



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### JAMAN SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

<b>CBD:</b>	Central Business District
<b>CDR:</b>	Crude Death Rate
<b>GDP:</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GFR:</b>	General Fertility Rate
<b>GSGDA:</b>	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
<b>GSS:</b>	Ghana Statistical Service
<b>ICT:</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>ISSER:</b>	Institute of Scientific, Social and Economic Research
<b>JSDA:</b>	Jaman South District Assembly
<b>NGO:</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NHIS:</b>	National Health Insurance Scheme
<b>PHC:</b>	Population and Housing Census
<b>PWD:</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>TFR:</b>	Total Fertility Rate



# 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 Jaman South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 92,649 and accounts for about four percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.9 percent and females represent 53.1 percent. Slightly above a quarter (27.1%) of the population of the district lives in urban areas, while the remaining (72.9%) lives in the rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 103.8. The population of the district is youthful with about two-fifth (40.5%) of the population below 15 years depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number (7.0%) of elderly persons aged at least 60 years. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.7, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (91.7) than that of females (78.9).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.4 children per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 97.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the least in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.55 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority (about 63 percent) of the migrant population within the region is born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region while about 37 percent of migrants living in the district were born in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East constitute 18.9 percent followed by Upper West with 16.9 percent and Western 15.4 percent.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 90,856 with a total number of 20,178 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 41.1 percent. Heads of households form 22.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 22.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (42%) of the population aged 12 years and older have never married, 38 percent are married and 8 percent are in consensual unions. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (52.4%) are married compared to a little above one-quarter of males (26.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 54.2 percent while widowed

males account for only 6.8 percent. Among the married, 36.1 percent have no education while about 6.8 percent of the never married population has never been to school. About 9 in 10 (90.4%) of the married population are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 8.1 percent are economically not active. On the contrary, a greater proportion of those who have never married (65.9%) are economically not active with 31.9 percent employed and 2.1 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.5 percent. Those who have dual nationality and those naturalised constitute 1.8 percent and 0.6 percent respectively while 2.2 percent of the population in the district are non-Ghanaians.

### **Literacy and Education**

Of the population 11 years and older, about three-quarters (75.5%) are literate while 24.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (84.0%) than that of females (68.2%). The majority of the literate can read and write English and a Ghanaian language (74.5 percent). Lower proportions are literate in English only (11.8%) and in a Ghanaian language only (12.6%).

Of the population aged 3 years and above (85,030) in the district, one-fifth (20.2%) has never attended school, 46.1 percent are currently attending and 33.7 percent have attended in the past. Twice as many males (13.2%) as females (26.2%) have never attended school. Of those who have ever attended school, about 80.1 percent of the population has attained basic education comprising Kindergarten (15.1%), Primary (45.5 %) and JSS/JHS (19.5%). Just fewer than 10 percent have attained SHS/SSS.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 72.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 27.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.1 percent are employed while 2.9 percent are unemployed. About seven out of ten (73.9%) unemployed population are seeking work for the first time. The proportion of employed males (97.6%) is slightly higher than their female counterparts (96.6%). For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (65.5%) while 16.8 percent performed household duties.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 72.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.4 percent in service and sales, 7.3 percent as craft and related trades workers, and 5.5 percent as professional workers. Relatively high proportions of females (73.5%) than males (70.2%) are engaged as skilled agricultural. Again, more females (11.8%) than males (4.0%) are engaged as service and sales workers. In contrast, relatively higher proportions of males than females in the other occupational groups.

### **Industry**

In terms of sector of employment, 72.0 percent are engaged by the Agricultural sector, 21.3 percent by the Service sector and 6.7 percent by the Industry sector. Whereas more females than males are employed by the Agricultural sector (72.8 percent and 70.9 percent respectively), more males than females are employed by both the Service (21.6 percent and 21.3 percent respectively) and Industry (7.5 percent and 6.2 percent respectively) sectors.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 69.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.2 percent are contributing family workers and 10.4 percent are employees. Overall, males are more likely than females to be employees. On the other hand, males are more likely than females to be self-employed with employees and contributing family workers.

The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 90.8 of the working population followed by the public sector with 6.7 percent. Whereas males (9.0%) are more likely than females (4.9%) to be employed by the public sector, females (93.3%) are likelier than males (87.6%) to be employed by the private informal sector.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 41.3 percent own mobile phones. Higher proportion of males (46.8%) than females (36.7%) own mobile phones. More than two percent (2.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Higher proportion of males (3.6%) than females (1.3%) use internet facilities. Less than five percent (4.5%) of the total households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 2.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (2.3%) is slightly higher than females (2.2%). Physical (29.2%) and Sight (28.5%) disabilities are the commonest in the district. More than half (55.1%) of persons with disability are employed and 44.0 percent are economically not active. Less than half (46.9%) of the population with disability have never been to school and 42.2 percent have up to basic school level of education.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 82.2 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture (88.8 percent in rural localities and 66.8 percent in urban localities). Most households in the district (99.2%) are involved in crop farming (99.0%) and livestock rearing (25.0%). Chicken (61.1%) is the dominant animal reared followed by goats (17.4%) in the district.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of the Jaman South District is 13,750. The average number of persons per house is 6.6. There are a higher proportion of dwelling units in the rural (77.1%) compared to urban (22.9%) areas.

### ***Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

The main type of dwelling unit in the district is compound house (62.3%). More than one-quarter (28.1%) occupy separate houses. About half (49.9%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 26.9 percent by relatives who are not members of the household and 20.0 percent are owned by private individuals.

### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 55.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 40.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete (65.6%) is the main material used for the floor of the dwelling followed by earth/mud (32.9%). Metal sheets are the main roofing material (94.3%) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (15.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 6.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

Electricity from the national grid (58.4%) and flashlight/torch (34.4%) are the two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (73.8%). The proportion for rural (86.2%) is higher than that of urban (44.5%). The three main sources of water in the district are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (45.2%) and Public tap (27.9%) and Pipe borne water (14.7%).

Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) is the dominant toilet facility representing 47.8 percent followed by pit latrine (28.9%). About 8.3 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 68.5 percent followed by public dump in containers (19.8%). About one in ten households (4.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (56.5%) and onto the compound (38.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Jaman District was created out of the then Berekum District in 1988, as part of the government efforts in deepening decentralization. It was established by the LI 1376 of 1988. By the LI 1777 of 2004, the Jaman District was further sub-divided into Jaman South and Jaman North Districts.

#### **1.1.1 Area and Location**

The district has a total land area of about 755.37290 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>). It is located between latitudes 7° 35' N and 7°58'N and longitudes 2° 47' W and 2° 78'W. It shares borders with the Jaman North District in the north, Berekum Municipal in the south-east, Dormaa Municipal in the south-west and La Cote d'Ivoire in the west.

### **1.2 Physical features**

The district has large areas of natural and man-made resources which offer opportunities to generate resources for development.

#### **1.2.1 Relief**

The relief of the district is undulating and rises between 150 and 600 meters above sea level. The highest hills are located near Drobo, Bodaa, in the southern and north eastern parts of the district. These areas serve as sources of many rivers in the district.

#### **1.2.2 Climate**

The district lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1,200 -1,780mm and a double maxima rainfall pattern. The district has its major rainy season from April to June while the minor rains are from September to October. The month of August experiences a short dry season, with the prolonged one in the months of December to March. The average annual temperature is about 25°C. Relative humidity is also generally high between 70 percent and 80 percent during the rainy season.

#### **1.2.3 Vegetation**

There are two major types of vegetation in the district. These are the semi-deciduous forest and savanna woodland. Parts of the original semi-deciduous forest have become secondary type of vegetation as a result of extensive lumbering and agricultural activities. This secondary type of forest is made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species of Odum, Wawa and Mahogany. The savanna woodland is located at the northern part of the district where it shares boundaries with the Jaman North district and parts of La Cote d'Ivoire. It is characterized by elephant grass, shrubs and a few scattered trees ranging between 14m to 27m high.

#### **1.2.4 Drainage**

The drainage pattern of the Jaman District is largely dendritic which flows in a north-east and southern directions. Most of the rivers flow from the northern end of the district with a few

of them including Atuna, Fetenta and Ntabene having their sources from southern Berekum and Dormaa districts.

### **1.2.5 Soils, Geology and Minerals**

There are three main categories of rocks and two soil types which underlie the district namely; Birimian, Buem and Dahomeyan rocks. Considering these rock types, the Birimian rocks are the mineral bearing rocks. Minerals found in the district include: Gold at Yaamiasa, Atuna and Adamsu. The Birimian rocks hold the potential for exploitation of gold, diamond and other precious stones. Though these mineral deposits have been identified in the district, mining activities are yet to be undertaken. The District Assembly is in the process of giving out concessions. Clay deposits have also been reported at Dwenem.

The district is largely characterized by soils developed over the Birimian and Buem series. The geological features together with vegetation influence give rise to two distinct soils. These are the forest Ochrosols and the savanna ochrosols. Substantial clay deposits which could be developed into ceramics can also be found in parts of the District, notably around the Beahu area.

The combination of these underlying rocks has resulted in the formation of different soil types which support different agricultural production. For example, moderately well drained clayey loam type of soils is very good for the production of cashew, cocoa, citrus, oil palm and food crops; loamy sand soil type support the production of maize, vegetables and legumes; silky clay soil type is good for the production of maize, vegetables, legumes, and sugar cane, and clay soil, good for the production of vegetables sugar cane and rice.

## **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The highest decision making body of the Jaman South District is the Assembly which is headed by the District Chief Executive. The sole responsibility of the assembly is coordinating, monitoring and evaluating activities of sector departments and agencies. The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the assembly and responsible for the day to day running of the district. The District is also divided into two Town and six Area Councils. They are Drobo and Japekrom Town Councils and Dwenem, Adamsu, Zezera, Jijimeraja, Atuna and Kwamesekrom Area Councils. The District has seventy-nine (79) Unit Committees, located in twenty-seven (27) Electoral Areas. There are 57 assembly members made up of 37 elected and 20 government appointees.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

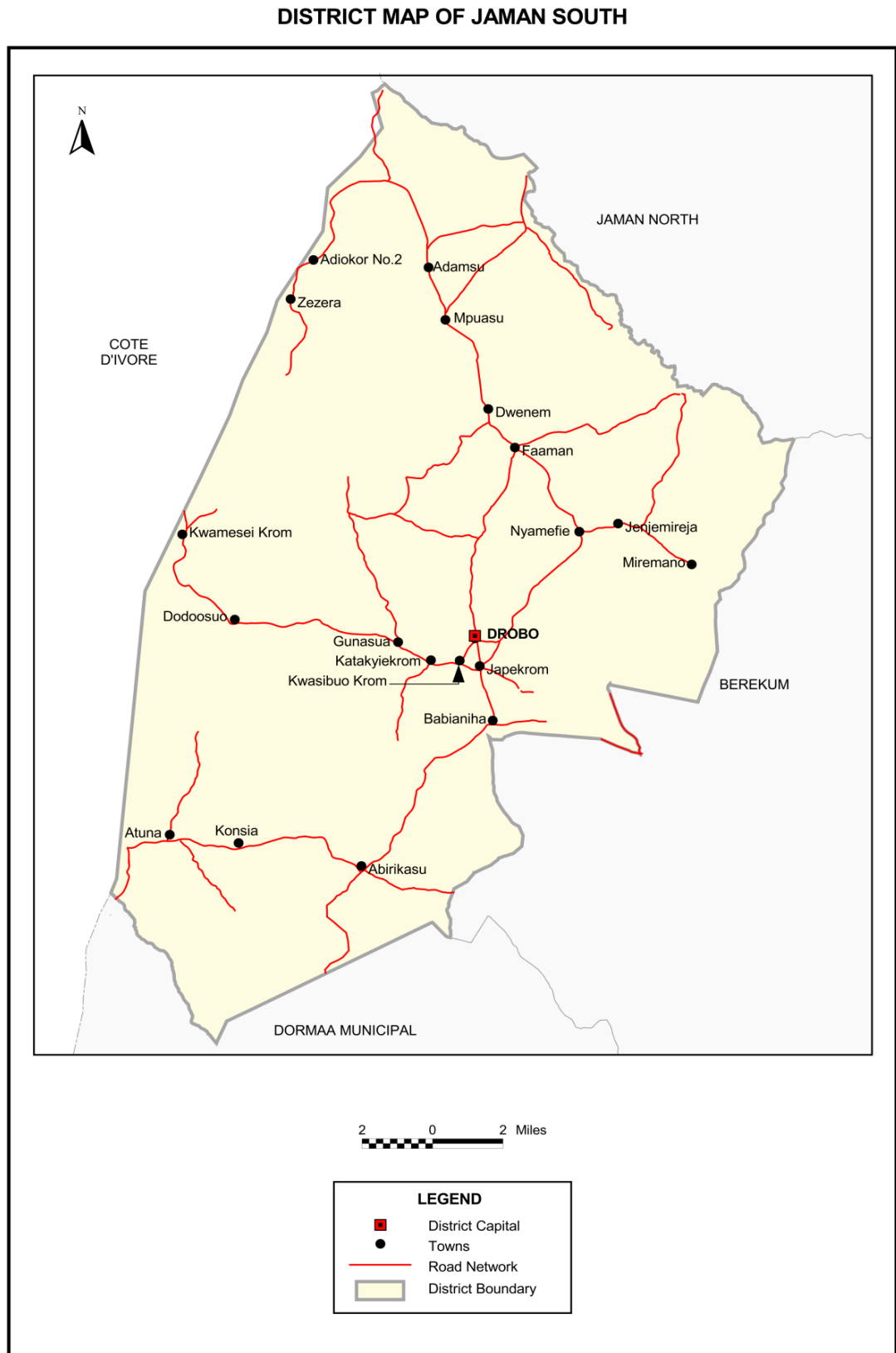
### **1.4.1 Chieftaincy**

The district is made up of three major paramountcies; Mpuasu-Japekrom, Drobo and Dwenem (Awasu) paramountcies. These paramountcies regulate the traditional and cultural activities of people in the district.

### **1.4.2 Festivals**

The people of the district celebrate Munufie as their annual festival. It is usually celebrated in October or November to foster unity through annual gathering of natives among the people in the district. The festival further allows the traditional council to evaluate major developmental programs/projects. It is characterized by drumming, dancing and feasting.

**Figure 1.1: Jaman South District Map**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.4.3 Ethnicity**

The district is predominantly inhabited by the Bono, who are the indigenes of the district. Other migrant ethnic groups in the district include Dagabas, Frafras and Ewes. There is ethnic tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the different ethnic groups residing in the District which provide congenial environment for development.

### **1.4.4 Religious Composition**

The population of the district is predominantly Christians (83%). However, other religions being practiced include Islam (12.2%), traditional religion (0.9 %) and people with no religion (3.6%).

## **1.5 Economic Potentials**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

Agriculture is the major economic activity undertaken in the District. The major staple food crops produced include cassava, plantain, maize, yam, rice and vegetables such carrots, cabbage, tomatoes and pepper. Traditional methods of farming by slash and burn with little mechanization is predominant in the district. For this reason, food crop production is generally on subsistence level with output per yield substantially low. The average farm size is usually about one to two acres per farmer. (MTDP 2010-2013, JSDA)

The predominant cash crop is cashew which is cultivated on a large-scale by the local farmers, followed by cocoa and oil palm. One notable challenge, however, is that the increasing use of land for cashew plantations may deprive food crop farmers access to land for cultivation. There is also an increasing demand for land for other non-agricultural activities in the district especially in the wake of the small and illegal mining in the area.

Livestock production is also carried out in large scale within the district; through this, individual households across the district earn some income to supplement their socio-economic needs. Fish farming is also a very important economic activity for some communities in the district. Dwenem and Drobo are the known communities which produce tilapia on commercial quantities for domestic consumption. (MTDP 2010-2013, JSDA)

Jaman South District is also richly endowed with forest resources such as wawa, odum and mahogany. These have the potential of sustaining the timber/ wood industry for the housing needs of the people.

### **1.5.2 Tourism**

The district is one of the endowed districts with tourism potentials in Ghana. Nature has created beautiful sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These include: - Buodi scarp; rich in gold minerals, a crocodiles pond at Mpuasu, rocky plain at Bodaa, the Ghana-La Cote d'Ivoire border demarcation through Kwamesekrom and Zezera. The strategic location of these, when developed could attract more tourists from both internal and international sources.

### **1.5.3 Trade and Commerce**

National and cross boarder marketing of goods and services go on between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. It serves as an economic contact point which empowers the natives and other investors to create and expand business. Some banking institutions such as the Ghana Commercial Bank and numerous rural/community such as Drobo Community Bank,



Kaaseman Rural Bank and Suma Rural Banks offer wide financial assistance to prospective businesses. Other economic activities include trading such as hairdressing, dressmaking, carpentry, block-making, auto-electricians, fitting, car-body spraying, refrigeration mechanics or repairers.

