with the highest proportion in employment is 45-49 (89.5%). This is followed by Age group 40-44 with 89.2 percent. Surprisingly the age group with the least proportion of employment in the female population is 20-24 with 46.2 percent.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,443	100.0	49,920	62.1	4,164	5.2	26,359	32.8
15-19	15,301	100.0	2,043	13.4	476	3.1	12,782	83.5
20-24	13,094	100.0	5,914	45.2	1,497	11.4	5,683	43.4
25-29	10,850	100.0	7,897	72.8	1,087	10.0	1,866	17.2
30-34	8,342	100.0	6,913	82.9	528	6.3	901	10.8
35-39	7,058	100.0	6,264	88.8	229	3.2	565	8.0
40-44	5,667	100.0	5,163	91.3	122	2.2	382	6.7
45-49	4,672	100.0	4,261	91.2	86	1.8	325	7.0
50-54	4,246	100.0	3,860	90.9	65	1.5	321	7.6
55-59	2,749	100.0	2,451	89.2	28	1.0	270	9.8
60-64	2,188	100.0	1,685	77.0	29	1.3	474	21.7
65+	6,276	100.0	3,469	55.3	17	0.3	2,790	44.5
Male								
Total	34,943	100.0	21,895	62.7	1,463	4.2	11,585	33.2
15-19	7,433	100.0	1,001	13.5	157	2.1	6,275	84.4
20-24	5,880	100.0	2,578	43.8	555	9.4	2,747	46.7
25-29	4,471	100.0	3,371	75.4	350	7.8	750	16.8
30-34	3,609	100.0	3,156	87.4	178	4.9	275	7.6
35-39	3,011	100.0	2,775	92.2	85	2.8	151	5.0
40-44	2,505	100.0	2,344	93.6	47	1.9	114	4.6
45-49	1,956	100.0	1,830	93.6	34	1.7	92	4.7
50-54	1,767	100.0	1,651	93.4	20	1.1	96	5.4
55-59	1,118	100.0	1,018	91.1	14	1.3	86	7.7
60-64	998	100.0	793	79.5	16	1.6	189	18.9
65+	2,195	100.0	1,378	62.8	7	0.3	810	36.9
Female								
Total	45,500	100.0	28,025	61.6	2,701	5.9	14,774	32.5
15-19	7,868	100.0	1,042	13.2	319	4.1	6,507	82.7
20-24	7,214	100.0	3,336	46.2	942	13.1	2,936	40.7
25-29	6,379	100.0	4,526	71.0	737	11.6	1,116	17.5
30-34	4,733	100.0	3,757	79.4	350	7.4	626	13.2
35-39	4,047	100.0	3,489	86.2	144	3.6	414	10.2
40-44	3,162	100.0	2,819	89.2	75	2.4	268	8.5
45-49	2,716	100.0	2,431	89.5	52	1.9	233	8.6
50-54	2,479	100.0	2,209	89.1	45	1.8	225	9.1
55-59	1,631	100.0	1,433	87.9	14	0.9	184	11.3
60-64	1,190	100.0	892	75.0	13	1.1	285	23.9
65+	4,081	100.0	2,091	51.2	10	0.2	1,980	48.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the 2010 PHC, this is asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who are unemployed but had worked before. The emphasis is on the work the person did during the reference period. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation is the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who worked, Table 4.3 presents information on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The Table shows that, almost half (43.7 %) of the population are employed as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 22.4 percent are service and sales workers and about 12.8 percent are craft and related trades workers.

Considering occupation by sex distribution, within the male population, the Table shows that, there are 41.2 percent of males aged 15 years and older who are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers. The municipality recorded the lowest percentage of males as managers (1.9%) clerical support workers also 1.9 percent.

With respect to the females 15 years and older in the municipality, 45.2 percent is recorded for women skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers and 31.4 percent in service and sales workers. There is also a lower proportion of about less than one percent in four occupations; technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and managers for the female workers.

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	49,920	100.0	21,895	100.0	28,025	100.0
Managers	862	1.7	414	1.9	448	1.6
Professionals	3,273	6.6	1,840	8.4	1,433	5.1
Technicians and associate professionals	864	1.7	644	2.9	220	0.8
Clerical support workers	664	1.3	409	1.9	255	0.9
Service and sales workers	11,163	22.4	2,369	10.8	8,794	31.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,690	43.4	9,017	41.2	12,673	45.2
Craft and related trades workers	6,382	12.8	3,930	17.9	2,452	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,525	5.1	2,436	11.1	89	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,484	5.0	826	3.8	1,658	5.9
Other occupations	13	0.0	10	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information is collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 presents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Data in the Total shows that, a total number of 49,920 people are employed comprising 21,895 males and 28,025 females. The information shows that, the sector with the highest population of workers is the agricultural or forestry and fishing industry with 44.1 percent. This is followed by wholesale and retail, and repair of motor vehicles (18.2%).

Within the male distribution, the same pattern is observed; the industry that has engage more males is the agricultural or forestry and fishing sector with 43.1 percent, followed by the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles of 12.5 percent and 7.1 percent in education.

Considering the female population, the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry have engaged the majority with 45.0 percent of them and the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has 22.7 percent of them with less than one percent in the educational field.

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	49,920	100.0	21,895	100.0	28,025	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,032	44.1	9,431	43.1	12,601	45.0
Mining and quarrying	28	0.1	26	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	4,024	8.1	1,889	8.6	2,135	7.6
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	53	0.1	48	0.2	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	113	0.2	62	0.3	51	0.2
Construction	1,515	3.0	1,501	6.9	14	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,108	18.2	2,743	12.5	6,365	22.7
Transportation and storage	1,817	3.6	1,754	8.0	63	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,539	5.1	267	1.2	2,272	8.1
Information and communication	149	0.3	92	0.4	57	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	291	0.6	183	0.8	108	0.4
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	309	0.6	161	0.7	148	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	192	0.4	121	0.6	71	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	630	1.3	434	2.0	196	0.7
Education	2,846	5.7	1,553	7.1	1,293	4.6
Human health and social work activities	701	1.4	321	1.5	380	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	423	0.8	409	1.9	14	0.0
Other service activities	2,827	5.7	754	3.4	2,073	7.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	323	0.6	146	0.7	177	0.6
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 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Generally, 63.3 percent of the population are self-employed without employees; close to one-fifth (17.6%) are employees whilst self-employed with employees are 7.0 percent.

