2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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 2010Population 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, district sand 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 Hemang Lower Denkyira 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services

DFATD   Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (formerly CIDA)

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DPs: Development Partners

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EU: European Union

GDP: Gross Domestic product

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

HIV: Human Immune Virus

HND: Higher National Diploma

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

LI: Legislative Instrument

MCE: Municipal Chief Executive

MP: Member of Parliament

SHS: Senior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisations

PHC: Population and Housing Census

PWDs: Persons with disabilities

TLMs: Teaching and Learning Materials

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

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 Hemang Lower Denkyira District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 55,131 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is 26.9 percent compared to 73.1 percent in the rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 98.6. The population of the district is youthful (41.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (79.6) than that of females (74.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 106 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.3 per 1000. A greater proportion of migrants (63.1 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Central Region while 36.9 percent were born in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern Region constitute 33.8 percent followed by Volta Region with 14.6 percent and Ashanti region, 11.6 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 54,047 with a total number of 12,242 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 46.6 percent. Spouses form about 11.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 53.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

A little above four in ten (44%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.4 percent have never married,5.6 percent are in consensual unions, 4.2 percent are widowed, 4.9 percent are divorced and 2.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (62.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (38%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.3 percent while widowed males account for only 8.8 percent. Among the married, 33.1 percent have no education while about 7.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (87.3%) are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and 11.6 percent are

economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.1%) are economically not active with 1.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 97.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, nearly 70 percent of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language and 19.2 percent literate in English only. The least is English and French (0.2%).In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.2 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and French, and 0.4 percent literate in English, French and Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district and currently attending school, 46.5 percent are in primary school and 0.9 in tertiary.

Economic activity status

About 72.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.6 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (43.4%), 31.7% perform household duties and 6.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. 65.5 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 65.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.2 percent in service and sales, 10.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.0 percent are engaged as managers (1%), professionals (4.1%), and technicians (0.9%).

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 72.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 11.8 percent are contributing family workers, 1.2 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 32.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 39.5 percent as compared to 25.3 percent of females. A little over one percent (1.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 296 households representing 2,4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (4.0%) than females (3.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical,

intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest of 45 percent followed by sight disability (24.6%). Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 64.2 percent are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed while 34.9 percent are economically not active. Persons with hearing disability (62.9%) are more likely to be employed relative to the other disability types. Of the population disabled, 37.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 81.5 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. There are more agriculture households in the rural areas than the urban areas. Tree planting is the dominant agricultural activity in the rural area (95.3%) compared to fish farming which is the major agricultural activity in the urban area (33.3%).

Housing

The housing stock for Hemang Lower Denkyira District is 8,861 representing 2.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Less than half (43%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 40.4 percent are separate houses and 9.6 percent are semi-detached houses. Close to three quarters (72.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 24.5 percent of the housing units are also owned by other private individuals and relatives who are not household members and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (1.0%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 58.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 35.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (78.8%) and mud/earth (19.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (77.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (93.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (55.7%), kerosene lamp (24.3%) and flashlight/torch (18.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (73.2%). The proportion for rural (86%) is higher than that of urban (42.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 43 percent drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine (42.7%) followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 31.9 percent. About 16.9 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Own bathroom for exclusive use (35.3%) is the

most commonly used bathing facility by households in the district. This is followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (26.3%).

Waste disposal

Over 7 out of every 10 households (71.6%) in the district dispose of their solid waste through public dump (open space) - 73.3 percent of urban and 70.9 percent of rural households use this dumping facility. Also, 2.5 percent of households use public dump (container) as a method of disposing waste whiles only 1.6 percent of households are served with door-to-door waste collected. More rural households (12.4%) dispose their solid waste indiscriminately compared to urban households (3.5%).

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District (THLDD) is one of the 22 administrative districts in the central region. It was carved out from the then Twifo Atti-Morkwa District on 29th July, 2012 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2012. The district capital is Twifo Hemang.

This chapter provides a brief description of the district profile, physical features, political and administrative structures, cultural and social structure and the economic characteristics of the HLDD. The chapter also discusses concepts and definitions and explains how the entire report has been organized.

Location and size

The HLDD is located on the western part of the Central Region of Ghana and occupies a landmass of 575.5 square kilometers making it one of the biggest districts in the Central Region.
It shares common boundaries on the north with the Twifo Atti-Morkwa District, the south with Cape Coast Metropolis, the west with Wassa Amenfi and Wassa Mpohor Districts, and on the east with d Assin South District (see Figure 1.1).

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Climate

The District lies in the semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double maxima rainfall. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1,750mm and 2000mm with the wettest period of the year occurring between June and October, and the driest months being December to March. Temperatures are fairly high in the District and ranges between $26\degree C$ and $30\degree C$. The coolest period occurs around August while the hottest is in March. Humidity is generally high throughout the year ranging between 75-80% during the wet season.

1.2.2   Vegetation

The vegetation consists basically of semi-deciduous forest that has been fundamentally disturbed by human activities such as farming, logging, and mining. There are however large forest reserves that give an indication of the original forest cover predominated with some tree species like wawa, mahogany and odum. The forest reserves include Bimpong Forest Reserve (104.2 km^2), Pra Suhyen Forest Reserve I (82.1km^2), Pra Suhyen Forest Reserve II (104.1km^2), and Kakum National Park (212.4km^2), part of which, is outside the District. In total about 25% of the landmass is virgin forest. These forest reserves provide opportunities for eco-tourism and the development of well-regulated timber processing industry. However, at the moment with the exception of the Kakum National Park, not much is being done by way of eco-tourism while the timber is also being exploited illegal by chain-saw operators.