#### **1.5.4 Industry**

A number of small scale industries in the form of agro processing can be found in most parts of the district. Specific locations include a wood processing facility in Drobo and other strategic communities within the district. Cassava which is the largest tuber crop produced and consumed in the district is processed on a small scale into gari. Akpeteshie (a local gin) distillation is also an important agro-based activity in the district.

#### **1.5.5 Road network and Electricity**

The district road networks are mostly feeder roads, some of which are in poor condition making some of the settlements inaccessible during rainy season. Easy access to the district capital from the other communities becomes difficult and expensive during the wet periods. The only tarred road is Berekum-Drobo road that passes through the District Capital. It is important to note that out of the total road network in the district only 10 percent is unengineered. The district also enjoys a favourable coverage of electricity which could support the establishment of local industries.

#### **1.5.6 Social Infrastructure/Amenities**

The district attaches much importance to the provision of social infrastructure in order to achieve growth and social equity.

#### **1.5.7 Education**

There have been many efforts in increasing equitable access to and participation in quality education. The Jaman South District has a number of basic and second cycle institutions. Currently, there are about 42 kindergartens, 91 primary schools, 66 junior high schools and 6 senior high schools in the District. The District also has two senior high schools and one technical & vocational institute. These comprise both public (149) and private institutions (84). With regards to teachers, there are a total of 1,461 with 803 being untrained.

#### **1.5.8 Health**

There have been many efforts in increasing equitable access to and participation in quality health care services. To promote health care delivery, the district has a number of health facilities and services. These facilities have been brought to the door steps of the people. The entire population being serviced with one (1) hospital, one (1) poly clinic, five (5) community health planning and services (CHPS Compound), four (4) maternity homes and seven (7) school-health integrated facilities.

#### **1.5.9 Water and Sanitation**

The District has about one hundred and forty seven (140) boreholes of which one hundred and thirteen (113) are functional. There are also seven (7) Small Towns Water Systems but out of these, five (5) are functional.

Currently, out of the 123 communities in the District, only two (2) communities comprising Drobo and Japekrom are provided with 10 refuse containers. The District has only 3 dump

sites located at Drobo and Japekrom, only one final disposal site for solid waste located at Baanafo.

On the issue of toilet facilities, provision of household and public toilets is gradually increasing with the construction of many toilets in various communities and households throughout the District. About 25.3% of the population at the moment has access to toilet facilities in the District. In the urban areas, the dominant method of disposal of human waste is the household toilet. The flush toilet is the second most common means of human waste disposal.

#### **1.5.10 Telecommunication**

Telecommunication is improving in the district with regards to mobile facilities. About 67 percent of the communities have mobile telecommunication network. Mobile phone networks operating in the district are TiGO, Vodafone, Airtel as well as MTN. Access to postal services is good in the district. Postal services can be accessed from the district capital.

### **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, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

#### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

#### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

##### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

## **Household and Non-household population**

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of



ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of Residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital Status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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

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

#### ***Level of Education***

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

## **Activity Status**

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

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

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

## **Occupation**

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

## **Industry**

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

## **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the report**

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter gives a brief description of demographic characteristics collected during the census period for the Jaman South District. It covers the population size and distribution, the age-sex structure, fertility, mortality, dependency ratios, rural-urban place of residence, mortality, birthplace and migratory movements, which are very important in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration, dynamics of the people.

#### **2.2 Population size and distribution**

As captured in Table 2.1, the results of 2010 PHC shows that total population in the district is 92,649 and accounts for about four percent of the total population of the Brong Ahafo region. With a land size of 798 km<sup>2</sup>, the population density for the district stands at 116.1 persons/km<sup>2</sup> which is higher than the regional and the country data of 58.4 persons/km<sup>2</sup> and 103.4 persons/km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

##### **2.2.1 Population distribution by locality**

From Table 2.1, slightly above a quarter (27.1%) of the population of the district lives in urban areas, while the remaining nearly three quarters (72.9%) lives in the rural areas. Forty six percent of the urban population is male while 54 percent is female. Also, 43 percent of the rural population is male, while 57 percent is female. However, 58 percent of the urban population is within the potential economically active age group (15-64), while 53 percent of the rural population is within that same age group. Again, whilst 56 percent of the male urban population is active, 51 percent of the male rural population is considered active.

#### **2.3 Age and sex structure**

From Table 2.1, the age structure of the population of the district indicates a broad base that gradually decreases with an increasing age. This implies that the population of Jaman South is youthful. Male population constitutes about 47 percent while female constitute the remaining 53 percent.

##### **2.3.1 Sex ratio**

The sex ratio shows that for every 88 males there are 100 females. It can be observed that for a sex ratio of 103.8 for age (0-4) years, boys are about four percent more than girls. Other age groups for which males are more than females are (5-9) years and (15-19) years. However, from age 20 years, the female population dominates the male population at all levels with the gap nearing double from ages 70 years or more.

##### **2.3.2 Age structure of the population**

Table 2.1a presents the population by five year age groups by sex for the district. The total population for the district is 92,649 of which males constitutes 43,459 and females 49,190 while the sex ratio for all sexes is 88.3 which implies for every 100 females the male proportion is about 88. The proportion for both sexes for the age groups decreases as the population moves into the older age groups and it applies to the males and females categories too. The male category of the population shows that 5-9 years (14.9%) is high closely

followed by 0-4 years (14.6%) and the least 85+years less than one percent (0.3%). Female population also indicate that 5-9 years (12.8%) shows up high and 10-14 years (12.6%) which come closer while the least is 85+ less than one percent (0.7%). The sex ratio is high for population 0-4 years (104.0) which implies for every 100 females there are 4 more males and for 5-9 years (103.0) which also means for every 100 females there are 3 males.

**Table 2.1a: Population distribution by age and sex**

Age Group	Sex						Sex ratio
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	92,649	100.0	43,459	100.0	49,190	100.0	88.3
0 - 4	12,428	13.4	6,331	14.6	6,097	12.4	104.0
5 - 9	12,769	13.8	6,471	14.9	6,298	12.8	103.0
10-14	12,330	13.3	6,153	14.2	6,177	12.6	99.6
15 - 19	10,861	11.6	5,465	12.6	5,396	11.0	101.0
20 - 24	8,306	9.0	3,794	8.7	4,512	9.2	84.1
25 - 29	6,849	7.4	2,911	6.7	3,938	8.0	73.9
30 - 34	5,356	5.8	2,273	5.2	3,083	6.3	73.7
35 - 39	4,578	4.9	2,027	4.7	2,551	5.2	79.5
40 - 44	4,121	4.4	1,742	4.0	2,379	4.8	73.2
45 - 49	3,272	3.5	1,372	3.2	1,900	3.9	72.2
50 - 54	3,115	3.4	1,325	3.0	1,790	3.6	74.0
55 - 59	2,062	2.2	996	2.3	1,066	2.2	93.4
60 - 64	1,639	1.8	755	1.6	884	1.8	85.4
65 - 69	1,043	1.1	449	1.0	594	1.2	75.6
70 - 74	1,635	1.8	616	1.4	1,019	2.1	60.5
75 - 79	1,048	1.1	359	0.8	689	1.4	52.1
80 - 84	648	0.7	233	0.5	415	0.8	56.1
85+	485	0.5	153	0.3	332	0.7	93.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1b presents the population by five year age groups by sex and type of locality for the district. The total urban population for the district is 25,118 of which male population constitutes 11,549 and females population 13,569. Population within 10-14 years (13.1%) is high and the least 85+ years less than one percent (0.4%). The male population in the urban locality has 10-14 years (13.8%) as the high proportion. The male proportion decreases as the population advances in age. Among the female category the population between 10-14 years (12.5%) which is the high and the least 85+ years(0.6%) . The total population of the rural locality is 67,531 out of which the male population is 31,910 and total female population is 35,621. The female population who are 5-9 years(14.3%) appears high and for male total population 5-9 years( 15.4%) and for female population 5-9 years is high(13.3%) and the proportion decreases as the population increases in age .

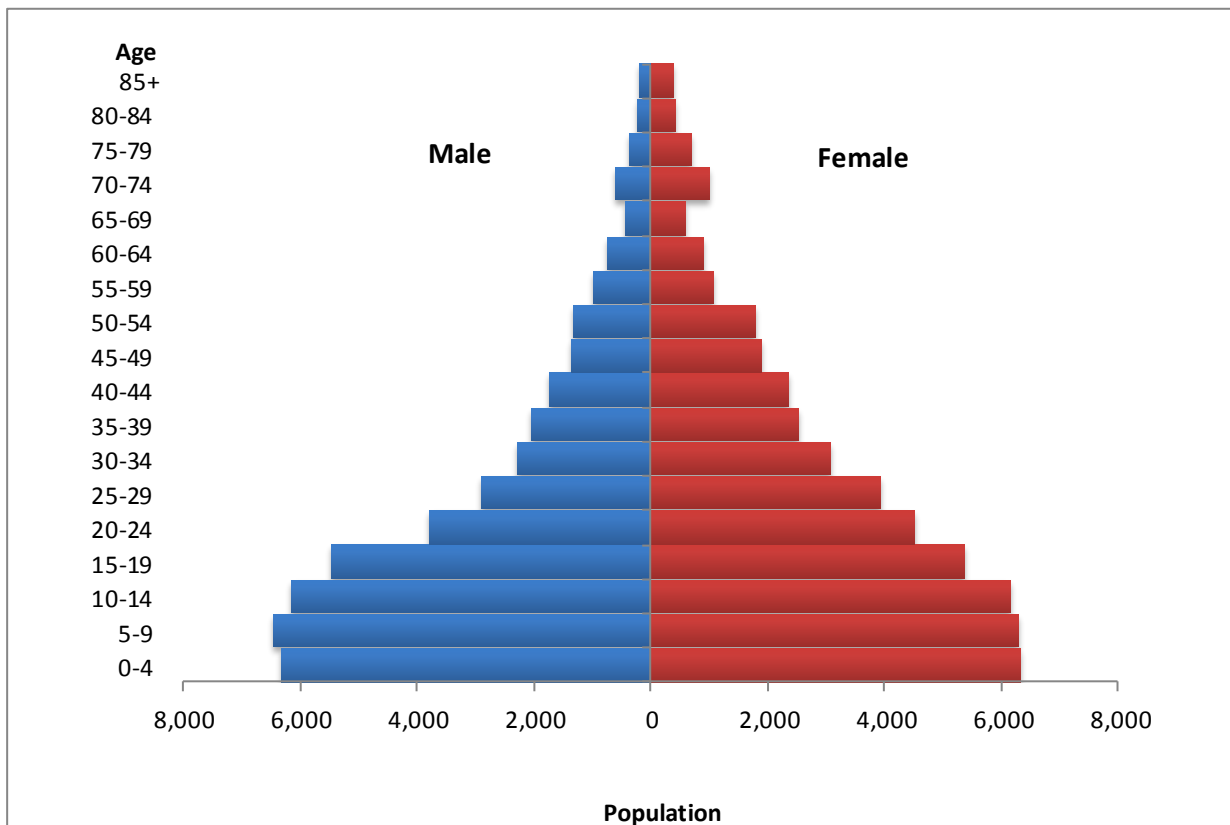
**Table 2.1b: Population distribution by age, sex and locality**

Age Group	Type of locality											
	Urban						Rural					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	25,118	100.0	11,549	100.0	13,569	100.0	67,531	100.0	31,910	100.0	35,621	100.0
0 - 4	3,117	12.4	1,580	13.7	1,537	11.3	9,311	13.8	4,751	14.9	4,560	12.8
5 - 9	3,136	12.5	1,569	13.6	1,567	11.5	9,633	14.3	4,902	15.4	4,731	13.3
10 - 14	3,296	13.1	1,595	13.8	1,701	12.5	9,034	13.4	4,558	14.3	4,476	12.6
15 - 19	3,138	12.5	1,498	13.0	1,640	12.1	7,723	11.4	3,967	12.4	3,756	10.5
20 - 24	2,679	10.7	1,172	10.1	1,507	11.1	5,627	8.3	2,622	8.2	3,005	8.4
25 - 29	2,192	8.7	910	7.9	1,282	9.4	4,657	6.9	2,001	6.3	2,656	7.5
30 - 34	1,613	6.4	673	5.8	940	6.9	3,743	5.5	1,600	5.0	2,143	6.0
35 - 39	1,349	5.4	614	5.3	735	5.4	3,229	4.8	1,413	4.4	1,816	5.1
40 - 44	1,144	4.6	472	4.1	672	5.0	2,977	4.4	1,270	4.0	1,707	4.8
45 - 49	858	3.4	352	3.0	506	3.7	2,414	3.6	1,020	3.2	1,394	3.9
50 - 54	713	2.8	308	2.7	405	3.0	2,402	3.6	1,017	3.2	1,385	3.9
55 - 59	491	2.0	253	2.2	238	1.8	1,571	2.3	743	2.3	828	2.3
60 - 64	391	1.6	188	1.6	203	1.5	1,248	1.8	567	1.8	681	1.9
65 - 69	228	0.9	97	0.8	131	1.0	815	1.2	352	1.1	463	1.3
70 - 74	322	1.3	117	1.0	205	1.5	1,313	1.9	499	1.6	814	2.3
75 - 79	202	0.8	70	0.6	132	1.0	846	1.3	289	0.9	557	1.6
80 - 84	140	0.6	53	0.5	87	0.6	508	0.8	180	0.6	328	0.9
85+	94	0.4	28	0.2	81	0.6	391	0.6	159	0.5	321	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 shows the structure of the population by sex. Children in 5 – 9 age group (13.8%) constitute the largest, followed by age groups 0 – 4(13.4%) and 10 – 14 (13.3%) respectively. As the population advances in terms of age, the proportions become smaller compared to other age groups.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Age dependency

Table 2.2 shows that the district has a total dependency ratio of 84.7. This means, approximately each person in the productive ages has one person in the dependent population to cater for. This appears higher compared to both the region and the country ratio of 81.3 and 76.0 respectively.

Table 2.2 further shows the dependency of both the aged and the child on the productive population within the district. The age group (0-14) years has a high dependency ratio of 74.8, representing child dependency. On the other hand, the dependency ratio for the aged is 9.9. This indicates that children are highly dependent on the working population than the aged.



**Table 2.2: Dependency and working population**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Dependency Ratio	Sex			
			Male	Percent	Female	Percent
All Ages	92,649	84.7	43,459	100.0	49,190	100.0
0-14	37,527	74.8	18,955	43.6	18,572	37.8
15-64	50,159		22,660	52.1	27,499	55.9
65+	4,963	9.9	1,844	4.2	3,119	6.3
Age-dependency ratio	84.71		91.69		78.88	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49) 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 live children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

Table 2.3 presents the total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility and the crude birth rate by the district and region. The total fertility rate for the district (3.4 children per woman) is lower than the regional rate (3.6). The reported crude birth rate is 25.2 signifying that the number of births in 2010 divided by the mid-year population was about 25. The general fertility rate (GFR) is 97.4 per 1,000 births showing the number of births in 2010 divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. Except for the Sunyani and Berekum Municipalities which reported the lowest rates of TFR (2.6 and 2.8), GFR (73.1 and 83.1) and CBR (21.6 and 23.4) respectively, all the values for the remaining districts are in the same range as those for the Jaman South district.

**Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate**

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	3.58	105.9	26.6
Asunafo South	95,580	26,721	2,732	4.01	122.4	28.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	36,428	3,479	3.88	115.0	27.9
Asutifi	105,843	30,324	2,999	3.98	117.1	28.3
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	49,101	4,390	3.61	105.9	27.5
Dormaa East	50,871	15,476	1,433	3.71	111.5	28.2
Tano South	78,129	22,890	2,275	3.99	120.3	29.1
Tano North	79,973	23,704	2,085	3.57	105.8	26.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	42,263	2,669	2.61	73.1	21.6
Sunyani West	85,272	27,031	2,174	3.16	95.8	25.5
Berekum Municipal	129,628	43,737	3,037	2.84	83.1	23.4
<b>Jaman South</b>	<b>92,649</b>	<b>29,104</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Jaman North	83,059	25,434	1,763	2.99	84.6	21.2
Tain	108,386	30,736	2,671	3.53	104.1	24.6
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	26,699	2,216	3.36	99.3	24.7
Techiman Municipal	206,856	66,143	5,750	3.47	103.3	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	29,784	3,030	4.00	121.1	30.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	18,220	1,942	4.41	129.6	29.5
AtebubuAmantin	105,938	29,933	2,973	4.01	118.7	28.1
Sene	118,810	32,273	3,375	4.18	123.2	28.4
Pru	129,248	36,721	3,026	3.43	98.5	23.4
Kintampo South	81,000	22,055	2,391	4.50	132.3	29.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	27,996	2,681	3.89	115.1	28.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 present children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) to women 12 years and older in the district by age of mother and sex of child. From table 2.4, women (12-14) years old have zero birth. This could be as a result of the fact that most of the women within this age are young and likely to be in school. Discounting women aged 60 years and older, women aged 40-44 have highest proportion with Children Ever Born (CEB) 12 percent (male 12.2% and female 11.8%). In addition, they also have the highest proportion of Children Surviving (CS) 12.5 percent (12.8% male and 12.3% female). They are followed closely by those aged 45-49 and 50-54 years.