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

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,920	100.0	21,895	100.0	28,025	100.0
Employee	8,771	17.6	5,708	26.1	3,063	10.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,607	63.3	12,037	55.0	19,570	69.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,514	7.0	1,838	8.4	1,676	6.0
Casual worker	719	1.4	488	2.2	231	0.8
Contributing family worker	2,999	6.0	914	4.2	2,085	7.4
Apprentice	1,998	4.0	752	3.4	1,246	4.4
Domestic employee (househelp)	247	0.5	118	0.5	129	0.5
Other	65	0.1	40	0.2	25	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that 86.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are employed in the private informal sector and 7.1 percent are employed in the public (government) sector. There are more men (9.5%) employed in the public (government) sector than women (5.3%). Also, there are more female (91.1%) than males in the private informal sector.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,920	100.0	21,895	100.0	28,025	100.0
Public (government)	3,566	7.1	2,078	9.5	1,488	5.3
Private/formal	2,875	5.8	2,013	9.2	862	3.1
Private/informal	43,210	86.6	17,675	80.7	25,535	91.1
Semi-public/parastatal	168	0.3	79	0.4	89	0.3
NGOs (local and international)	100	0.2	50	0.2	50	0.2
Other international Organisations	1	0.0	0	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 integral part of the modern day society. The contribution of ICT in a developing economy like Ghana's cannot be over emphasized. With the emergence of ICT, the need for proper dissemination of information to the people has been recognized in all aspects of our lives. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information from population 12 years and older on whether they own mobile phones or use internet facility. This chapter discusses the population that own mobile phones or use internet facilities like desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that, there are 90,566 people 12 years and older in the Berekum Municipality who own mobile phones and use internet facility of which 39,927 (44.1%) are males and 50,639 (55.9%) are females in the municipality. Out of the total population of the 12 years and older, 53.8 percent have mobile phones and 3.7 percent use the internet facility

Within the male population, more than half (57.9%) own mobile phones and only 5.8 percent use the internet facility. The same pattern is observed in the female population of the 12 years old and above. Out of the female population, slightly over a half (50.7%) own mobile phone and 2.0 percent use the internet facility. On the whole, the use of internet facilities is less among females (5.8%) than males (3.7%) in the municipality.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,566	100.0	48,757	53.8	3,311	3.7
Male	39,927	100.0	23,102	57.9	2,306	5.8
Female	50,639	100.0	25,655	50.7	1,005	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 presents information on household ownership of desktop or laptop computers and fixed telephone lines in the municipality. The Table shows that, only 359 households representing 1.2 percent of total households (31,130) in the municipality use this facility. The distribution of households with fixed telephone lines by sex of household in the households shows that, the proportion of females in the households (41.5%) with such facility is lower as compared to the males in the household. (58.5%).

Again, the Table shows that 6.3 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop or laptop computers. From the Table, there are no much variations in the proportion of households with desktop or laptop. Whereas about 8.1 percent of males in the households have desktops or laptops, only 4.1 percent of females in the households have access to such a facility.

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

Sex	Number of households		desktop/laptop computers		Fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,130	100.0	1,946	6.3	359	1.2
Male	16,933	100.0	1,365	8.1	210	1.2
Female	14,197	100.0	581	4.1	149	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

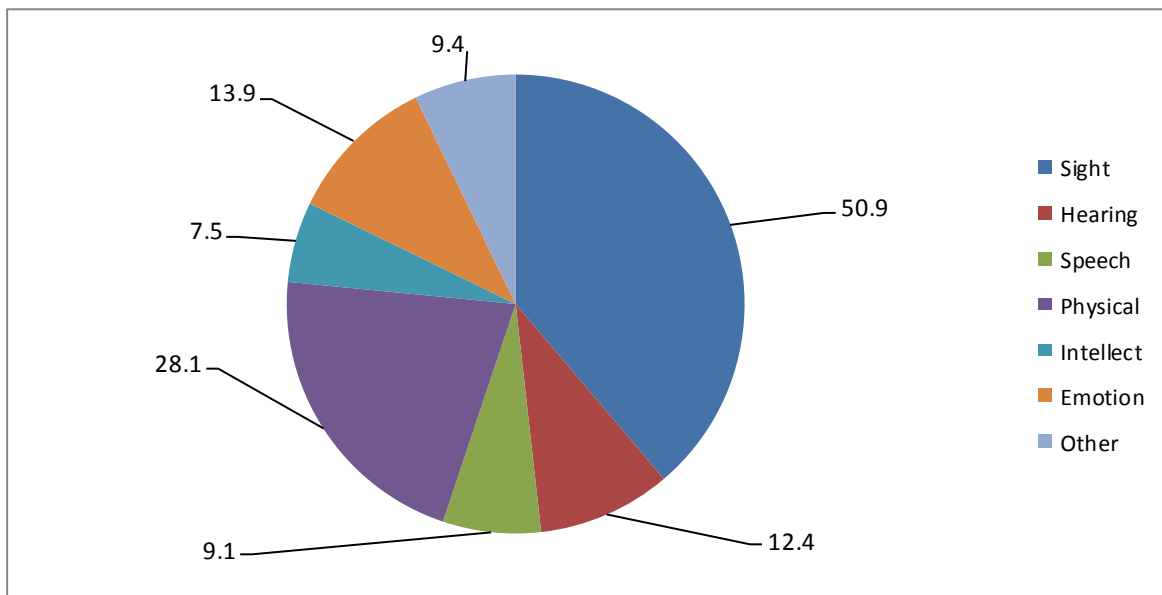
6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) refer to those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/ activities due to the loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Data was collected on persons with visual/sight disability, hearing disability, emotional and physical disabled. The key areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability, disability and activity, and disability type by education and literacy.

6.2 Type of Disability

Disability cases can be multiple implying that one person can have more than one type of disability. Figure 6.1 shows how the various types of PWDs are distributed in the Municipality during the 2010 PHC. The most prevalent type of disability reported is sight disability. The number of persons with sight disability is 2,604 and it constitute a little more than half (50.9 %) of the total population of PWDs. The least reported type of disability is intellectual (7.5%). It can also be observed from the chart that, the physically disabled form one-fourth of PWDs (28.1%) and it is the second most prevalent form of disability reported. This means that out of every four PWDs, at least one is physically challenged.

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on PWDs by locality and sex. The Table indicates that, majority of the people in the municipality have disability in sight (35.2%) followed by those with physical disability (34.9%). The least is those with other forms of disability (12.8%). However, within the male population, physical disability is observed to be the major form of disability reported (36.7%). This is followed by sight disability (33.2%). The reverse is observed within the female population with those who responded to having sight disability in majority (36.7%), followed by physical disability (33.5%). The least form of disability reported is other form of disability.

Considering the situation at locality level, persons with disability in the urban areas recorded physically disabled as the highest form (37.4%) of disability. This is followed by sight form of disability (33.9%) and intellectual disability (24.9%). Still considering the urban areas, the common form of disability affecting males is physical disability (38.5%) and the common form affecting women is sight (36.6%).

Table 6.1: Persons 15 years and older with disability by sex

Berekum Municipality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	129,628	100.0	59,869	100.0	69,759	100.0
No disability	126,484	97.6	58,503	97.7	67,981	97.5
With a disability	3,144	2.4	1,366	2.3	1,778	2.5
Sight	1,106	35.2	454	33.2	652	36.7
Hearing	659	21.0	285	20.9	374	21.0
Speech	676	21.5	329	24.1	347	19.5
Physical	1,097	34.9	502	36.7	595	33.5
Intellectual	829	26.4	332	24.3	497	28.0
Emotional	641	20.4	279	20.4	362	20.4
Other	404	12.8	180	13.2	224	12.6
Urban						
Total	84,949	100.0	38,608	100.0	46,341	100.0
No disability	83,237	98.0	37,857	98.1	45,380	97.9
With a disability	1,712	2.0	751	1.9	961	2.1
Sight	580	33.9	228	30.4	352	36.6
Hearing	349	20.4	154	20.5	195	20.3
Speech	345	20.2	178	23.7	167	17.4
Physical	640	37.4	289	38.5	351	36.5
Intellectual	427	24.9	168	22.4	259	27.0
Emotional	395	23.1	160	21.3	235	24.5
Other	158	9.2	70	9.3	88	9.2
Rural						
Total	44,679	100.0	21,261	100.0	23,418	100.0
No disability	43,247	96.8	20,646	97.1	22,601	96.5
With a disability	1,432	3.2	615	2.9	817	3.5
Sight	526	36.7	226	36.7	300	36.7
Hearing	310	21.6	131	21.3	179	21.9
Speech	331	23.1	151	24.6	180	22.0
Physical	457	31.9	213	34.6	244	29.9
Intellectual	402	28.1	164	26.7	238	29.1
Emotional	246	17.2	119	19.3	127	15.5
Other	246	17.2	110	17.9	136	16.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, the data shows that, the situation in the rural areas is not different with almost 2 out of 5 people (36.7%) are reported to suffer from sight disability, followed by physically disabled (31.9%). Both males and females in the rural areas mostly suffer from disability in sight with 36.7 percent for both sexes.

