2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TANO SOUTH DISTRICT

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 Tano 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.

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

ASBR	Age Specific Birth Rate
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
BARAR	Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical Report
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NCA	National Communication Authority
NDPC	National Development Planning Commissions
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Tano South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 78,129 with relatively more females (50.0%) than females (49.0%), giving a sex ratio of 96.2. More than half (52.4%) of the population reside in urban areas while 47.6 percent are in the rural areas. The population of the District is youthful with about two-fifth (42.4%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (6.3%). Thus, the District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 88.7. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 95.3 higher than the urban population of 83.1.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Tano District is 4.0 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 120.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6.9 per 1000 live births which is higher than the regional average of 6.1 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.3 percent of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (73.0%) living in the District were born elsewhere in another region while 27.0 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central (30.5%) form the highest proportion followed by Ashanti (15.1%) and Volta (13.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 77,185 with a total number of 16,312 households. The average household size in the District is 4.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 43.5 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and grandchildren form about one-fifth (21.1%) and 11.4 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.3 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

More than two-fifth (43.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, two fifth (39.5%) have never been married and 6.6 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married population, two-fifth (40.2%) has no education and 48.8 percent have basic

education. For those who have never been married, only 11.9 percent have never been to school and 68.0 percent has basic education. Nearly nine in ten (88.5%) of the married population are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 10.2 percent are economically not active. For those who have never been married, 39.6 percent are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 58.3 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 93.9 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 2.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 3.0 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (72.2%) of the population in the District profess the Christians religion with Pentecostal/charismatic dominating with a proportion of 26.9 percent, followed by the Catholics (18.1%) and Protestant (16.1%). Persons who belong to Islam form 16.9 percent. Those who profess to have no religion constitute eight percent of the population. The proportion of females (75.6%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (68.7%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (10.0%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females (6.0%).

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 71.6 percent are literate and 28.4 percent are non-literate. Of the literate population, 16.2 percent are able to read and write in English language only while 72.2 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, one-quarter (25.0%) has never attended school, one-third (33.2%) have attended in the past and about two-fifth (41.8%) are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 17.5 percent are in Kindergarten, 47.7 percent are at primary level and 18.3 percent are in Junior High Schools. Thus, 83.5 percent of the pupils in the District are in Basic schools.

Economic activity status

About three-quarters (75.5%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while one-quarter (24.5%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.5 percent are employed while 2.5 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 65.6 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, one-half (50.1%) are students and 25.7 percent perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the District, about two-thirds (67.4%) are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 12.2 percent are engaged as Service and sales work and 8.2 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers. Whereas females (19.5%) are more likely than males (4.5%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (70.9%) are more likely than females (64.2%) to be engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment of the workforce, 63.1 percent are employed by Agriculture, 7.1 percent by Industry and 29.8 percent by Services sectors. Whereas more

males than females are employed by the Agriculture and Industry sectors, more females (34.1%) than males (25.4%) are employed by the Services sector.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 67.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.8 percent are 7.3 percent are contributing family workers and 12.5 percent are employees. The proportion of male employees (17.3%) is more than twice the proportion of their female counterparts (7.8%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 6.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 37.3 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 43.8 percent as compared to 31.3 percent of females. Less than three percent (2.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Twice as many females (1.5%) as males (3.4%) use internet. About four percent (3.9%) of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Two percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the District are sight (31.7%) and physical (28.4%). Less than 60 percent (56.8%) of persons with disability are employed and 41.4 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 47.2 percent have never been to school and 47.5 percent have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

More than three-quarters (76.1%) of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities. An overwhelming majority (97.1%) of the households are involved in crop farming and about one-third (32.9%) are also involved in livestock rearing. Poultry (61.1%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Tano South District is 10,628 representing 3.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.3 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 6.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly six in ten (58.8%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses and 28.8 percent are separate houses. More than half (51.8%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 26.1 percent are owned by private individuals and 17.5 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement/concrete which constitutes 48.3 percent, followed by mud bricks/earth accounting for 46.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (74.5%) and mud/earth (23.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (84.6%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (10.3%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (15.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 7.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity (56.4%) and flashlight/torch (26.8%) 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 (65.6%), charcoal (21.3%) and gas (5.1%). Bore-hole/pump/tube well constitutes the major (33.1%) source of drinking water for dwelling unit in the District. The next major source of drinking water is public tap (23.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.7%).

Public toilet (55.5%) and pit latrine (19.8%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the District. More than one-tenth (11.3%) of households in the District have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 56.0 percent. About one-fifth (22.8%) of households dump their solid waste in public containers and 11.0 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.3%) and onto the street (38.5%) are the commonest methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tano South District was carved from the Tano District which had Bechem as its capital. By Legislative Instrument LI 1765 of 2004, the Tano District was split into two. Tano South which maintained Bechem as its capital and Tano North with Duayaw Nkwanta as the capital. Tano South District has 39 electoral areas, 5 area councils and 2 town councils with the District Chief Executive as the political head.

1.2 Location and Size

The District lies in the Southern part of the Brong Ahafo Region between latitudes 7º00"N and 7º25" N and longitudes 1º45" W and 2º15" W. The District is bordered to the North and East by the Offinso and Ahafo-Ano South Districts. On the South by the Ahafo-Ano North District and on its West and South-West by Tano North District. It covers an area of 489.0 square kilometres. The District capital, Bechem, is on the Sunyani-Kumasi first class road (asphalt) and about 54 km from Sunyani and 76 km from Kumasi.

1.2.1 Physical features

The topography of the District is mostly made up of undulating land which rises gently from a height of about 270m to a peak of 760m. The area to the East and South-East, in the Kwamisa area bounded by the Ankaase-Techimantia-Bechem road, is particularly fairly high, rising between 360m and 760m. The District has many rivers such as Atobiaso, Moku and Kwasu. River Subri, a tributary of Tano River in the Tano South District, flows through Subriso No. 3 and Techimantia. The Atobiaso River flows through Derma and River Moku, through Techimantia and Dwomo. River Dwofo is a tributary of Kwasu River. Due to the presence of the numerous rivers, land in the District is well drained and free from flooding. In this regard, the land is ideal for vegetable and food crop cultivation. It is therefore not surprising that the District's vegetables output is one of the best in the region.

1.2.2 Geology and soils

The main geological formations that cover the District are the forest ochrosols and the rubrisol /ochrosols intergrades which contain alkaline and are more richly supplied with nutrients. They are also more clayey, have greater capacity to maintain water for plant use and are therefore very ideal for the cultivation of forest crops like cocoa, coffee, oil palm and food crops like plantain, maize, rice, cassava, and beans among others.

1.2.3 Climate (temperature and rainfall)

The District lies in the Semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences double maximum rainfall pattern. The first rainfall season is from April to June, with the heaviest in June. The second period is from September to October. The annual rainfall is between 1250mm and 1800mm. The dry season is quiet pronounced and occurs from the months of November to February. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 26ºC in August and 30ºC in March. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 50-70 percent in the dry season. The severe harmattan (dry winds) brings about outbreak of

bushfires which sometimes cause serious crop losses and environmental hazards. The relatively long wet (rainy) seasons as well as the abundant rains are favourable for the cultivation of cash crops. This ensures food security throughout the year.

1.2.4 Vegetation and forest reserve cover

The District lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone. However, there are stretches of savannah grassland in areas such as Techimantia and Subriso No. 3 where cattle rearing is becoming an important economic activity. The District has three major forest reserves. These are Bosomkese, Tinten and some parts of Apaape forest reserves. These forest reserves cover a total land area of 157.45 square kilometres. In these reserves, one can find different tree species such as Odum, Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia and Akasaa.

1.3 Political and Administration

By statutory declaration as contained in section one of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) under which it operates, stipulate that the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District. It is the highest political, administrative and planning authority representing the Central Government in the District. The District Assembly is subdivided into Two (2) Town Councils and five (5) Area Councils. The Town Councils are Bechem and Techimantia with Brosankro, Derma, Ankaase/Adaa, Subriso No.3 and Dwomo/Mansin being Area Councils. The Town/Area Councils have the responsibility to strengthen the coordination of the development of the communities to ensure equitable distribution of socio-economic programmes and projects in a manner that will promote sustainable growth in the District. This facilitates effective participation in decision making at the lowest level. There are also Unit Committees in each of the 39 electoral areas. Each Unit Committee has 5 members who assist the Town / Area council to perform its functions.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up and culture

The Tano South District has one Traditional Council which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene of Bechem), with the title "Kogyeabour". The chiefs, who are the custodians of culture and land, are the motivating force behind development projects in many communities in the District. Fortunately, the District is not plagued with any serious volatile disputes, land litigation and tribal conflicts which hamper development. The people of Bechem celebrate the Adekyem festival in November every year in remembrance of their ancestors who were hunters and always came to Bechem to "share" their game after the day's work and for development purposes. Traditionally, the District is part of the Ashanti kingdom. In order to honour their great ancestors who played greater role in the development of the Ashanti kingdom, they again celebrate the Akwasidae festival. Christianity form majority of the entire population, followed by Islamic religion in the District.

1.4.2 Education

The District has a total of 85 public schools, of which 55 are Primary School, 29 Junior High Schools, and 4 Second Cycle Schools including a School for the Deaf. In addition to these; the District also has one tertiary institution as a College of Education. The District has 505 trained teachers and 348 untrained teachers in the public schools. The number of private schools in the District is 18 (Source: GES, TSD-Annual School Census 2012/2013).

Figure 1.1: Map of Tano South District

DISTRICT MAP OF TANO SOUTH
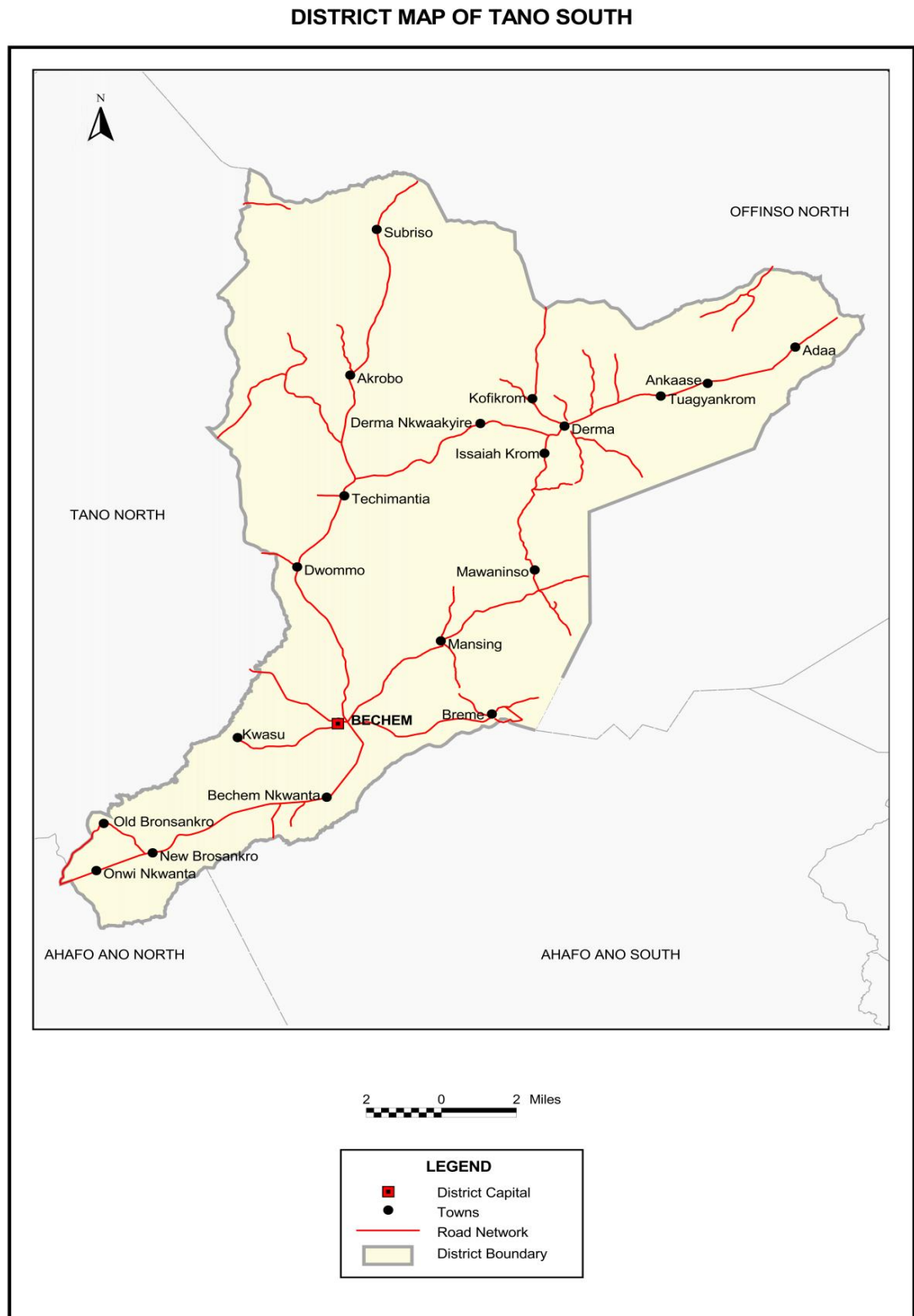
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4.3 Health

The District is fairly served in terms of health facilities and personnel availability. The District is divided into 4 health sub-districts for effective and efficient service delivery. These are Bechem, Techimantia, Brosankro and Derma. There are 7 health facilities in all, a hospital, a polyclinic, 2 health centres, a clinic and 2 CHPS compound with 2 doctors and 97 beds. (Source: TSDA, DPCU REPORT-2010)

1.4.4 Ethnicity

The District is dominated by Akans/Asantes who forms more than half of the population. Other minority groups are the Ahafos, Kusasis. Kokomba and pockets of other tribes. (Source: 2010 PHC)

1.4.5 Religious composition

Christians form about 62.1 percent of the entire population whiles traditional religion forms about 8.6 percent. Other dominant religion such as Islam is 26 percent whiles the other religious groups form 3.9 percent.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The Tano South District is predominantly a rural economy, with agriculture as the main economic activity for the daily sustenance of the people. The major food crops grown are maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam. Vegetables grown are garden egg, okro, pepper. The major vegetable grown is tomatoes which are mainly produced in Derma. The District is the highest producer of tomatoes in the region. It produces nearly 7,400 metric tons of tomatoes annually and has the potential for expansion. Cash crops grown are cocoa, oil palm, coffee and cashew. The District Assembly as the Planning Authority generates revenue from the taxes it collects from rural agriculture producers especially during market days. The main revenue generating centres are Derma, Bechem and Techimantia. The Tano South District has the potential for large scale tomato processing factory; unfortunately this dream has not been realized yet.