Figure 1.1: Hemang Lower Denkyira District Map

DISTRICT MAP OF TWIFO HEMAN LOWER DENKYIRA

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The District consists of dissected peneplain with heights rising between 60 – 210 meters above sea level. It reaches a highest height at Bepotsin, west of Mfoum. The river Pra and its tributaries including Obuo, Bimpong and Ongwa forms a dendritic drainage pattern giving rise to the dissected nature of the district's topography. Swamplands also proliferate in the district which serves as potential for fish farming and dry season vegetable farming.

1.2.4 Soils and Minerals

The soil in the District has been classified into five (5) groups. They are Nsaba-Swedru Compounds, Nta-Offin Association, Asuansi-Kumasi Association, Bekwei-Nsima-Oda Compound, and Juaso-Manso-Chichiwere-Kakum Compound. The major soil types are silt from alluvial erosion activities, clayey and loamy soils.

The District is also endowed with rich natural resources like gold, manganese, bauxite, pigment clay which are being mined by a large number of illegal miners, popularly referred as galamsey. These activities of galamsey operators are impact negatively on the district's forest cover and farmlands.

1.3 Political Administration

Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District has one (1) constituency, seventeen (17) electoral areas and three (3) area councils. In all, there are twenty five (25) Assembly members who are made up of seventeen (17) elected members and eight (8) appointees. There is also a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio member of the District Assembly with no voting right. The Assembly is vested with legislative, deliberative and executive functions within the district. There is a Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly members and chairs all Assembly meetings as well as Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) meetings

The Assembly has five statutory sub-committees namely, Justice and Security; Economic; Planning; Works; Finance and Administration and; Social Services. There is an Executive Committee which reviews the work of the sub-committees before the General Assembly meeting. The Executive Committee is made up of the District Chief Executive and the chairpersons of the various sub-committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The District has two (2) traditional paramountcies namely, Twifo and Denkyira, with each headed by an "Omanhene". The Denkyira paramountcy celebrates "Odwira" as their festival at Jukwa (traditional capital of the Denkyiras) on the first Saturday of November during which many tourists visit the area. The Twifo paramountcy, on the other hand, celebrates "Tuanko" festival once in every August. During these festivals, disputes are settled among communities and family members. Developments and projects are also initiated in the communities.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The Akan ethnic group is the dominant group in the District. This is, however, dominated by two sub-groups of the Akan ethnic group, Twifo and Denkyira. . There are however,

significant minority groups like the Ga-Dangme and Ewe representing about 3.4 percent and Ewe 9.1 percent of the total population of the district respectively.

1.4.3 Religion

Eight out of ten persons in the district profess Christianity, followed by Islam (about 6.8%) and Traditional Religion (about 1.1%). Adherents to traditional religion have popular shrines such as Bosom Kesie Shrine at Ayaase/Bepobeng. However, about 6.1 percent of the total population of the district is not affiliated to any religion.

1.5 Economy

The main economic activity of the district is predominantly peasant agriculture. Some of the major crops grown include maize, legumes, plantain, cassava and vegetables. There are also cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and citrus. In addition, there is small scale cottage industry for the processing of oil palm, palm kernel and cassava. However, farm sizes remain small and there is limited application of modern farm technology partly contributing to low yield and agricultural productivity.

The heavy rainfall and the availability of numerous water bodies in the district offer opportunities for irrigation to boost food crop production especially, during the minor season. Other abundant natural resources in the district that can be tapped to generate jobs and increase income include bamboo and rubber tree.

1.5.1 Tourism

The HLDD is gifted with numerous human and natural resources, particularly cultural and heritage sites, forest reserves, variety of fauna and flora species, and rich and good climatic conditions that have the potential to be developed as major tourist attraction sites. However, as noted earlier with exception of the famous and renowned Kakum National Park, there is little to show in terms of tourism development.

Nevertheless, the Kakum National Park and the presence of numerous undeveloped tourist sites as well as the proximity of the district to cultural sites in Cape Coast, Elmina and others provide a huge potential for tourism development in the district.

1.5.2 Economic Potentials

As earlier noted, the HLDD is predominantly agrarian, and agriculture activities are centred mainly on food and cash crops production. With its fertile soil, double maxima rainfall pattern and large population in agricultural, there is potential in the development of sector to promote the district as a major food basket district to enhance employment and income opportunities in the district and productivity in the country in general.

In addition, the HLDD also has Tuesday and Friday markets which serve as not only major revenue sources for the District Assembly but also facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce. However, similar to many such markets in Ghana, the markets in the district lack adequate services and infrastructure hampering their full potential as points for commerce and economic activities.

1.5.3 Financial institutions

The District can boast of a number of financial institutions such as the Twifo Rural Bank and Kakum Rural Bank. Additionally, there are microfinance institutions such as Moore Credit Savings and Loans Company, and other microfinance companies which can be found several

towns and villages in the district.. These financial institutions promote savings among the population and also grant credit to business operators and farmers in the district. In addition, these financial institutions provide job opportunities to the educated population in the district.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The population size, composition and distribution has important social and economic implications. The population size and composition, for example, determines the manpower requirements of the district as well as planning for social services such as education, health, and housing. The age-sex composition of the population determines future fertility, mortality migration and other demographic processes that determine population growth and ultimately the overall socioeconomic development of the district.