6.4 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 presents information on persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the population 15 years and older and their economic activity status by sex. From the Table, there are 2,578 PWDs in the Municipality. Of the total PWDs in the Municipality, a little over half of them (52.9 %) are economically active, with 49.5 percent employed.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,443	100.0	49,920	62.1	4,164	5.2	26,359	32.8
No disability	77,865	100.0	48,643	62.5	4,077	5.2	25,145	32.3
With a disability	2,578	100.0	1,277	49.5	87	3.4	1,214	47.1
Sight	927	100.0	471	50.8	32	3.5	424	45.7
Hearing	498	100.0	276	55.4	37	7.4	185	37.1
Speech	454	100.0	244	53.7	36	7.9	174	38.3
Physical	874	100.0	357	40.8	49	5.6	468	53.5
Intellectual	625	100.0	287	45.9	47	7.5	291	46.6
Emotional	456	100.0	198	43.4	44	9.6	214	46.9
Other	307	100.0	158	51.5	14	4.6	135	44.0
Male								
Total	34,943	100.0	21,895	62.7	1,463	4.2	11,585	33.2
No disability	33,850	100.0	21,335	63.0	1,426	4.2	11,089	32.8
With a disability	1,093	100.0	560	51.2	37	3.4	496	45.4
Sight	373	100.0	196	52.5	17	4.6	160	42.9
Hearing	205	100.0	128	62.4	17	8.3	60	29.3
Speech	218	100.0	124	56.9	14	6.4	80	36.7
Physical	383	100.0	166	43.3	17	4.4	200	52.2
Intellectual	234	100.0	94	40.2	15	6.4	125	53.4
Emotional	190	100.0	85	44.7	14	7.4	91	47.9
Other	142	100.0	71	50.0	6	4.2	65	45.8
Female								
Total	45,500	100.0	28,025	61.6	2,701	5.9	14,774	32.5
No disability	44,015	100.0	27,308	62.0	2,651	6.0	14,056	31.9
With a disability	1,485	100.0	717	48.3	50	3.4	718	48.4
Sight	554	100.0	275	49.6	15	2.7	264	47.7
Hearing	293	100.0	148	50.5	20	6.8	125	42.7
Speech	236	100.0	120	50.8	22	9.3	94	39.8
Physical	491	100.0	191	38.9	32	6.5	268	54.6
Intellectual	391	100.0	193	49.4	32	8.2	166	42.5
Emotional	266	100.0	113	42.5	30	11.3	123	46.2
Other	165	100.0	87	52.7	8	4.8	70	42.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to the economic status of the PWDs, those with hearing forms of disability recorded the highest (62.9%) being economically active with more than half (55.4%) employed. Disability in speech is the second with high economically active population (62.8%) with 53.7 percent employed. Unemployed disabled in the Municipality range between 3.4 to 9.6 percent, which is very low compared to those employed.

With respect to the male population of disability in the Municipality, in total, 66.8 percent are economically active with 62.7 percent employed. Worth noting is the facts that, majority of the male PWDs are economically active, ranging from 50-85 percent with those employed ranging from 40 to 60. The same pattern is observed with the female PWDs having between 50 and 80 percent economically active population and a range of 40-65 percent. However employment intellectual form of disability recorded the lowest of 49.2 percent within the female population of PWDs.

6.5 Disability and Education

As indicated in Table 6.3, the total population of 3 years and older in the Municipality is 119,834 and out of this, persons with disability are 3,028 (38.6%) have never attained any level of education, out of those who attended school, the majority of them (46.7%) completed only basic school.

The PWDs who are physically disabled recorded the highest of 40.7 percent who have never been to school. Surprisingly, the PWDs with emotional form of disability recorded the highest (13.8%) as having secondary school or higher education.

Considering the male distribution of PWDs, most of them with sight disability (56.0%) have basic education, followed by those with emotional form of disability (53.2%) all attaining basic education. Worth noting is the fact that majority (17.4%) of the males with emotional form of disability have attained secondary or higher education

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Percent	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	119,834	16,896	11,714	70,558	20,666	100.0	14.1	9.8	58.9	17.2
No disability	116,806	15,728	11,613	69,144	20,321	100.0	13.5	9.9	59.2	17.4
With a disability	3,028	1,168	101	1,414	345	100.0	38.6	3.3	46.7	11.4
Sight	1,068	400	39	491	138	100.0	37.5	3.7	46.0	12.9
Hearing	627	247	37	294	49	100.0	39.4	5.9	46.9	7.8
Speech	626	243	41	289	53	100.0	38.8	6.5	46.2	8.5
Physical	1,052	428	47	463	114	100.0	40.7	4.5	44.0	10.8
Intellectual	787	291	43	392	61	100.0	37.0	5.5	49.8	7.8
Emotional	610	191	39	296	84	100.0	31.3	6.4	48.5	13.8
Other	385	123	23	195	44	100.0	31.9	6.0	50.6	11.4
Male										
Total	54,867	4,844	6,112	32,360	11,551	100.0	8.8	11.1	59.0	21.1
No disability	53,550	4,486	6,065	31,662	11,337	100.0	8.4	11.3	59.1	21.2
With a disability	1,317	358	47	698	214	100.0	27.2	3.6	53.0	16.2
Sight	436	103	17	244	72	100.0	23.6	3.9	56.0	16.5
Hearing	272	81	17	144	30	100.0	29.8	6.3	52.9	11.0
Speech	305	108	18	147	32	100.0	35.4	5.9	48.2	10.5
Physical	482	132	21	248	81	100.0	27.4	4.4	51.5	16.8
Intellectual	315	100	20	159	36	100.0	31.7	6.3	50.5	11.4
Emotional	265	61	17	141	46	100.0	23.0	6.4	53.2	17.4
Other	175	43	9	93	30	100.0	24.6	5.1	53.1	17.1
Female										
Total	64,967	12,052	5,602	38,198	9,115	100.0	18.6	8.6	58.8	14.0
No disability	63,256	11,242	5,548	37,482	8,984	100.0	17.8	8.8	59.3	14.2
With a disability	1,711	810	54	716	131	100.0	47.3	3.2	41.8	7.7
Sight	632	297	22	247	66	100.0	47.0	3.5	39.1	10.4
Hearing	355	166	20	150	19	100.0	46.8	5.6	42.3	5.4
Speech	321	135	23	142	21	100.0	42.1	7.2	44.2	6.5
Physical	570	296	26	215	33	100.0	51.9	4.6	37.7	5.8
Intellectual	472	191	23	233	25	100.0	40.5	4.9	49.4	5.3
Emotional	345	130	22	155	38	100.0	37.7	6.4	44.9	11.0
Other	210	80	14	102	14	100.0	38.1	6.7	48.6	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