1.5.2 Industry

The District forest reserves are of scientific importance due to the conservation of biodiversity and the benefits derived from ecosystem. The resource base of the District has facilitated the establishment of small scale industries like table sawmills (Bechem), wood carving (Techimantia and New Brosankro), weaving (Derma) and palm oil extraction (Mansin and Bechem).

1.5.3 Financial institutions

The District has enormous economic potentials of which if harnessed could make the District one of the richest in the country. The strategic importance of the District to the tomato industry could be one of the pool factors that attract the services of a Commercial Bank (Ghana commercial bank) and two rural banks operating in three communities, Bechem, Derma and Techimantia. The Rural Banks are Derma and Bomaa Rural Banks (TSDA, DPCU – 2010).

1.5.4 Information Communication Technology

All cellular phone firms in the country have coverage in the District. These are MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Expresso, Airtel and Glo. There are also internet facilities in the District. The District Assembly in conjunction with the Ministry of Communication has established two Community Information Centres (CIC), internet facilities at Bechem and Techimantia. Private internet centres are also available to complement the two CICs. These facilities are mainly patronized by students of basic schools for their studies. The high dependency on the ICT in the District has improved business and other services, vis a vis sharing of information, education and marketing. (TSDA, DPCU – 2010).

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as

the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa 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 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)   Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

    iii.   Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to or 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 disabilities 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   Organisation 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

One of the most important indicators for assessing the changes in population is demographic characteristics. These changes in a country's population are mainly effected through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 PHC, like all other population and housing censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population size and composition of Tano South District. According to the 2010 PHC, the total population of Tano South District is 78,129 comprising of 39,830 females (51.0%) and 38,299 males (49.0%). The population is predominantly urban with 52.4 percent and 47.6 percent in the rural areas. Data from the Table shows that 0-4 year age group has the highest population of 12,158, followed by 5-9 year age group with a population of 11,050. The 85 years and older age group has the least population of 505. The pattern is similar for both males and females.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male Number	Male Percent	Female	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural
All Ages	78,129	38,299	49.0	39,830	96.2	40,913	52.4	37,216
0 - 4	12,158	6,247	51.4	5,911	105.7	5,968	49.1	6,190
5-9	11,050	5,637	51.0	5,413	104.1	5,422	49.1	5,628
10-14	9,920	5,038	50.8	4,882	103.2	5,114	51.6	4,806
15 - 19	8,362	4,316	51.6	4,046	106.7	4,495	53.8	3,867
20 - 24	6,540	2,965	45.3	3,575	82.9	3,689	56.4	2,851
25 - 29	5,899	2,599	44.1	3,300	78.8	3,226	54.7	2,673
30 - 34	4,794	2,281	47.6	2,513	90.8	2,537	52.9	2,257
35 - 39	4,286	2,099	49.0	2,187	96	2,253	52.6	2,033
40 - 44	3,398	1,694	49.9	1,704	99.4	1,820	53.6	1,578
45 - 49	2,814	1,373	48.8	1,441	95.3	1,400	49.8	1,414
50 - 54	2,392	1,124	47.0	1,268	88.6	1,315	55.0	1,077
55 - 59	1,618	801	49.5	817	98	906	56.0	712
60 - 64	1,306	644	49.3	662	97.3	709	54.3	597
65 - 69	791	396	50.1	395	100.3	452	57.1	339
70 - 74	1,105	445	40.3	660	67.4	584	52.9	521
75 - 79	673	278	41.3	395	70.4	408	60.6	265
80 - 84	522	177	33.9	345	51.3	324	62.1	198
85+	505	185	36.9	316	58.5	291	58.1	210
All Ages	78,129	38,299	49.0	39,830	96.2	40,913	52.4	37,216
0-14	33,128	16,922	51.1	16,206	104.4	16,504	49.8	16,624
15-64	41,409	19,896	48.0	21,513	92.5	22,350	54.0	19,059
65+	3,592	1,481	41.2	2,111	70.2	2,059	57.3	1,533
Age-dependency ratio	**88.7**	**92.5**		**85.1**		**83.1**		**95.3**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population House Census

The age-dependency ratio for the District is 88.7, signifying relatively high dependence on the working population. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 95.3 higher than the urban population of 83.1. The sex ratio in the District is 96.2. This means that for every 100 females, there are about 96 males, indicating that there are more females than males.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends (Source: CIA World fact book.).

Figure 2.1 represents the structure of the population in terms of age and sex. The ages 15 years and below constitute the largest group. Moreover, it indicates a wide base and becomes narrow as the age increases. The Figure also shows that, the proportion of male to female population is almost the same in the District but there are differences in all the age cohorts. For example, a higher proportion of males are found in age group 0-14 years whereas the proportion of the female population aged 15-64 years and 65 years and older are higher than that of males.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
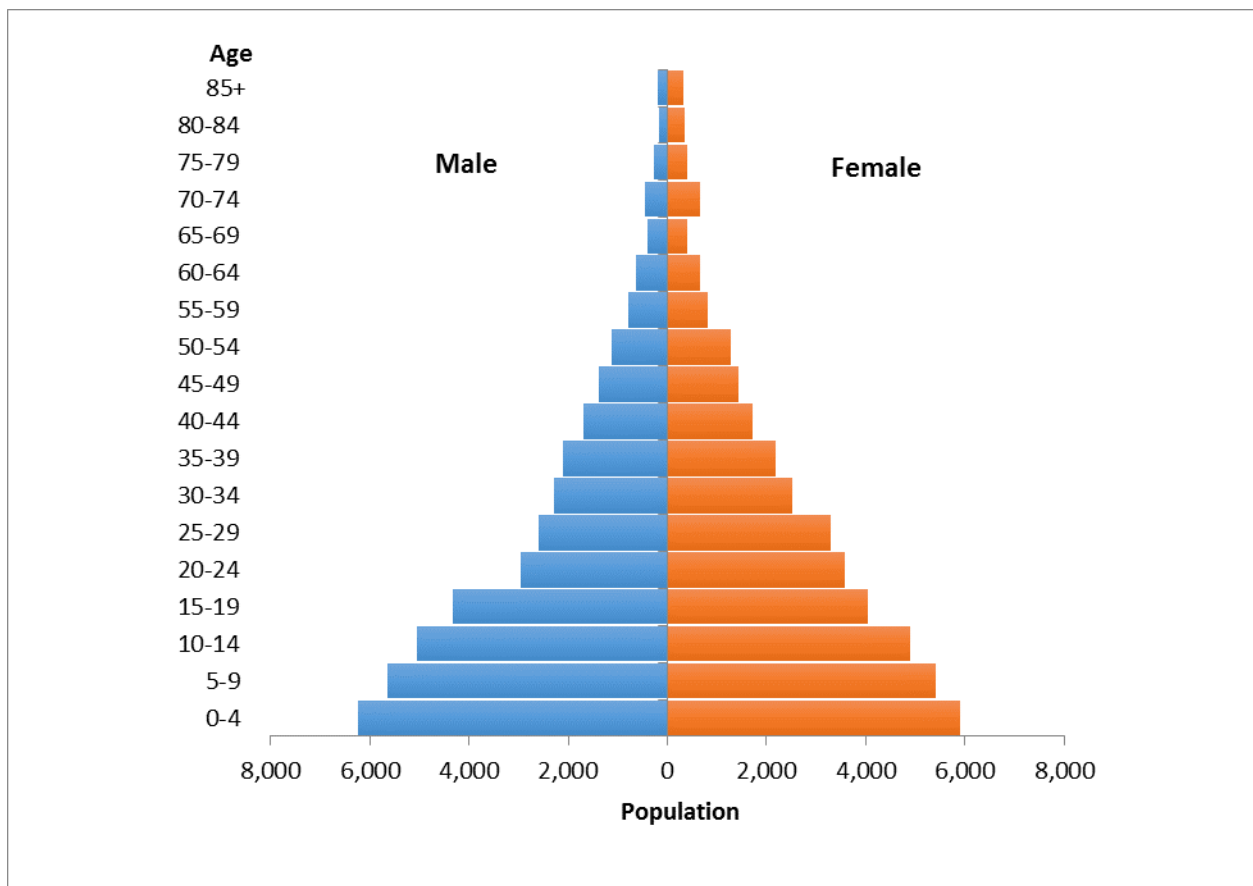
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population House Census

2.4 Fertility, Migration and Mortality

Other most essential components of population dynamics that influence the population structure are migration, fertility and mortality. These components of population dynamics can be influenced by demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. The 2010 census collected data on fertility, mortality and migration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is directly determined by a number of factors that in turn are affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors. The following fertility measures were considered during the 2010 PHC. These include Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which indicates the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1000 women between the ages 15-49 in a given year. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the reported TFR, GFR and the CBR for the Brong Ahafo Region and Tano South District. The District has a total population of 78,129 of which women between the ages 15-49 are 22,890. The TFR in 2010 for Tano South District for women between the ages 15-49 is about 3.99 births per 1,000 women which is higher than the regional average of 3.58 births per 1,000 women. The GFR on the other hand for women between the ages 15-49 is 120.3 live births per 1,000 women, which is higher than the regional average of 105.9 births per 1,000 women in the age range 15-49 years while the CBR is 26.6 live births per 1000 population in the Tano South District.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years		Number of births in last 12 months		Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All Districts	2,310,983	692,773	100.0	61,426	100.0	3.6	105.9	26.6
Asunafo South	95,580	26,721	3.9	2,732	4.4	4.0	122.4	28.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	36,428	5.3	3,479	5.7	3.9	115	27.9
Asutifi	105,843	30,324	4.4	2,999	4.9	4.0	117.1	28.3
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	49,101	7.1	4,390	7.1	3.6	105.9	27.5
Dormaa East	50,871	15,476	2.2	1,433	2.3	3.7	111.5	28.2
Tano South	**78,129**	**22,890**	**3.3**	**2,275**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**120.3**	**29.1**
Tano North	79,973	23,704	3.4	2,085	3.4	3.6	105.8	26.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	42,263	6.1	2,669	4.3	2.6	73.1	21.7
Sunyani West	85,272	27,031	3.9	2,174	3.5	3.2	95.8	25.5
Berekum Municipal	129,628	43,737	6.3	3,037	4.9	2.8	83.1	23.4
Jaman South	92,649	29,104	4.2	2,335	3.8	3.6	97.4	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	25,434	3.7	1,763	2.9	3.0	84.6	21.2
Tain	108,386	30,736	4.4	2,671	4.3	3.5	104.1	24.6
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	26,699	3.9	2,216	3.6	3.4	99.3	24.7
Techiman Municipal	206,856	66,143	9.5	5,750	9.4	3.5	103.3	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	29,784	4.3	3,030	4.9	4.0	121.1	30
Nkoranza North	65,895	18,220	2.6	1,942	3.2	4.4	129.6	29.5
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	29,933	4.3	2,973	4.8	4.0	118.7	28.1
Sene	118,810	32,273	4.7	3,375	5.5	4.2	123.2	28.4
Pru	129,248	36,721	5.3	3,026	4.9	3.4	98.5	23.4
Kintampo South	81,000	22,055	3.2	2,391	3.9	4.5	132.3	29.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	27,996	4.0	2,681	4.4	3.9	115.1	28.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population House Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
    ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

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. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analysis of potential growth of population and construction of population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. They are also used in calculating probable life span of the population which are then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums.

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older totalling 26,480 and the number of children ever born and those still surviving. The data indicates that children ever born and children

surviving are 75,565 and 65,386 respectively. For all the age categories, males (38,186) dominate the females (37,379) for children ever born.

Again, the Table shows that children ever born to those aged 12-14 is significantly low with a record of 11. As age increases from 15 to 60 years and older, the percentage of children ever born increases up to age 35 to 39 years and started decreasing again but however reached its peak at age 60 years and older with the highest record. Thus, women aged 60 years and older recorded the highest number of children ever born and relatively higher child survivorship of 19,086 and 14,722 respectively.