2.2   Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the age structure by sex of the population of HLDD. From the Table, the total population of the district is 55,131 made up of 49.6 percent (27,370) males and 50.4 percent   (27, 761) female. The relatively higher proportion of females to males is consistent with national data and those obtained in many districts in Ghana. The urban population is 26.9 percent whereas the rural population is 73.1 percent.

The highest (14.6%) proportion of the district population is in the age group 0-4 which is followed by 13.8 percent (5-9) age group and 10-14 (13.4) in that order. The lowest (0.5%) is 85+ years while the male population (0-4) is 15.2 percent and that of female is 14.0 percent, followed by population (5-9) male 14.2 percent and female 13.3 percent. These indicate more males at birth than females. It is important to note that, as the proportion of male population increases at birth, the proportion among female age group decreases within 0-4 to 15-19 age groups. Inversely, the proportion of female within 20-24 to 50-54 age groups turns to outnumber that of males.

Although there is a general decline in the proportion of the under-15year group in due to declining fertility in the district in line with the national trend, the age group still constitute over 40 percent of the HLDD total population. This suggests that birth rates remained high in the district with implications for future population growth, age/child dependency ratios as well as the need to provide the right infrastructure and services such as education and health for the not-adult population.

The sex ratio in the district is 98.6 males to 100 females. At the early youthful stages (0-19 years), the sex ratio is 107.4 while at the older stages (65 years and older) it is 80.1. This implies that at the youthful stages there are more males than females while at ages 65 years and older the females population dominates that of the males.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	55,131	27,370	27,761	98.6	26.9	73.1
0 - 4	8,046	4,149	3,897	106.5	24.6	75.4
5-9	7,610	3,929	3,681	106.7	25.2	74.8
10-14	7,398	3,868	3,530	109.6	26.5	73.5
15 - 19	6,196	3,200	2,996	106.8	29.1	70.9
20 - 24	4,326	2,033	2,293	88.7	32.0	68.0
25 - 29	3,847	1,760	2,087	84.3	31.4	68.6
30 - 34	3,275	1,496	1,779	84.1	31.9	68.1
35 - 39	3,218	1,549	1,669	92.8	27.1	72.9
40 - 44	2,708	1,309	1,399	93.6	25.4	74.6
45 - 49	2,123	1,038	1,085	95.7	24.9	75.1
50 - 54	1,932	905	1,027	88.1	23.0	77.0
55 - 59	1,233	654	579	113.0	25.1	74.9
60 - 64	1,059	516	543	95.0	20.2	79.8
65 - 69	615	282	333	84.7	20.7	79.3
70 - 74	647	305	342	89.2	21.2	78.8
75 - 79	356	155	201	77.1	21.6	78.4
80 - 84	261	105	156	67.3	26.4	73.6
85+	281	117	164	71.3	19.9	80.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex structure

Figure 2.1 presents the population pyramid of the THLDD. The age-sex structure of the district indicates a youthful population with a broad base and conical shape. The population under 15 accounts for as high as 41.9 percent of the District's total population which is higher than the regional average of 39.5 percent.

The district's age-sex structure as illustrated in Figure 2.1 indicates a pattern of decreasing population as age increase from 0-4 to 85+ age groups. It depicts more males between age groups 0-4 and 10-14 than females in the district. Consistent with the national level data, the proportion of the male population in the district decreases swiftly than the female from age 15-19 through all the other cohorts.

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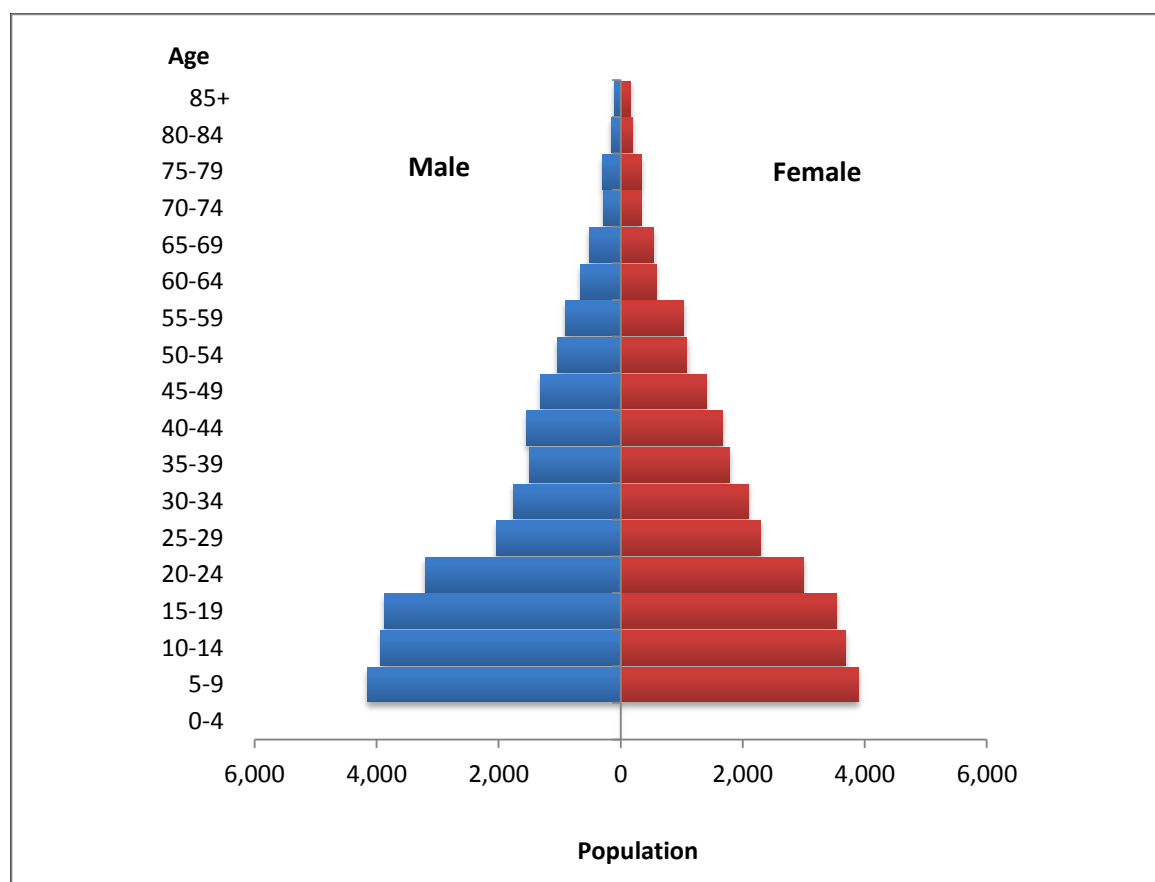
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1   Age dependency ratio by sex and locality

The dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the "working-age group" (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting demographic experiences of the two regions. Table 2.2 provides information on dependency ratios for Hemang Lower Denkyira District. The district total age dependency of 84.3 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high. Child dependency makes up a substantial portion (77.1) of the total dependency ratio. For the sexes old age dependency is relatively high for the male population (7.7) than the female population (5.5).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

	Sex			Sex	Type of locality	
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	55,131	27,370	27,761	98.6	14,817	40,314
0-14	23,054	11,946	11,108	107.5	5,850	17,204
15-64	29,917	14,460	15,457	93.5	8,501	21,416
65+	2,160	964	1,196	80.6	466	1,694
Age-dependency ratio	84.3	89.3	79.6		74.3	88.2
Child dependency ratio	77.1	82.6	71.9			
Old age dependency ratio	7.2	6.7	7.7			

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2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the district. The objective of this section of the report is to provide analysis of fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

2.4.1   Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the district.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Fertility, mortality and migration are the most crucial underpins of the growth of a population. The fertility and mortality rate of a given population reflect the health status and population change over a period of time. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. Table 2.3 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by districts in the Central Region. Hemang Lower Denkyira District records 3.6 percent TFR, GFR (106.0) and CBR (25.6) as compared to the regional TFR (3.6), GFR (105.3) and CBR (26.5).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
TwifoAti Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Hemang Lower Denkyira	**55,131**	**13,308**	**1,411**	**3.6**	**106.0**	**25.6**
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mean children ever born by female 12 years and older

Table 2.4 provides information on children ever born and children surviving by females 12 years and older by age group. It is interesting to note that child bearing starts as early as ages 12-14 with children ever born to this age bracket in the district being eleven for children ever born and nine children surviving. The number of children ever born to females 12 years and older increases progressively from eleven for the youthful ages 12-19 years to 3,483 in the mid ages 40–44 and thereafter declines.

Children surviving refer to the number of children ever born alive to female population 12 years and older and were living as at the time of the enumeration. The table shows that 45,063 out of 51,822 children ever born are surviving. This is made up of 22,292 males and 22,771 females.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	18,716	51.822	25972	25,850	45,063	22,292	22,771
12-14	2,063	11	6	5	9	5	4
15-19	2,996	415	216	199	372	189	183
20-24	2,293	2,127	1,109	1,018	1,928	975	953
25-29	2,087	4,429	2,225	2,204	4,128	2,040	2,088
30-34	1,779	5,758	2,866	2,892	5,363	2,646	2,717
35-39	1,669	6,858	3,405	3,453	6,318	3,101	3,217
40-44	1,399	6,931	3,483	3,448	6,245	3,122	3,123
45-49	1,085	5,702	2,897	2,805	5,069	2,550	2,515
50-54	1,027	5,857	2,960	2,897	5,022	2,490	2,532
55-59	579	3,322	1,673	1,649	2,789	1,394	1,395
60+	1,739	10,412	5,132	5,280	7,820	3,780	4,040

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Information on mortality rates helps to determine natural population decreases and its effect on population growth. This section discusses the number of deaths recorded in households in the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Awutu Senya District. The information is presented in Table 2.5.

A total of 455 deaths were recorded in households over the last 12 months preceding the census night in the District representing 2.7 percent of death recorded for the entire region. The crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in the district, is 8.3 and is higher than the regional figure of 7.6. This implies that 8 out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months before the census night.

Table 2.5: Deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate*
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo-Ati-Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Hemang Lower Denkyira	**55,131**	**455**	**8.3**
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Reported age specific death rates by sex

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of death (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Figure 2.2 provides information on age specific death rates.

Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces sharply from age 0-4 to 5-9 years for both sexes and remain stably low till ages 60-64 years for females and rises sharply thereafter. Mortality rises steadily for males after age nine to age 54 years, falls marginally but increases sharply thereafter. Mortality rates are higher for males than females in the district.