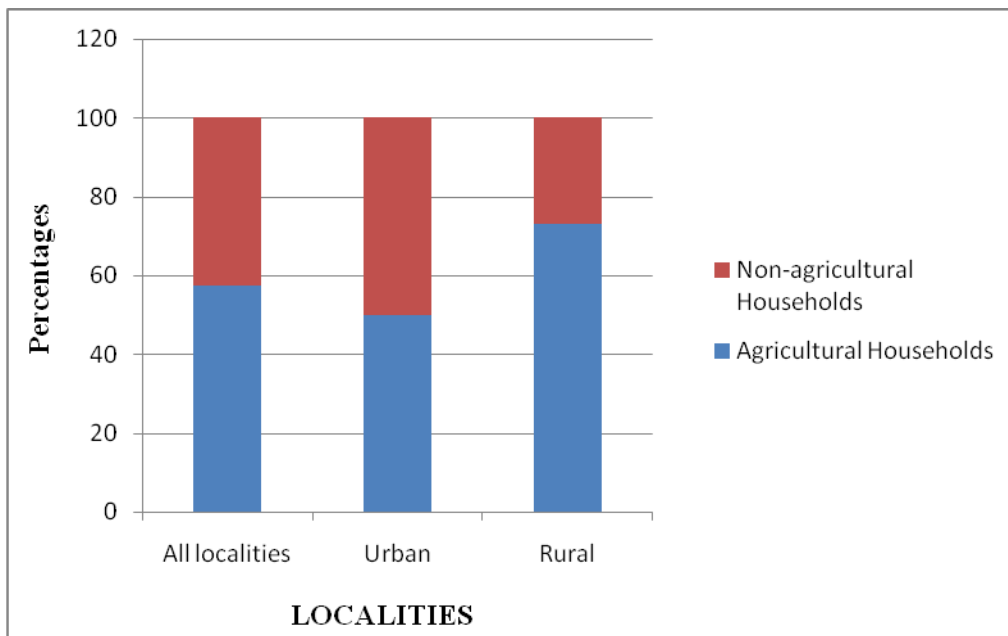
7.1 Introduction

Ghana’s economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector’s contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The sector’s contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the number of households that are engaged in agricultural activities and type of farming activities by type of locality in the Berekum Municipality in terms of income and employment generation.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents households in agriculture and households not in agriculture by locality. More than half (57%) of the total population of households in the Municipality are into agriculture. Up to 73 percent of households are into agriculture in the rural areas. About half (50.1%) of the total population of households are not into agriculture in the urban areas.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture and households not in agriculture by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, (GIS)

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents households by agricultural activities and locality. The farming activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Within the urban localities, majority of households are into crop farming activities (97%) followed by livestock rearing (11%). Less than four percent are into tree planting in the urban area.

With respect to the rural communities, (98.5%) are into crop farming with almost a quarter (22%) of households are into livestock rearing with fish farming having less than one percent of agricultural activities in the Municipality.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	31,130	100.0	21,138	100.0	9,992	100.0
Household engages in agriculture	17,834	57.3	10,538	49.9	7,296	73.0
Crop farming	17,410	97.6	10,223	97.0	7,187	98.5
Tree planting	777	4.4	369	3.5	408	5.6
Livestock rearing	2,876	16.1	1,256	11.9	1,620	22.2
Fish farming	20	0.1	14	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Municipality. Out of the total number of livestock of 123,523, chicken is the most reared livestock (83,483) followed by goat (12,941). Chicken has the highest number of keepers (1,879) with an average animal per keeper of 44.

Fish farming has the highest average of animal per keeper of 352 followed by snail rearing with an average of 276 per keeper. Beehives, doves are among the least of animals reared in the municipality. The least among the average animal per keeper is duck, guinea fowl and silk worm.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock and livestock	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	123,523	4,026	31
Beehives	249	10	25
Cattle	3,181	79	40
Chicken	83,483	1,879	44
Dove	165	6	28
Duck	1,078	90	12
Goat	12,941	971	13
Grass-cutter	313	18	17
Guinea fowl	395	34	12
Ostrich	443	10	44
Pig	3,895	214	18
Rabbit	1,806	40	45
Sheep	8,383	587	14
Silk worm	6	3	2
Snail	2,481	9	276
Turkey	1,055	38	28
Other	120	27	4
Fish farming	3,521	10	352
Inland fishing	8	1	8
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	120	27	4
Marine fishing	0	0	0

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 – 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives is linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

This chapter focuses on housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, type of occupied dwelling unit, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities, and method of waste disposal in the Berekum Municipality

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows stock of houses occupied by households in the municipality. The total number of houses for a total household population of 125,803 is 16,905. This gives an average of about two (1.8) household per house.

There are 9,628 houses found in the urban areas while the remaining 7,274 are in the rural areas. The mean households per house stands at 2.2 in the urban and 1.4 for the rural areas.

The population per house is 7.4 which is higher than the regional and national figure of 6.8 and 7.1 respectively. The situation is different in the urban (8.5) and rural areas (6.0). The average household size is 4.0. Rural household size (4.4) is higher than the urban household size (3.9).

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

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	129,628	84,949	44,679
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	125,803	82,000	43,803
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	16,905	9,628	7,277
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	21,137	9,992
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.4
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.5	6
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 presents ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality in the municipality. From the Table, majority of the household members own 39.7 percent of the total number of dwelling units (31,129) in the municipality. Other private individuals own about one third of dwelling units while close to a quarter are owned by relatives who are not household members. Altogether, these three ownership categories own 96.9 percent of dwellings.

Again, within the male headed households, nearly two fifth (39.3%) of dwelling units are owned by members of households. Other private individuals own 35.5 percent of dwellings that are headed by males. For female headed households, 40.2 percent of dwellings are owned by household members. There is not much difference between dwelling ownership by male and female headed households except for ownership by private employers and by public/government where male headed (1.6%) is twice that of female headed (0.8%) for private employers.

With respect to locality description, majority (46.7%) of dwelling are owned by a household member in the rural areas, own by relatives not household members is 25.9 percent. Then own by other private individual follows with 25.2 percent. Considering the urban areas, majority (37.3%) are owned by other private individual.

Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Municipality							
	Total		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	12,361	39.7	39.3	40.2	36.3	46.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	220	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	7,278	23.4	20.3	27.0	22.2	25.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	10,295	33.1	35.5	30.1	37.3	24.2
Private employer	83,610	9,509	383	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	100	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	413	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.7
Other	24,000	1,844	79	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.3 presents the type of occupied dwelling units by households in the municipality. Total occupied dwelling unit in the municipality stands at 31,129. Compound houses (58.3%) are the commonest type of dwelling unit used by households in the municipality. Within the male headed households, majority (55.2%) are in compound houses, followed by

separate houses. With respect to the situation in the female headed households, the same pattern is recorded with the majority of the households occupying compound houses (62.0%) and 24.8 percent occupying separate houses. More households live in huts/building compounds in the rural areas (1.4%) than urban areas (0.4%). On the other hand, more households live in improvised homes (kiosks) in the urban (1.2%) than in the rural (0.4%) areas of the municipality.

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total		Municipality					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	8,275	26.6	28.1	24.8	20.5	39.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	2,486	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.5	8.9
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	1,202	3.9	4.5	3.1	4.3	3.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	18,146	58.3	55.2	62.0	64.4	45.4
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	219	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	47	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	871	71	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	2,393	292	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	58	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	214	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
Other	9,846	750	119	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section discusses the main type of materials that used in constructing houses in the Berekum municipality. The areas that are discussed are the construction material used for outer wall, floor and roof.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer walls of dwelling

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by locality of residence in the municipality. Almost 4 out of 5 houses in the municipality are constructed with cement blocks/concrete (78%), 17.0 percent with mud/earth, and 1.9 percent with wood, while palm leaf/thatch is hardly used.