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

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | Children Surviving | | |
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	26,480	75,565	38,186	37,379	65,386	32,719	32,667
10-14	2,856	11	6	5	11	6	5
15-19	4,046	580	293	287	519	254	265
20-24	3,575	3,321	1,662	1,659	3,056	1,499	1,557
25-29	3,300	6,664	3,388	3,276	6,167	3,104	3,063
30-34	2,513	8,310	4,200	4,110	7,643	3,843	3,800
35-39	2,187	9,055	4,553	4,502	8,243	4,098	4,145
40-44	1,704	8,437	4,241	4,196	7,622	3,821	3,801
45-49	1,441	7,844	4,096	3,748	6,880	3,530	3,350
50-54	1,268	7,318	3,685	3,633	6,335	3,208	3,127
55-59	817	4,939	2,499	2,440	4,188	2,115	2,073
60+	2,773	19,086	9,563	9,523	14,722	7,241	7,481

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates by sex

Age specific death rate is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex in the Tano South District. The trend shows that females generally experience higher mortality than males. Both males and females experience higher death rates before age five. This could be due to the fact that children are susceptible to sicknesses at that tender age. Between the age group 15 to 49 years, males registered fairly low death rate compared to females in the same age category. Again, the relatively high female death rate may be due to the prevailing high maternal death rates. At 50-54 years males registered higher death rate compared to females. The mortality rate rises sharply and reaches its peak at age 70 years and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate
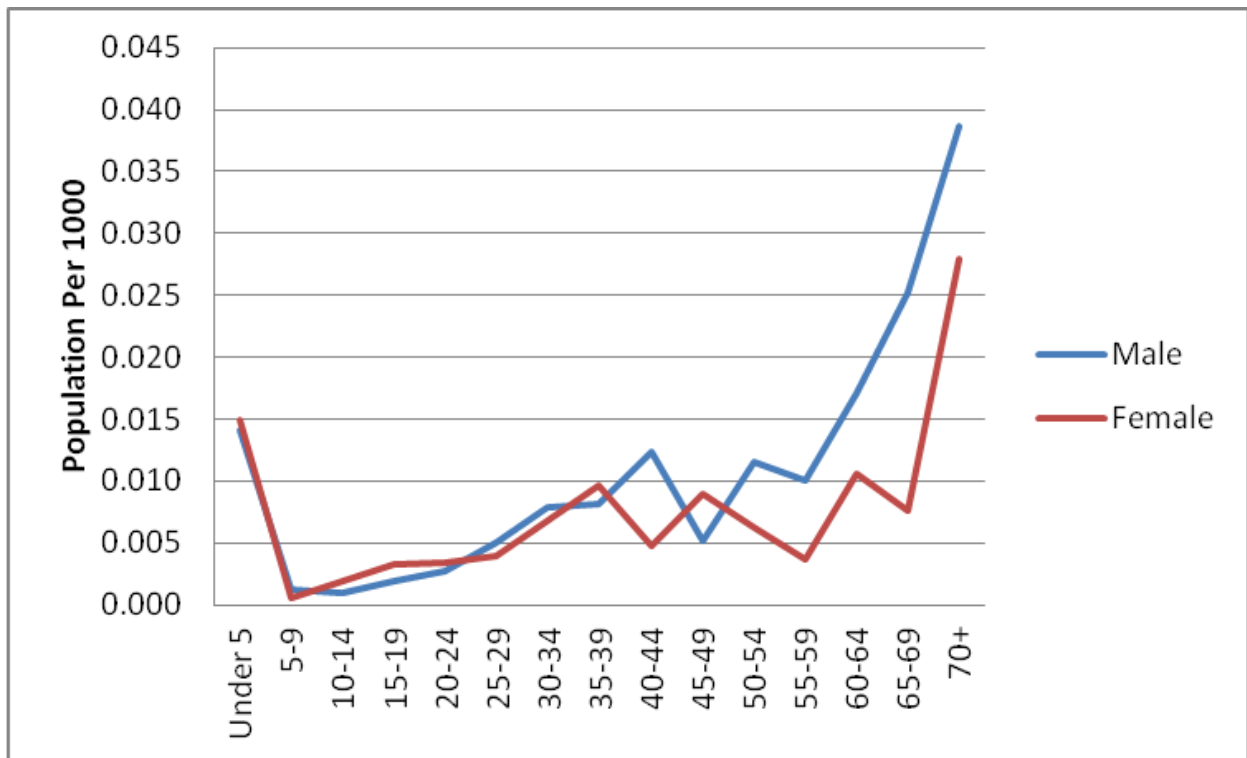
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in the Tano South District and the Region at large, 12 months preceding the census night. The data indicates that out of the total population in the Region (2,310,983), 14,189 died within the 12 months preceding the census night. The District also recorded 542 deaths. Death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide is 8.7 percent for the Region and the District. Death by other causes such as natural death, sickness and so on is 91.3 percent for both the Region and the District. The crude death rate for the Region is 6.1 percent and 6.9 percent for the District.

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

			*Crude	Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	death rate	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8	31	6.8	429	93.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0	71	9.1	711	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	399	7.8	35	8.8	364	91.2
Tano South	**78,129**	**542**	**6.9**	**47**	**8.7**	**495**	**91.3**
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9	33	6.9	442	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7	36	7.9	419	92.1
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4	70	15.2	392	84.8
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6	79	9.2	779	90.8
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5	55	10.7	459	89.3
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5	39	6.2	588	93.8
Tain	88,104	566	6.4	31	5.5	535	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8	52	7.4	652	92.6
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8	103	12.1	751	87.9
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0	81	11.5	622	88.5
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7	30	4.7	607	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9	62	9.9	563	90.1
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0	34	9.9	310	90.1
Pru	129,248	351	2.7	22	6.3	329	93.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3	50	7.5	621	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0	55	8.2	618	91.8
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2	21	9.3	204	89.9
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8	26	9.5	249	90.5
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2	35	8.2	392	91.8
Banda	20,282	191	9.4	11	5.8	180	94.2
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4	22	8.1	249	91.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.4.3 Migration

Migration on the other hand is the physical movement by individuals or groups of people from one geographical location to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. For the 2010 census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration (Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical Report, 2010, PHC).

Table 2.5 shows the birth place of migrants in the District and how long they have lived in the District. Out of a total of 23,466 migrants in the District, 6,330 are persons born elsewhere in the region. The remaining 17,136 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share border with the Brong Ahafo Region.

The top three major migrants in the District are people from Northern Region (4,308), Upper East Region, Upper West Region (3,125) and Ashanti Region (3,998) with 771 migrants coming from outside Ghana. In exception of migrants from the Volta Region, more than a quarter have lived in the District for a period of 1-4 years. The District has 26.9 percent and 23.1 percent migrants from the Volta and Ashanti Regions respectively and 20.5 percent outside Ghana who have stayed in the District for more than 20 years (Table 2.5).

The abundance of vacant and arable land and conducive and favourable climatic conditions may be pool factors of migrants into the District. The proximity of the district to other neighbouring towns in other regions like Kumasi, Tepa and Offinso could equally be a factor.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Migrants | | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	23,466	100.0	15.1	32.4	19.3	16.8	16.4
Different locality in this region	6,330	100.0	17.1	31.0	19.5	16.1	16.3
Western	483	100.0	14.1	39.5	23.0	14.5	8.9
Central	398	100.0	13.8	31.7	17.8	15.3	21.4
Greater Accra	234	100.0	21.4	33.8	14.1	15.8	15.0
Volta	916	100.0	15.5	23.4	16.3	18.0	26.9
Eastern	587	100.0	15.5	31.0	17.2	16.5	19.8
Ashanti	3,998	100.0	15.4	27.7	16.7	17.2	23.1
Northern	4,308	100.0	12.7	41.0	20.4	13.6	12.3
Upper East	2,316	100.0	11.4	29.8	20.1	22.8	15.9
Upper West	3,125	100.0	15.8	32.1	23.4	18.8	9.9
Outside Ghana	771	100.0	17.9	37.9	10.0	13.7	20.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population House Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Ghanaian households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society. The structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana based on the prevailing kinship and the two broad descent and inheritance systems, namely, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. In the patrilineal system, inheritance and descent are traced from the father's line and household heads are mostly men. In the matrilineal systems, which trace descent from the mother's line, a relatively large proportion of household heads are women. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on the social characteristics in the District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

The 2010 Census defines a household as a single person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. Typically, a household consists of a husband, wife, children and other relatives or a house help who may be living with them".

3.2.1   Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total household population of 77,185 with 40,270 in urban and 36,915 in rural areas. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 16,312 households in the District comprising of 8,842 urban households and 7,470 rural households. The mean/average number of households per house is 1.5 for the District. The average household size in the District (4.7 persons) is not significantly different from both urban (4.6 persons) and rural (4.9 persons).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	77,185	40,270	36,915
Number of households	490,515	16,312	8,842	7,470
Average households per house	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3
Average household size	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population House Census

3.2.2   Household composition and headship

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. Household members identified as head form 21.1 percent of the household population. Spouses constitute 9.6 percent with children forming 43.5 percent. There is an indication that grandchildren (11.4%) are commonly found in the households. While female spouses constitute about 17.5 percent in female-headed households, only 1.4 percent of households are headed by males. As expected, biological children constitute the largest proportion of households with 45.5 percent in male-headed households and 41.5 percent in female-headed households.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,185	100.0	37,865	100.0	39,320	100.0
Head	16,312	21.1	10,193	26.9	6,119	15.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,413	9.6	533	1.4	6,880	17.5
Child (son/daughter)	33,543	43.5	17,221	45.5	16,322	41.5
Parent/Parent in-law	617	0.8	95	0.3	522	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	405	0.5	138	0.4	267	0.7
Grandchild	8,767	11.4	4,459	11.8	4,308	11.0
Brother/Sister	3,552	4.6	2,032	5.4	1,520	3.9
Step child	511	0.7	251	0.7	260	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	254	0.3	109	0.3	145	0.4
Other relative	4,329	5.6	1,943	5.1	2,386	6.1
Non-relative	1,482	1.9	891	2.4	591	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household Structure

The household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that Nuclear family households defined to include head, spouse(s) and children form 27.3 percent and Extended family households (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) is 22 percent. Households with heads only, that is, single person households, constitute 3.3 percent of the total number of households in the District. In all the household structures, households headed by males exceed their female counterparts in exception of the three single parent nuclear and extended households. Nuclear family households constitute 28.6 percent for male headed households and 26 percent for female headed households.

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,185	100.0	37,865	100.0	39,320	100.0
Head only	2,512	3.3	1,789	4.7	723	1.8
Head and a spouse only	1,128	1.5	562	1.5	566	1.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	21,053	27.3	10,823	28.6	10,230	26.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,999	22.0	8,671	22.9	8,328	21.2
Extended and non-relatives	1,876	2.4	1,012	2.7	864	2.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,303	3.0	1,189	3.1	1,114	2.8
Single parent Nuclear	7,824	10.1	3,372	8.9	4,452	11.3
Single parent Extended	15,281	19.8	6,229	16.5	9,052	23.0
Single parent Extended and non-relative	1,941	2.5	912	2.4	1,029	2.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,268	8.1	3,306	8.7	2,962	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959 cited in GSS 2013 PHC national analytical report). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data is classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

Figure 3.1 shows that of the population aged 12 years and older, 44 percent are married while 39 percent have never been married. In addition, informal/consensual union/living together constitutes 7 percent with 4 percent of the population divorced.

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status
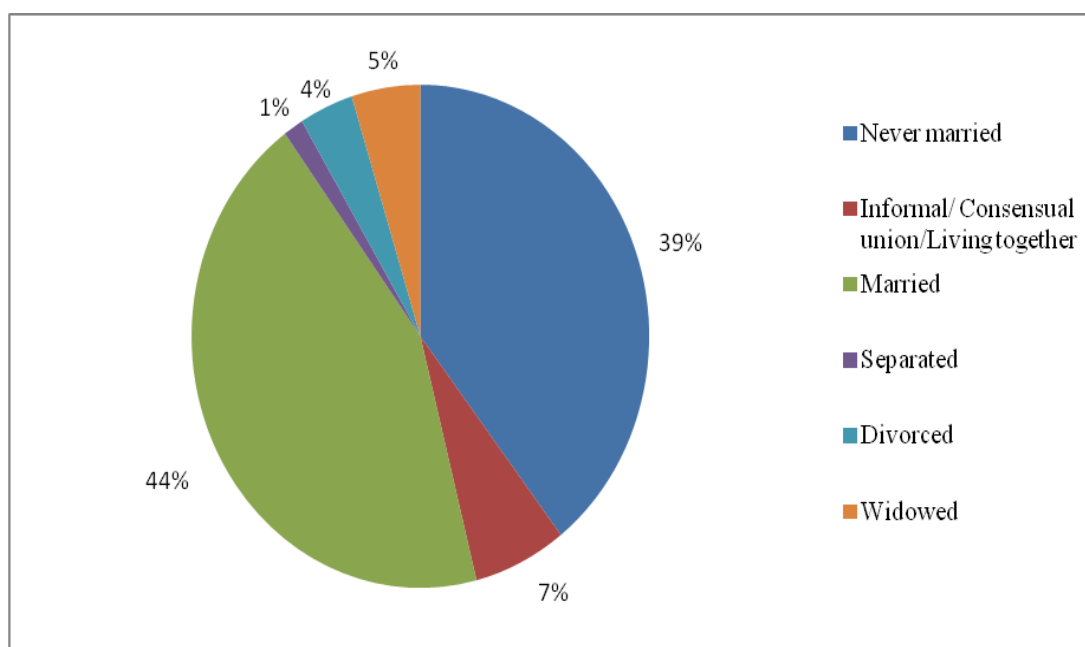
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows the marital status by sex and age. From the data, the proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who have never married is 93.4 percent while 4 percent are married. Age group 65 years and above have the highest proportion of widowed with 37.1 percent.