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

Age	Females		Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
	Number	Percent	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	34,173	100.0	94,035	100.0	47,101	100.0	46,934	100.0	82,770	100.0	41,052	100.0	41,718	100.0
12-14	3,555	10.4	20	0.0	8	0.0	12	0.0	15	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.0
15-19	5,396	15.8	681	0.7	338	0.7	343	0.7	614	0.7	298	0.7	316	0.8
20-24	4,512	13.2	3,088	3.3	1,591	3.4	1,497	3.2	2,815	3.4	1,402	3.4	1,413	3.4
25-29	3,938	11.5	6,279	6.7	3,201	6.8	3,078	6.6	5,778	7.0	2,906	7.1	2,872	6.9
30-34	3,083	9.0	8,503	9.0	4,309	9.1	4,194	8.9	7,862	9.5	3,943	9.6	3,919	9.4
35-39	2,551	7.5	9,355	9.9	4,676	9.9	4,679	10.0	8,698	10.5	4,331	10.6	4,367	10.5
40-44	2,379	7.0	11,314	12.0	5,755	12.2	5,559	11.8	10,378	12.5	5,242	12.8	5,136	12.3
45-49	1,900	5.6	10,147	10.8	5,099	10.8	5,048	10.8	9,233	11.2	4,582	11.2	4,651	11.1
50-54	1,790	5.2	10,594	11.3	5,320	11.3	5,274	11.2	9,433	11.4	4,736	11.5	4,697	11.3
55-59	1,066	3.1	6,595	7.0	3,277	7.0	3,318	7.1	5,731	6.9	2,851	6.9	2,880	6.9
60+	4,003	11.6	27,459	29.2	13,527	28.7	13,932	29.7	22,213	26.8	10,756	26.2	11,457	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

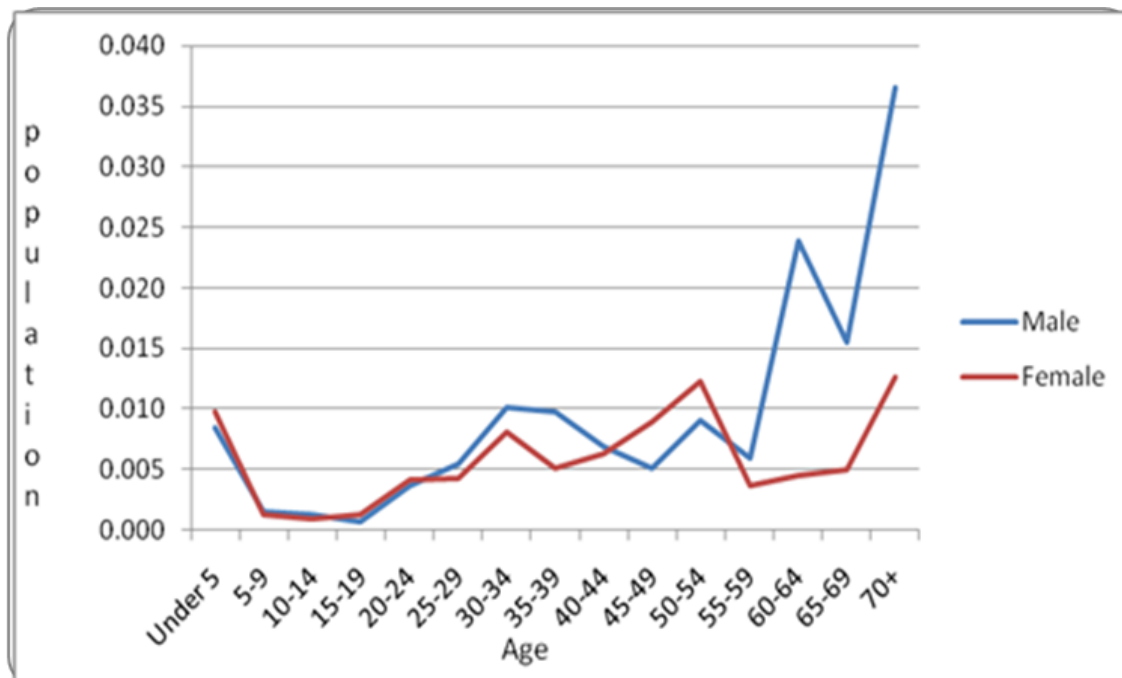
Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. (National Analytical Report, 2010 PHC)

Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of population and to construct population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. Mortality data are used in calculating probable life span of population which is then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census-National Analytical Report).

### Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 show age specific death rates for the district by age and sex. Death rate for both male and female are almost the same for age 5-24. However, death rate drops sharply from early childhood (under 5) to 9 years, but rises gradually from age 20. At age 25-34 male recorded more deaths than females. However from age 60+, male recorded a sharp rise in deaths compared with their female counterparts.

**Figure 2.2: Recorded age specific death rate by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents information on deaths in households during the 12 month prior to the census night and crude death rates for the region. In all 514 deaths were recorded, with a crude death rate of 5.6 per 1,000. This is lower than the Brong Ahafo regional rate (6.1), but higher than Asunafo North district, Sunyani Municipal, Sunyani West and Pru District of (5.02, 3.69, 5.42 and 2.72) respectively.

**Table 2.5: Total Population, 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	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
<b>Jaman South</b>	<b>92,649</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5.55</b>
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 provides data on cause of deaths in the region by district. The table shows that 10.7 percent deaths attributed to accidents, violence, homicide, or suicide in the region occurred in Jaman South. About 89.3 percent of the deaths were attributed to all other causes. However, comparing Jaman South with the other districts in the region, only four districts (Asunafo South, Sunyani Municipal, Sunyani West and Pru) recorded CDR (5.02, 3.69, 5.42 and 2.72 respectively) less than the district.

**Table 2.6: Cause of death by district**

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.6
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
<b>Jaman South</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>89.3</b>
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

### 2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. Migrants have the tendency of decreasing population in the source areas or increasing it in the destination areas.

Table 2.7a presents place of birth of the population by sex and locality of residence. About 63 percent of the migrant population within the region is born elsewhere in the region.

**Table 2.7a: Migrants by region of birth**

Region	Number	Percent
Total	8,449	100.0
Western	1,299	15.4
Central	245	2.9
Greater Accra	184	2.2
Volta	313	3.7
Eastern	238	2.8
Ashanti	1,024	12.1
Northern	1,247	14.8
Upper East	1,601	18.9
Upper West	1,429	16.9
Outside Ghana	869	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A total of 8,449 migrants born elsewhere in another region are in the district. Most of them migrated from Upper East (18.9%), Upper West (16.9%), Western (15.4%), Northern (14.8%) and Ashanti (12.1%). The lowest proportion of migrants is from Greater Accra (2.2%).

It can also be observed in Table 2.7b that migrants born in the region constitute about 56 percent males and 68 percent females respectively whilst 4.6 percent and 3.0 percent males and females respectively were born outside Ghana. The data also indicates that about 24 percent of migrants from Volta and 22 percent of migrants from Central Region have stayed in the District for twenty years or more. Significant proportions of migrants from outside Ghana (17.3%), Northern (16.5%) and Ashanti (16.3%) have also resided in the district for 20 and more years. However, only four percent of migrants from Western Region have stayed for the same period.

**Table 2.7b: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Sex						Duration of residence (%)				
	Total		Male		Female		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
Total	22,615	100.0	10,439	100.0	12,176	100.0	14.3	33.1	18.0	16.3	14.6
Born elsewhere in the region	14,166	62.6	5,856	56.1	8,310	68.0	14.5	32.5	18.8	17.3	16.9
Born elsewhere in another region:											
Western	1,299	5.7	641	6.1	658	5.0	16.8	38.6	20.6	19.8	4.2
Central	245	1.1	131	1.3	114	1.0	19.6	33.9	11.4	13.5	21.6
Greater Accra	184	0.8	111	1.1	73	1.0	22.8	48.9	15.8	5.4	7.1
Volta	313	1.4	170	1.6	143	1.0	10.9	33.5	16.9	15.0	23.6
Eastern	238	1.1	164	1.6	74	1.0	23.9	37.4	14.7	10.9	13.0
Ashanti	1,024	4.5	543	5.2	481	4.0	14.6	35.4	16.3	17.4	16.3
BrongAhafo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	1,247	5.5	712	6.8	535	4.0	14.8	38.6	16.0	14.1	16.5
Upper East	1,601	7.1	876	8.4	725	6.0	13.8	39.1	20.2	15.4	11.5
Upper west	1,429	6.3	760	7.3	669	5.0	15.5	37.2	20.6	17.7	9.1
Outside Ghana	869	3.8	475	4.6	394	3.0	23.6	32.5	13.3	13.3	17.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the size, structure, composition and other characteristics of households in the district. The household concept is a vital indicator widely used in censuses and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The concept also plays an important role as a basic unit of living arrangements of the population. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance also influence household formation.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition, and Headship

##### 3.2.1 Household composition

Table 3.1a presents information on household composition by sex in the district. About 98 percent of the people in the district live in housing units. Out of the total households in the district, children (sons/daughters) form the highest proportion (41.1%) followed by heads (22.2%). The lowest is son/daughter in law and adopted & foster children which constitutes less than one percent (0.4%) of household population.

Furthermore, 24.3 percent of male population in the district are heads, 2.6 percent are husbands and 43.6 percent children. However, 20.4 percent of female population in the district is heads, 13.6 percent are wives and 38.9 percent are daughters. Daughters in-laws (0.6%) are twice as many as sons in-law (0.3%) and female non relative (2.3%) are almost double their male (1.4%) counterparts.

**Table 3.1a: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,856	100.0	42,653	100.0	48,203	100.0
Head	20,178	22.2	10,354	24.3	9,824	20.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,661	8.4	1,107	2.6	6,554	13.6
Child (son/daughter)	37,371	41.1	18,604	43.6	18,767	38.9
Parent/Parent in-law	897	1.0	127	0.3	770	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	403	0.4	125	0.3	278	0.6
Grandchild	11,479	12.6	5,791	13.6	5,688	11.8
Brother/Sister	4,217	4.6	2,252	5.3	1,965	4.1
Step child	1,064	1.2	498	1.2	566	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	342	0.4	154	0.4	188	0.4
Other relative	5,596	6.2	2,669	6.3	2,927	6.1
Non-relative	1,648	1.8	972	2.3	676	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household population and size

Table 3.1b also presents information on the total household population and household size in the district. The total household population in the district is 90,856. The total number of households in the district is 20,178.

The average household size for the district is 4.5, which is lower than the regional (4.6) but higher than the national figure of 4.4 persons per household.

**Table 3.1b: Household size by locality**

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	90,856	24,593	66,263
Number of households	490,515	20,178	5,998	14,180
Average households per house	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.3
Average household size	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.2 presents data on household population by structure and sex by district. Single parent Extended constitutes the highest proportion (22.7%), followed closely by Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) with 22 percent. Other significant categories, Single parent Nuclear (12.9%), Head and other composition but no spouse (10.1%) Nuclear; Head and a spouse only (1.1%) is the category with the lowest proportion. For male headed households, nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) (24.2%), forms the highest proportion and the lowest is head and spouse only. The category Single parent Extended (25.8%) has the highest proportion with the lowest being head and spouse only for the female headed households.

**Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,856	100.0	42,653	100.0	48,203	100.0
<b>Nuclear Family</b>						
Head only	3,139	3.5	2,068	4.9	1,071	2.2
Head and a spouse only	968	1.1	483	1.1	485	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	19,968	22.0	10,299	24.2	9,669	20.1
Single parent Nuclear	11,696	12.9	4,787	11.2	6,909	14.3
<b>Extended Family</b>						
Extended + non relatives	2,195	2.4	1,172	2.8	1,023	2.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,395	3.7	1,763	4.1	1,632	3.4
Single parent Extended	20,609	22.7	8,159	19.1	12,450	25.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,885	2.1	835	2.0	1,050	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,212	10.1	4,245	10.0	4,967	10.3

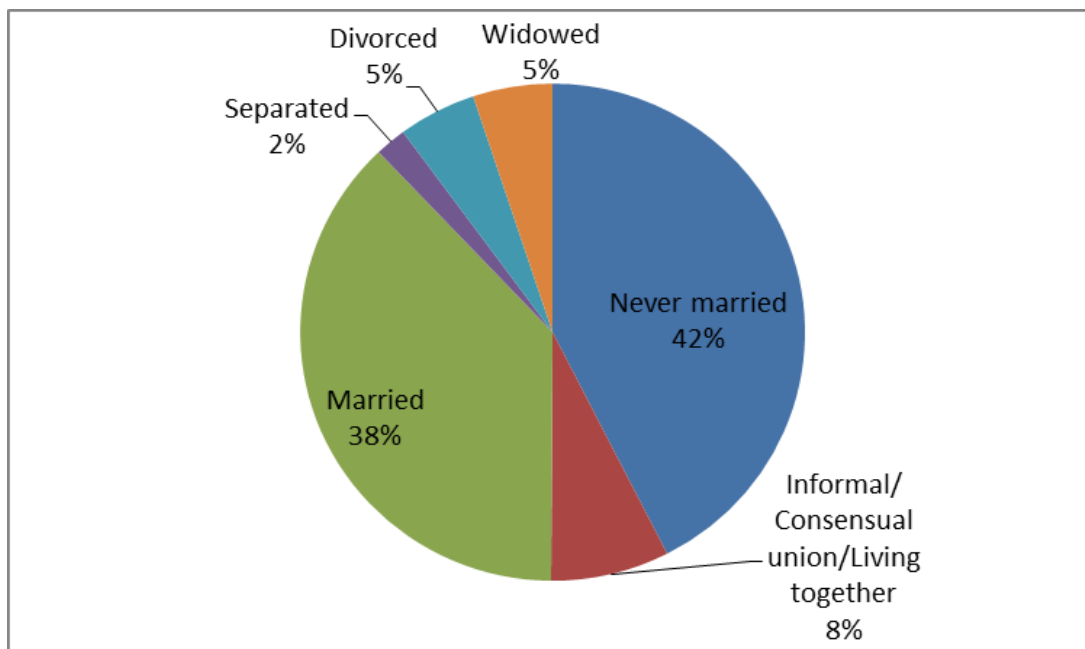
Source: Ghana statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a cherished institution in every society in Ghana. Notable forms of marriage are Traditional, Ordinance and Religious marriages. This section presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older.

Figure 3.1, depicts percent distribution of marital status of persons 12 years and older for the district. From the data, the never married (42%) constitute the highest proportion, followed by married (38%), informal/ consensual union/living together (8%), widowed (5%), divorced (5%) and the lowest is separated (2%).

**Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age. The data show that a higher proportion of males is never married (52.7%) compared to females 34.1 percent. This is explained by the fact that men tend to marry earlier than women. However, more females are married (39.1%), separated (2.6%), divorced (7.0%) and widowed (8.5%) compared to males married (36.2%), separated (1.3%), divorced (2.4%), and widowed (0.9%). The data also show that for both sexes generally proportions separated, divorced and widowed tend to increase with increase in age. However, the pace of increase is much faster for females than for males. For example, at age 65+, 54.2 percent of females compared to 6.8 percent males were widowed.

**Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	62,232	100.0	42.5	7.6	37.8	2.0	5.0	5.1
12 - 14	7,110	100.0	96.1	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,861	100.0	90.6	3.6	4.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	8,306	100.0	67.2	12.1	17.4	1.9	1.3	0.1
25 - 29	6,849	100.0	35.6	16.7	41.3	2.5	3.4	0.5
30 - 34	5,356	100.0	15.6	14.8	60.4	3.3	4.8	1.0
35 - 39	4,578	100.0	7.6	12.1	68.9	2.6	6.6	2.1
40 - 44	4,121	100.0	4.4	7.6	71.2	3.3	9.5	4.1
45 - 49	3,272	100.0	2.3	5.8	74.3	2.9	9.8	4.9
50 - 54	3,115	100.0	1.8	4.1	71.3	3.3	10.4	9.1
55 - 59	2,062	100.0	2.1	2.8	69.2	2.6	12.0	11.2
60 - 64	1,639	100.0	3.2	2.9	59.7	3.8	13.2	17.1
65+	4,963	100.0	3.4	1.9	42.7	2.4	13.1	36.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,059	100.0	52.7	6.6	36.2	1.3	2.4	0.9
12 - 14	3,555	100.0	96.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,465	100.0	95.6	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,794	100.0	85.9	5.2	7.6	0.9	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	2,911	100.0	55.6	15.7	26.3	0.9	1.3	0.1
30 - 34	2,273	100.0	27.1	14.6	53.4	2.4	2.2	0.3
35 - 39	2,027	100.0	12.6	14.7	66.9	1.5	3.7	0.5
40 - 44	1,742	100.0	7.6	9.2	73.4	2.8	6.0	1.0
45 - 49	1,372	100.0	3.6	8.4	79.0	2.3	5.5	1.2
50 - 54	1,325	100.0	3.4	5.6	82.5	2.8	4.6	1.1
55 - 59	996	100.0	3.3	4.1	83.7	1.4	5.4	2.0
60 - 64	755	100.0	4.1	3.8	77.5	2.9	8.2	3.4
65+	1,844	100.0	5.3	2.8	75.4	1.9	7.8	6.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	34,173	100.0	34.1	8.5	39.1	2.6	7.0	8.5
12 - 14	3,555	100.0	96.1	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,396	100.0	85.5	6.1	6.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	4,512	100.0	51.4	17.9	25.7	2.7	2.1	0.2
25 - 29	3,938	100.0	20.8	17.5	52.4	3.6	5.0	0.8
30 - 34	3,083	100.0	7.2	15.0	65.5	4.0	6.7	1.6
35 - 39	2,551	100.0	3.6	10.1	70.5	3.4	8.9	3.4
40 - 44	2,379	100.0	2.0	6.4	69.6	3.7	12.1	6.3
45 - 49	1,900	100.0	1.3	3.9	70.9	3.4	12.8	7.6
50 - 54	1,790	100.0	0.6	3.0	63.0	3.6	14.7	15.1
55 - 59	1,066	100.0	1.0	1.6	55.6	3.8	18.2	19.8
60 - 64	884	100.0	2.5	2.0	44.6	4.5	17.5	28.8
65+	3,119	100.0	2.2	1.3	23.4	2.7	16.3	54.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 presents information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by level of education. Across all the marital status categories, basic education is the highest level of school which attained more than 50 percent except the widowed constituting 36.5 percent. Among the never married, the highest proportion (69.2%) has basic education. A significant proportion (20.2%) also has secondary education. A fewer of 6.8 percent of the never married has no education.

High proportions of consensually married, married and separated, also have basic education and significant proportions with no education. However, the widowed has a rather high proportion (77.3%) with no education. Male and female data show similar pattern.

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	62,232	100.0	25.3	57.2	12.5	1.2	3.1	0.8
Never married	26,447	100.0	6.8	69.2	20.2	0.7	2.4	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,758	100.0	21.5	62.3	11.3	1.8	2.6	0.4
Married	23,539	100.0	36.1	49.8	7.0	1.6	4.5	1.1
Separated	1,258	100.0	37.6	51.1	8.2	1.3	1.6	0.2
Divorced	3,084	100.0	49.8	43.3	3.7	1.3	1.6	0.2
Widowed	3,146	100.0	77.3	20.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,059	100.0	16.2	60.6	15.8	1.4	4.6	1.5
Never married	14,778	100.0	7.3	67.1	21.1	0.8	2.6	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,839	100.0	15.0	60.1	15.1	3.2	5.7	1.0
Married	10,165	100.0	26.8	52.4	9.3	1.6	7.4	2.4
Separated	355	100.0	27.3	53.8	13.5	2.0	2.8	0.6
Divorced	681	100.0	35.5	52.0	6.9	2.2	3.1	0.3
Widowed	241	100.0	55.2	36.5	3.3	2.1	2.1	0.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	34,173	100.0	32.8	54.4	9.7	1.0	1.9	0.2
Never married	11,669	100.0	6.2	71.6	19.0	0.6	2.1	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,919	100.0	25.6	63.7	9.0	0.9	0.8	0.1
Married	13,374	100.0	43.2	47.8	5.2	1.4	2.3	0.2
Separated	903	100.0	41.6	50.1	6.1	1.0	1.2	0.0
Divorced	2,403	100.0	53.8	40.8	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.2
Widowed	2,905	100.0	79.2	18.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.4 Marital status and employment

Table 3.5 presents information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status and sex. Total under both sexes for those who are employed is 63.1 percent and unemployed is 1.9 percent, while economically not active is 34.4 percent.

Also, for the male population, total employed is 61.8 percent, and total unemployed is 1.6 percent, while economically not active is 36.6 percent. Male population employed who are married is 91.6 percent, informal/consensual union/living together is 90.4 percent and the least never married (35.8%). Unemployed males who are separated are (3.1%) and the least married (0.8%). Males that are economically not active have never married to be high (62.0%) and fewer of them in informal/consensual union/living together (8.1%). Total

females that employed is (65.3%) and unemployed (2.1%) while those who are economically not active (32.6%). Females that employed and married is high (89.5%), divorces (85.8%) and the least never married (27.1%). Females that are unemployed and who are in informal union /consensual union/living together (5.0%) Total female that are economically not active (32.6%), females never married is high (70.8%) and the least is married females (8.5%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Economically active				Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	62,232	100.0	39,649	63.7	1,174	1.9	21,409	34.4
Never married	26,447	100.0	8,449	31.9	566	2.1	17,432	65.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,758	100.0	3,996	84.0	174	3.7	588	12.4
Married	23,539	100.0	21,277	90.4	354	1.5	1,908	8.1
Separated	1,258	100.0	1,026	81.6	38	3.0	194	15.4
Divorced	3,084	100.0	2,662	86.3	31	1.0	391	12.7
Widowed	3,146	100.0	2,239	71.2	11	0.3	896	28.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,059	100.0	17,343	61.8	449	1.6	10,267	36.6
Never married	14,778	100.0	5,290	35.8	319	2.2	9,169	62.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,839	100.0	1,663	90.4	27	1.5	149	8.1
Married	10,165	100.0	9,310	91.6	81	0.8	774	7.6
Separated	355	100.0	291	82.0	11	3.1	53	14.9
Divorced	681	100.0	601	88.3	8	1.2	72	10.6
Widowed	241	100.0	188	78.0	3	1.2	50	20.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	34,173	100.0	22,306	65.3	725	2.1	11,142	32.6
Never married	11,669	100.0	3,159	27.1	247	2.1	8,263	70.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,919	100.0	2,333	79.9	147	5.0	439	15.0
Married	13,374	100.0	11,967	89.5	273	2.0	1,134	8.5
Separated	903	100.0	735	81.4	27	3.0	141	15.6
Divorced	2,403	100.0	2,061	85.8	23	1.0	319	13.3
Widowed	2,905	100.0	2,051	70.6	8	0.3	846	29.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the population by nationality and sex. In all 95.5 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians (by birth), with 1.8 percent holding dual citizenship. There are 2.2 percent non Ghanaians in the district. The percentage of male and female population who are Ghanaians in the district is 95.3 and 95.6 percent respectively. Among non-Ghanaians citizens of ECOWAS form the largest proportion (1.2%).

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,649	100.0	43,459	100.0	49,190	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	88,445	95.5	41,408	95.3	47,037	95.6
Dual Nationality	1,696	1.8	749	1.6	947	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	541	0.6	261	0.6	280	0.6
ECOWAS	1,072	1.2	584	1.3	488	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	475	0.5	248	0.6	227	0.5
Other	420	0.5	209	0.5	211	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious affiliation

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of the population by the various religious denominations in district. Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic, etc) dominate the population of the district, constituting about 83 percent, followed by Islam (12.2%). About 31 percent of the male population is Catholic, while 32.5 percent among females are Catholic. In addition, more males (13.3%) than females (11.3%) are Muslim.

**Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,649	100.0	43,459	100.0	49,190	100.0
No Religion	3,317	3.6	2,186	5.0	1,131	2.3
Catholic	29,416	31.6	13,437	30.9	15,979	32.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,449	24.2	10,067	23.2	12,382	25.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	22,023	23.8	9,978	23.0	12,045	24.5
Other Christians	2,734	3.0	1,261	2.9	1,473	3.0
Islam	11,332	12.2	5,772	13.3	5,560	11.3
Traditionalist	810	0.9	477	1.1	333	0.7
Other (Specify)	568	0.6	281	0.6	287	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

In the district, 75.5 percent of the population aged 11 years and older is literate while 24.5 percent are not literate. Level of literacy is much higher among the male population (84.0%) compared to female population (68.2%). Conversely, illiteracy is much higher among females (31.8%) than among males (16.0%).

Table 3.8a shows data on language of literacy of the literate population. The majority of the literate can read and write English and a Ghanaian language (74.5 percent). Lower proportions are literate in English only (11.8%) and in a Ghanaian language only (12.6%). Only a small proportion (1.1%) can read and write in English and French, French and a Ghanaian language.

A higher proportion of males (79.1%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language compared to females (69.8%). In contrast, more females than males are literate in English

only (13.4% females, 10.1% males) and in a Ghanaian language only (15.9% females and 9.4% males).

**Table 3.8a: Literate population 11 years and older by language of literacy and sex**

Sex	Total		English only		Ghanaian language only		English & Ghanaian language		Other languages	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	48,670	100.0	5,722	11.8	6,156	12.6	36,261	74.5	531	1.1
Male	24,600	100.0	2,488	10.1	2,322	9.4	19,456	79.1	334	1.4
Female	24,070	100.0	3,234	13.4	3,834	15.9	16,805	69.8	197	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A high proportion of the total population between the ages of 11-14 years (19.4%) is literate in English only while 55-59 years (4.5%) is the least. The population in younger generations thus 11-14 years and 30-34 years is higher in English literacy only than older generation. Also population who are literate in Ghanaian language only in high (19.8%) among older age group 40-44 years and the lowest 6.7 percent for age group 15-19 years. Again from the data it is observed that the proportion for Ghanaian language only is lower for younger age groups. For population that is literate in English and Ghanaian language the proportion is high for 15-19 years (80.3%) and lowers for 11-14 years (69.3%).

The population pattern in English and Ghanaian language though high for almost all age groups; it is however much higher for older age groups 55-59 years and 60-64 years. With regards to the population who are literate in English and French languages the proportions for all the age groups is less than one percent. Finally population who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language the proportion is quite high for 20-24 years (21.8%) and lower for 60-64 years (1.1%), also the proportion of persons who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian Language is lower among older generation.



**Table 3.8b: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate		English only		Ghanaian language only		English and Ghanaian language		English and French		English, French and Ghanaian language	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,825</b>	<b>48,670</b>	100.0	<b>5,722</b>	11.8	<b>6,156</b>	12.6	<b>36,261</b>	74.5	<b>251</b>	0.5	<b>280</b>	0.6
11-14	228	9,145	100.0	1,770	19.4	980	10.7	6,340	69.3	33	0.4	22	7.9
15-19	601	10,260	100.0	1,233	12.0	688	6.7	8,243	80.3	41	0.4	55	19.6
20-24	1,143	7,163	100.0	737	10.3	711	9.9	5,613	78.4	41	0.6	61	21.8
25-29	1,343	5,506	100.0	605	11.0	831	15.1	3,996	72.6	49	0.9	25	8.9
30-34	1,390	3,966	100.0	436	11.0	704	17.8	2,776	70.0	30	0.8	20	7.1
35-39	1,454	3,124	100.0	308	9.9	559	17.9	2,217	71.0	22	0.7	18	6.4
40-44	1,615	2,506	100.0	212	8.5	497	19.8	1,771	70.7	10	0.4	16	5.7
45-49	1,349	1,923	100.0	129	6.7	353	18.4	1,411	73.4	8	0.4	22	7.9
50-54	1,246	1,869	100.0	127	6.8	305	16.3	1,404	75.1	11	0.6	22	7.9
55-59	740	1,322	100.0	60	4.5	198	15.0	1,057	80.0	2	0.2	5	1.8
60-64	899	740	100.0	46	6.2	107	14.5	582	78.6	2	0.3	3	1.1
65+	3,817	1,146	100.0	59	5.1	223	19.5	851	74.3	2	0.2	11	3.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>24,600</b>	100.0	<b>2,488</b>	10.1	<b>2,322</b>	9.4	<b>19,456</b>	79.1	<b>127</b>	0.5	<b>207</b>	73.9
11-14	83	4,589	100.0	873	19.0	467	10.2	3,222	70.2	15	0.3	12	4.3
15-19	226	5,239	100.0	544	10.4	267	5.1	4,374	83.5	16	0.3	38	13.6
20-24	397	3,397	100.0	285	8.4	239	7.0	2,810	82.7	20	0.6	43	15.4
25-29	488	2,423	100.0	216	8.9	241	9.9	1,920	79.2	29	1.2	17	6.1
30-34	461	1,812	100.0	164	9.1	200	11.0	1,421	78.4	17	0.9	10	3.6
35-39	444	1,583	100.0	136	8.6	208	13.1	1,218	76.9	7	0.4	14	5.0
40-44	409	1,333	100.0	80	6.0	195	14.6	1,036	77.7	7	0.5	15	5.4
45-49	305	1,067	100.0	58	5.4	146	13.7	840	78.7	4	0.4	19	6.8
50-54	310	1,015	100.0	56	5.5	114	11.2	817	80.5	8	0.8	20	7.1
55-59	199	797	100.0	27	3.4	65	8.2	699	87.7	1	0.1	5	1.8
60-64	230	525	100.0	21	4.0	48	9.1	451	85.9	2	0.4	3	1.1
65+	1,024	820	100.0	28	3.4	132	16.1	648	79.0	1	0.1	11	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table 3.8b: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)**

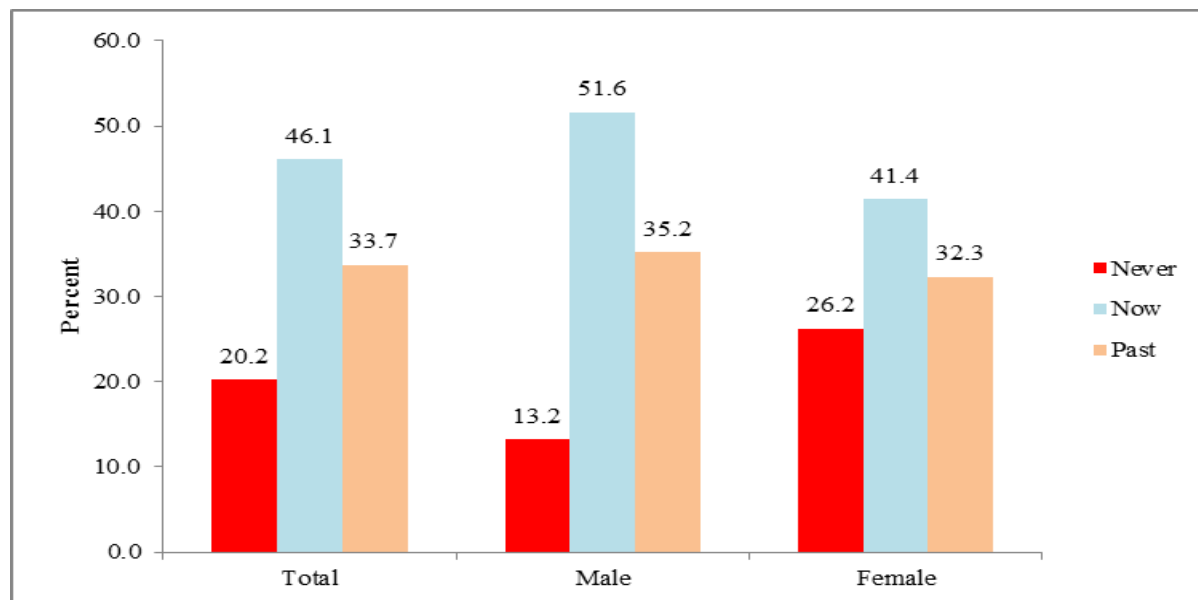
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate		English only		Ghanaian language only		English and Ghanaian language		English and French		English, French and Ghanaian language	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>	<b>11,249</b>	<b>24,070</b>	100.0	<b>3,234</b>	13.4	<b>3,834</b>	15.9	<b>16,805</b>	69.8	<b>124</b>	0.5	<b>73</b>	26.1
11-14	145	4,556	100.0	897	19.7	513	11.3	3,118	68.4	18	0.4	10	3.6
15-19	375	5,021	100.0	689	13.7	421	8.4	3,869	77.1	25	0.5	17	6.1
20-24	746	3,766	100.0	452	12.0	472	12.5	2,803	74.4	21	0.6	18	6.4
25-29	855	3,083	100.0	389	12.6	590	19.1	2,076	67.3	20	0.6	8	2.9
30-34	929	2,154	100.0	272	12.6	504	23.4	1,355	62.9	13	0.6	10	3.6
35-39	1,010	1,541	100.0	172	11.2	351	22.8	999	64.8	15	1.0	4	1.4
40-44	1,206	1,173	100.0	132	11.3	302	25.7	735	62.7	3	0.3	1	0.4
45-49	1,044	856	100.0	71	8.3	207	24.2	571	66.7	4	0.5	3	1.1
50-54	936	854	100.0	71	8.3	191	22.4	587	68.7	3	0.4	2	0.7
55-59	541	525	100.0	33	6.3	133	25.3	358	68.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
60-64	669	215	100.0	25	11.6	59	27.4	131	60.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
65+	2,793	326	100.0	31	9.5	91	27.9	203	62.3	1	0.3	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Level of education

The population 3 years and older in the district is 85,030. Of this population, one-fifth (20.2%) has never been to school, 33.7 percent has attended in the past while 46.1 percent is currently attending school. Twice as many males (13.2%) as females (26.2%) have never attended school (Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents the population 3 years and older by level of education in the district. Of the population who have ever attended school, 80.1 percent has attained basic education comprising Kindergarten (15.1%), Primary (45.5 %) and JSS/JHS (19.5%). Just fewer than 10 percent have attained SHS/SSS.