Considering the construction material of outer wall at the locality levels, within the urban areas, cement blocks/concrete is more prevalent (84.5%), followed by mud brick/earth (10.4%). However, within the rural areas, 64.1 percent are constructed with cement blocks/concrete and 30.2 percent with mud brick/earth.

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

Material for outer wall	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	32,341	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	5,503	17.0	10.4	30.2
Wood	200,594	7,932	605	1.9	1.8	2.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	223	0.7	0.7	0.6
Stone	11,330	814	65	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	465	1.4	1.4	1.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	25,128	77.7	84.5	64.1
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	232	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	523	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	1,496	79	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction materials for the floor of dwelling units

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the municipality. Majority of the floors are constructed with cement/concrete (86.3%) as the main material. This is followed by earth/mud (10.3%) and ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (1.0%).

With regards to construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality, within the urban areas cement/concrete (89.0%) is used in majority, followed by earth/mud (7.4%). In the rural areas (80.5%) of cement/concrete material are used

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	3,207	10.3	7.4	16.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	26,859	86.3	89.0	80.5
Stone	32,817	3,325	239	0.8	1.0	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	322	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	67	0.2	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	191	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	308	1.0	0.9	1.2
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	166	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other	15,567	1,054	76	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction materials for roofing of dwelling units

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units in the Municipality. The most frequently used roofing material for dwelling units in the Municipality is metal sheet (95.8%). Roofing tiles are not a common roofing material in the Municipality. It recorded the least in the Municipality.

With regards to locality, metal sheet is the main (96.2%) material used in urban areas, followed by cement/concrete (1.7%) and the least used material is mud/mud bricks/earth and bamboo (0.1%). In rural areas also, metal sheet is the main (95.0%) material used, followed by wood (1.6%) whilst the use of roofing tile is non-existent.

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

Main roofing material	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	32,341	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	68	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wood	45,547	3,588	276	0.9	0.5	1.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	30,980	95.8	96.2	95.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	86	0.3	0.3	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	415	1.3	1.7	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	704	42	0.1	0.2	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	90	0.3	0.1	0.6
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	225	0.7	0.5	1.1
Other	35,935	3,292	159	0.5	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and number of persons in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Table 8.7 presents household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit in the municipality. Out of a total household population of 31,129, majority of households (64.7%) has one sleeping room.

Table 8.7 also shows that, though the proportion for one room occupancy decreases as various household size increases, it is from household size 6 and above that the proportion of households with one room occupancy gets below 50 percent. Moreover, across the household sizes, the proportions of households that have 2 and 3 sleeping rooms do not exceed 30.3 and 21.3 percent respectively.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	31,129	100.0	64.7	18.2	8.2	4.4	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
1	6,063	100.0	95.2	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
2	4,520	100.0	83.1	14.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*
3	4,459	100.0	75.9	16.5	4.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	*	0.1
4	4,560	100.0	66.0	21.3	7.1	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
5	3,780	100.0	54.3	26.4	11.2	5.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1
6	2,752	100.0	40.7	30.3	15.6	7.8	3.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
7	1,835	100.0	30.5	29.3	20.1	11.2	4.9	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
8	1,117	100.0	21.6	28.6	21.0	15.0	7.0	3.5	1.7	0.6	1.0
9	738	100.0	16.8	29.5	20.2	13.8	9.2	6.9	1.5	0.9	1.1
10+	1,305	100.0	8.9	17.9	21.3	16.5	13.0	10.7	5.4	3.6	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access and nature of the source of household facilities is one of the indicators of quality of life. As the society improves the source shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood for lighting to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 presents main source of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality. From the Table, majority of dwelling units in the Municipality uses electricity (main) (78.1%). This is followed by Flashlight/Torch (15.0%). The same pattern is observed within the localities. Urban (84.0%) areas use electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting in dwelling units and 10.5 percent of flashlight/Torch. The use of electricity as main source (65%) in the rural follows the same pattern with flashlight/Torch (24.3%).

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

Main source of light	Municipality					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	24,312	78.1	84.0	65.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	173	0.6	0.5	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,711	5.5	3.9	8.8
Gas lamp	9,378	793	44	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	41,214	1,662	152	0.5	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	4,654	15.0	10.5	24.3
Firewood	13,241	997	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	272	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	46	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 presents main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households in the municipality. Table 8.9 shows that, in term of source of cooking fuel, majority of the households (45.3%) use wood, followed by charcoal (30.5%). The least source of cooking fuel used by the households is animal waste (0.1%) and 11.0 percent of the households did not cook at all.

Again, the Table, shows that, a higher proportion (38.2%) resorted to the use of charcoal, gas (15.0%) whilst one-third (33.2%) use wood. However, in the rural areas majority of households use wood (70.8%), while fewer households use gas (5.7%).

Table 8.9 also shows that about 12.2 percent of households had no cooking space. Majority of the households however used separate room for exclusive use of households (28.6%) as cooking space followed by households who resort to open space in compound (21.6%). A higher proportion of rural households (33.5%) turn to use separate room for exclusive use as cooking space than urban households (26.3%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	3,425	11.0	12.5	7.9
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	14,093	45.3	33.2	70.8
Gas	996,518	36,641	3,743	12.0	15.0	5.7
Electricity	29,794	1,073	71	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	929	70	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	9,502	30.5	38.2	14.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	97	0.3	0.2	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	105	0.3	0.4	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	87	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	7,759	329	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	3,800	12.2	13.6	9.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	8,912	28.6	26.3	33.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	3,849	12.4	12.7	11.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	394	1.3	1.2	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,443	4.6	3.4	7.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	65	0.2	0.3	0.1
Veranda	1,173,946	84,605	5,821	18.7	23.2	9.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	6,715	21.6	18.9	27.2
Other	21,007	1,614	130	0.4	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Source of water is classified into two; namely water for drinking and water for other domestic purposes. The main sources of the water include pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, public tap or standpipe, river or stream, sachet water, bore-hole including pump or tube well, protected spring, rain water, bottled water, tanker supply/vendor provided and others.

Table 8.10 shows main source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes in the Municipality. The main source of water used by households for both drinking (56.3%) and domestic activities (55.6%) is pipe-borne. Borehole/Pump/Tube well is the second main source of water mostly used for both drinking and other domestic purposes in the Municipality.

With respect to rural households, bore-hole/pump/tube well (65.0%) is commonly used for other domestic purposes as well as for drinking as compared to nearly one quarter (22.5%) of urban households. On the other hand, urban households use both pipe borne as well as public tap/stand pipe than rural households for both drinking and domestic use. While urban

households use both pipe borne inside and outside dwelling put together (for drinking, 44.6% and for domestic use, 44.2%), rural households use less than one fifth (15.7%) for drinking and 15.2% for domestic use) for the two facilities together. Protected well and sachet water are particularly used in urban households as against river/stream in rural households for both drinking and domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for households						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	5,256	16.9	23.1	3.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	5,719	18.4	21.5	11.9
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	6,539	21.0	24.3	14.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	11,280	36.2	22.6	65.0
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,174	3.8	5.1	1.0
Rain water	39,438	1,044	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	63	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	556	1.8	2.4	0.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	23	0.1	0.0	0.2
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	88	0.3	0.2	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	64,993	323	1.0	0.3	2.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	43	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	3,972	243	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of households						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	5,226	16.8	22.9	3.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	5,642	18.1	21.3	11.5
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	6,447	20.7	24.0	13.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	11,226	36.1	22.5	64.7
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,711	5.5	7.6	1.1
Rain water	39,916	965	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	61	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	55	0.2	0.1	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	150	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream	588,590	70,604	489	1.6	0.7	3.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	36	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	10,302	982	35	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of the household.