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Table 3.4: Population 12 years and older by marital status, sex and age

Sex/ Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	50,695	100.0	39.5	6.6	43.9	1.4	3.8	4.9
12-14	5,694	100.0	93.4	0.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,362	100.0	88.7	2.9	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	6,540	100.0	58.5	10.5	29.0	0.8	0.9	0.4
25 - 29	5,899	100.0	31.6	12.1	52.4	1.3	1.9	0.7
30 - 34	4,794	100.0	15.4	10.6	68.1	1.6	3.3	1.1
35 - 39	4,286	100.0	7.2	9.7	75.1	1.9	4.6	1.5
40 - 44	3,398	100.0	4.8	7.9	75.4	2.4	5.9	3.6
45 - 49	2,814	100.0	4.1	6.6	73.5	3.3	7.9	4.6
50 - 54	2,392	100.0	2.7	4.8	69.4	3.1	11.0	9.0
55 - 59	1,618	100.0	1.9	3.7	68.5	3.5	10.4	12.0
60 - 64	1,306	100.0	2.7	2.8	60.3	2.8	10.9	20.5
65+	3,592	100.0	3.6	1.9	43.9	2.4	11.0	37.1
Male								
Total	24,215	100.0	47.9	5.5	42.2	1.1	2.3	1.1
12-14	2,838	100.0	93.6	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,316	100.0	94.0	1.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,965	100.0	81.3	5.3	12.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	2,599	100.0	49.1	10.7	38.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
30 - 34	2,281	100.0	24.2	10.2	62.2	1.1	1.8	0.4
35 - 39	2,099	100.0	11.5	9.5	73.8	1.5	3.2	0.5
40 - 44	1,694	100.0	7.7	7.5	78.0	1.9	3.8	1.0
45 - 49	1,373	100.0	6.3	7.4	78.4	3.1	3.7	1.1
50 - 54	1,124	100.0	3.9	5.9	79.4	2.4	6.9	1.5
55 - 59	801	100.0	2.9	3.7	81.8	3.1	6.0	2.5
60 - 64	644	100.0	3.9	3.0	77.0	2.0	8.1	6.1
65+	1,481	100.0	6.0	3.4	71.6	2.4	8.0	8.6
Female								
Total	26,480	100.0	31.8	7.6	45.4	1.8	5.2	8.3
12-14	2,856	100.0	93.3	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,046	100.0	83.0	4.9	11.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	3,575	100.0	39.6	14.8	42.5	1.2	1.3	0.6
25 - 29	3,300	100.0	17.9	13.2	63.2	1.8	2.7	1.2
30 - 34	2,513	100.0	7.3	10.9	73.5	2.0	4.5	1.8
35 - 39	2,187	100.0	3.2	9.8	76.2	2.2	6.0	2.6
40 - 44	1,704	100.0	1.8	8.3	72.8	2.9	8.0	6.2
45 - 49	1,441	100.0	1.9	5.9	68.8	3.5	11.9	8.0
50 - 54	1,268	100.0	1.7	3.8	60.6	3.7	14.6	15.6
55 - 59	817	100.0	1.0	3.7	55.4	3.9	14.7	21.3
60 - 64	662	100.0	1.5	2.6	44.1	3.5	13.7	34.6
65+	2,111	100.0	1.9	0.9	24.5	2.4	13.1	57.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing CensuS

The Table also reveals that most males between the ages 15 to 19 are never married (94.0%) compared to 83 percent of females of the same age group. This pre-supposes that this category of the population is in school. Again, 75.4 percent of males in the age group 40-44 years are married. In addition, males aged 65 years and above have a lower proportion of widowed (8.6%) compared to females 57.1 percent indicating that life expectancy of females 65 years and older is higher than males of the same age group. A higher proportion of males (47.9%) than females (31.8%) have never been married as compared to 45.4 percent of the females and 42.2 percent of males who are married. Again, the proportions of divorced persons who are females (5.2%) are higher than that of the males (2.3%).

3.3.1 Marital status by educational level

Table 3.5 shows the marital status by sex and educational level in the District. More than half of the population (56.7%) for persons 12 years and older have Basic education and nearly one-tenth (9.5%) have secondary education.

More than two thirds (68.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older who have never married attained basic education and a little over one-tenth (11.9%) have no education. For those who are married, 40.2 percent have no education and 48.8 percent have basic education. Sixty six percent of males who have never married have attained basic education and 12.4 percent have no formal educational. For those who are married, 34.4 percent have no education and 50.2 percent have basic education. Overall, much lower proportion of all the marital status groups attained tertiary level of education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	50,695	100.0	29.1	56.7	9.5	1.3	2.6	0.8
Never married	20,011	100.0	11.9	68.0	15.6	1.3	2.4	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,336	100.0	21.3	65.6	7.9	2.2	2.5	0.5
Married	22,234	100.0	40.2	48.8	5.7	1.2	3.0	1.0
Separated	723	100.0	32.8	55.6	6.2	2.4	2.5	0.6
Divorced	1,930	100.0	40.0	53.3	3.3	1.1	1.8	0.5
Widowed	2,461	100.0	69.6	26.6	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.6. More than half (67.3%) of persons from the marital status category are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and economically not active are about 31 percent. Higher proportions of the never married (58.3%) population are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (88.5%). All the marital status

categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 4 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

The data in Table 3.6 further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are slightly more males (68.5%) in the marital status population than females (66.3%) who are employed. However, the marital status population has slightly more economically not active females (31.9%) than males (30.1%). Overall, there are more married people in the marital status population who are employed than the economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	50,695	100.0	34,122	67.3	857	1.7	15,716	31.0
Never married	20,011	100.0	7,922	39.6	425	2.1	11,664	58.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,336	100.0	2,750	82.4	101	3.0	485	14.5
Married	22,234	100.0	19,683	88.5	273	1.2	2,278	10.2
Separated	723	100.0	611	84.5	8	1.1	104	14.4
Divorced	1,930	100.0	1,638	84.9	22	1.1	270	14.0
Widowed	2,461	100.0	1,518	61.7	28	1.1	915	37.2
Male								
Total	24,215	100.0	16,578	68.5	359	1.5	7,278	30.1
Never married	11,591	100.0	5,139	44.3	256	2.2	6,196	53.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,325	100.0	1,187	89.6	26	2.0	112	8.5
Married	10,223	100.0	9,363	91.6	73	0.7	787	7.7
Separated	258	100.0	221	85.7	1	0.4	36	14.0
Divorced	559	100.0	492	88.0	2	0.4	65	11.6
Widowed	259	100.0	176	68.0	1	0.4	82	31.7
Female								
Total	26,480	100.0	17,544	66.3	498	1.9	8,438	31.9
Never married	8,420	100.0	2,783	33.1	169	2.0	5,468	64.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,011	100.0	1,563	77.7	75	3.7	373	18.5
Married	12,011	100.0	10,320	85.9	200	1.7	1,491	12.4
Separated	465	100.0	390	83.9	7	1.5	68	14.6
Divorced	1,371	100.0	1,146	83.6	20	1.5	205	15.0
Widowed	2,202	100.0	1,342	60.9	27	1.2	833	37.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the population of the District by nationality and sex. The Table shows that a higher proportion of the population in the District (93.9%) are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality recorded 2.4 percent while Africans and other nationals have the least proportion of 0.6 percent. There are almost equal proportions of Ghanaians by birth for both sexes. The trend however, does not differ much between the sexes.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,129	100.0	38,299	100.0	39,830	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	73,350	93.9	35,936	93.8	37,414	93.9
Dual Nationality	1,885	2.4	911	2.4	974	2.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	597	0.8	271	0.7	326	0.8
ECOWAS	1,612	2.1	851	2.2	761	1.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	431	0.6	206	0.5	225	0.6
Other	254	0.3	124	0.3	130	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by sex and the various religious denominations in the District. There are three major religious groupings namely; Christianity (72.2%), Islam (16.9%) and persons who profess to have no religion (8.0%). The Christian religion is further broken down into Catholic (18.1%), Protestant (16.1%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (26.9%) and other Christian religions (11.1%). The Catholic and the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith have the largest followers in the District with majority being females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,129	100.0	38,299	100.0	39,830	100.0
No Religion	6,238	8.0	3,845	10.0	2,393	6.0
Catholic	14,130	18.1	6,896	18.0	7,234	18.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,553	16.1	5,749	15.0	6,804	17.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,025	26.9	9,572	25.0	11,453	28.8
Other Christians	8,656	11.1	4,091	10.7	4,565	11.5
Islam	13,230	16.9	6,929	18.1	6,301	15.8
Traditionalist	1,601	2.0	883	2.3	718	1.8
Other (Specify)	696	0.9	334	0.9	362	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Literacy on the other hand refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement in any language.

3.6.1   Literacy

The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as it enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life. Table 3.9 shows the percentage of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the District. From the total population, 72.2 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language,

16.2 percent are literate in English only and 10.9 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only. Less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

More males (75.6%) than females (68.5%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.9.

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

		Literate						
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	14,857	37,515	100.0	16.2	10.9	72.2	0.2	0.6
11-14	478	6,893	100.0	25.2	7.2	67.0	0.1	0.4
15-19	959	7,403	100.0	16.7	5.1	77.4	0.1	0.6
20-24	1,480	5,060	100.0	15.0	9.0	75.4	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,781	4,118	100.0	15.0	12.0	72.1	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,685	3,109	100.0	15.7	15.2	67.9	0.5	0.7
35-39	1,521	2,765	100.0	14.0	16.9	68.5	0.1	0.5
40-44	1,312	2,086	100.0	11.2	18.0	69.9	0.2	0.7
45-49	1,098	1,716	100.0	12.2	16.3	70.7	0.1	0.8
50-54	856	1,536	100.0	10.7	12.8	75.1	0.1	1.3
55-59	575	1,043	100.0	9.0	14.0	76.9	0.0	0.1
60-64	638	668	100.0	8.1	16.5	75.1	0.0	0.3
65+	2,474	1,118	100.0	7.3	18.2	73.3	0.2	0.9
Male								
Total	5,629	19,449	100.0	14.9	8.4	75.6	0.3	0.8
11-14	193	3,508	100.0	23.5	7.3	68.6	0.2	0.4
15-19	424	3,892	100.0	15.4	4.6	79.0	0.2	0.8
20-24	505	2,460	100.0	13.1	5.8	80.0	0.3	0.8
25-29	629	1,970	100.0	13.5	9.1	76.0	0.4	1.0
30-34	691	1,590	100.0	14.7	11.3	71.9	0.9	1.2
35-39	643	1,456	100.0	14.3	11.3	73.6	0.2	0.7
40-44	587	1,107	100.0	8.7	13.5	76.3	0.4	1.2
45-49	461	912	100.0	12.6	11.1	75.1	0.1	1.1
50-54	323	801	100.0	9.2	10.7	78.2	0.1	1.7
55-59	202	599	100.0	9.8	8.3	81.6	0.0	0.2
60-64	234	410	100.0	8.8	12.4	78.5	0.0	0.2
65+	737	744	100.0	7.7	13.7	77.6	0.3	0.8
Female								
Total	9,228	18,066	100.0	17.6	13.5	68.5	0.0	0.4
11-14	285	3,385	100.0	27.1	7.1	65.3	0.1	0.4
15-19	535	3,511	100.0	18.3	5.7	75.5	0.0	0.5
20-24	975	2,600	100.0	16.8	11.9	71.1	0.0	0.2
25-29	1,152	2,148	100.0	16.4	14.6	68.6	0.1	0.3
30-34	994	1,519	100.0	16.7	19.2	63.7	0.1	0.3
35-39	878	1,309	100.0	13.8	23.2	62.8	0.0	0.2
40-44	725	979	100.0	14.0	23.2	62.6	0.0	0.2
45-49	637	804	100.0	11.8	22.1	65.7	0.0	0.4
50-54	533	735	100.0	12.4	15.1	71.7	0.0	0.8
55-59	373	444	100.0	7.9	21.6	70.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	404	258	100.0	7.0	22.9	69.8	0.0	0.4
65+	1,737	374	100.0	6.7	27.3	65.0	0.0	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Education

The school attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Of the total persons aged 3 years and above, 33.2 percent had attended school in the past or were in school, with 41.8 percent being in school at the time of the census while 25 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 32 percent for females and 34.5 percent for males. Meanwhile, females who have never attended school (29.4%) exceed their male counterparts (20.4%).

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older
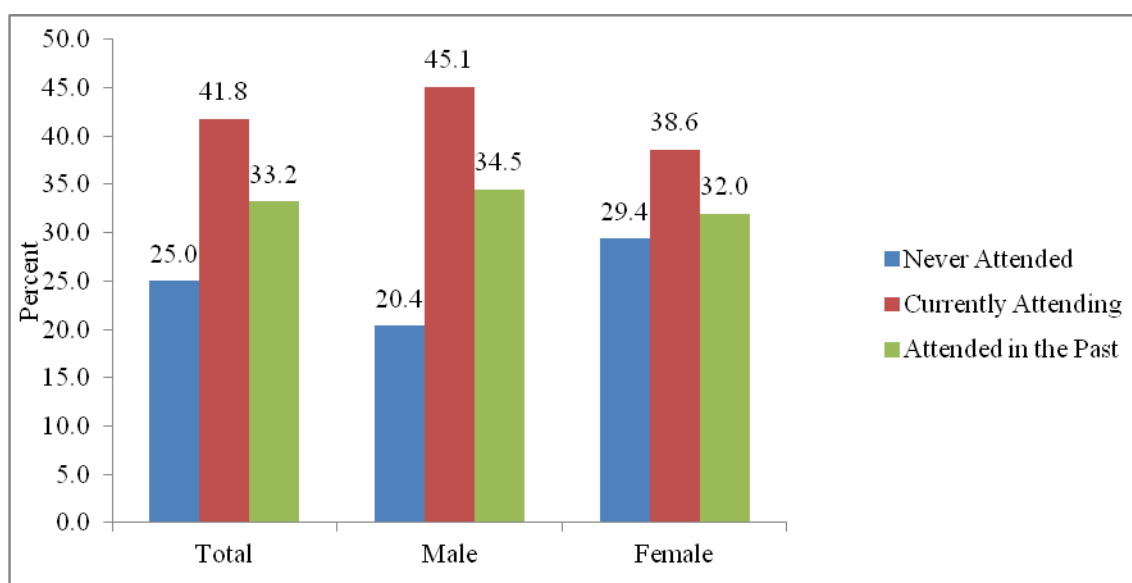
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The total population currently attending school is 29,565 while 23,504 has attended school in the past. The number of males and females currently attending school are 15,583 and 13,982 respectively and those who have attended school in the past 11,900 and 11,604 respectively (Table 3.10). A proportion of 47.7 percent of the population currently attending school are in primary school compared to 21.4 percent of those who have attended school in the past. As the educational ladder increases to tertiary, the proportion of those currently in school decreases. Also, more females forming 85.3 percent than males, 75.5 percent attended basic school defined to include Primary, JSS/JHS and Middle School. However, males outnumber females at the SSS/SHS/Secondary level (14.2% males and 8.3% females). In addition, more males, 5.1 percent than females, 1.9 percent attained tertiary level of education (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