Between the sexes, about equal proportions of males and females are attending pre-primary (23.0% males, 24.3% females), primary and JSS/JHS (64.0% male and 65.7% female). At the secondary and post-secondary levels however, there are more males than females, in fact, about three times males (1.4%) as compared to females (0.5%) have attained tertiary level.

The data on attended school in the past show that the majority of past school attendant, 77.6 percent only attended basic (i.e., primary, JSS and middle). Only 13.8 percent attended SSS/SHS and secondary. Very low proportions attended vocational/technical/commercial (2.3%), post middle/secondary schools (2.7%) and tertiary institution (3.7%).

The data further show that more females (83.3%), than males (71.6%), attended basic school. However, more males (16.0%) attended SSS/SHS/secondary. In addition, only 4.0 percent of females compared to 6.1 percent males attended vocational/technical/commercial schools. Furthermore, 5.7 percent of males compared to 1.8 percent females attended tertiary institutions.

**Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,236	100.0	20,382	100.0	18,854	100.0	28,629	100.0	13,919	100.0	14,710	100.0
Nursery	3,344	8.5	1,633	8.0	1,711	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,926	15.1	3,057	15.0	2,869	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,837	45.5	9,039	44.3	8,798	46.7	4,607	16.1	1,716	12.3	2,891	19.7
JSS/JHS	7,669	19.5	4,088	20.1	3,581	19.0	10,273	35.9	4,102	29.5	6,171	42.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,323	25.6	4,149	29.8	3,174	21.6
SSS/SHS	3,821	9.7	2,135	10.5	1,686	8.9	3,180	11.1	1,714	12.3	1,466	10.0
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	2.7	596	4.3	163	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	67	0.2	50	0.2	17	0.1	649	2.3	332	2.4	317	2.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	198	0.5	99	0.5	99	0.5	777	2.7	512	3.7	265	1.8
Tertiary	374	1.0	281	1.4	93	0.5	1,061	3.7	798	5.7	263	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of the district. Each of these is classified by age, sex, and district. Data on economic activity and type of locality were collected from persons aged twelve years and older.

### 4.2 Economic activity status

#### 4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. The economically active population is 72.8 percent and for economically not active 27.2 percent.

Out of the economic active population, about 97 percent are employed and only 3 percent unemployed. Furthermore, the data show that 71.2 percent of males are economically active whilst for females the economically active constitute 74.4 percent. Of the employed population, males (97.4%) are slightly higher than the females (96.8%). However, unemployed females (3.2%) are more than their male counterparts (2.6%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	55,122	100.0	24,504	100.0	30,618	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	40,127	72.8	17,449	71.2	22,678	74.1
<b>Employed</b>	38,958	97.1	17,003	97.4	21,955	96.8
<i>Worked</i>	37,815	97.1	16,596	97.6	21,219	96.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	946	2.4	317	1.9	629	2.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	197	0.5	90	0.5	107	0.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	1,169	<b>2.9</b>	446	<b>2.6</b>	723	<b>3.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	305	26.1	120	26.9	185	25.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	864	73.9	326	73.1	538	74.4
<b>Economically not active</b>	14,995	<b>27.2</b>	7,055	<b>28.8</b>	7,940	<b>25.9</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,518	16.8	712	10.1	1,806	22.7
Full time education	9,828	65.5	5,439	77.1	4,389	55.3
Pensioner/Retired	151	1.0	109	1.5	42	0.5
Disabled/Sick	865	5.8	344	4.9	521	6.6
Too old/young	1,304	8.7	312	4.4	992	12.5
Other	329	2.2	139	2.0	190	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the employed population those who “worked” constitute 97.1 percent. Comparatively, the proportion for males (97.6%) is slightly higher than the females (96.6%). Again, those who did voluntary work without pay are 0.5 percent for the total as well as for males and females. For persons in the unemployed category (1,169) those seeking work for

the first time and available for work is the highest in that category (73.7%). Proportion for males (73.1%) is a little lower than that of females (74.4%).

The economically not active is 27.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and older (55,122). The proportion of males (28.8%) is a little higher than that of females (25.9%). Those in full time education are about 66 percent.

#### 4.2.2 Activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of the population that is 15 years and older based on sex and age. About 71 percent of the total population is employed with proportions of the population who are employed increases with increase in age until age 50-54 years onwards where there is a slight fall. The total population who are unemployed is 2.1 percent also the proportion of those who are unemployed decrease with increase age groups. Also 27.2 percent of the total population is economically not active with fluctuation in the proportion as the age's increases.

Male population who are employed represents 69.4 percent and those who are unemployed 1.8 percent while economically not active represents 28.8 percent. The proportion of males who are employed increases with increase in age but decreases slightly from 55-59 years to 65 years and older.

Female population who are employed represents 71.7 percent the proportions for those employed increases with increase in age groups it however falls slightly from age group 55-59 years onwards. Again for female population unemployed represents 2.4 percent with the proportions decreasing as age groups increases. For females population who are economically not active represents 25.9 percent, the proportions however decreases with increase in age group up to 55-54 years where increases.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	55,122	100.0	38,958	70.7	1,169	2.1	14,995	27.2
15-19	10,861	100.0	2,412	22.2	191	1.8	8,258	76.0
20-24	8,306	100.0	4,662	56.1	404	4.9	3,240	39.0
25-29	6,849	100.0	5,755	84.0	280	4.1	814	11.9
30-34	5,356	100.0	4,920	91.9	133	2.5	303	5.7
35-39	4,578	100.0	4,356	95.2	54	1.2	168	3.7
40-44	4,121	100.0	3,918	95.1	33	0.8	170	4.1
45-49	3,272	100.0	3,144	96.1	21	0.6	107	3.3
50-54	3,115	100.0	2,990	96.0	90	0.3	116	3.7
55-59	2,062	100.0	1,937	93.9	12	0.6	113	5.5
60-64	1,639	100.0	1,437	87.7	27	1.6	175	10.7
65+	4,963	100.0	3,427	69.1	5	0.1	1,531	30.8

**Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)**

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>								
Total	24,504	100.0	17,003	69.4	446	1.8	7,055	28.8
15-19	5,465	100.0	1,170	21.4	64	1.2	4,231	77.4
20-24	3,794	100.0	2,000	52.7	156	4.1	1,638	43.2
25-29	2,911	100.0	2,456	84.4	91	3.1	364	12.5
30-34	2,273	100.0	2,113	93.0	53	2.3	107	4.7
35-39	2,027	100.0	1,954	96.4	20	1.0	53	2.6
40-44	1,742	100.0	1,655	95.0	19	1.1	68	3.9
45-49	1,372	100.0	1,328	96.8	11	0.8	33	2.4
50-54	1,325	100.0	1,283	96.8	6	0.5	36	2.7
55-59	996	100.0	950	95.4	7	0.7	39	3.9
60-64	755	100.0	662	87.7	16	2.1	77	10.2
65+	1,844	100.0	1,432	77.7	3	0.2	409	22.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	30,618	100.0	21,955	71.7	723	2.4	7,940	25.9
15-19	5,396	100.0	1,242	23	127	2.4	4,027	74.6
20-24	4,512	100.0	2,662	59	248	5.5	1,602	35.5
25-29	3,938	100.0	3,299	83.8	189	4.8	450	11.4
30-34	3,083	100.0	2,807	91	80	2.6	196	6.4
35-39	2,551	100.0	2,402	94.2	34	1.3	115	4.5
40-44	2,379	100.0	2,263	95.1	14	0.6	102	4.3
45-49	1,900	100.0	1,816	95.6	10	0.5	74	3.9
50-54	1,790	100.0	1,707	95.4	3	0.2	80	4.5
55-59	1,066	100.0	987	92.6	5	0.5	74	6.9
60-64	884	100.0	775	87.7	11	1.2	98	11.1
65+	3,119	100.0	1,995	64	2	0.1	1,122	36

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the main occupations of employed persons 15 years and older. The data show that most employed persons (72.0%), are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Small but significant proportions are also engaged as service and sales workers (8.4%), crafts and related trades workers (7.3%) and professionals (5.5%).

The data by sex show high proportions of males and females are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, but the female proportion is slightly higher (73.5% female and 70.2% male). For the other occupations there are considerable differences in the male and female proportions. More males (7.4%) than females (4.1%) are professionals. Technicians and associate professionals also make up 1.8 percent male and 0.7 percent females. In contrast, more females (11.8%) than males (4.0%) are service and sales workers. However, plant and machine operators and assemblers are almost all males (590) compared to only 10 females.

**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	38,958	100.0	17,003	100.0	21,955	100.0
Managers	515	1.3	251	1.5	264	1.2
Professionals	2,161	5.5	1,253	7.4	908	4.1
Technicians and associate professionals	450	1.2	298	1.8	152	0.7
Clerical support workers	252	0.6	116	0.7	136	0.6
Service and sales workers	3,288	8.4	688	4.0	2,600	11.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	28,068	72.0	11,942	70.2	16,126	73.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,859	7.3	1,490	8.8	1,369	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	600	1.5	590	3.5	10	0.0
Elementary occupations	760	2.0	371	2.2	389	1.8
Other occupations	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 show data on employed persons 15 years and older by industry. The majority of employed persons (72.0%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. In addition, lower proportions are engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (6.7%), manufacturing (5.4%), education (4.8%) and other service activities (3.1%). Less than 2.0 percent each are engaged in the other sectors.

The data by sex show that slightly more females (72.8%) than males (70.9%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Females also dominate in manufacturing 6.1 percent and 4.6 percent males respectively. Female proportions are also higher than males in wholesale and retail (7.5% females and 5.7% males). In addition, accommodation and food service activities and other service activities sectors employ many more females than males (3.0% females and 0.5% males in the former and 4.2% females and 1.6% males are employed in the latter sectors). Conversely very high proportions of males than females are employed in construction (2.8% males and 0.0% females and transportation and storage 2.7% males and 0.1% females).



**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	38,958	100.0	17,003	100.0	21,955	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	28,034	72.0	12,048	70.9	15,986	72.8
Mining and quarrying	11	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	2,115	5.4	783	4.6	1,332	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	11	0.0	8	0.0	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	55	0.1	24	0.1	31	0.1
Construction	484	1.2	476	2.8	8	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,620	6.7	969	5.7	1,651	7.5
Transportation and storage	491	1.3	466	2.7	25	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	754	1.9	90	0.5	664	3.0
Information and communication	49	0.1	44	0.3	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	107	0.3	56	0.3	51	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	82	0.2	50	0.3	32	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	52	0.1	28	0.2	24	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	449	1.2	323	1.9	126	0.6
Education	1,882	4.8	1,094	6.4	788	3.6
Human health and social work activities	417	1.1	178	1.0	239	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	44	0.1	41	0.2	3	0.0
Other service activities	1,200	3.1	285	1.6	915	4.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	101	0.3	33	0.2	68	0.3
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 shows that majority of population 15years and older are self-employed without employees (69.1%) followed by contributing family workers (12.2%) and employees (10.4%).

The male and female data show that more females (71.3%) than males (66.3%) are self-employed without employees. The female proportion is also higher (14.0%) than the male proportion (9.8%), in contributing family worker and apprentice, 2.9 percent female and 1.4 percent male. The males however have higher proportions of the employee category (14.7%), self-employed with employees (5.4%) and casual worker (1.6%). The corresponding proportions for females are 7.1 percent employees, 3.6 percent self-employed with employees and 0.4 percent casual workers.

**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	38,958	100.0	17,003	100.0	21,955	100.0
Employee	4,061	10.4	2,494	14.7	1,567	7.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	26,923	69.1	11,268	66.3	15,655	71.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,699	4.4	916	5.4	783	3.6
Casual worker	362	0.9	273	1.6	89	0.4
Contributing family worker	4,755	12.2	1,673	9.8	3,082	14.0
Apprentice	876	2.2	246	1.4	630	2.9
Domestic employee (House help)	189	0.5	76	0.4	113	0.5
Other	93	0.2	57	0.3	36	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that the majority of persons are in the private informal sector (90.8%). Low proportions are employed in the Public (government) 6.7 percent and the private formal sector. More females (93.3%) than males (87.6%) are in the private informal sector. However, more males (9.0%) than females (4.9%) are in the public and private formal (3.0% male and 1.4% female) sectors.

**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	38,958	100.0	17,003	100.0	21,955	100.0
Public (Government)	2,603	6.7	1,523	9.0	1,080	4.9
Private Formal	814	2.1	505	3.0	309	1.4
Private Informal	35,386	90.8	14,898	87.6	20,488	93.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	41	0.1	21	0.1	20	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	109	0.3	51	0.3	58	0.3
Other International Organisations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. For the first time in the history of censuses, Information Communication Technology (ICT) data was collected in the 2010 PHC.

This chapter therefore discusses ownership of mobile phones and use of internet facilities by persons 12 years and older.

### 5.2 Ownership of mobile phone

From Table 5.1, persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the district are 25,671 which is 41.3 percent of the population 12 years and older. More males than females own mobile phones. Of the male population 12 years and older, 46.8 percent have mobile phones compared to 36.7 percent of the female population.

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows that the number of persons who use internet facility in the district is 1,474 which constitute 2.4 percent of the population 12 years and older. Of this, 3.6 percent and 1.3 percent are males and females respectively.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,232	100.0	25,671	41.3	1,474	2.4
Male	28,059	45.1	13,123	46.8	1,021	3.6
Female	34,173	54.9	12,548	36.7	453	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 5.4 Households ownership of fixed telephone lines

Table 5.2 shows ownership of desk/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of household heads. The Table indicates that 481 households own fixed telephone lines, representing 1.3 percent of total number of households (35,759) in the District. The distribution of households with fixed telephone lines by sex, show that the proportion of female headed households with such facility is far lower (27.2%) as compared to male headed households (72.8%).

## 5.5 Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers

As regards ownership of desktop/laptop computers, the number of households owning desktop/laptop computers in the district is 1,605, which represents 4.5 percent of total households in the district. There are variations in the proportion of households with desktop or laptop by sex. Whereas 5.1 percent of males had desktops or laptops, only about 3.4 percent females had access to such ICT facility. Also with regards to household ownership of fixed telephone lines in the district are 481, which represent 1.3 percent. There are differences in percentage of households who own fixed telephone lines by sex. Male ownership of fixed telephone line is 1.5 percent and female ownership (1.0%).

**Table 5.2: Households owning desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone line**

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers		Fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,759	100.0	1,605	4.5	481	1.3
Male	22,718	63.5	1,157	5.1	350	1.5
Female	13,041	36.5	448	3.4	131	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

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

Integrating PWDs into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country is an important development issue. Therefore the 2010 PHC, gathered data on the population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality and socioeconomic data, which are presented under this chapter.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the population with disability for the district. In all, 2,121 people representing 2.3 percent of the entire population of the district is reported disabled in one or more forms of disability. This is lower than the national figure (3%) but in conformity to the regional figure of 2.3 percent.