Table 8.11 presents type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household in the Municipality. About 43 percent of households in the Municipality use public toilet and majority of them can be found in the urban areas (47%). About 42 percent of households in

the rural areas use pit latrine. Forty-nine percent (49%) of households in the urban areas shared separate bathroom in the same house and less than one percent baths in rivers and ponds.

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

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total		Municipality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,376	4.4	3.0	7.4
W.C.	839,611	32,800	3,039	9.8	11.7	5.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	9,805	31.5	26.5	42.0
KVIP	572,824	39,544	3,178	10.2	10.7	9.1
Bucket/pan	40,678	903	157	0.5	0.6	0.3
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	13,468	43.3	47.1	35.1
Other	23,385	1,541	106	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	4,794	15.4	14.5	17.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	13,739	44.1	49.3	33.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,806	5.8	4.4	8.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	7,852	25.2	25.6	24.5
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	173	0.6	0.7	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	927	3.0	1.9	5.3
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,745	5.6	3.4	10.2
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	70	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents methods of solid and liquid waste disposal in the municipality. Public dump in the open space is the main method of waste disposal by households (47.3%), followed by public dump (container) (39.7%) whilst 4.5 percent of households dump waste indiscriminately. More than half (52.8%) of the households in the urban areas dispose of their solid waste in public dump (containers). For rural households, the main method of solid waste disposal is public dump in the open space (70.5%). More rural (7.6%) than urban (3.0%) households resort to indiscriminate dumping. Of significance also is burning of waste where 3.5 percent of urban and 4.6 percent of rural households resort to.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	437	1.4	1.4	1.5
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,202	3.9	3.5	4.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	12,367	39.7	52.8	12.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	14,710	47.3	36.3	70.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,402	4.5	3.0	7.6
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	821	2.6	2.7	2.6
Other	53,805	2,876	190	0.6	0.4	1.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	31,129	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	168	0.5	0.6	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	1,007	3.2	4.4	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	582	1.9	2.3	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	13,011	41.8	44.0	37.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	2,039	6.6	8.7	1.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	14,259	45.8	39.7	58.7
Other	38,294	1,239	63	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to liquid waste, the commonest disposal method employed by households is throwing on to the compound (45.8%) and disposal by throwing onto the street/outside (41.8%). In the urban areas, liquid waste disposal by households was mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (44.0%) while in the rural areas, it was mainly by throwing onto the compound (58.7%). Two other means of disposal significantly used especially by urban households are throwing directly into gutter (8.7%) and throwing through drainage (4.4%).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The data collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census exercise provide adequate information needed by stakeholders including the government and the Municipality to make informed decisions, aimed at the growth of the municipality. This chapter therefore focuses mainly on the municipality's population, socio-economic and environmental findings and analyses, which are basic determinants of development, and their impact on policy decisions and planning. To effectively deal with issues of development, suggestions are made for possible policy interventions.

9.1.1 Population size and distribution

Berekum Municipality has a total population of 129,628 out of which 59,869 (46.2%) are males and 69,759 (53.8%) females. There are more females in the Municipality than males thus bringing the sex ratio of 86 males to 100 females. The municipality also has a youthful population. More than half (50.7%) of the municipal population are under 20 years and less than a tenth (8.5%) have ages above 54 years. More than half of the people (54.6%) are in the rural areas with a quarter (45.4%) in the urban areas.

9.1.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the Municipality is approximately 3 (2.8%). The municipality recorded deaths in 858 households during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Fewer than 5 mortality rates are 16 deaths per 1000 persons for both sexes. The rates for males are higher than females after 49 years whilst the rates become substantially higher for females than males between ages 35-49.

The total number of migrants in the municipality is 30,742. More than half (56.2%) of these migrants are born elsewhere in the region, while 43.8 percent are born elsewhere in another region. Most of internal migrants from other regions are from Ashanti region.

9.1.3 Household size and composition

The average household size for the Municipality is 4.0 which is lower than the regional average of 4.6. Male headed households (29.2%) are more than female headed households (21%). For both male and female headed households, children (sons/daughters) form the highest percentage. In the household structure, there more people in the nuclear set up (head, spouse(s) and children).

9.1.4 Marital status

About 46 percent of the Municipality's population 12 years and older have never married. The rest have ever married or have ever been in a relationship. There are more married females (39.8%) than males (36.8%) in the Berekum Municipality. A large percentage of the

population (96.6%) and (92.8%) in age groups (15-19) and (20-24) respectively have never married.

9.1.5 Literacy and education

About 84 percent of the total population 11 years and older are literates. Three quarters (77.3%) of the literate population can read and write both English and Ghanaian Language whilst less than 0.5 percent can read and write English and French or English, French and Ghanaian Language. There are 53,945 people who are currently attending school whilst 48,993 have attended school in the past. The proportion of the population currently attending school at the primary school level is 43.6%.

9.1.6 Information Communication Technology

More than half (53.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality own mobile phones. Out of the population owning mobile phones, males (57.9%) have a higher percentage than females (50.7%). Fewer persons use internet facilities (3.7%) and this is lower among females (2.0%) than males (5.8).

9.1.7 Disability

Nearly 2.4 percent of the municipal's population has some form of disability. Persons with sight disability are in the majority (50.9%) whilst persons with intellect disability form the least (7.5%).

9.1.8 Economically active population

About two thirds (67.2%) of the population are economically active while the remaining are not economically active. Economically active females (67.5% and males 66.8%) are almost the same. Out of the economically active population, 92.3 percent are employed. The highest proportion of those not economically active are in full time education for both males and females (60.4%) followed by those who do home duties (household chore). Agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail are the dominant industries in the Municipality. Real estate is a potential industry since it did not record any persons involved in it.

9.1.9 Agriculture

More than half (57%) of the total population of households in the Municipality are into agriculture. About three quarters of rural households (73%) and half (49.9%) of urban households are into agriculture. Majority of both urban (97%) and rural (99%) households are into crop farming. Less than four percent of urban households are into tree planting and almost quarters (22%) of rural households are into livestock rearing.

9.1.10 Housing conditions

The total number of houses in the municipality is 16,905. There are more houses in urban (9,628) than in rural (7,274) areas. The population per house is 7.4 and the average household per house is 1.8

Nearly two fifth (39.7%) of the total number of dwelling units in the municipality are owned by household members. Majority of dwellings occupied by urban households are either owned by household members (39.3%) or other private individuals (37.3%).

Compound houses (58.3%) are the commonest type of dwelling units owned by households in the municipality. A higher percentage of wall of dwelling units are constructed with cement blocks/concrete (78%), while palm leaf/thatch is not being used at all. Majority of the households use cement/concrete (86.3%) as the main material for the floor of dwelling units. The less frequently used material for the floor of dwelling units in both urban and rural areas is burnt bricks.