| Level of education | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,565	100	15,583	100.0	13,982	100.0	23,504	100.0	11,900	100.0	11,604	100.0
Nursery	2,292	7.8	1,231	7.9	1,061	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,169	17.5	2,686	17.2	2,483	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14,098	47.7	7,236	46.4	6,862	49.1	5,034	21.4	2,024	17.0	3,010	25.9
JSS/JHS	5,401	18.3	2,896	18.6	2,505	17.9	7,438	31.6	3,418	28.7	4,020	34.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,429	27.4	3,549	29.8	2,880	24.8
SSS/SHS	2,157	7.3	1,259	8.1	898	6.4	2,003	8.5	1,212	10.2	791	6.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	655	2.8	480	4.0	175	1.5
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	105	0.4	44	0.3	61	0.4	567	2.4	259	2.2	308	2.7
Post middle/ secondary certificate	84	0.3	52	0.3	32	0.2	542	2.3	348	2.9	194	1.7
Tertiary	259	0.9	179	1.1	80	0.6	836	3.6	610	5.1	226	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex are consumers of goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produce them: a working population often referred to as the "employed'. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that, in 2010, about 75.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 24.4 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 97.5 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed. Regarding the economically not active population, students constitute the majority (50.1%) while 25.7 percent are engaged in the performance of household chores. Pensioners/Retirees have the least percentage of 1.4 among the economically not active population.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,001	100.0	21,377	100.0	23,624	100.0
Economically active	**33,984**	**75.5**	**16,468**	**77.0**	**17,516**	**74.1**
Employed	*33,133*	*97.5*	*16,112*	*97.8*	*17,021*	*97.2*
Worked	*32,281*	*97.4*	*15,786*	*98.0*	*16,495*	*96.9*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*764*	*2.3*	*282*	*1.8*	*482*	*2.8*
Did voluntary work without pay	*88*	*0.3*	*44*	*0.3*	*44*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*851*	*2.5*	*356*	*2.2*	*495*	*2.8*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*293*	*34.4*	*106*	*29.8*	*187*	*37.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*558*	*65.6*	*250*	*70.2*	*308*	*62.2*
Economically not active	**11,017**	**24.5**	**4,909**	**23.0**	**6,108**	**25.9**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,827	25.7	854	17.4	1,973	32.3
Full time education	5,521	50.1	3,087	62.9	2,434	39.8
Pensioner/Retired	154	1.4	100	2.0	54	0.9
Disabled/Sick	551	5.0	211	4.3	340	5.6
Too old/young	1,389	12.6	407	8.3	982	16.1
Other	575	5.2	250	5.1	325	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 further indicates that in general, almost equal proportions of males (97.8%) and females (97.2%) are employed. More females are economically not active (25.9%) than males (23.0%). Furthermore, the table indicates that there are more females (32.3%) who are economically not active than males (23%). The proportion of females (32.3%) engaged in household chores is higher than males (17.4%) since these activities are considered as women's work. Overall, the population 15 years and older who constitute the largest percentage of the economically not active population are persons in full time education (62.9% of males and 39.8% of females).

Figure 4.1 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Tano South District. According to the chart, the total employed persons are 97.5 percent with 97.8 percent males and 97.2 percent females. The unemployed population is 2.5 percent and the economically not active population recorded 24.5 percent.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex
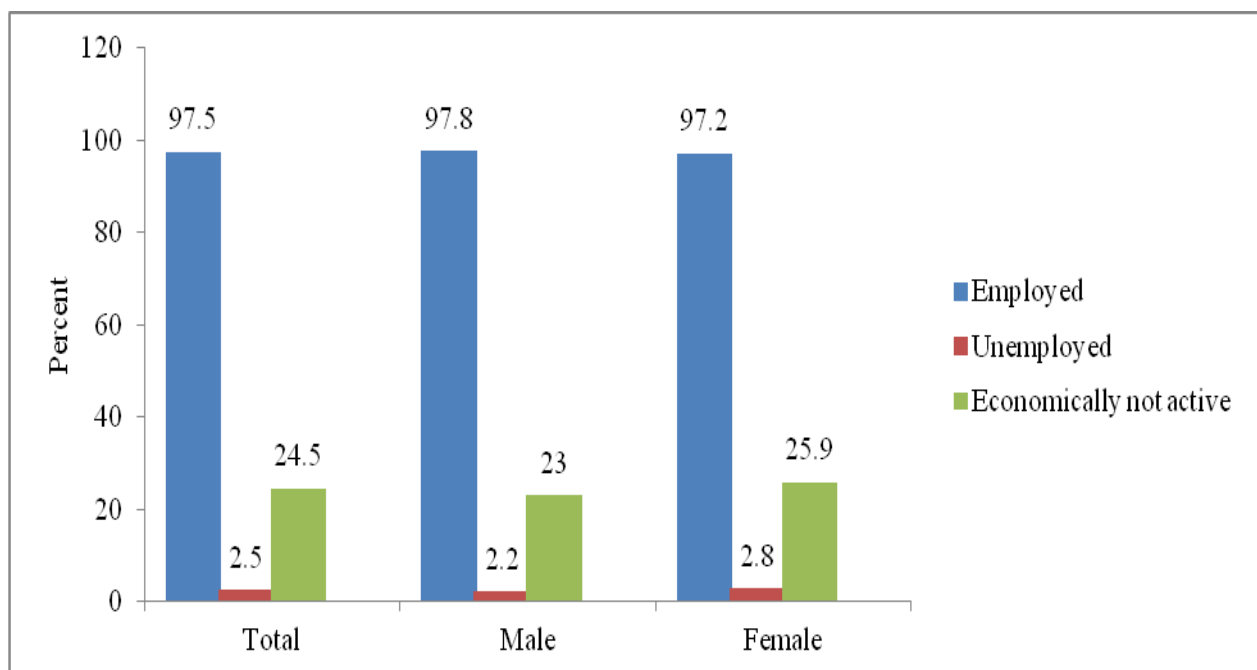
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, 73.6 percent of the population are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitute 24.5 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 31.9 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 95.3 percent at age 40-44 and gradually decreases as age increases.

Between age 15-19, the proportion of the economically not active is as high as 66.6 percent. This is because; this group of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 30.4 percent at age 20-24 to as low as 4.2 percent at age 40-44. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more employed males (75.4%) than females (72.0%). However, the proportion of females who are unemployed exceeds their male counterparts for the age groups. A similar trend is also identified with the economically not active population (Table 4.2).

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Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	45,001	100.0	33,133	73.6	851	1.9	11,017	24.5
15-19	8,362	100.0	2,667	31.9	124	1.5	5,571	66.6
20-24	6,540	100.0	4,255	65.1	297	4.5	1,988	30.4
25-29	5,899	100.0	4,960	84.1	190	3.2	749	12.7
30-34	4,794	100.0	4,334	90.4	91	1.9	369	7.7
35-39	4,286	100.0	4,004	93.4	48	1.1	234	5.5
40-44	3,398	100.0	3,237	95.3	19	0.6	142	4.2
45-49	2,814	100.0	2,657	94.4	26	0.9	131	4.7
50-54	2,392	100.0	2,254	94.2	17	0.7	121	5.1
55-59	1,618	100.0	1,500	92.7	12	0.7	106	6.6
60-64	1,306	100.0	1,116	85.5	17	1.3	173	13.2
65+	3,592	100.0	2,149	59.8	10	0.3	1,433	39.9
Male								
Total	21,377	100.0	16,112	75.4	356	1.7	4,909	23.0
15-19	4,316	100.0	1,453	33.7	48	1.1	2,815	65.2
20-24	2,965	100.0	1,833	61.8	124	4.2	1,008	34.0
25-29	2,599	100.0	2,255	86.8	88	3.4	256	9.8
30-34	2,281	100.0	2,131	93.4	39	1.7	111	4.9
35-39	2,099	100.0	2,022	96.3	18	0.9	59	2.8
40-44	1,694	100.0	1,639	96.8	8	0.5	47	2.8
45-49	1,373	100.0	1,306	95.1	7	0.5	60	4.4
50-54	1,124	100.0	1,092	97.2	6	0.5	26	2.3
55-59	801	100.0	752	93.9	4	0.5	45	5.6
60-64	644	100.0	566	87.9	12	1.9	66	10.2
65+	1,481	100.0	1,063	71.8	2	0.1	416	28.1
Female								
Total	23,624	100.0	17,021	72.0	495	2.1	6,108	25.9
15-19	4,046	100.0	1,214	30.0	76	1.9	2,756	68.1
20-24	3,575	100.0	2,422	67.7	173	4.8	980	27.4
25-29	3,300	100.0	2,705	82.0	102	3.1	493	14.9
30-34	2,513	100.0	2,203	87.7	52	2.1	258	10.3
35-39	2,187	100.0	1,982	90.6	30	1.4	175	8.0
40-44	1,704	100.0	1,598	93.8	11	0.6	95	5.6
45-49	1,441	100.0	1,351	93.8	19	1.3	71	4.9
50-54	1,268	100.0	1,162	91.6	11	0.9	95	7.5
55-59	817	100.0	748	91.6	8	1.0	61	7.5
60-64	662	100.0	550	83.1	5	0.8	107	16.2
65+	2,111	100.0	1,086	51.4	8	0.4	1,017	48.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the District. More than half (67.4%) of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Service and sales workers came next with 12.2 percent and craft and "other occupations" which are not exactly classified have the least number of employed persons (0.1%).

Among the males 15 years and older, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers represents the highest occupational sector with 70.9 percent, followed by craft and related trades workers 8.8 percent and professionals recorded 5.4 percent. Females who are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute 64.2 percent, service and sales workers, 19.5 percent and craft and related trades workers 7.6 percent. From the Table, majority of the economically active population are engaged in agricultural activities which depict how agrarian the economy of the District is. Since farming is physically intensive, males appear to be more dominant in that sector than females.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 year and older by occupation and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,133	100.0	16,112	100.0	17,021	100.0
Managers	427	1.3	193	1.2	234	1.4
Professionals	1,433	4.3	872	5.4	561	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	305	0.9	214	1.3	91	0.5
Clerical support workers	237	0.7	163	1.0	74	0.4
Service and sales workers	4,039	12.2	725	4.5	3,314	19.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,342	67.4	11,421	70.9	10,921	64.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,711	8.2	1,423	8.8	1,288	7.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	748	2.3	731	4.5	17	0.1
Elementary occupations	856	2.6	343	2.1	513	3.0
Other occupations	35	0.1	27	0.2	8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Industry refers to the main economic activity of the establishment where the respondent works. About sixty-three percent of the work force are engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing which constitute the major industry in the District, the corresponding proportions for males and females are 67.6 percent and 59 percent respectively (Table 4.4). Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is made up of 9.4 percent with 5.4 percent males and 13.1 percent females. Manufacturing represents 5.2 percent with 3.6 percent male and 6.7 percent 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	33,133	100.0	16,112	100.0	17,021	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,923	63.1	10,886	67.6	10,037	59.0
Mining and quarrying	18	0.1	16	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,716	5.2	583	3.6	1,133	6.7
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	23	0.1	22	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	52	0.2	21	0.1	31	0.2
Construction	505	1.5	499	3.1	6	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,114	9.4	877	5.4	2,237	13.1
Transportation and storage	663	2.0	637	4.0	26	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,027	3.1	98	0.6	929	5.5
Information and communication	30	0.1	18	0.1	12	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	71	0.2	51	0.3	20	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	193	0.6	73	0.5	120	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	91	0.3	58	0.4	33	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	386	1.2	275	1.7	111	0.7
Education	1,295	3.9	752	4.7	543	3.2
Human health and social work activities	232	0.7	118	0.7	114	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	104	0.3	99	0.6	5	0.0
Other service activities	1,106	3.3	321	2.0	785	4.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,584	4.8	708	4.4	876	5.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by their status of employment and sex. The self-employed without employee represents the highest proportion (67.2%) with the proportion of females (68.1%) being slightly higher than that of males (66.3%). The proportion of male employees (17.3%) is higher than that of females (7.8%) with more of the females (17.9%) also serving as contributing family workers than males (9.5%).

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	33,935	100.0	16,649	100.0	17,286	100.0
Employee	4,229	12.5	2,881	17.3	1,348	7.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,799	67.2	11,035	66.3	11,764	68.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	932	2.7	510	3.1	422	2.4
Casual worker	475	1.4	345	2.1	130	0.8
Contributing family worker	4,672	13.8	1,577	9.5	3,095	17.9
Apprentice	606	1.8	173	1.0	433	2.5
Domestic employee (House-help)	183	0.5	111	0.7	72	0.4
Other	39	0.1	17	0.1	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that, majority of the labour force in the District (91.4%) are in the private informal sector, whereas 6.2 percent are in the Public (Government) sector. About 88.9 percent of the males and 97.3 per cent of the females are found in the private informal sector. With regards to those in the public sector, 7.9 percent are males and 4.6 percent are females. It can be deduced from the data that the informal sector is the major source of employment for many people in the District.

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	33,133	100.0	16,112	100.0	17,021	100.0
Public (Government)	2,049	6.2	1,266	7.9	783	4.6
Private Formal	698	2.1	457	2.8	241	1.4
Private Informal	30,267	91.4	14,324	88.9	15,943	93.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.1	12	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	93	0.3	45	0.3	48	0.3
Other International Organisations	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

The speed with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This is the first time information on ICT at household level has been collected in a PHC in the country. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, locality of residence, and economic activity status. In addition, the chapter looks at the availability of ICT in agricultural households. Information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities and households with desktops/laptop computers.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of persons who own mobile phones in the District. The Table shows that the proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the District is 37.3 percent. Furthermore, the table reveals that ownership of mobile phones in the District is higher among males (43.8%) than females (31.3%).