### 6.4 Distribution by type of Locality

Table 6.1 shows that, there are more disabled persons in the rural communities (1,699) of the district compared to urban areas (422). The table also shows that physical impairment is the most common type of disability in urban (0.6%) and sight (0.7%), while physical (0.7%) is common in the rural areas. In the rural areas also, the proportions of disabled are almost the same for males (2.5%) as for females (2.6%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	92,649	100.0	43,459	100.0	49,190	100.0
Without disability	90,528	97.7	42,483	97.8	48,045	97.7
With disability	2,121	2.3	976	2.2	1,145	2.3
Sight	605	0.7	277	0.6	328	0.7
Hearing	348	0.4	115	0.3	233	0.5
Speech	367	0.4	188	0.4	179	0.4
Physical	619	0.7	281	0.6	338	0.7
Intellect	385	0.4	186	0.4	199	0.4
Emotion	397	0.4	197	0.5	200	0.4
Other	179	0.2	87	0.2	92	0.2
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	25,118	100.0	11,549	100.0	13,569	100.0
Without disability	24,696	98.3	11,355	98.3	13,341	98.3
With disability	422	1.6	194	1.6	228	1.6
Sight	103	0.4	40	0.3	63	0.5
Hearing	39	0.2	12	0.1	27	0.2
Speech	67	0.3	30	0.3	37	0.3
Physical	155	0.6	77	0.7	78	0.6
Intellect	75	0.3	44	0.4	31	0.2
Emotion	95	0.4	47	0.4	48	0.4
Other	39	0.2	17	0.1	22	0.2
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	67,531	100.0	31,910	100.0	35,621	100.0
Without disability	65,832	97.5	31,128	97.5	34,704	97.4
With disability	1,699	2.5	782	2.5	917	2.6
Sight	502	0.7	237	0.7	265	0.7
Hearing	309	0.5	103	0.3	206	0.6
Speech	300	0.4	158	0.5	142	0.4
Physical	464	0.7	204	0.6	260	0.7
Intellect	310	0.5	142	0.4	168	0.5
Emotion	302	0.4	150	0.5	152	0.4
Other	140	0.2	70	0.2	70	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 shows data on the disabled 15 years and older by activity status. The total population with disability who are employed is (55.1%) and those unemployed less than one percent (0.9%), while economically not active 44percent. The disaggregated data by sex show that disabled males is (59.4%) which is higher than females (51.6%) are employed while more disabled females (47.8%) than males (39.5%) are economically not active.

The data by type of disability and activity status further show that proportions of employed vary by type of disability. The disabled with hearing impairment has the highest proportion employed (67.3%), while the physically challenged has the lowest proportion 44.8 percent. Significant proportions with speech (64.2 %), emotional (58.7%), intellectual (55.2%) and visual (53.7%) challenges are all employed. Hearing disability (74.7%) is the common disability among male population employed. Males with physical disability (2.6%) are unemployed, while males physical challenged (46.5%) are economically not active. The common disability among females is hearing (64.1%) are employed and for those with emotion challenges (1.9%) is unemployed and the least is sight, hearing, speech, and other

less than one percent(0.0%). Physical challenged females (59.3%) are economically not active and the least other (4.5%)

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	55,122	100.0	38,958	70.7	1,169	2.1	14,995	27.2
Without disability	53,398	100.0	38,008	71.2	1,154	2.2	14,236	26.7
With disability	1,724	100.0	950	55.1	15	0.9	759	44.0
Sight	520	100.0	279	53.7	1	0.2	240	46.2
Hearing	275	100.0	185	67.3	0	0.0	90	32.7
Speech	254	100.0	163	64.2	0	0.0	91	35.8
Physical	525	100.0	235	44.8	8	1.5	282	53.7
Intellect	299	100.0	165	55.2	2	0.7	132	44.1
Emotion	317	100.0	186	58.7	5	1.6	126	39.7
Other	133	100.0	82	61.7	0	0.0	51	38.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	24,504	100.0	17,003	69.4	446	1.8	7,055	28.8
Without disability	23,724	100.0	16,540	69.7	437	1.8	6,747	28.4
With disability	780	100.0	463	59.4	9	1.2	308	39.5
Sight	239	100.0	138	57.7	1	0.4	100	41.8
Hearing	83	100.0	62	74.7	0	0.0	21	25.3
Speech	127	100.0	83	65.4	0	0.0	44	34.6
Physical	230	100.0	117	50.9	6	2.6	107	46.5
Intellect	149	100.0	84	56.4	1	0.7	64	43.0
Emotion	155	100.0	89	57.4	2	1.3	64	41.3
Other	68	100.0	44	64.7	0	0.0	24	35.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	30,618	100.0	21,955	71.7	723	2.4	7,940	25.9
Without disability	29,674	100.0	21,468	72.3	717	2.4	7,489	25.2
With disability	944	100.0	487	51.6	6	0.6	451	47.8
Sight	281	100.0	141	50.2	0	0.0	140	49.8
Hearing	192	100.0	123	64.1	0	0.0	69	35.9
Speech	127	100.0	80	63.0	0	0.0	47	37.0
Physical	295	100.0	118	40.0	2	0.7	175	59.3
Intellect	150	100.0	81	54.0	1	0.7	68	45.3
Emotion	162	100.0	97	59.9	3	1.9	62	38.3
Other	65	100.0	38	58.5	0	0.0	27	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

Educational level attained by disabled persons in the district is presented in Table 6.3 and Table Appendix 2. The proportion of the disabled who has never attended school is 46.9 percent, for those who are disabled and have attended pre-school represent 3.4 percent also persons with disability who have attended basic school is 42.2 percent while those are disabled and have attended senior high/Higher represented 7.4 percent. Again for persons with disability who have never attended school hearing disability (63.5%) is high and the least is other disability (42.9%). Among persons with disability who have attended pre-school the common disability is hearing (5.3%), disabled persons who have attended basic school

has the common disability to be other disability( 48.2%) also among persons with disability who have attended Senior High/ Higher has emotional( 9.5%) to be the common disability pre-school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school*		Basic^		Senior High/Higher⌘	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,030	100.0	17,165	20.2	9,270	10.9	47,709	56.1	10,886	12.8
No disability	82,970	100.0	16,199	19.5	9,199	11.1	46,839	56.5	10,733	12.9
With a disability	2060	100.0	966	46.9	71	3.4	870	42.2	153	7.4
Sight	585	100.0	303	51.8	13	2.2	225	38.5	44	7.5
Hearing	337	100.0	214	63.5	18	5.3	95	28.2	10	3.0
Speech	349	100.0	185	53.0	18	5.2	129	37.0	17	4.9
Physical	604	100.0	285	47.2	19	3.1	250	41.4	50	8.3
Intellectual	374	100.0	187	50.0	13	3.5	150	40.1	24	6.4
Emotional	389	100.0	168	43.2	12	3.1	172	44.2	37	9.5
Other	170	100.0	73	42.9	4	2.4	82	48.2	11	6.5

Source: Ghana statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\*Pre-school (Nursery, Kindergarten)

^Basic (Primary school, JSS/JHS)

⌘Senior high/Higher (Sec/SSS/SHS, Vocational/Technical/Commercial, Post secondary school, Bachelor degree, Post graduate)



# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture serves as a backbone to the economy of Ghana and represents the major economic activity in Jaman South District. The Ghanaian economy is generally regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product GDP (ISSER, 2011) and 2010 National Analytical Report, GSS).

The district has rich climatic conditions and vegetation type that favour farming and livestock production. The two main vegetation types in the district, moist semi-deciduous forest and the guinea savannah woodland are conducive for the rearing of livestock. The majority of the economically active population in the region is engaged in agriculture. This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities in the district.

### 7.2 Types of farming activities

Table 7.1 also shows households in agriculture by type of farming activity and locality of residence. Among the households who are into agriculture, majority (99%) is into crop farming, followed by livestock (25%) and the least is fish farming (0.1%). In addition, 66.8 percent of the urban households are engaged in agricultural activities, compare with 88.8 percent of the rural households. With regards to the urban households who are engaged in agricultural activities, 98.3 percent are into crop farming, 1.4 percent in tree planting, 16.4 into livestock rearing and 0.2 in fish farming. Again, with regards to the rural households, 99.2 percent are into crop farming, 1.9 percent in to tree planting and 27.7 percent into livestock rearing.

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,178	100.0	5,998	100.0	14,180	100.0
Households engage in						
Agriculture	16,595	82.2	4,007	66.8	12,588	88.8
Households not in Agriculture	3,583	17.8	1,991	33.2	1,592	11.2
Crop Farming	16,431	99.0	3,939	98.3	12,492	99.2
Tree Planting	299	1.8	56	1.4	243	1.9
Livestock Rearing	4,142	25.0	659	16.4	3,483	27.7
Fish Farming	14	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Type of livestock, numbers and keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. There are 5,912 persons representing about six percent of the population in the district who are into livestock rearing and a total of 109,778 livestock reared in the district. The average number of livestock per keeper is 18. Chicken constitutes 61.1 percent of the livestock reared in the district which is kept by 43 percent of persons in district who are into livestock farming. The average animal per keeper for chicken production is about 27 birds.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock/Keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	109,778	100.0	5,912	100.0	18.6
Beehives	80	0.1	1	0.0	80.0
Cattle	1,340	1.2	87	1.5	15.4
Chicken	67,075	61.1	2,512	42.5	26.7
Dove	138	0.1	11	0.2	12.5
Duck	1,672	1.5	109	1.8	15.3
Goat	19,075	17.4	2,043	34.6	9.3
Grass-cutter	222	0.2	12	0.2	18.5
Guinea fowl	1,907	1.6	57	1.0	33.5
Ostrich	144	0.1	7	0.1	20.6
Pig	2,688	2.4	158	2.7	17.0
Rabbit	160	0.1	15	0.3	10.7
Sheep	8,805	8.0	766	13.0	11.5
Silk worm	232	0.2	19	0.3	12.2
Snail	321	0.3	4	0.1	80.3
Turkey	1,403	1.3	79	1.3	17.8
Other (specify)	1,680	1.5	17	0.3	98.8
Fish farming	2,744	2.5	11	0.2	249.5
Inland fishing	30	0.0	1	0.0	30.0
Marine fishing	62	0.1	3	0.1	20.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The condition of houses plays an important role in determining the quality of life of a household. Provision of housing stock to meet demands of increasing population is a critical policy framework of the Government of Ghana. *The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA)* emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). The information gathered during the 2010 PHC would serve as basis for planning housing and human settlements programs and policies in line with the MDG 7.

Thus, the 2010 PHC census solicited information on housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials and other domestic amenities. This chapter presents descriptive analysis of housing situation of the district.

### 8.2 Housing stock

As shown in Table 8.1, the total housing stock in the districts stands at 13,750 houses. It further indicates there are 20,178 households in the district with 5,998 in the urban area and 14,180 in the rural areas. The total number of household population in the district also stands at 90,856, with a higher population of households in the rural areas (66,263) as compared to the urban area (24,593).

The rural-urban distribution of housing stock in the district shows that there are more houses in the rural areas (10,603) than the urban (3,147). The average household per house in the district is the same as the regional figure of 1.5, but slightly lower than the national average (1.6). Also, the district recorded 6.6 persons per house, which is lower than both the national and the regional averages of 7.1 and 6.8 respectively. However, the average person per house is higher in urban areas (7.8) than in the rural areas (6.2).

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	92,649	25,118	67,531
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	90,856	24,593	66,263
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	13,750	3,147	10,603
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	5,998	14,180
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.8	6.2
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The mean number of households per house in the district (1.5) is the same as the regional figure (1.5), but slightly lower than the national figure (1.6). For both the average households per house in the urban (1.9) and rural (1.3) it can be concluded that number of households in urban are higher than the rural areas. With regards to average household size the table shows a figure of 4.5 for the district, which is slightly lower than the region but slightly higher than

the national figures of 4.6 and 4.4 respectively. However, the average household size in the urban (4.1) is lower than the rural (4.7).

### 8.3 Types of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements

#### 8.3.1 Types of dwelling

The district has occupied dwelling units of 490,515. Overall, the main type of dwelling unit in the district is the compound house (62.3%) while the lowest type of dwelling constitute living quarters attached to office/shop, tents and improvised home (0.2%). The majority of the households in urban areas live in compound houses (71.2%) followed by those in separate housing unit (18.7%). The same is true in the rural areas with majority living in compound houses (58.5%) followed by separate housing units (32.1%).

The population of the district who live in flats/attachments is much higher in the urban (3.6) than rural (0.70). Again, compound houses dominate for both male headed (59.2%) and female headed (65.6%) households. However, male headed (30.7%) is higher for separate houses than female headed (25.3%). More than double of male headed households (0.7%) live in huts/ building (same compound) than female households (0.3%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,671	28.1	30.7	25.3	18.7	32.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	886	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.4	4.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	313	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.6	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	12,570	62.3	59.2	65.6	71.2	58.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	106	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	62	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1
Tent	10,343	871	33	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	41	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	403	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.0	2.4
Other	9,846	750	58	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 shows the main ownership status of dwelling units by households in the district. Dwellings that are owned by household member (49.9%) constitute the highest for ownership status. This is followed by relative not a household member (26.9%) and the lowest ownership status of dwelling units are those owned by other private agencies (0.2%). Public /government owned dwellings constitute 1.6 percent of dwelling units while 0.7 percent of the households purchase their dwelling units. The Table further shows that nearly half (49.9%) of dwelling units are owned by a household member. However, there are slightly more dwelling units owned by household member (51.5%) headed by males than females (48.2%).

Ownership by other private individuals dominates in the urban (41.3%) households, while ownership by household members is highest in rural (57.2%) households.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	10,071	49.9	51.5	48.2	32.8	57.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	139	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	5,435	26.9	22.9	31.2	22.1	29.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,034	20.0	21.4	18.5	41.3	11.0
Private employer	83,610	9,509	174	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.8
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	39	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	224	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.9
Other	24,000	1,844	62	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4: presents information on materials used for construction in the district. Construction materials analyzed by the census data included main construction materials for outer walls, floor of the dwelling units and roofing materials.

### 8.4.1 Outer walls

Table 8.4 shows construction materials for outer walls of dwellings in the district by locality of residence. From the table, mud brick/earth (55.4%) is the most common material for outer walls in the district, followed by cement block/concrete (40.7%). This is in conformity with the regional distribution. Bamboo (0.0%) and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/Raffia (0.2%) constitute the least used materials for outer walls.

The proportion of households using mud brick/earth is higher in the rural area (66.4%) than the urban area (29.1%) while the proportion of households using cement blocks/concrete is higher in the urban area (67.2%) compared to the rural area (29.7%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	21,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	11,820	55.4	29.1	66.4
Wood	200,594	7,932	190	0.9	0.8	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	65	0.3	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	83	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	8,688	40.7	67.2	29.7
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	362	1.6	1.6	1.8
Bamboo	8,206	523	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	33	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	1,496	47	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Roofing of the dwelling units

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for roofing dwelling units in the district by locality of residence. From the table, metal sheets (94.3%) are the most widely used material for roofing dwelling units in the district. This same roofing material is common to both urban (95.4%) and rural (93.9%) households. The second most common material for roofing is thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (2.8%), followed by wood (0.8%).

However, a higher proportion of households in the urban areas use cement/concrete (0.8 %), compared to 0.3 percent of households in the rural area while thatch/palm leave or raffia and wood are prominent in rural than urban households. Bamboo (0.5%) is solely used in rural areas while slate/asbestos, though of minimal use, is used in urban (0.5%) than in rural (0.1%) households.

**Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	21,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	133	0.6	0.2	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,588	161	0.8	0.4	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	20,120	94.3	95.4	93.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	53	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	99	0.5	0.8	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	82	0.4	0.0	0.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	589	2.8	2.1	3.0
Other	35,935	3,292	87	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Floor of dwelling Units

Table 8.6 presents main construction materials for floor of dwellings by locality of residence. From the Table majority of the households (65.6%) in the district use cement/concrete as the main material for the floor of dwelling units followed by earth/mud (32.9%). Although dwelling units using cement blocks/concrete for floors is most common for both urban and rural households, its use is more pronounced in urban (83.4%) than in rural (58.1%) households. There are more dwellings units with mud floors in rural (40.7%) areas compared to urban (14.4%) areas.

**Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	6,634	32.9	14.4	40.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	13,237	65.6	83.4	58.1
Stone	32,817	3,325	95	0.5	0.4	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	322	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	38	0.2	0.5	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	78	0.4	0.5	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	28	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	44	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room occupancy

Overcrowded rooms have health implications such as the spread of infectious diseases like measles and TB and respiratory diseases. The relationship between the number of rooms and number of persons per room provides data on space available for a person.

Table 8.7 therefore presents information on the room occupancy in the district. The table indicates that out the total number of households (20,178) in the district, 53.7 percent occupied single sleeping rooms, followed by two rooms (22.5%), with least being eight (0.4%).