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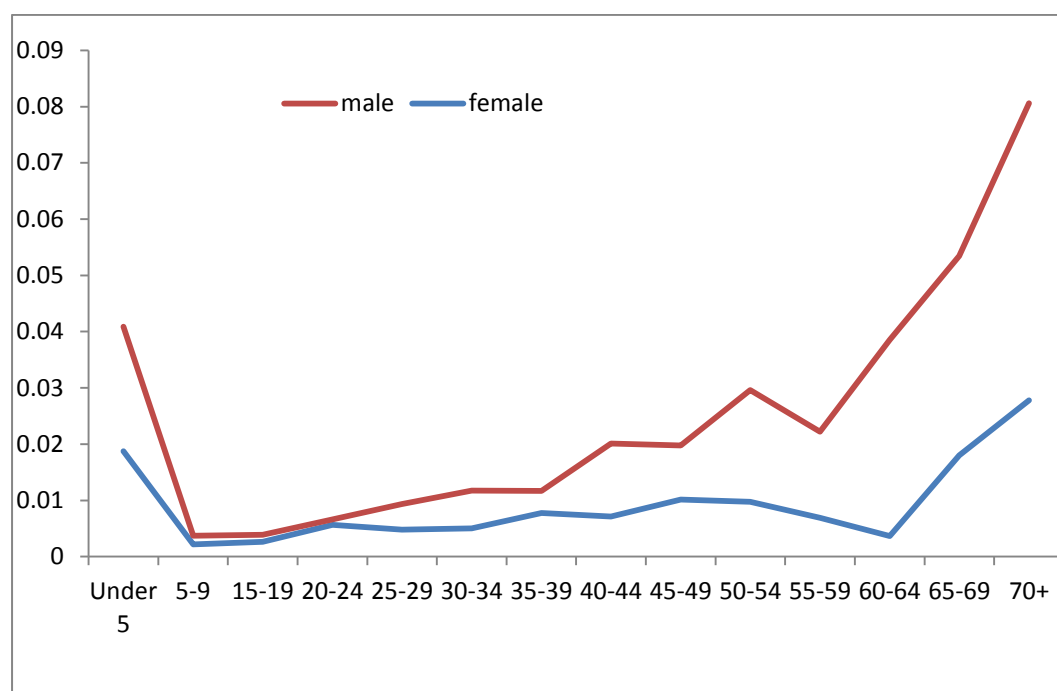
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Migration

Migration is one of the factors that influence population change. It influences the socio-demographic structure and population growth by directly affecting fertility and mortality as well as labour force of the areas of origin and destination (GSS, 2010). Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in Hemang Lower Denkyira enumerated during the 2010 population and housing census. Out of the total number of 17,898 migrants enumerated in the district, 26.5 percent are resident between the periods of one to four years, and 25.7 percent have been in the district for 20 and more years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	17,898	10.4	26.5	17.4	19.9	25.7
Born elsewhere in the region	11,300	10.2	25.5	16.9	20.3	27.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,292	10.1	33.3	20.9	18.0	17.8
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	610	13.1	33.1	20.0	15.1	18.7
Volta	965	8.2	28.0	17.8	20.1	25.9
Eastern	2,229	9.6	21.1	15.6	21.3	32.4
Ashanti	762	14.4	31.6	18.5	17.5	18.0
Brong Ahafo	192	15.1	25.5	23.4	18.2	17.7
Northern	117	23.9	32.5	16.2	19.7	7.7
Upper East	56	16.1	37.5	30.4	10.7	5.4
Upper west	47	6.4	51.1	19.1	21.3	2.1
Outside Ghana	328	11.0	37.5	21.3	18.9	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Furthermore, a higher proportion of 27.2 percent of those born elsewhere in the region have lived in the district for 20 and more years. For those born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion of migrants came from the Eastern Region (2,229) 32.4 percent of which have been residents 20 and more years. The lowest is from the Upper West (47) with 21.3 percent having been residents between 10 to 19 years.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the socio-cultural characteristics of Hemang Lower Denkyira District (HLDD). The characteristics include household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. A household may not necessarily be related by blood as adopted children among others form part of the household. Households may be composed of one or more of the following; a head; spouse(s); children; sibling(s); grandchildren; other relatives and non-relatives. It is the basic unit for any meaningful demographic and economic analyses.

3.2.1 Household size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the District by locality of residence. There are 12,242 households in the District of which 70.4 percent (8,612) reside in rural areas with the rest in urban settlements. The average household size for the District (4.5) is slightly higher than that of the region (4.2). While the average household size is higher in rural areas, the number of household per house is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	54,047	14,363	39,684
Number of households	526,763	12,242	3,630	8,612
Average households per house	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.2
Average household size	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows that out of the total household population of 54,047 in the HLDD, children constitute the highest proportion (46.6%) followed by household heads (22.7%), and adopted/foster child has the least proportion (0.4%). The Table also shows that male heads (30.6%) are more than the female heads (14.8%) in the district. This is largely due to the patriarchal nature of the Akan ethnic, the predominant ethnic group in the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex structure

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,047	100.0	26,828	100.0	27,219	100.0
Head	12,242	22.7	8,200	30.6	4,042	14.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,205	11.5	365	1.4	5,840	21.5
Child (son/daughter)	25,211	46.6	12,976	48.4	12,235	45.0
Parent/Parent in- law	246	0.5	35	0.1	211	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	248	0.5	89	0.3	159	0.6
Grandchild	4,669	8.6	2,373	8.8	2,296	8.4
Brother/Sister	1,389	2.6	835	3.1	554	2.0
Step child	416	0.8	211	0.8	205	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	190	0.4	97	0.4	93	0.3
Other relative	2,369	4.4	1,188	4.4	1,181	4.3
Non relative	862	1.6	459	1.7	403	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 also indicates that the proportion of male children (48.4%) as members of the households in the THLDD in 2010 was slightly higher than the female children (45.0%). The proportion of grandchildren (8.8%) reported in the household was slightly higher than total district male (8.6%) and female 8.4 percent headed households in the district. Female parent/parent-in-laws (0.8%) were, however, more than male parent/parent-in-laws (0.1%). The proportion of step children (0.8%) in households was the same for both males and females in the district.