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows the percentage of persons who use internet facility in the District. The Table shows that only 2.4 percent of the people use internet in the District. It also reveals that, usage of internet facility in the District is much higher among male users (3.4%) than female users (1.5%). The low usage of internet facility could be attributed to the lack of internet facilities in the District or lack of knowledge in the use of internet.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,695	100.0	18,901	37.3	1,219	2.4
Male	24,215	100.0	10,601	43.8	813	3.4
Female	26,480	100.0	8,300	31.3	406	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 gives the percentage of households that reported owning a laptop and or desktop computers. Only 3.9 percent of total households in the District are reported owning a laptop and or desktop computers. Of the 629 households having desktop/laptop, 74.6 percent are male headed households as compared to 25.4 percent of female headed households

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,312	100.0	629	3.9
Male	10,193	62.5	469	4.6
Female	6,119	37.5	160	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The prevention of disability and ensuring care for PWDs and helping them to become productive citizens is an important aspect of national development. The government has enacted the Disability Act to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessible public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability and distribution of disability population by type of locality.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population of PWDs in the District. In total, there are 78,129 PWDs representing 2.0 percent of the District's population of which the males (2.0%) slightly outnumber the females (1.9%). The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability and locality shows that the proportion of females with sight or hearing disability (34.5% and 20.3% respectively) is higher than the proportion of males (29.0% and 18.3%) with similar disabilities. However, the proportion of male PWDs with emotional or intellectual disabilities (17.1% and 20.2% respectively) is slightly higher than females (14.4% and 18.7% respectively) with the same disabilities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	78,129	100.0	38,299	100.0	39,830	100.0
Without disability	76,601	98.0	37,521	98.0	39,080	98.1
With disability	1,528	2.0	778	2.0	750	1.9
Sight	485	31.7	226	29.0	259	34.5
Hearing	294	19.2	142	18.3	152	20.3
Speech	233	15.2	119	15.3	114	15.2
Physical	434	28.4	220	28.3	214	28.5
Intellect	297	19.4	157	20.2	140	18.7
Emotion	241	15.8	133	17.1	108	14.4
Other	194	12.7	100	12.9	94	12.5
Urban						
Total	40,913	100.0	19,634	100.0	21,279	100.0
Without disability	40,078	98.0	19,232	98.0	20,846	98.0
With disability	835	2.0	402	2.0	433	2.0
Sight	279	33.4	120	29.9	159	36.7
Hearing	177	21.2	76	18.9	101	23.3
Speech	143	17.1	70	17.4	73	16.9
Physical	242	29.0	122	30.3	120	27.7
Intellect	194	23.2	96	23.9	98	22.6
Emotion	147	17.6	79	19.7	68	15.7
Other	97	11.6	50	12.4	47	10.9
Rural						
Total	37,216	100.0	18,665	100.0	18,551	100.0
Without disability	36,532	98.2	18,289	98.0	18,234	98.3
With disability	684	1.8	376	2.0	317	1.7
Sight	206	30.1	106	28.2	100	31.5
Hearing	117	17.1	66	17.6	51	16.1
Speech	90	13.2	49	13.0	41	12.9
Physical	192	28.1	89	23.7	94	29.7
Intellect	103	15.1	61	16.2	42	13.2
Emotion	94	13.7	51	13.6	40	12.6
Other	97	14.2	50	13.3	47	14.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

The distribution of the population with disability types in the District is shown in Figure 6.1. It is evident from the chart that sight disability is prevalent in the District with 22 percent. It is followed by physical disability, 20 percent, intellectual disability, 14 percent, hearing, emotional and speech disability in that order.

Figure 6.1: Population with disability type
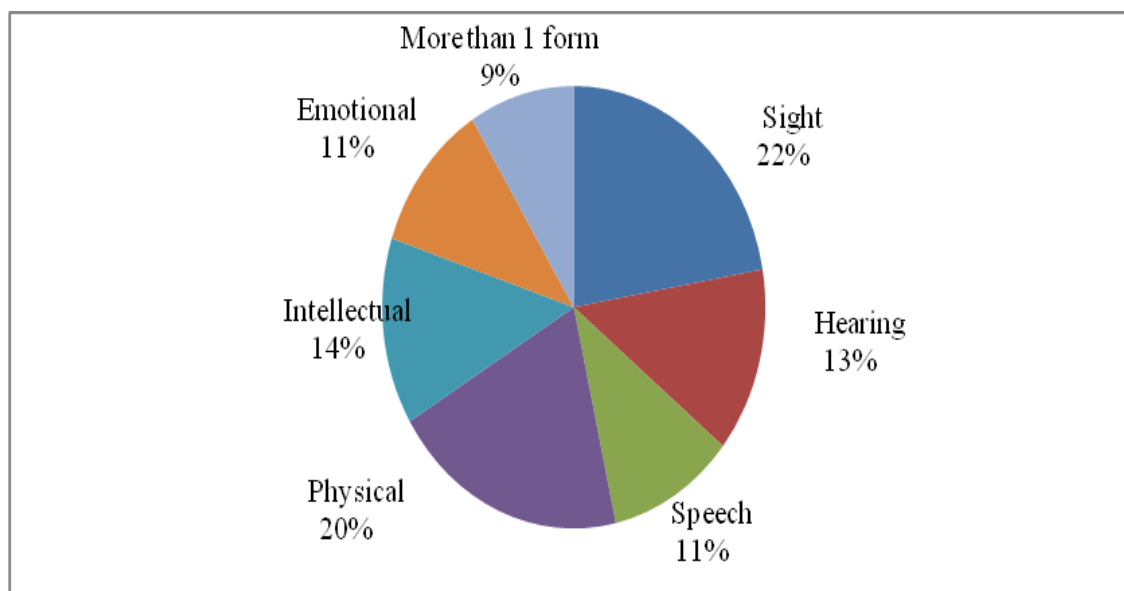
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

The proportion with disabilities varies considerably among the rural and urban populations of the District. It varies from 10.9 percent to 36.7 percent, both in the urban and rural populations (Table 6.1). On the whole, the proportions with disability are higher in the urban populations of the District than in the rural populations with more disabled males (2.0%) in rural areas than females (1.7%). There are more females in the urban areas with sight problems (36.7%) than their female counterparts in the rural areas (31.7%) with similar disabilities. The trend holds for the male population in the urban (29.9%) and rural areas (28.2%).

6.5 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 shows PWDs (persons 15 years and older) by activity status and sex in the District. PWDs constitute 1,228 of the population out of which 56.8 percent of them are employed and 1.8 percent unemployed. The remaining, 41.4 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability, sight (58.4%) has majority of its population being employed. At least fifty percent of all persons with different forms of disability are employed in the District.

Male and female differentials are quite significant among all the activities. The Table further reveals that, for all the various forms of disability, there are more disabled males who are employed than their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	45,001	100.0	33,133	73.6	851	1.9	11,017	24.5
No disability	43,773	100.0	32,435	74.1	829	1.9	10,509	24.0
With a disability	1,228	100.0	698	56.8	22	1.8	508	41.4
Sight	399	100.0	233	58.4	3	0.8	163	40.9
Hearing	223	100.0	136	61.0	2	0.9	85	38.1
Speech	159	100.0	89	56.0	2	1.3	68	42.8
Physical	365	100.0	186	51.0	6	1.6	173	47.4
Intellectual	247	100.0	127	51.4	6	2.4	114	46.2
Emotional	196	100.0	107	54.6	6	3.1	83	42.3
Other	141	100.0	75	53.2	3	2.1	63	44.7
Male								
Total	21,377	100.0	16,112	75.4	356	1.7	4,909	23.0
No disability	20,754	100.0	15,724	75.8	342	1.6	4,688	22.6
With a disability	623	100.0	388	62.3	14	2.2	221	35.5
Sight	180	100.0	117	65.0	2	1.1	61	33.9
Hearing	105	100.0	73	69.5	2	1.9	30	28.6
Speech	78	100.0	54	69.2	2	2.6	22	28.2
Physical	184	100.0	109	59.2	4	2.2	71	38.6
Intellectual	132	100.0	67	50.8	4	3.0	61	46.2
Emotional	111	100.0	67	60.4	3	2.7	41	36.9
Other	74	100.0	39	52.7	2	2.7	33	44.6
Female								
Total	23,624	100.0	17,021	72.0	495	2.1	6,108	25.9
No disability	23,019	100.0	16,711	72.6	487	2.1	5,821	25.3
With a disability	605	100.0	310	51.2	8	1.3	287	47.4
Sight	219	100.0	116	53.0	1	0.5	102	46.6
Hearing	118	100.0	63	53.4	0	0.0	55	46.6
Speech	81	100.0	35	43.2	0	0.0	46	56.8
Physical	181	100.0	77	42.5	2	1.1	102	56.4
Intellectual	115	100.0	60	52.2	2	1.7	53	46.1
Emotional	85	100.0	40	47.1	3	3.5	42	49.4
Other	67	100.0	36	53.7	1	1.5	30	44.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, education and literacy

Table 6.3 presents disabled persons 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. There are 1,478 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. Out of this, 40.2 percent have never attended school. The highest educational level attained among the disabled population is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS accounting for about 46.2 percent of all disabled population in the District. The lowest percentage in the educational level attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 4.5 percent of the disabled population in the District.

Among the disabled males in the District, 33.4 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 47.2 percent. A slightly higher proportion of males (48.0%) than females (44.3%) of all disabled population in the District attained Basic level of education compared to 14.1 percent of males and 5.2 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3).

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		*Basic School		**Senior High/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	70,781	100.0	17,712	25.0	7,461	10.5	38,400	54.3	7,208	10.2
No disability	69,303	100.0	17,118	24.7	7,404	10.7	37,717	54.4	7,064	10.2
With a disability	1,478	100.0	594	40.2	57	3.9	683	46.2	144	9.7
Sight	463	100.0	192	41.5	21	4.5	200	43.2	50	10.8
Hearing	291	100.0	139	47.8	13	4.5	123	42.3	16	5.5
Speech	230	100.0	106	46.1	16	7.0	92	40.0	16	7.0
Physical	420	100.0	183	43.6	13	3.1	185	44.0	39	9.3
Intellectual	290	100.0	132	45.5	7	2.4	129	44.5	22	7.6
Emotional	235	100.0	82	34.9	10	4.3	116	49.4	27	11.5
Other	183	100.0	69	37.7	15	8.2	87	47.5	12	6.6
Male										
Total	34,525	100.0	7,042	20.4	3,917	11.3	19,123	55.4	4,443	12.9
No disability	33,771	100.0	6,790	20.1	3,883	11.5	18,761	55.6	4,337	12.8
With a disability	754	100.0	252	33.4	34	4.5	362	48.0	106	14.1
Sight	212	100.0	65	30.7	12	5.7	99	46.7	36	17.0
Hearing	141	100.0	51	36.2	7	5.0	74	52.5	9	6.4
Speech	117	100.0	48	41.0	11	9.4	49	41.9	9	7.7
Physical	214	100.0	76	35.5	9	4.2	103	48.1	26	12.1
Intellectual	153	100.0	59	38.6	6	3.9	70	45.8	18	11.8
Emotional	132	100.0	42	31.8	8	6.1	63	47.7	19	14.4
Other	94	100.0	33	35.1	8	8.5	44	46.8	9	9.6

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		*Basic School		**Senior High/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	36,256	100.0	10,670	29.4	3,544	9.8	19,277	53.2	2,765	7.6
No disability	35,532	100.0	10,328	29.1	3,521	9.9	18,956	53.3	2,727	7.7
With a disability	724	100.0	342	47.2	23	3.2	321	44.3	38	5.2
Sight	251	100.0	127	50.6	9	3.6	101	40.2	14	5.6
Hearing	150	100.0	88	58.7	6	4.0	49	32.7	7	4.7
Speech	113	100.0	58	51.3	5	4.4	43	38.1	7	6.2
Physical	206	100.0	107	51.9	4	1.9	82	39.8	13	6.3
Intellectual	137	100.0	73	53.3	1	0.7	59	43.1	4	2.9
Emotional	103	100.0	40	38.8	2	1.9	53	51.5	8	7.8
Other	89	100.0	36	40.4	7	7.9	43	48.3	3	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS
***Incudes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc/Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD etc.)*

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

An agricultural activity is one of the new modules introduced in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Tano South District is no exception. Though the sector's contribution to the general development of the economy cannot be under estimated, it faces a lot of challenges. This chapter discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to type of locality.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the District is 12,228 accounting for 76.1 percent of the total households (16,312) in the District. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in any form of agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities by urban-rural. The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 67.5 percent compared with 86.2 percent of the rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality
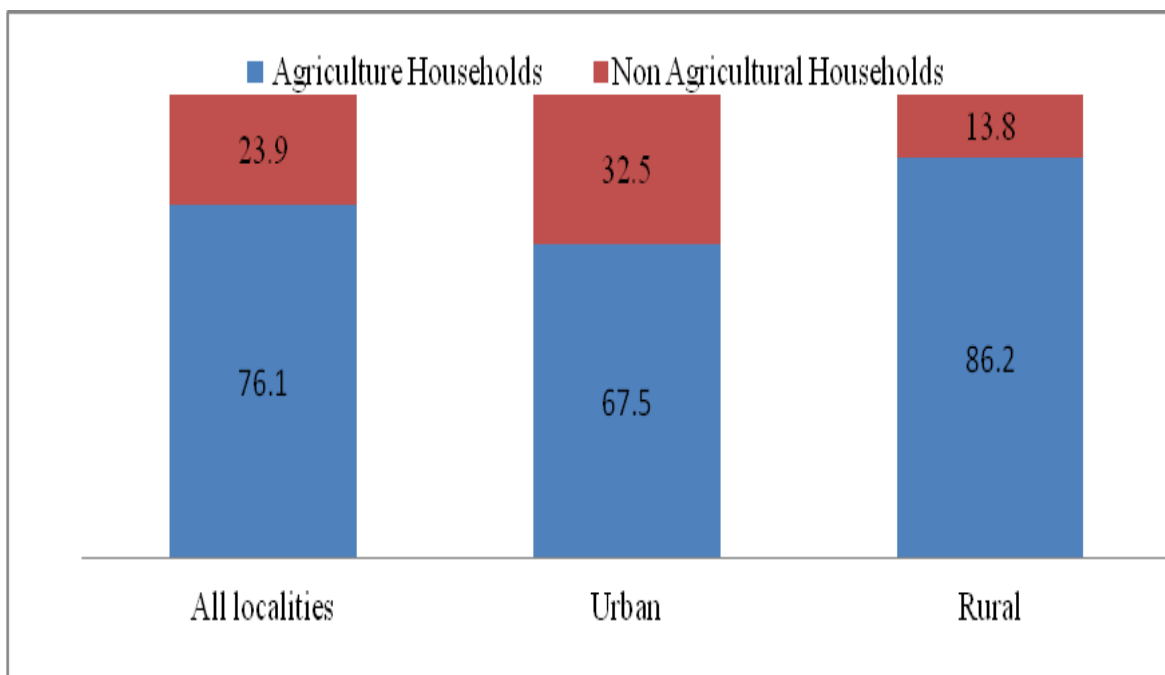
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

It is important to note that some households engage in more than one agricultural activity and therefore attempt should not be made to add up totals of households in various activities. There are four farming activities in the District (Table 7.1). These are Crop farming (97.1%), Tree planting (2.0%), Livestock rearing (32.9%) and Fish farming (0.1%). Tree planting and Fish farming are not common agricultural activities in the District. Among the urban households only 0.1 percent of households are into fish farming. On the other hand, even though not significant, 2.3 percent of farmers are engaged in tree planting in the rural areas compared to 1.7 percent in the urban areas.