However, 2,953 households have household size of four persons in the district. Out of this, 57.5 percent of the households live in single rooms, 25.7 percent (2 sleeping rooms), 10 percent (3 sleeping rooms), 4.3 percent (4 sleeping rooms) and 0.1 percent (8 sleeping rooms)

For households with sizes from one to six, the proportion of households occupying a sleeping room decreases as household size increases. It could also be said that the situation of a household using 5 or more rooms in the district is not common (less than 5% for households with sizes 7 or less) do so.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	20,178	100.0	53.7	22.5	11.6	5.8	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
1	3,139	100.0	93.1	4.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
2	2,378	100.0	77.8	17.3	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
3	2,697	100.0	67.7	21.6	7.4	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
4	2,953	100.0	57.5	25.7	10.0	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
5	2,586	100.0	44.2	32.4	14.4	5.0	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
6	2,122	100.0	33.8	31.6	19.7	8.7	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
7	1,438	100.0	22.9	33.9	21.3	11.9	4.3	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.0
8	1,051	100.0	16.1	29.1	26.1	13.8	8.1	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.1
9	693	100.0	15.7	25.8	19.8	16.5	11.6	5.2	2.9	1.3	1.2
10+	1,121	100.0	6.2	15.8	21.9	19.0	14.4	8.5	5.1	3.7	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to utilities and households' facilities

This section analyses household amenities such as cooking fuel and space as well as source of lighting in dwelling units.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 also presents the main sources of lighting for dwelling units by type of locality. The table shows that the most common source of lighting in the district is electricity from the main grid (58.4%). Electricity from the main grid is also widely used in both urban and rural households but more in urban (83.8%) than rural (47.6%) households. The next common source is flash light/torch (34.4%) for households in the district, but the use in rural (44.2%) nearly fourfold that of the urban (11.1%). Kerosene lamp is third largest source, also used more in rural households (6.6%) than urban (3.6%).

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

Main source of light	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	11,784	58.4	83.8	47.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	130	0.6	0.3	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,150	5.7	3.6	6.6
Gas lamp	9,378	793	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	52	0.3	0.6	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	6,933	34.4	11.1	44.2
Firewood	13,241	997	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	272	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	40	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel for households in the district. Majority of households use wood (73.8%) as their main source of fuel for cooking. This is followed by Charcoal (12.1%). On the contrary, only six percent of the households use gas as their main source of cooking. The least source of cooking fuel used by the households is animal waste (0.0%).

The use of wood is higher in the rural areas (86.2%) than the urban (44.5%). However, the use of charcoal and gas is higher in urban (28.7%, 14.9%) than rural (5.1%, 2.2%) respectively.

The Table also shows the type of cooking space used by households in the Districts. In all, 38.7 percent of households have separate cooking rooms for exclusive use. About 20 percent cook in open spaces in compound, 15 percent of households cook in separate rooms shared with other households while about nine percent of households do not have a cooking space.

Again, 26.7 percent of urban households cook in separate rooms shared with other households, whereas about 44 percent of their rural counterpart uses this facility. However, 22.5 percent of the urban households use verandah as a cooking space while 5.1 percent is for the rural.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,444	7.2	10.5	5.7
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	14,888	73.8	44.5	86.2
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,214	6.0	14.9	2.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	44	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	2,442	12.1	28.7	5.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	51	0.3	0.2	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	58	0.3	0.6	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,783	8.8	11.6	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	7,808	38.7	26.7	43.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	3,029	15.0	15.7	14.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	265	1.3	1.0	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	41,889	1,096	5.4	2.8	6.5
Verandah	74,525	1,575	66	0.3	0.5	0.2
Open space in compound	1,173,946	84,605	2,076	10.3	22.5	5.1
Other	1,115,464	130,728	3,980	19.7	18.7	20.2
Other	21,007	1,614	75	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestics use

### 8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.10 shows the main source of drinking water for dwelling units in the district. About 45 percent of households in the district use borehole pump/tube well as the main source of drinking water. With the distribution of main source of water for drinking, 59.4 percent of rural households depend on bore holes/ pump (tubes), whereas 12.1 percent of urban household do so.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	806	4.0	9.5	1.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,965	14.7	21.6	11.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	5,622	27.9	42.1	21.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	9,113	45.2	11.5	59.4
Protected well	321,091	45,990	694	3.4	10.3	0.5
Rain water	39,438	1,044	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	49	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	193	1.0	2.5	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	124	0.6	1.4	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	501	2.5	0.5	3.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	48	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	821	4.1	9.7	1.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	3,003	14.9	21.6	12.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	5,512	27.3	41.1	21.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	8,825	43.7	10.2	57.9
Protected well	465,775	57,094	940	4.7	14.0	0.7
Rain water	39,916	965	40	0.2	0.0	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	67	0.3	0.7	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	218	1.1	1.9	0.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	631	3.1	0.6	4.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	65	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	10,302	982	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also presents information on the distribution of main sources of drinking water grouped into protected and unprotected. Protected refers to households in the district who have access to drinking water in the form of public stand pipe (27.9%), pipe bore in side dwellings (4.0%), pipe bore in outside dwellings (14.7%), Borehole/pump/tube well (45.2%), protected spring (0.2%) protected well (0.1%) bottle water (0.1%) and sachet (1.0%) However, water drawn from river/stream (2.5%), rain (0.1%), tanker supply/vendor provided (0.0%) unprotected well (0.6%), unprotected spring (0.1%) and dug out /pond/Lake/dam/cannel (0.2%) constitute the unprotected sources of drinking water for the households.

### **8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic household use**

From Table 8.10, 43.7 percent of the households depend on borehole/pup/tube well for domestic water usage. Borehole/pump/tube well is used more extensively by rural households (57.9%) for domestic activities than urban households (10.2%). On the other hand, about 46 percent of the households in the district use the three piped sources, pipe-borne inside dwelling (4.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.9%) and public tap/standpipe (27.3%) together for domestic activities. About 73 percent of the urban households use the three sources as against about 35 percent of the rural households. Whereas less than one percent of urban households depend on rivers/ streams, about four percent of the rural households do so for other domestic activities.

## **8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities**

### **8.8.1 Bathing facilities**

A critical indicator of the sanitary conditions of a dwelling unit is method of managing waste (liquid and solid). It is also an indirect measure of the socioeconomic status of a household. Table 8.11 presents types of bathing and toilet facilities used by households by type of localities in the district. From the Table about 48 percent of households in the district share separate bathroom in the same house. About one in every 10 households share open cubicles, and about one in every 20 households reported bathing in open space around house. Rural households use more open space around house (6.5%) than urban (4.2%) while bathroom in another house for rural (4.7%) while urban households (1.9%). On the other hand, urban households (64.2%) share separate bathrooms in the same house for bathing than rural households (41.2%). More rural households (28.2%) than urban (15.1%) use own bathroom for exclusive use.

### **8.8.2 Toilet facilities**

Table 8.11 show types of toilet facilities used by households. The figure shows that public toilet (47.8%) is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of the households in the district, with the use of bucket or pan as the lowest type of toilet facility used (0.1%). Pit latrine (28.9%) and KVIP (11.7%) are two other main toilet facilities used by significant proportion of households in the district. There are 8.3 percent of households in the district that have no toilet facilities and hence resort to bush/beaches/field while 3.0 percent only use water closet (WC).

**Table 8.11: Toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,665	8.3	12.5	6.4
W.C.	839,611	32,800	613	3.0	6.8	1.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	5,830	28.9	23.2	31.3
KVIP	572,824	39,544	2,354	11.6	26.9	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	9,640	47.8	30.0	55.3
Other	23,385	1,541	56	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	4,911	24.3	15.1	28.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	9,691	48.0	64.2	41.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,326	6.6	2.9	8.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,139	10.6	11.4	10.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	98	0.5	0.1	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	786	3.9	1.9	4.7
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,164	5.8	4.2	6.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	54	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents data on the method of both solid and liquid waste disposal in the district by locality of residence. Knowledge on these areas would enhance better planning and handling of household waste management.

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the District is public dumps in open space (68.5%). Public dumps in open space are more prevalent in rural households (85.7%) than urban (28.0%). Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas constituting 59 percent for urban but only three percent rural.

### 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The most commonly used methods of disposing liquid waste in the district are thrown on to the street/outside (56.5%), thrown on to compound (38.9%) and thrown into in the gutter (2.3%). However, for rural- urban distribution, 1.8 percent of urban throw their liquid waste on to the street/outside, whereas 3.3percent of the rural households use this method. Less than one percent of both urban and rural households dump their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	549	2.7	3.6	2.4
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	313	1.6	2.1	1.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	3,995	19.8	59.0	3.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	13,830	68.5	28.0	85.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	910	4.5	3.9	4.8
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	464	2.3	2.5	2.2
Other	53,805	2,876	117	0.6	0.9	0.5
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	20,178	100	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	129	0.6	1.6	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	195	1.0	1.0	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	120	0.6	60.7	54.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	11,403	56.5	3.3	1.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	456	2.3	32.4	41.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	7,845	38.9	0.2	0.1
Other	38,294	1,239	30	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

#### **9.1 Summary of findings**

##### **9.1.1 Demographic characteristic**

###### *Population size and distribution*

The total reported population for the district is 92,649 persons. Males (43,459) whilst females (49,190). The age distribution of the population in the district indicates a reduction in the population across age groups.

###### *Age sex structure*

About 52 percent of the population of the district fall within the age cohort of 0-19 years, with those within the age cohort of 0-14 forming 40.5 percent and those in 15- 24 years constituting (20.7%). The age cohort, 0-24 constitutes the highest of the age distribution (61.2%) of the population of the district. The aged (age group 60 years and older) constitute only 7 percent of the population, implying a youthful population for the district.

The distribution by sex also reveals a similar pattern where most of the population is concentrated in the age group 0-14 years (43.7% male out of the male population and 37.8% females out of the females population ) and 15-24 years (21.3% males and 20.2% females) ; broad age group of 0-24 years; (65%) for males and (58%) for females.

###### *Migration*

The district recorded a total number of migrants of 22,615. More than half (62.6%) of these migrants were born elsewhere in the region (Brong Ahafo). Upper East region (7.1%) has the highest number of migrants among those who were born elsewhere in another region, and those born outside the country form 3.8 percent. The proportion of migrants with the longest duration of residence (20 years and more), are those from Volta (23.6%), and Central (21.6%).

###### *Fertility*

The total fertility rate for the district (3.4) children per woman is lower than the regional rate (3.6). The reported crude birth rate is 25.2 signifying that the number of births in 2010 divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of the year was about 30. The fertility rate in the district does not permit women to achieve their full economic potential as many years are spent in child bearing and child care. Infant and under-five mortality rates are proxy indicators of living standards and development.

###### *Mortality*

The total number of deaths reported is 514 with a CDR of 5.5 per 1,000 populations. The death rate among the males is about 6 per 1,000 populations, while that of females is 5 per 1,000 populations. At age 25-34, male recorded more deaths than females. However from age 60+, males recorded a sharp rise in deaths compared with their female counterparts.

### **9.1.2 Social characteristics**

#### ***Household composition***

Children (sons/ daughters) form the highest proportion 41.1 percent in the household population with male children (43.6%) being higher than their female counterpart (38.9 %). The lowest proportions son /daughter in law and adopted and foster children constitute less than one percent (0.4%) of the household population.

Male-headed household population (24.3%) dominates the female headed household (20.4%).

#### ***Household population by structure***

The single parent extended (22.7%) with the male headed households constituting 19.1 percent and the females-headed households making 25.8 percent.

#### ***Marital status***

Never married (42.5%) persons are highest within the population 12 years and older, followed by married (37.8 %). Age group 12-14 has the highest percentage (96.1%) of persons who have never married while age group 45-49 recorded the highest percentage (74.3%) of persons who are married. Whereas 81.4 percent of the never married persons in the district are economically not active, 53.7 percent of the married persons are employed.

#### ***Nationality***

Ghanaian nationals form 97.9 percent of the total population of the district. Whereas 95.5 percent of the population are Ghanaian by birth; while people with dual nationality form 1.8 percent and Ghanaian by naturalization (0.6%). ECOWAS nationals in the district constitute 1.2 percent and Africa countries other than ECOWAS constituted 0.5 percent.

#### ***Religious affiliation***

Catholics is the largest religious group with 31.6% of the total population, followed by Protestant (24.2%). Islam constituted 12.2 percent while those with no religion recorded 3.6 percent. Traditional religion recorded less than one (0.9%).

#### ***Literacy and Education***

The total literate population of the district is 48,670 whereas females dominate in single language literacy (English (13.4) and Ghanaian language (15.9%) only), males dominate in two or more languages, (79.1% for English and Ghanaian language, 0.5% in English and French and 73.9% in English, French and Ghanaian Language). While more than 60 percent of the district population who have attended school attained basic level education, less than 2 percent attained higher education beyond secondary level. Female attainment at the basic levels is higher than their male counterparts. However, beyond the basic levels, male dominance over females in attainment becomes more pronounced.

### **9.1.3 Economic characteristics**

#### ***Economic activity***

The total population within the active group (15 years and older) of the district is 55,122 . The economically active constitute 27.2 percent of the active population. Out of the economically active population, majority are employed. Majority of the employed population are self-employed without employees (69.1%).

## ***Occupation***

The main occupation of the people is skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries (72.0%). There are more females in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (73.5%) and service and sales workers (11.8%) than males (70.2%) and (4.0%) respectively. On the contrary, males recorded the highest professionals, (7.4%), technicians and associate professionals (1.8%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.5%) than females (4.1%, 0.7% and 0.0%) respectively.

## ***Industry***

Most of the population in the district is predominantly agriculture (forestry and fishing) workers constituting 72.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above. Whereas the female dominate in agriculture accommodation and food service activities, males dominate in construction, wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicle, and education.

## ***Employment Sector***

The highest proportion of the employed population (90.8%) is in the private informal sector, followed by Public (Government) with 6.7 percent. However, more females (93.3%) are in the private informal sector than males (87.6%).

### **9.1.4 Information Communication Technology**

There are however, a higher proportion of males (3.6%) with access to internet facility compared to females (1.3%). Furthermore, 1,605 and 481 representing 4.5 percent and 1.3 percent of total household population use desktop/laptop computers and have fixed telephone lines respectively in the district.

### **9.1.5 Disability**

There are a total of 2,121 disabled persons in the district constituting about 2.3 percent of the district population. Females constitute a slightly higher proportion (2.3%) of disabled persons than males (2.2%). Persons with physical and sight impairment have the highest types of disability.

There are more disabled persons in rural communities of the district compared to the urban area. There are also more economically not active disabled persons (5.1%) than both employed and unemployed PWDs in the district.

Forty seven percent of PWDs in the district has never been to school.

### **9.1.6 Agriculture**

About 82 percent of the household population (16,595) in the district are engaged in agriculture While 66.8 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are in the urban areas, 88.8 percent are in the rural areas.

More agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (99.0%), followed by livestock rearing (25.0%). Similar pattern is observed in both the urban and rural areas. Thus, in urban areas 98.3 percent engage in crop farming, while 16.4 percent are in livestock rearing. Similarly, more rural households engage in crop farming (99.2%) than in livestock rearing (27.7%). Of a total of 109,778 livestock, poultry (chicken 61.1%) accounts for the highest type of livestock reared in the district followed by goat (17.4%). The average number of livestock per keeper in the district is about 19 whereas about 43 percent of the persons who keep livestock are into chicken rearing.



### **9.1.7 Housing**

#### ***Housing stock***

There are a higher proportion of dwelling units in the rural (77.1%) compared to urban (22.9%) households.

#### ***Type of dwelling***

The main type of dwelling unit in the district is compound house (62.3%). Whereas, majority of urban households live in compound houses (71.2%) followed by those in separate housing unit (18.7%) in the, rural areas. Majority of households also live in compound houses (58.5%) but followed by separate housing unit (32.1%).

The main ownership status of dwelling units by households in the district is ownership by a household member (49.9%) followed by relative not a household member (26.9%). Households who live in public /government owned dwellings constitute 1.1 percent, while 0.7 percent of the households purchased their dwelling units.

The main construction materials used by the households for their outer walls in the district is mud brick/earth (55.4%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (40.7%). Though majority of the urban households (67.2%) use cement blocks/concrete for outer walls, higher proportion of the rural households (66.4%) use mud bricks/earth.

In addition, majority of the households (94.3%) in the district use metal sheet for roofing followed by raffia (2.8%)

Majority of households (65.6%) use cement/concrete as the main material for the flooring of their dwelling units and t more urban (83.4%) than rural households use cement/concrete.

Most households irrespective of size live in single room (53.7%), followed by two rooms (22.5%). More than 50 percent of households with size less than five live in single rooms, whereas less than half of the households with the total household size from 5-10 live in two or more rooms.

The use of electricity from the mains (58.4%) is the major source of energy used by households in the district. A higher proportion of urban households use electricity (main) (83.8%) compared to rural households (47.6%).