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether members are related or unrelated. The household structure is first and foremost classified into nuclear and extended families. The nuclear has four categories, the single person household (head only), household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or the nuclear with only a single parent. On the other hand, the extended family has other relatives' beside the head, spouse and children.

Table 3.3 shows the HLDD's household population by structure and sex. The district household population is 54,047, of which the nuclear family structure constitutes the largest proportion of 53.5 percent with the rest representing the extended structure (46.5%). Both the male headed (54.7%) and female headed (52.2%) households in the nuclear family structure are higher than the male headed (45.3%) and female headed (47.8%) households in the extended family structure.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family	**28,883**	**53.5**	**14,667**	**54.7**	**14,216**	**52.2**
Head only	1,865	3.5	1,245	4.6	620	2.2
Head and a spouse only	844	1.6	418	1.6	426	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	19,636	36.3	10,160	37.9	9,476	34.8
Single parent Nuclear	6,538	12.1	2,844	10.6	3,694	13.6
Extended Family	**25,164**	**46.5**	**12,161**	**45.3**	**13,003**	**47.8**
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	11,000	20.4	5,550	20.7	5,450	20.0
Extended + non relatives	886	1.6	464	1.7	422	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,956	3.6	1,014	3.8	942	3.5
Single parent Extended	7,100	13.1	2,960	11.0	4,140	15.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	497	0.9	206	0.8	291	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,725	6.9	1,967	7.3	1,758	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A greater proportion (36.3%) of the nuclear family structure, are composed of head, spouse(s) and children followed by single parenthood nuclear household (12.1%). Households with head only (single person households) constitute 3.5 percent whiles households comprising of only the head and his or her spouse (1.6%) is the least in the nuclear family structure.

The extended family households is mainly composed of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives, head's relatives (20.4%) and is followed by households headed by a single parent with extended family members (13.1%).

3.3   Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows the percent distribution of the marital status of the district's population 12 years and older by sex. The married constitutes the largest (44%) followed by the never married (39.4**%).** The other four marital categories share the remaining 16.6 percent.

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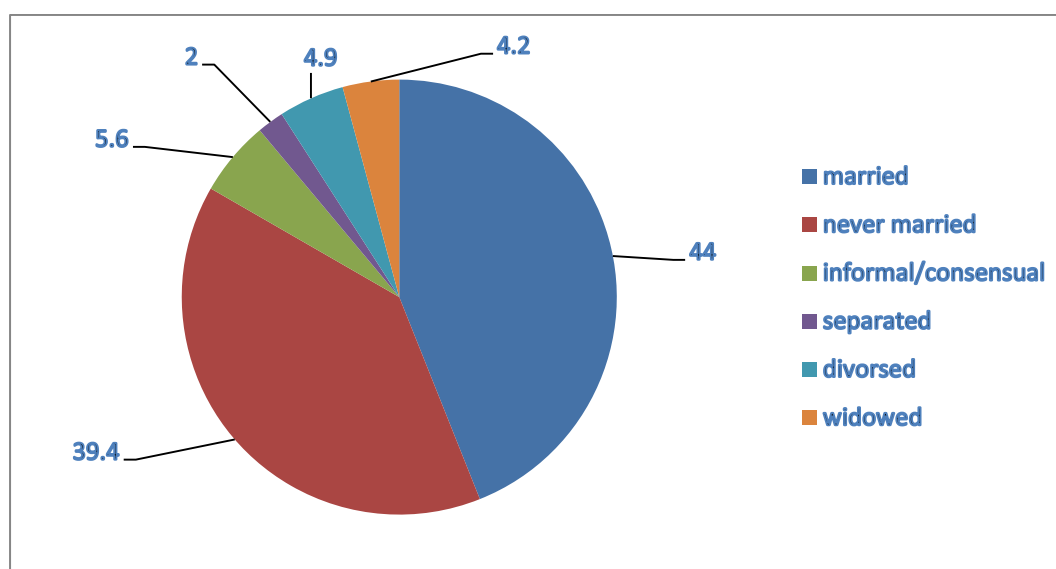
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age

There are 36,374 persons 12 years and older in the district. Table 3.3 shows the marital status by sex and age. From the Table, nearly half (49.6%) of persons 12 years and older is in some form of union with 44.0 percent being married and 5.6 percent in consensual union. Nearly 40 percent has never married and more than one tenth (11.1%) have once been married comprising the divorced (4.9%), widowed (4.2%) and the separated (2.0%).