Table 7.1: Household by agricultural activity and locality

Type of Farming Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,312	100.0	8,842	100.0	7,470	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	12,411	76.1	5,972	67.5	6,439	86.2
Crop Farming	12,052	97.1	5,738	96.1	6,314	98.1
Tree Planting	254	2.0	104	1.7	150	2.3
Livestock Rearing	4,078	32.9	1,468	24.6	2,610	40.5
Fish Farming	10	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of Livestock and Other Animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District. The 2010 census counted a total of 138,782 livestock of different species in the District. Out of this number, there are 6,829 keepers and an average of 20.3 livestock per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top three are 13.8 percent with 1,779 keepers for goat, 12.9 percent of sheep with 1,336 keepers and 3.1 percent of pig with 273 keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and pig are 10.7, 13.4 and 15.8 respectively.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent		
Total	138,782	100.0	6,829	20.3
Beehives	248	0.2	16	15.5
Cattle	3,846	2.8	147	26.2
Chicken	84,769	61.1	2,767	30.6
Dove	844	0.6	22	38.4
Duck	1,938	1.4	159	12.2
Goat	19,096	13.8	1,779	10.7
Grass-cutter	1,065	0.8	19	56.1
Guinea fowl	2,978	2.1	204	14.6
Ostrich	128	0.1	3	42.7
Pig	4,324	3.1	273	15.8
Rabbit	301	0.2	34	8.9
Sheep	17,874	12.9	1,336	13.4
Silk worm	188	0.1	11	17.1
Snail	100	0.1	1	100.0
Turkey	170	0.1	23	7.4
Other (specify)	152	0.1	25	6.1
Fish farming	733	0.5	8	91.6
Inland fishing	8	0.0	1	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centres especially has worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing questions into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Tano South District in 2010. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2   Housing Stock

The District has a total household population of 77,185 with 40,913 in the urban areas and 36,915 in the rural areas. There are a total of 10,628 houses in the District of which 4,922 are found in the urban localities and 5,706 in the rural settings. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 16,312 households in the District comprising 8,842 urban households and 7,470 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.5 and an average population per house of 7.3 persons. The average household size in the District is 4.7 persons (Table 8.1).

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	78,129	40,913	37,216
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	77,185	40,270	36,915
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	10,628	4,922	5,706
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	8,842	7,470
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	7.3	8.2	6.5
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status

Table 8.2 presents the types of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that majority of households in the District, 58.8 percent live in compound houses. This implies that, more than half of the District's population live in compound houses. Those who live in separate/detached/self-contained houses constitute 28.8 percent.

In the urban localities, far more than half (65.9%) of households live in compound houses whereas in the rural areas the record is 50.3 percent. Few improvised homes like kiosks and containers account for about 0.8 percent of houses in urban areas and 0.1 percent in rural areas. The availability of improvised homes could be a sign of isolated characteristics of slums especially in the District capital where migrant farmers from outside the region reside.

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	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	4,700	28.8	30.9	25.3	24.2	34.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	635	3.9	4.1	3.5	2.9	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	320	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	9,589	58.8	55.0	65.0	65.9	50.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	609	3.7	4.9	1.8	2.0	5.7
Huts/Buildings(different compound)	36,410	3,245	190	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.4
Tent	10,343	871	32	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	39	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	105	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.1
Other	9,846	750	18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 presents ownership status of dwelling units by household head and type of locality. From the table, more than half (51.8%) of households own dwelling units they occupy. A little more than a quarter (26.1%) of the households occupy dwellings that are owned by other private individuals. Households staying in dwelling units that are owned by relative who is not a household member constitute 17.5 percent.

A higher proportion of male headed households appear to own houses they occupy than female headed households (52.3% and 51.0% respectively) as well as houses that are owned by other private individuals (27.7% and 23.2% respectively). Female headed households who occupy dwellings that are owned by relative and not household member is 21.9 percent as compared to 14.9 percent for male headed households.

The proportion of those who live in houses that are owned by relative and not a household member are 19.3 percent in the urban and 15.4 in the rural areas. The government owns only 2.1 percent of dwellings in the District with 2.4 percent located in the urban and 1.7 percent in the rural areas.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	8,453	51.8	52.3	51.0	47.6	56.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	162	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	2,856	17.5	14.9	21.9	19.3	15.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,250	26.1	27.7	23.2	28.3	23.4
Private employer	83,610	9,509	126	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.2
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	69	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	340	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.7
Other	24,000	1,844	56	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

In the 2010 PHC data was collected on the major construction materials for the various dwelling units in relation to wall, floor and roofing. The material used affects the lifespan of the buildings, appearance and quality.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer Wall

Table 8.4 shows that in the Tano South District, walls of dwelling units are made of two major construction materials: cement block/concrete (48.3%) and mud brick/earth (46.3%). Stones and bamboos are the two outer wall materials less used in the District.

The proportion of dwelling units with outer walls of cement or concrete is more in urban (67.3%) than rural areas (26.4%) in 2010. Comparatively, the use of mud brick/earth is more in rural (27.8%) than urban areas (67.6%). These rural-urban differentials in building materials could be due to the high cost of cement as compared to the availability of low-cost local building materials such as wood, mud bricks/earth and so on.

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	17,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	7,944	46.3	27.8	67.6
Wood	200,594	7,932	214	1.2	1.3	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	65	0.4	0.5	0.2
Stone	11,330	814	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	84	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	8,280	48.3	67.3	26.4
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	444	2.6	2.2	3.0
Bamboo	8,206	523	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	52	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	1,496	39	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor materials

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the District by type of locality. Most houses in the District have cement/concrete (74.5%) as the main construction material of the floor followed by the use of earth/mud (23.8%). Terrazzo tiles, wood and burnt brick are not commonly used in the District. Cement/concrete is more prevalent in the urban than in the rural areas, while earth/mud is more prevalent in rural than urban areas.

Table 8.5: Construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	80,644	4,394	3,890	23.8	12.5	37.3
Cement/Concrete	45,547	3,588	12,147	74.5	85.5	61.4
Stone	4,152,259	423,255	45	0.3	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	759,039	1,686	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	141,072	3,161	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	31,456	704	34	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	71,049	4,679	116	0.7	0.9	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	500,606	74,583	16	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	35,935	3,292	33	0.2	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

The main roofing material used in the District is metal sheet with 84.6 percent usage, and the least used material is slate/asbestos with 0.2 percent usage. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in urban (91.7%) and rural (76.4%) localities (Table 8.6).

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	17,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	162	0.9	0.4	1.6
Wood	45,547	3,588	82	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	14,506	84.6	91.7	76.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	27	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	80	0.5	0.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	704	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	451	2.6	0.4	5.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	1,763	10.3	5.9	15.4
Other	35,935	3,292	70	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the District. Single room occupancy which constitutes 57.2 percent by households is the highest in the District. About 8.8 percent of households also occupy four or more rooms. One member households have the

highest single room occupancy (94.4%) whiles households with size of ten and above have the lowest of 7.5 percent. Whereas the use of two rooms for sleeping ranges from 3.8 percent to 39.7 percent for one member households to eight member households, the use of four rooms for sleeping on the other hand ranges from 0.6 percent for one member household to 19.6 percent for ten or more member households. One member households to three member households have predominantly one sleeping room. Households with membership of nine to ten and above have the least occupancy for single rooms. Thus, many households may be overcrowded in terms of available sleeping rooms. This could be dangerous in the event of an outbreak of any infectious or contagious diseases like tuberculosis and cholera.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	16,312	100.0	57.2	24.2	9.9	4.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
1	2,512	100.0	94.4	3.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	1,873	100.0	79.2	17.1	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
3	2,146	100.0	73.1	19.7	5.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	2,143	100.0	63.7	26.1	7.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
5	1,980	100.0	55.1	30.5	9.7	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	1,674	100.0	41.5	35.4	14.8	5.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
7	1,326	100.0	30.5	38.6	18.3	7.2	2.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
8	862	100.0	21.9	39.7	19.0	10.6	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.0
9	581	100.0	12.4	37.3	25.6	14.6	5.3	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.3
10+	1,215	100.0	7.5	23.5	22.5	19.8	9.9	6.8	3.3	2.8	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The source of lighting is an indicator of the quality of life. As societies improve, the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows the sources of lighting for dwelling units by type of locality. From the Table, about 56.4 percent of households in the District use electricity from the mains as the main source of lighting. Nearly 27 percent of households use flashlights/torch including rechargeable lights as one of the sources while the use of solar and crop residue are insignificantly used.

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	9,192	56.4	70.2	40.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	74	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,512	15.4	12.0	19.5
Gas lamp	9,378	793	28	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	41	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	4,373	26.8	16.5	39.0
Firewood	13,241	997	31	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	27	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas of the District, 70.2 percent of households depend on electricity for lighting, compared to 40 percent of rural households. Quite a significant proportion of households also use flashlight/torch in rural households.

8.6.2   Main source of fuel for cooking and cooking space

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood (65.6%) followed by charcoal (21.3%). Only 5.1 percent of households in the District use gas for cooking and 7 percent do not cook at all. Among households in the urban areas, 52.4 percent use wood, 30.2 percent use charcoal and 7.6 percent use gas for cooking; whereas in the rural areas, as much as 81.3 percent of households use wood, 10.8 percent use charcoal and only 2.2 percent use gas for cooking.

With regards to cooking space used by households, 26.3 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use for cooking while 15.7 percent have separate room being shared with other households as the most common cooking spaces in the District. Almost one in ten households (9.5%) in the District have structures with roof but without walls as cooking space. This is also common in both urban and rural areas. Cooking on the verandah has also become a common practice where 14.4 percent cook at such places.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking	306,118	32,285	1,142	7.0	9.0	4.6
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	10,700	65.6	52.4	81.3
Gas	996,518	36,641	833	5.1	7.6	2.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	23	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	3,478	21.3	30.2	10.8
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	74	0.5	0.3	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	21	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,296	7.9	9.9	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	4,287	26.3	22.8	30.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,553	15.7	16.8	14.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	270	1.7	1.3	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,552	9.5	7.0	12.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	63	0.4	0.4	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	2,345	14.4	19.3	8.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	3,884	23.8	22.1	25.8
Other	21,007	1,614	62	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is the reduction in diarrhoea.

8.7.1   Main source of drinking water

The main source of drinking water for households in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube according to Table 8.10. About 33.4 percent of households use water from this source for drinking. In addition, drinking water from the following sources of pipe-borne water are stand pipe (17.1%), pipe borne outside dwelling (13.9%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (6.1%) are used by households. In all, 62.2 percent of urban households use pipe borne water (pipe inside, outside dwelling or public tap) compared to 17.9 percent of rural households. Majority of rural households 53.5 percent use water from bore hole compared to 15.8 percent of urban households.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Further analysis indicates that, bore-hole/pump/tube well (31.7%) is used mainly by households for other domestic purposes as well as public stand pipe which constitutes 17 percent. A higher proportion of households in the rural communities have access to bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic use (Table 8.10).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	561	3.4	4.7	2.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,401	14.7	22.4	5.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	3,880	23.8	35.1	10.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	5,393	33.1	15.8	53.5
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,294	7.9	11.7	3.5
Rain water	39,438	1,044	61	0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	25	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	277	1.7	1.4	2.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	231	1.4	1.1	1.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	2,092	12.8	6.6	20.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	41	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	3,972	243	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	571	3.5	4.7	2.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	2,344	14.4	22.2	5.1
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	3,869	23.7	35.3	10.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	5,175	31.7	14.3	52.3
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,613	9.9	13.1	6.1
Rain water	39,916	965	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	42	0.3	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	273	1.7	1.7	1.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	2,302	14.1	7.6	21.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	45	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	10,302	982	23	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

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

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District. The most used toilet facility in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit/Pan etc) which is 55.5 percent followed by pit latrine (19.8%). Bucket or pan is the least used method of toilet facility in the District.

In urban and rural localities of the District, the use of these facilities varies in terms of percentages. The use of public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit/Pan) and pit latrine is very dominant in both the urban and the rural areas, especially in the rural localities. The use of W.C. seems not to be a common practice; it is mostly used by urban dwellers (5.1%) compared to 2.2 percent in the rural areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 further shows that shared separate bathroom in the same house (42.0%) is the most common bathing facility used by households in the District. The use of open space around a house for bathing is 10.8 percent and households bathing in another house constitute 3.9 percent. A little over one-half (52.1%) of households in urban localities share separate bathroom in the same house. In the rural areas however, shared separate bathroom in the same house constitutes 30 percent while own bathroom for exclusive use represents 26.1 percent.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	16,312	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	1,849	1,849	11.3	13.9	8.3
W.C.	839,611	621	621	3.8	5.1	2.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	3,227	3,227	19.8	14.3	26.3
KVIP	572,824	1,451	1,451	8.9	11.0	6.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	42	42	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	9,058	9,058	55.5	55.0	56.2
Other	23,385	64	64	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	16,312	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	3,518	3,518	21.6	17.8	26.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	6,843	6,843	42.0	52.1	30.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,514	1,514	9.3	7.8	11.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,944	1,944	11.9	11.4	12.5
Public bath house	140,501	16	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	634	634	3.9	3.0	4.9
Open space around house	372,556	1,761	1,761	10.8	7.3	15.0
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	21	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	61	61	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Sanitation and for that matter solid and liquid wastes disposal in both rural and urban areas is a matter of great concern to the District since it is one of the Millennium development goals (MDGs) Ghana is expected to attain by the year 2015 and needs urgent solution.