The most frequently used roofing material for dwelling units in the municipality is metal sheet (95.8%). Roofing tiles are not a common roofing material in the Municipality. Metal sheet is the main (96.2%) material used by both urban and rural households. A higher proportion of dwelling units in the municipality use electricity (main) (78.1%) whilst solar energy is the least used for lighting.

As high as 56.3 percent of the populations depend on piped as main source of drinking water and for domestic use. More than two fifth (43%) of households use public toilet in the Municipality. public toilet is most commonly used by urban households (47%) whilst pit latrine is most common to rural households (42%).

Public dump in the open space is the main method of waste disposal by households (47.3%), followed by public dump (container) (39.7%) whilst 4.5 percent of households dump waste indiscriminately. More than half (52.8%) of urban households dispose of their solid waste in public dump (containers). For rural households, the main method of solid waste disposal is public dump in the open space (70.5%).

With regards to liquid waste, the commonest disposal method employed by households is throwing on to the compound (45.8%) and on to street/outside (41.8%). In urban households, liquid waste is disposed of mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (44.0%) while in rural households; it is mainly by throwing onto the compound (58.7%).

9.2 Conclusion

Berekum Municipality has a total population of 129,628 out of which 59,869 (46.2%) males and 69,759 (53.8%) females. The total fertility rate (TFR) for the municipality is approximately 3 (2.84). The general fertility rate (GFR) of 83 live births per 1000 women and the Age dependency ratio is 75, which is ten people within the working population have about eight people in the dependent population to cater for.

Majority of the people living in the municipality (95.6%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, traditionalists are in the minority (0.4%).

The role and contribution of the private sector in the provision of service to the employment sector cannot be overemphasized. It is the main source of employment in the Metropolis. Efforts must be made to increase the proportion of the economically active (63.9%) and reduce unemployment. More job avenues must be opened to help address these issues. In this era of mobile phones, with 67.3% as proportion of people 12 years and above in the Metropolis having mobile phones, it can be said that the proportion is on the lower side. But it is clear the use of fixed telephone lines (6.4%) is gradually dying off. Use of desktop/laptop computers must be encouraged more, especially in schools. This could help improve the rather low ownership of computers (16%) in the metropolis.

The fact that sight disability records the highest percentage for both urban (42.8%) and rural (32.3%), it is a major problem which requires an urgent and immediate solution. The

proportion of households that indulges in agricultural activities (9.6%) clearly tells that, agriculture is not the mainstay of the metropolis' economy. However, it is commendable that, 79.6% of those in agriculture are into crop farming.

Compound house (56%) is the predominantly occupied dwelling unit in the metropolis, with main construction material for outer walls being cement blocks/concrete (84.1%). The main material for floor is cement/concrete (87.8%), and the main roofing material is metal sheet (45.2%).

9.3 Policy Implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The municipality specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets

The composition and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into regional development planning should be considered a priority

Religious organizations, social institutions such as Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads are encouraged to do all in their power to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting, with all its social and economic consequences.

Female forms majority of widowed population in the municipality. This could have implication for the quality of lives for these widowed and divorced women especially if males were the head of the household or breadwinner.

A larger proportion of the population currently attending school is at basic level. Therefore policy makers should increase effort to ensure that more persons transit from the basic education to higher levels of education.

Although, majority of the economically active population is employed, more needs to be done to ensure that unemployment is eradicated. The impact of a growing population on the environment is a source of concern. There should be efforts by the government to modernise crop farming and agriculture in the municipality. Policy interventions in afforestation should be considered in the municipality.

The municipality has a lower fertility rate. A lower fertility rate enhances the availability of economic and social benefits to families and the community as a whole, and ensures better maternal and child health, as a result of proper spacing of births. Policy interventions should be sustained in order to maintain the low fertility rate.

Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in low use of the internet. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to all schools in the metropolis. Women should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones in order that, they may benefits from its use.

Environmental hazards such as deforestation through agricultural activities are also extensive and policies should be put in place to ensure that agricultural activities are eco-friendly. Due to the agrarian nature of the economy, investment should be made in the manufacturing industries to absorb these raw materials produced.

The public must be sensitized about the need to use public dumps and gutters for solid and liquid waste disposals respectively, to help curb the spread of cholera and other diseases. More people need to get connected to pipe-borne water, looking at the percentages of the population. If this is done, there may be reduction in contracting certain diseases through use of contaminated water. The most common type of toilet facility is public toilet. This is not healthy. The metropolitan authorities must enforce house owners to construct toilets in their homes.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Total		Total			
		Number	Urban	Rural	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	31,129	31,129	21,137	9,992	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1,076	1,076	745	331	3.0	3.5	3.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	6,002	6,002	3,773	2,229	19.0	17.9	22.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,802	2,802	1,610	1,192	9.0	7.6	11.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	238	238	178	60	1.0	0.8	0.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	796	796	498	298	3.0	2.4	3.0
Head only	6,063	6,063	4,555	1,508	19.0	21.6	15.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5,370	5,370	3,785	1,585	17.0	17.9	15.9
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	4,668	4,668	3,096	1,572	15.0	14.7	15.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	351	351	258	93	1.0	1.2	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	3,763	3,763	2,639	1,124	12.0	12.5	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability status	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters, PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	119,834	16896	4,286	7,428	31,184	26,967	12,407	13,152	1,621	1,126	1,916	1,830	908	113
No disability	116,806	15728	4,248	7,365	30,692	26,553	11,899	13,015	1,547	1,092	1,862	1,805	888	112
With a disability	3,028	1168	38	63	492	414	508	137	74	34	54	25	20	1
Sight	1,068	400	14	25	147	108	236	58	27	17	25	4	7	-
Hearing	627	247	18	19	125	87	82	27	3	8	6	3	2	-
Speech	626	243	15	26	128	97	64	28	10	2	5	4	4	-
Physical	1,052	428	18	29	177	129	157	36	24	9	23	14	7	1
Intellectual	787	291	19	24	167	134	91	31	11	4	3	5	6	1
Emotional	610	191	17	22	133	97	66	47	11	3	8	8	6	1
Other	385	123	13	10	71	58	66	11	17	4	5	4	3	-
Male														
Total	54,867	4844	2,202	3,910	14,507	11,696	6,157	7,009	1,057	513	1,018	1,153	698	103
No disability	53,550	4486	2,183	3,882	14,288	11,511	5,863	6,937	1,007	495	980	1,135	681	102
With a disability	1,317	358	19	28	219	185	294	72	50	18	38	18	17	1
Sight	436	103	7	10	63	41	140	27	19	6	13	2	5	-
Hearing	272	81	10	7	55	39	50	13	2	5	5	3	2	-
Speech	305	108	9	9	61	44	42	14	6	1	3	4	4	-
Physical	482	132	11	10	90	58	100	23	19	5	18	9	6	1
Intellectual	315	100	12	8	60	61	38	17	6	1	3	2	6	1
Emotional	265	61	10	7	63	46	32	21	4	2	7	5	6	1
Other	175	43	4	5	26	28	39	5	11	4	5	2	3	-
Female														
Total	64,967	12052	2,084	3,518	16,677	15,271	6,250	6,143	564	613	898	677	210	10
No disability	63,256	11242	2,065	3,483	16,404	15,042	6,036	6,078	540	597	882	670	207	10
With a disability	1,711	810	19	35	273	229	214	65	24	16	16	7	3	-
Sight	632	297	7	15	84	67	96	31	8	11	12	2	2	-
Hearing	355	166	8	12	70	48	32	14	1	3	1	-	-	-
Speech	321	135	6	17	67	53	22	14	4	1	2	-	-	-
Physical	570	296	7	19	87	71	57	13	5	4	5	5	1	-
Intellectual	472	191	7	16	107	73	53	14	5	3	-	3	-	-
Emotional	345	130	7	15	70	51	34	26	7	1	1	3	-	-
Other	210	80	9	5	45	30	27	6	6	-	-	2	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	31,129	125,800	58,065	67,735	32,351	14,204	18,147
Households engaged in agricultural activities	17,834	84,903	39,271	45,632	32,351	14,204	18,147
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	17,483	83,271	38,432	44,839	31,627	13,788	17,839
Households engaged in crop farming	17,410	82,936	38,267	44,669	31,506	13,719	17,787
Households engaged in tree growing	777	3,866	1,928	1,938	1,592	814	778
Agro forestry (tree planting)	777	3,866	1,928	1,938	1,592	814	778
Alligator pepper	12	65	33	32	24	11	13
Apples	21	101	45	56	50	23	27
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	13	69	40	29	39	24	15
Avocado	9	35	14	21	19	9	10
Banana	15	72	45	27	35	20	15
Beans	148	773	391	382	309	160	149
Black pepper	5	16	11	5	9	5	4
Black berries	4	14	3	11	7	2	5
Cabbage	19	85	49	36	28	16	12
Carrot	135	669	339	330	319	158	161
Cashew	487	2,592	1,260	1,332	1,010	508	502
Cassava	10,756	51,907	23,531	28,376	19,630	7,983	11,647
Citronella	38	220	111	109	80	35	45
Citrus	83	358	178	180	134	87	47
Cloves	16	83	38	45	26	13	13
Cocoa	6,713	34,392	16,021	18,371	13,059	5,995	7,064
Coconut	81	420	189	231	165	61	104
Cocoyam	6,306	30,827	13,810	17,017	11,709	4,580	7,129
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	292	1,274	569	705	559	219	340
Coffee	212	1,264	588	676	402	189	213
Cola	3	18	10	8	9	5	4
Cotton	6	45	23	22	16	6	10
Cucumber	11	57	36	21	29	13	16
Egg plant	2	6	2	4	3	0	3
Gallic	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Garden eggs	333	1,761	787	974	705	269	436
Ginger	2	5	2	3	2	1	1
Groundnut	82	428	202	226	175	78	97
Guava	19	90	42	48	34	20	14
Kenaf	11	57	22	35	22	11	11
Lettuce	3	16	9	7	4	3	1
Maize	4,134	20,299	10,011	10,288	8,390	4,261	4,129
Mango	13	91	46	45	26	17	9
Melon (agusi)	2	10	6	4	4	2	2
Millet	10	62	35	27	22	14	8
Nut meg	1	9	4	5	6	4	2