The proportions of the widowed and divorced increase as age increase whiles except for the age group 50-54 years; the never married generally decrease with age. For persons 35 years and older, proportions that are never married within the age groups are less than 10 percent. The married increases with age, peaks between age (35-49) years where more than three quarters of persons are married and declines thereafter from age 50 and older years; so are those in consensual union whose peak (12.0%) is at age 25-29. Less than eight percent of persons 12-19 years are married.

The distribution of the marital status categories follow similar patterns as above among the sexes. More females (6.3%) are in informal/consensual union than males (4.9%). Apart from age 12-14 years, proportions of the never married are more than their corresponding female counterparts. On the other hand, proportions of married females are higher in the age groups within 15-39 years and the latter ages 60 years and older than married males. There are generally far more widowed, divorced and separated females than males especially at age 55 years and older.

Table 3.4: Marital status for persons 12 years and older by sex and age group

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	36,374	100.0	39.4	5.6	44.0	2.0	4.9	4.2
12-14	4,297	100.0	93.2	0.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,196	100.0	89.0	2.9	7.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	4,326	100.0	62.1	9.7	24.9	1.7	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	3,847	100.0	30.7	12.0	51.4	2.0	3.5	0.5
30 - 34	3,275	100.0	12.7	10.3	68.5	2.6	4.9	0.9
35 - 39	3,218	100.0	6.6	7.1	75.7	2.3	6.7	1.6
40 - 44	2,708	100.0	3.8	6.1	75.4	3.5	7.9	3.2
45 - 49	2,123	100.0	2.1	3.9	76.4	3.4	9.0	5.2
50 - 54	1,932	100.0	2.2	3.2	69.9	4.2	11.0	9.5
55 - 59	1,233	100.0	1.1	2.2	70.2	3.2	12.8	10.5
60 - 64	1,059	100.0	2.7	2.2	60.8	3.0	12.9	18.3
65+	2,160	100.0	3.6	1.8	46.9	3.2	12.6	31.8

Table 3.4: Marital status for persons 12 years and older by sex and age group (Cont'd)

Sex/Age -group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	17,658	100.0	46.1	4.9	43.5	1.3	3.0	1.1
12-14	2,234	100.0	92.3	0.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,200	100.0	93.6	0.8	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,033	100.0	80.9	5.6	12.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	1,760	100.0	47.1	11.3	38.0	1.3	2.2	0.2
30 - 34	1,496	100.0	19.0	11.1	65.6	1.1	2.7	0.4
35 - 39	1,549	100.0	9.6	8.5	75.5	1.5	4.3	0.6
40 - 44	1,309	100.0	5.3	6.3	79.4	3.1	4.8	1.1
45 - 49	1,038	100.0	2.9	4.5	81.9	2.4	6.1	2.2
50 - 54	905	100.0	2.9	4.4	79.8	4.3	6.0	2.7
55 - 59	654	100.0	1.4	2.9	83.8	2.0	7.8	2.1
60 - 64	516	100.0	2.7	2.7	80.8	1.9	8.1	3.7
65+	964	100.0	3.9	2.2	71.5	3.0	10.6	8.8
Female								
Total	18,716	100.0	33.0	6.3	44.5	2.6	6.6	7.0
12-14	2,063	100.0	94.2	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,996	100.0	84.1	5.1	9.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
20 - 24	2,293	100.0	45.4	13.4	36.1	2.5	2.1	0.4
25 - 29	2,087	100.0	16.8	12.6	62.7	2.6	4.6	0.8
30 - 34	1,779	100.0	7.5	9.7	70.9	3.8	6.7	1.4
35 - 39	1,669	100.0	3.8	5.9	75.8	3.0	8.9	2.6
40 - 44	1,399	100.0	2.5	5.9	71.8	3.9	10.8	5.1
45 - 49	1,085	100.0	1.3	3.3	71.2	4.3	11.9	8.0
50 - 54	1,027	100.0	1.6	2.1	61.2	4.2	15.4	15.5
55 - 59	579	100.0	0.9	1.4	54.7	4.5	18.5	20.0
60 - 64	543	100.0	2.8	1.7	41.8	4.1	17.5	32.2
65+	1,196	100.0	3.3	1.4	27.2	3.4	14.3	50.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and their level of education in HLDD. Slightly above a quarter (25.1%) of the district's population 12 years and older has no education. More than three-fifth (62%) have attained basic education while less than one-tenth (9.0%) have secondary school education. Persons with vocational, post-secondary and tertiary levels of education put together are less than four percent.

The proportion of never married males (15.8%) and females (15.7%) who have attained secondary level education is almost same. Married males who have attained tertiary (1.7%) and post-secondary level education (4.6%) far exceed their married female counterparts (0.2 % and 1.2% respectively). The table further shows that as high 76 percent of widowed females have no education as against 48.0 percent widowed males.