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of household's disposal of solid and liquid wastes by locality. More than half (56%) of households dispose of their solid waste at the public dump (open space). The best practice, refuse collection (1.5%) is not common in the District. In both rural and urban areas, majority of households dump refuse using the public dump (open space).

Majority of dwelling units in the District as shown in Table 8.12 dispose of liquid waste in two major ways: by throwing it unto compound (52.3%), and unto the street or outside (38.5%). Only 1.5 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system in the District. Almost an equal proportion of households (37.8% and 39.3%) in urban and rural areas respectively dispose of liquid waste by throwing unto the street/outside while the majority dispose of by throwing unto compound in both localities but with higher urban households than rural.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	16,312	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	250	250	1.5	1.5	1.5
Burned by household	584,820	735	735	4.5	4.5	4.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	3,713	3,713	22.8	35.1	8.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	9,129	9,129	56.0	49.7	63.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,801	1,801	11.0	6.8	16.0
Buried by household	182,615	529	529	3.2	1.4	5.4
Other	53,805	155	155	1.0	0.9	1.0
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	16,312	16,312	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	246	246	1.5	2.2	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	349	349	2.1	3.6	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	109	109	0.7	0.8	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	6,278	6,278	38.5	37.8	39.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	751	751	4.6	6.4	2.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	8,531	8,531	52.3	48.7	56.5
Other	38,294	48	48	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana. Geographically, the census covered, district, and sub-district levels such as localities, villages, settlements and residential areas.

This report on Tano South District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the District level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the District. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

Tano South District has a total population of 78,129 comprising of 49.1 percent of males and 50.9 percent of females. The population is predominantly urban (52.4%). The District has a sex-ratio of 96.2 which is slightly higher than the regional ratio of 95.2. The population of the District has a youthful age structure, with a dependency ratio of 96.2 persons to every 100 working population in the age range 15 to 64 years which is a little lower than the regional average of 98.2.

Household Size, Structure and Composition

The nuclear family (head spouse(s) children) has the highest proportion of 27.3 percent, the extended family (head spouse(s) children Heads relatives) is the second highest with 22 percent. The average household size is about five persons (4.7). The distribution of average household size by locality does not differ much from that of the District as a whole. About 62.5 percent of households in the District are headed by males.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Three measures of fertility are employed. The crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR). In the District, women aged 15-49 are 29.3 percent of the total population. The TFR for women aged 15-49 is about 4 births per 1,000 women, GFR about 120 live births per 1,000 women and CBR given as 29.1 live births per 1,000 populations for the District.

The District recorded total deaths of 542, of which 47 are as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide and other causes, 495 during the 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC. Crude Death Rate recorded 6.9 persons per 1,000 populations.

Among the 23,466 migrants resident in the District, 82.9 percent are from outside the Brong Ahafo Region and 17.1 percent are from other districts within the region. High proportions of the migrants from Northern, Ashanti, Upper East and Upper West Regions and outside Ghana have stayed in the District for more than 20 years.

Marital Characteristics

Among the 50,695 persons aged 12 years and older, 43.9 percent are married and 39.5 percent have never married. The proportion of males (47.9%) who have never married is lower than that of the females (31.8%). Persons with basic education and those with no education (40.2%) are high among the married population.

Education and Literacy

Majority of persons in the District have attended Junior Secondary or Junior High School (31.6%) in the past but currently, the largest proportion of the population of school going age are in primary school (47.7%), followed by those in Junior Secondary or Junior High (18.3%).

Economic Characteristics

Out of 45,001 persons 15 years and older in the District, 75.5 percent are economically active (employed and unemployed) while 24.5 percent are economically not active. About 97.5 percent of the economically active is employed. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery form majority of the employed persons (67.4%) in the District, followed by the service and sales workers (12.6%).

Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC data shows that, out of 50,695 persons 12 years and older in the District, 37.3 percent have mobile phone and 2.4 percent use internet facility. About 43.8 percent of males and 31.3 percent of females own mobile phones.

Disability

There are 1,528 PWDs in the District representing 2 percent of the population. About 33.4 percent of PWDs have sight or visual disability which is the major disability type, followed by physical disability (29.0%).

Agricultural Activity

About 76.1 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Urban communities (67.5%) have lower proportions of households engaged in agriculture than the rural localities (86.2%). Crop farming (97.1%) and livestock rearing (32.9%) are the most common agricultural activities in the District. The main crops grown in the District are tomato, cocoa, cassava, plantain and oil palm.

Housing Conditions

The two major construction materials for outer walls are cement blocks/ concrete (48.3 %) and mud/mud bricks or earth (46.3%). With respect to roofing, metal sheets are the most widely used (84.6%), followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (10.3%). The main source of lighting for dwelling units in the District is electricity from the mains (56.4%). A higher proportion of urban households (70.2%) depend on the national electricity grid as compared to 40 percent in the rural households.

Wood which constitutes 65.6 percent is the main source of fuel for cooking in the District. Rural households depend more on wood (81.3%) as fuel for cooking than their urban (52.4%) counterparts. Household drinking water is obtained from four major sources; bore-hole including pump or tube well (33.1%), public tap or standpipe (23.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (14.7%) and river or stream (12.5%). Nearly, 56 percent of households in the District use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan), followed by pit latrine (19.8%). More than half of the households dump their solid waste in an open space (56.0%) followed by public dumb (22.8%). Most households throw their liquid waste onto the compound (52.3%).

9.3   Conclusion

From the discussions, it is observed that the Tano South District has a youthful population. The youthful population suggests that there are lots of potential workers in the future. Health is a major concern in the District. The under-five deaths are high. It can thus be said that there are gaps in the measures that are being used to improve the health of persons in the District especially children under five years. The high fertility rates reflect the low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods.

Majority of the people are literate in one language or the other. Educational programmes conducted in English or in Ghanaian language would be well communicated to greater proportion of the populace. There are small proportions of households using desktop/laptop, internet and fixed telephone lines.

The role of the private sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the District. Agriculture, especially food crop farmers, is the main occupation of the people in the Tano South District. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really extant in the District. Public toilets and open space defecation is still on the ascendancy in the District. Few public containers have resulted in the disposal of refuse at open spaces and these can lead to more sicknesses like malaria and diarrhoea. There are privately owned houses in the District from which the District Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base.

9.4   Policy Implications

The data collected have provided the basis and platform for several policies whose effective implementation will improve the standard of living in the District.

- Education must be attractive to avoid children dropping out of school to work for money.

  There must be vocational and technical education to secure the youth in employment after school. Pre-primary departments should be established in the basic schools so as to lay a solid educational foundation for children in the District.

- The District health committee should try to intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health posts to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions and church visits.

- Sanitation bye laws and policies should be intensified. More containers should be

provided in the various communities. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilets and open space defecation.

- The various communities should be encouraged to use gas in cooking instead of wood and charcoal which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The District assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) in order to assist students to study after school.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total Number	Urban	Rural
Total	16,312	8,842	7,470
Household with head and a spouse only	564	317	247
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,096	1,850	2,246
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,139	916	1,223
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	184	103	81
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	430	238	192
Head only	2,512	1,550	962
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,188	1,234	954
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,336	1,458	878
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	208	138	70
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,655	1,038	617

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population House Census

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

Disability status	Total	Never attended school	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secon-dary	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	70,781	17,712	2,292	5,169	19,132	12,839	6,429	4,160	655	672	626	699	347	49
No disability	69,303	17,118	2,278	5,126	18,818	12,654	6,245	4,109	633	643	606	683	341	49
With a disability	1,478	594	14	43	314	185	184	51	22	29	20	16	6	-
Sight	463	192	4	17	83	55	62	16	9	9	7	7	2	-
Hearing	291	139	1	12	77	25	21	5	3	5	3	-	-	-
Speech	230	106	4	12	49	30	13	10	-	4	1	-	1	-
Physical	420	183	2	11	77	49	59	14	8	4	7	5	1	-
Intellectual	290	132	2	5	60	46	23	6	4	4	4	2	2	-
Emotional	235	82	4	6	47	34	35	9	1	8	6	2	1	-
Other	183	69	4	11	42	33	12	4	1	5	2	-	-	-
Male														
Disability status														
Total	34,525	7,042	1,231	2,686	9,260	6,314	3,549	2,471	480	303	400	460	282	47
No disability	33,771	6,790	1,221	2,662	9,112	6,215	3,434	2,435	460	285	383	450	277	47
With a disability	754	252	10	24	148	99	115	36	20	18	17	10	5	-
Sight	212	65	3	9	34	35	30	11	9	4	6	4	2	-
Hearing	141	51	1	6	40	18	16	2	3	2	2	-	-	-
Speech	117	48	2	9	22	18	9	6	-	2	-	-	1	-
Physical	214	76	2	7	37	26	40	10	6	3	4	3	-	-
Intellectual	153	59	2	4	28	26	16	5	4	3	2	2	2	-
Emotional	132	42	4	4	22	18	23	6	1	5	5	1	1	-
Other	94	33	2	6	17	19	8	4	1	3	1	-	-	-

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

Disability status	Total	Never attended school	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female														
Disability status														
Total	36,256	10,670	1,061	2,483	9,872	6,525	2,880	1,689	175	369	226	239	65	2
No disability	35,532	10,328	1,057	2,464	9,706	6,439	2,811	1,674	173	358	223	233	64	2
With a disability	724	342	4	19	166	86	69	15	2	11	3	6	1	-
Sight	251	127	1	8	49	20	32	5	-	5	1	3	-	-
Hearing	150	88	-	6	37	7	5	3	-	3	1	-	-	-
Speech	113	58	2	3	27	12	4	4	-	2	1	-	-	-
Physical	206	107	-	4	40	23	19	4	2	1	3	2	1	-
Intellectual	137	73	-	1	32	20	7	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Emotional	103	40	-	2	25	16	12	3	-	3	1	1	-	-
Other	89	36	2	5	25	14	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Bechem	16,370	7,877	8,493	4,004	1,934
2	Techimantia	14,874	7,009	7,865	2,987	1,922
3	Derma	9,669	4,748	4,921	1,851	1,066
4	Dwomo	3,497	1,691	1,806	727	508
5	New Brosankro	2,540	1,253	1,287	612	376
6	Ankaase	2,344	1,242	1,102	412	325
7	Breme	2,182	1,063	1,119	493	259
8	Mansing	1,823	905	918	417	314
9	Old Brosankro	1,686	840	846	314	224
10	Kwasu	1,334	649	685	314	211
11	Adaa	1,305	686	619	275	218
12	Bechem Nkwanta	1,195	572	623	292	245
13	Subriso	1,116	555	561	205	159
14	Issaiah Krom	976	483	493	185	125
15	Derma Nkwaakyire	962	506	456	182	141
16	Tuagyankrom	935	474	461	162	117
17	Onwi Nkwanta	878	431	447	175	159
18	Mawaninso	856	466	390	143	137
19	Kofikrom	711	352	359	150	139
20	Akrobo	684	343	341	129	122

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group																
			0-4	5-9	10 -14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Bechem	16,370	2,201	2,078	2,019	1,925	1,591	1,355	1,098	887	712	578	511	390	249	177	202	397
2	Techimantia	14,874	2,065	1,909	1,881	1,627	1,245	1,062	842	838	668	537	542	388	324	205	280	461
3	Derma	9,669	1,702	1,435	1,214	943	853	809	597	528	440	285	262	128	136	70	102	165
4	Dwomo	3,497	490	497	426	419	238	195	173	191	149	178	136	88	66	51	81	119
5	New Brosankro	2,540	373	328	309	289	216	188	153	142	112	88	93	50	56	28	51	64
6	Ankaase	2,344	442	369	280	247	184	192	174	123	85	65	41	46	27	17	25	27
7	Breme	2,182	335	317	280	231	209	151	130	124	111	81	62	37	38	15	26	35
8	Mansing	1,823	244	260	218	195	119	123	129	100	95	85	76	45	38	20	36	40
9	Old Brosankro	1,686	268	286	231	182	110	98	86	93	66	87	54	25	38	14	25	23
10	Kwasu	1,334	237	200	161	117	103	90	104	82	42	35	42	33	31	15	27	15
11	Adaa	1,305	262	200	183	110	99	95	76	67	51	69	23	17	10	13	11	19
12	Bechem Nkwanta	1,195	161	162	142	150	103	100	72	77	53	60	44	25	11	8	11	16
13	Subriso	1,116	199	162	152	105	83	87	64	39	46	39	40	20	26	15	17	22
14	Issaiah Krom	976	174	135	132	88	80	82	57	65	59	23	20	9	23	5	14	10
15	Derma Nkwaakyire	962	162	154	132	96	62	55	65	61	43	51	23	31	4	4	9	10
16	Tuagyankrom	935	158	175	146	85	55	62	66	45	42	18	17	14	11	7	14	20
17	Onwi Nkwanta	878	120	124	131	99	68	70	51	45	41	41	23	15	12	10	8	20
18	Mawaninso	856	140	132	120	71	55	68	51	62	35	30	24	24	12	8	13	11
19	Kofikrom	711	94	101	107	85	51	52	35	43	39	34	13	9	7	14	14	13
20	Akrobo	684	125	117	86	57	52	55	44	33	20	18	30	14	10	2	12	9

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. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing

Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing

Mr. Yaw M**is**efa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Omar Seidu, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting

Ms. Georgina Anagli, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Issahaka Fatimatu

Bernard Oduro

Consultant

Mr. Martin Kwasi Poku

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie

Mr. Johnson Owusu Kagya

Mr. Patrick Adzovor