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

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	632	3,137	1,540	1,597	1,153	600	553
Okro	519	2,602	1,204	1,398	1,057	402	655
Onion	64	333	161	172	140	66	74
Pawpaw	14	60	27	33	24	9	15
Peas	8	43	18	25	22	13	9
Pepper	1,936	9,641	4,461	5,180	3,907	1,624	2,283
Pineapple	37	156	75	81	61	31	30
Plantain	9,064	44,781	20,310	24,471	16,777	6,817	9,960
Potatoes	11	63	40	23	18	10	8
Rice	33	142	64	78	53	23	30
Rubber	2	4	0	4	2	0	2
Shallot	2	7	5	2	4	3	1
Shea tree	1	5	4	1	4	3	1
Soya beans	12	79	38	41	26	15	11
Spinach	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Sugarcane	9	47	22	25	17	10	7
Sweet pepper	12	108	51	57	25	15	10
Sweet potatoes	2	27	16	11	3	2	1
Tiger nut	5	28	14	14	15	9	6
Tobacco	13	61	32	29	22	15	7
Tomatoes	444	2,358	1,110	1,248	913	414	499
Water melon	26	130	53	77	45	16	29
Yam	4,261	21,576	9,813	11,763	8,385	3,465	4,920
Other	509	2,678	1,422	1,256	1,014	557	457

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Berekum	56,414	25,496	30,918	14,289	5,902
2	Jinijini	9,388	4,187	5,201	2,227	1,256
3	Kato	7,442	3,451	3,991	1,781	987
4	Senase	6,384	2,995	3,389	1,568	826
5	Mpatasie	5,321	2,479	2,842	1,272	657
6	Kutre No.1	4,335	2,085	2,250	952	620
7	Jamdede	4,174	1,916	2,258	1,020	617
8	Biadan	3,879	1,840	2,039	811	488
9	Fetentaa	3,677	1,732	1,945	784	629
10	Adom	3,392	1,563	1,829	776	524
11	Koraso	2,755	1,253	1,502	636	367
12	Nsapor	1,784	832	952	378	249
13	Domfete	1,622	776	846	346	291
14	Kutre No.2	1,618	770	848	367	187
15	Mpatapo	1,293	615	678	318	241
16	Ayimom	1,281	582	699	240	205
17	Namasua	1,245	662	583	342	239
18	Nkyekyemamu	1,130	571	559	267	197
19	Botokrom	1,076	501	575	295	195
20	Amankokwaa Newtown	970	456	514	220	162

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: 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	Berekum	56,414	6,627	6,469	7,252	6,837	6,134	5,138	3,997	3,265	2,499	2,031	1,776	1,180	839	541	698	1,131
2	Jinijini	9,388	1,040	1,155	1,279	1,099	855	644	468	450	435	390	381	256	212	139	193	392
3	Kato	7,442	894	889	945	852	779	687	518	435	308	277	242	163	143	67	81	162
4	Senase	6,384	885	840	799	715	637	537	370	335	274	226	219	129	111	88	90	129
5	Mpatasie	5,321	624	672	792	661	537	487	364	271	224	142	165	95	74	37	68	108
6	Kutre No.1	4,335	572	607	617	539	365	299	249	206	201	162	143	105	72	54	47	97
7	Jamdede	4,174	496	505	635	561	419	343	314	231	159	114	98	70	56	37	70	66
8	Biadan	3,879	484	532	533	462	380	240	221	204	170	147	141	63	80	41	53	128
9	Fetentaa	3,677	513	544	511	375	292	257	192	184	150	143	126	90	71	46	88	95
10	Adom	3,392	396	426	431	406	367	330	221	204	164	109	91	65	50	35	27	70
11	Koraso	2,755	347	376	415	309	235	175	142	105	102	98	117	85	68	34	46	101
12	Nsapor	1,784	289	225	235	215	127	125	119	90	63	57	53	42	33	19	41	51
13	Domfete	1,622	219	219	232	169	159	148	109	70	64	43	46	32	29	14	32	37
14	Kutre No.2	1,618	246	185	201	197	173	143	98	82	72	54	72	19	18	4	25	29
15	Mpatapo	1,293	179	161	175	133	128	96	88	68	66	50	49	31	20	14	12	23
16	Ayimom	1,281	139	163	190	184	154	75	46	52	47	46	32	34	30	19	27	43
17	Namasua	1,245	163	133	137	144	136	115	70	73	55	53	47	27	27	17	21	27
18	Nkyekyemamu	1,130	134	151	160	114	98	91	58	72	71	54	25	25	10	11	22	34
19	Botokrom	1,076	142	165	134	122	66	81	71	56	59	42	36	23	14	3	28	34
20	Amankokwaa Newtown	970	126	147	153	119	101	60	51	55	43	35	21	11	13	9	9	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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