A higher proportion of rural households (86.2%) use wood for cooking compared to urban households (44.5%). However, more urban households use gas (14.9%) and charcoal (28.7%) than their rural counterparts 2.2 percent gas, and 5.1 percent charcoal. A higher proportion of rural households (43.8%) use exclusive separate rooms as cooking space than urban households (26.7%).

Three most common sources of drinking water used by households in the district are borehole/Pump/Tube well (45.2%), public taps/pipe (27.9%) and pipe born outside dwelling (14.7%). About 4 percent of households have piped-borne water inside dwelling. Furthermore, whereas 41.1 percent of urban households in the district use public taps/pipe for other domestic purposes, a lower proportion of rural households use water from river/stream (4.2%).

As regards bathing facility used by households, a higher proportion of urban households share separate bathrooms in the same house (64.2%) compared to their rural counterparts (41.2%).

Public toilet facility is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of households (47.8%) in the district. About 8.3 percent of the households in the district have no toilet facilities while only 3 percent use water closet (WC). The locality distribution of toilet facility shows that of those without toilet facilities, majority are in urban households (12.5%) while a lower proportion of WC users are from the rural households (6.4%).

## **9.2 Conclusion**

The district has a youthful population, about 60 percent of the population are between the ages of 0-24 years. The high proportion of youthful population age 0-24 years could put stress on the district's resources in the provision of social amenities such as health, education and other amenities.

Although more than three quarters of the population 11 years and older are literate, majority of them end their education at the JHS level.

The main occupation of the employed population in the district is agriculture. Many are self-employed and without employees. In addition, private informal businesses are dominant.

Half of the total household population in the district uses mobile phones. Furthermore, less than 5 and 2 percent of the population use desktop/laptop computers and whereas the ownership of fixed telephone lines is less than two percent. The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in this electronic age. While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration in the district, there will be the need to monitor its penetration to ensure that some people are not left behind.

PWDs in the district constitute about 2.3 percent of the district population. Nearly half of PWDs in the district has never been to school.

There is the need to improve dwelling units of especially urban households. The main type of dwelling unit in the district is compound house, followed by separate housing units. Whereas, the proportion of urban households that live in compound houses is higher than the rural, the reverse is true for separate housing units.

Poor sanitation also remains a serious challenge. The district, stakeholders, individuals and all development partners should come on board to device strategies to reduce if not eliminate completely this aged problem to harness development of the district.

## **9.3 Policy Implications**

### **9.3.1 Demographic characteristics**

Policies should be implemented to curtail the effects of the high dependency ratio in the district. The high proportion of the persons aged 0- 14 (child 74.8) and 65+ (84.7) put further burden on the working population. As such policies on family planning should be intensified to reduce this burden.

### **9.3.2 Social characteristics**

Government policy such as Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), free exercise books, school feeding programme should be enhanced and enforced to cater for the huge population within the age cohort of 0-19 (52%) in the district. There is the need for the provision of infrastructure and other social amenities such as good schools, feeder roads and hospitals to meet the educational and health needs of the population. These measures would

address both gender parity index and the gap between primary school attendance and JHS attendance. Effort should be made to ensure continuation of schooling beyond the JSS level particularly for the girl children.

The fertility rate in the district (3.4) is not favourable for women and the district at large. Women within the child bearing age spent many years in child bearing and child care. There is the need to intensify family planning education, maternal and child care programs in the area.

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

### **9.3.3 Economic characteristics**

The data show that the private informal sector dominates employment sectors; there is the need for informal business climate policies and programs to regulate the activities in the district. This would enhance informal jobs for the youth in the labour market. Necessary steps must be taken to provide start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market.

The district authorities must again, make effort to create enabling environment for investors to partner local entrepreneurs to set up industries within the district for the teeming youth to be employed. People should be encouraged form cooperative societies and form partnerships to enable them pool resources together to obtain access to capital. This could also enhance the IGF potentials of the district.

Agriculture as the main industry in the district should be modernized. Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Strategies to modernize agriculture such as improved seeds, access to credit, encouraged consumption and marketing, provision of farm inputs and access to good roads should be targeted to the rural areas and into crop and animal rearing households.

Efforts should include removal of barriers relating to the main factors of production such as the land tenure system, mechanized agriculture and establishment of agro- base industries. Such efforts would increase incomes from the sector and position it as an attractive option for new entrants, and thus reduce the unemployment.

### **9.3.4 Information Communication Technology**

It can be concluded from the findings that very few households in the district own computers and mobile phones. There is also low access to internet facilities and fixed telephone lines. This has negative consequences on access to ICT for development purposes. The district assembly must improve access of these facilities by creating more public internet centres and ensure that, the policy of distributing free computers to school children is extended to all schools and encouraged in the district.

### **9.3.5 Disability**

The fact that 2.3 percent of the entire district population is PWDs is critical. The district should make conscious efforts towards enhancing the wellbeing of all disabled persons within the district. The government policy of reserving the 2.5percent of the DACF to the welfare of the disabled must be enforced. In the socioeconomic development thinking (socioeconomic

development planning), stakeholders should include comprehensive needs of PWDs. Furthermore, skill development training centres should be built and equipped to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable. This would go a long way to reduce their vulnerability.

### **9.3.6 Housing conditions**

Policies to assist households acquire affordable housing units should be implemented in urban areas to improve the low level of housing stock in urban areas. Provision of enough affordable housing will improve the stock of housing and eliminate over-crowding. The provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) is a panacea to water borne diseases, while proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease.

The district Assembly should also intensify sanitation campaigns so as to improve the quality of environmental sanitation in the district.

Appropriate policies should be implemented to permit the use local building materials such as clay which is in abundance in the district. This will enhance the construction of more houses to meet the growing need in the district.

The rural electrification projects in the district should be intensified as a significant proportion of rural households are still without electricity. There is the need also to adopt alternative use of household energy such as solar energy since the district is endowed with sunlight.

The use of wood and charcoal for fuel wood is high in the district. This will lead to deforestation. Policies to curtail their usage should be considered to safeguard the fragile environment.

There is a higher proportion of the population without access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities. Policies to encourage the use of appropriate waste disposal methods should be enhanced. The district assembly should enforce laws on sanitation such as ensuring the maintenance and cleanliness of public toilet facilities, the building of toilet facilities in every dwelling unit, and that some forms of punishment are meted to those who defecate in the open. Access to portable water supply especially in the rural areas remains a big challenge hence efforts should be geared in provision of more portable water in these areas.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A 1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	90,856	100.0	24,593	100.0	66,263	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	3,139	3.5	1,273	5.2	1,866	2.8
Household with head and a spouse only	968	1.1	298	1.2	670	1.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,696	12.9	3,675	14.9	8,021	12.1
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	19,968	22.0	4,893	19.9	15,075	22.8
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,789	19.6	4,423	18.0	13,366	20.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,195	2.4	764	3.1	1,431	2.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,395	3.7	1,108	4.5	2,287	3.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,609	22.7	4,886	19.9	15,723	23.7
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,885	2.1	546	2.2	1,339	2.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	9,212	10.1	2,727	11.1	6,485	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A 2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec/ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
<b>Total</b>	85,030	17,165	3,344	5,926	22,444	25,265	7,760	716	1,927	428	55
No disability	82,970	16,199	3,325	5,874	22,072	24,767	7,655	702	1,897	425	54
With a disability	2,060	966	19	52	372	498	105	14	30	3	1
Sight	585	303	2	11	99	126	28	4	10	2	0
Hearing	337	214	4	14	50	45	6	0	4	0	0
Speech	349	185	7	11	69	60	14	1	2	0	0
Physical	604	285	8	11	87	163	35	5	8	1	1
Intellectual	374	187	7	6	70	80	16	5	3	0	0
Emotional	389	168	4	8	80	92	23	5	9	0	0
Other	170	73	0	4	39	43	11	0	0	0	0
<b>Male</b>											
Total	39,528	5,227	1,633	3,057	10,755	12,339	4,445	382	1,281	360	49
No disability	38,582	4,907	1,622	3,023	10,577	12,026	4,386	377	1,259	357	48
With a disability	946	320	11	34	178	313	59	5	22	3	1
Sight	271	97	2	9	52	80	20	1	8	2	0
Hearing	107	46	1	8	21	26	2	0	3	0	0
Speech	176	75	2	8	40	40	8	1	2	0	0
Physical	273	81	6	9	34	114	18	2	7	1	1
Intellectual	179	73	3	5	32	50	11	3	2	0	0
Emotional	191	68	2	4	41	56	12	2	6	0	0
Other	80	26	0	1	18	31	4	0	0	0	0

**Table A 2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)**

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Female</b>											
Total	45,502	11,938	1,711	2,869	11,689	12,926	3,315	334	646	68	6
No disability	44,388	11,292	1,703	2,851	11,495	12,741	3,269	325	638	68	6
With a disability	1,114	646	8	18	194	185	46	9	8	0	0
Sight	314	206	0	2	47	46	8	3	2	0	0
Hearing	230	168	3	6	29	19	4	0	1	0	0
Speech	173	110	5	3	29	20	6	0	0	0	0
Physical	331	204	2	2	53	49	17	3	1	0	0
Intellectual	195	114	4	1	38	30	5	2	1	0	0
Emotional	198	100	2	4	39	36	11	3	3	0	0
Other	90	47	0	3	21	12	7	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



**Table A 3: 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	20,178	90,856	42,653	48,203	30,349	13,467	16,882
Households engaged in agricultural activities	16,595	81,298	38,109	43,189	30,349	13,467	16,882
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	16,453	80,660	37,815	42,845	30,061	13,322	16,739
Households engaged in crop farming	16,431	80,587	37,779	42,808	30,029	13,300	16,729
Households engaged in tree growing	299	1,571	805	766	580	304	276
Agro forestry (tree planting)	299	1,571	805	766	580	304	276
Alligator pepper	77	447	192	255	92	32	60
Apples	26	115	54	61	49	23	26
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	20	84	38	46	38	14	24
Avocado	5	43	19	24	11	5	6
Banana	8	51	27	24	15	9	6
Beans	105	620	293	327	183	99	84
Black pepper	10	45	22	23	22	13	9
Cabbage	20	108	63	45	39	22	17
Carrot	102	544	267	277	211	104	107
Cashew	4,344	22,977	11,110	11,867	8,639	4,145	4,494
Cassava	6,609	33,943	15,631	18,312	12,607	5,259	7,348
Citronella	19	117	56	61	36	16	20
Citrus	57	298	151	147	103	55	48
Cloves	39	179	75	104	80	34	46
Cocoa	5,813	30,651	15,058	15,593	11,684	5,727	5,957
Coconut	86	491	219	272	198	83	115
Cocoyam	4,015	20,146	9,139	11,007	7,623	3,076	4,547
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	123	604	290	314	256	111	145
Coffee	7	37	14	23	21	10	11
Cola	4	16	7	9	7	3	4
Cotton	2	17	7	10	7	2	5
Cucumber	6	42	32	10	24	16	8
Egg plant	12	60	28	32	22	5	17
Gallic	2	6	3	3	3	2	1
Garden eggs	139	779	379	400	310	128	182
Ginger	4	23	11	12	9	3	6
Groundnut	98	643	293	350	233	105	128
Guava	8	42	20	22	19	13	6
Kenaf	4	25	11	14	9	6	3
Lemon grass	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Lettuce	5	31	16	15	7	4	3
Maize	2,466	13,264	6,881	6,383	5,142	2,708	2,434
Mango	21	93	41	52	33	13	20
Melon (agusi)	1	7	2	5	2	0	2
Millet	97	662	325	337	152	78	74
Nut meg	1	5	3	2	3	2	1

**Table A 3: 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	189	1,135	596	539	409	234	175
Okro	276	1,568	707	861	526	199	327
Onion	46	240	99	141	104	37	67
Pawpaw	14	84	36	48	33	13	20
Peas	33	204	103	101	83	37	46
Pepper	3,816	20,310	9,293	11,017	7,693	3,101	4,592
Pineapple	70	360	171	189	145	64	81
Plantain	4,761	24,587	11,538	13,049	9,451	4,120	5,331
Potatoes	15	91	46	45	32	14	18
Rice	42	274	128	146	73	33	40
Shallot	1	4	1	3	3	1	2
Shea tree	2	6	4	2	6	4	2
Soya beans	8	24	7	17	10	3	7
Sugarcane	6	25	14	11	12	7	5
Sweet pepper	2	22	14	8	6	4	2
Tiger nut	3	18	6	12	3	2	1
Tobacco	11	42	21	21	15	5	10
Tomatoes	219	1,117	529	588	499	210	289
Water melon	23	95	45	50	46	15	31
Yam	9,844	50,172	23,022	27,150	18,587	7,639	10,948
Other	337	1,950	987	963	678	343	335

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

Serial No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Drobo	12,753	5,783	6,970	3,134	1,647
2	Japekrom	7,193	3,409	3,784	1,639	778
3	Dwenem	5,172	2,357	2,815	1,225	722
4	Adamsu	4,883	2,213	2,670	1,088	727
5	Gunasua	3,897	1,698	2,199	810	503
6	Kwasibuo Krom	3,800	1,775	2,025	914	533
7	Katakyiekrom	3,349	1,478	1,871	744	547
8	Atuna	3,229	1,547	1,682	675	443
9	Babianiha	3,149	1,477	1,672	625	521
10	Miremano	2,980	1,440	1,540	558	402
11	Kwamesei Krom	2,924	1,389	1,535	692	443
12	Zezera	2,572	1,223	1,349	507	388
13	Faaman	2,250	998	1,252	428	307
14	Konsia	1,956	958	998	405	365
15	Dodoosuo	1,794	798	996	353	245
16	Jenjemireja	1,777	818	959	388	271
17	Mpuasu	1,545	727	818	286	229
18	Adiokor No. 2	1,520	696	824	327	222
19	Abirikasu	1,484	698	786	337	262
20	Nyamefie	1,345	634	711	299	263

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

Serial No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Drobo	12,753	1,606	1,547	1,684	1,650	1,476	1,234	933	749	551	435	297	191	141	70	95	94
2	Japekrom	7,193	865	856	856	868	751	665	439	361	366	235	222	181	138	87	139	164
3	Dwenem	5,172	646	733	756	620	452	293	241	239	227	188	194	119	112	71	88	193
4	Adamsu	4,883	642	700	605	563	395	299	219	230	228	187	186	132	117	73	139	168
5	Gunasua	3,897	525	524	544	474	381	259	208	162	145	121	170	85	53	34	111	101
6	Kwasibuo Krom	3,800	454	454	452	480	414	349	231	190	162	137	113	87	69	48	56	104
7	Katakyiekrom	3,349	474	466	453	389	287	253	166	154	132	122	107	88	72	42	63	81
8	Atuna	3,229	448	476	412	369	278	211	159	158	159	139	114	67	43	38	71	87
9	Babianiha	3,149	438	450	412	388	239	196	191	148	144	120	114	73	68	42	43	83
10	Miremano	2,980	459	467	421	286	281	222	195	169	132	74	74	49	44	17	33	57
11	Kwamesei Krom	2,924	397	410	406	285	232	216	168	178	160	103	78	66	60	47	38	80
12	Zezera	2,572	341	350	336	344	227	169	122	106	95	86	119	62	52	32	48	83
13	Faaman	2,250	272	299	345	306	185	129	114	113	99	88	77	42	42	42	39	58
14	Konsia	1,956	308	301	251	216	125	118	126	102	86	69	64	38	32	19	39	62
15	Dodoosuo	1,794	253	282	233	200	125	96	105	89	75	72	70	42	30	23	33	66
16	Jenjemireja	1,777	204	233	250	208	180	129	92	69	88	61	72	45	37	22	46	41
17	Mpuasu	1,545	175	222	229	164	122	103	77	75	61	48	62	35	31	23	43	75
18	Adiokor No. 2	1,520	170	202	216	173	141	87	80	68	62	57	82	40	33	17	44	48
19	Abirikasu	1,484	185	213	174	168	102	115	106	67	81	71	51	32	24	20	29	46
20	Nyamefie	1,345	170	198	189	145	108	92	75	66	48	58	43	34	27	21	25	46

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

## **Project Secretariat**

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician  
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician  
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator  
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator  
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing  
Mr. Rochster Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing  
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing  
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing  
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing  
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing  
Mr. Omar Seidu, Regional Statistician  
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting  
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting

## **Writers**

Stephen Lurimuah  
Adjei Asare Baffour Snr

## **Consultant**

Mr. Martin Kwasi Poku

## **Editor/ Reviewers**

Ms. Rebecca Appiah  
Mr. Vitus Bobrunuo  
Mr. Johnson Owusu Kagya