Table 3.5: Marital status of population 12 years and older by level of education and sex

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	36,374	100.0	25.1	62.0	9.0	1.1	2.1	0.7
Never married	14,326	100.0	7.5	73.7	15.7	0.7	1.7	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,048	100.0	24.0	65.1	8.3	0.7	1.5	0.4
Married	15,998	100.0	33.1	56.7	4.8	1.6	2.9	0.9
Separated	724	100.0	42.7	50.0	4.6	1.1	1.1	0.6
Divorced	1,768	100.0	48.3	46.8	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.3
Widowed	1,510	100.0	72.8	24.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
Male								
Total	17,658	100.0	16.5	67.0	10.8	1.4	3.1	1.2
Never married	8,148	100.0	7.6	73.3	15.8	0.7	1.8	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	869	100.0	16.7	68.5	10.8	0.9	2.4	0.7
Married	7,673	100.0	23.3	61.8	6.3	2.2	4.6	1.7
Separated	238	100.0	34.5	57.1	4.6	0.8	1.7	1.3
Divorced	528	100.0	36.4	56.3	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.6
Widowed	202	100.0	48.0	45.5	2.5	1.0	3.0	0.0
Female								
Total	18,716	100.0	33.1	57.2	7.4	0.9	1.2	0.2
Never married	6,178	100.0	7.5	74.3	15.7	0.8	1.5	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,179	100.0	29.3	62.7	6.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
Married	8,325	100.0	42.1	52.0	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.2
Separated	486	100.0	46.7	46.5	4.5	1.2	0.8	0.2
Divorced	1,240	100.0	53.4	42.8	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.2
Widowed	1,308	100.0	76.6	21.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and economic activity status

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It is seen from the table that 63.4 percent are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed while 35.1 percent are not economically active. Nearly seven in ten (68.1%) of the district's population 12 years and older, who have never married are economically not active and the female proportion of this category (72.5%) is higher than the corresponding male proportion (64.9%). More than eight in ten of the married persons (87.3%), those in consensual union (80.5%), the separated (83.6%) and the divorced (84.4%) are employed. Similar pattern is observed among the sexes but the proportions for males are slightly higher. Unemployment figures for both males and females in all marriage categories are less than 5 percent.

Table 3.6: Marital status of population 12 years and older by economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,374	100.0	23,054	63.4	561	1.5	12,759	35.1
Never married	14,326	100.0	4,288	29.9	275	1.9	9,763	68.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,048	100.0	1,649	80.5	63	3.1	336	16.4
Married	15,998	100.0	13,962	87.3	179	1.1	1,857	11.6
Separated	724	100.0	605	83.6	16	2.2	103	14.2
Divorced	1,768	100.0	1,489	84.2	21	1.2	258	14.6
Widowed	1,510	100.0	1,061	70.3	7	0.5	442	29.3
Male								
Total	17,658	100.0	11,194	63.4	241	1.4	6,223	35.2
Never married	8,148	100.0	2,699	33.1	163	2.0	5,286	64.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	869	100.0	784	90.2	10	1.2	75	8.6
Married	7,673	100.0	6,905	90.0	58	0.8	710	9.3
Separated	238	100.0	207	87.0	7	2.9	24	10.1
Divorced	528	100.0	456	86.4	2	0.4	70	13.3
Widowed	202	100.0	143	70.8	1	0.5	58	28.7
Female								
Total	18,716	100.0	11,860	63.4	320	1.7	6,536	34.9
Never married	6,178	100.0	1,589	25.7	112	1.8	4,477	72.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,179	100.0	865	73.4	53	4.5	261	22.1
Married	8,325	100.0	7,057	84.8	121	1.5	1,147	13.8
Separated	486	100.0	398	81.9	9	1.9	79	16.3
Divorced	1,240	100.0	1,033	83.3	19	1.5	188	15.2
Widowed	1,308	100.0	918	70.2	6	0.5	384	29.4

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 Ghanaians by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex. Ghanaians by birth constitute the largest proportion (97.0%) of the population, with slightly more females (97.3%) than males (96.8%). Among the least are Africans other than those from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region (0.4%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,131	100.0	27,370	100.0	27,761	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	53,498	97.0	26,485	96.8	27,013	97.3
Dual Nationality	662	1.2	344	1.3	318	1.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	206	0.4	103	0.4	103	0.4
ECOWAS	384	0.7	245	0.9	139	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	203	0.4	104	0.4	99	0.4
Other	178	0.3	89	0.3	89	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliations of the population in the District by sex. The Pentecostal/Charismatic form 27.4 percent of the district's population and is followed by Other Christians (23.7%). Christians on the whole, make up 86.2 percent of the population in the district. Followers of Islam make up 6.3 percent of the population.

Table 3.8: Distribution of religion by sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,131	100.0	27,370	100.0	27,761	100.0
No Religion	3,484	6.3	2,276	8.3	1,208	4.4
Catholic	8,104	14.7	3,754	13.7	4,350	15.7
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,236	20.4	5,444	19.9	57,792	20.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,118	27.4	7,321	26.7	7,797	28.1
Other Christians	13,074	23.7	6,394	23.4	6,680	24.1
Islam	3,090	5.6	1,644	6.0	1,446	5.2
Traditionalist	184	0.3	101	0.4	83	0.3
Other (Specify)	841	1.5	436	1.6	405	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Adherents of various traditional African religions constitute 0.3 percent of the population. The proportion of the population that declares adherence to no religion was a little higher (6.3%) than the national average (5.3%). There are slightly more female Christians (88.8%) than male Christians (87.7%). However, the reverse case is true for followers of Islam, traditional African religions and those with no religion.

3.6   Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are two inseparable factors which influence the social outlook of the population in terms of the appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Education and literacy bring enlightenment and transformation and in summary, result in human resource development. This section takes a look at the levels of literacy and education in the District.

3.6.1   Literacy

Figure 3.2 presents the percent distribution of the literate population 11 years and older in the district. The figure shows that nearly 70 percent of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language and 19.2 percent literate in English only. The least is English and French (0.2%).In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.2 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in English and French, and 0.4 percent literate in English, French and Ghanaian language.

Figure 3.2: Literacy level of persons 11 years and older
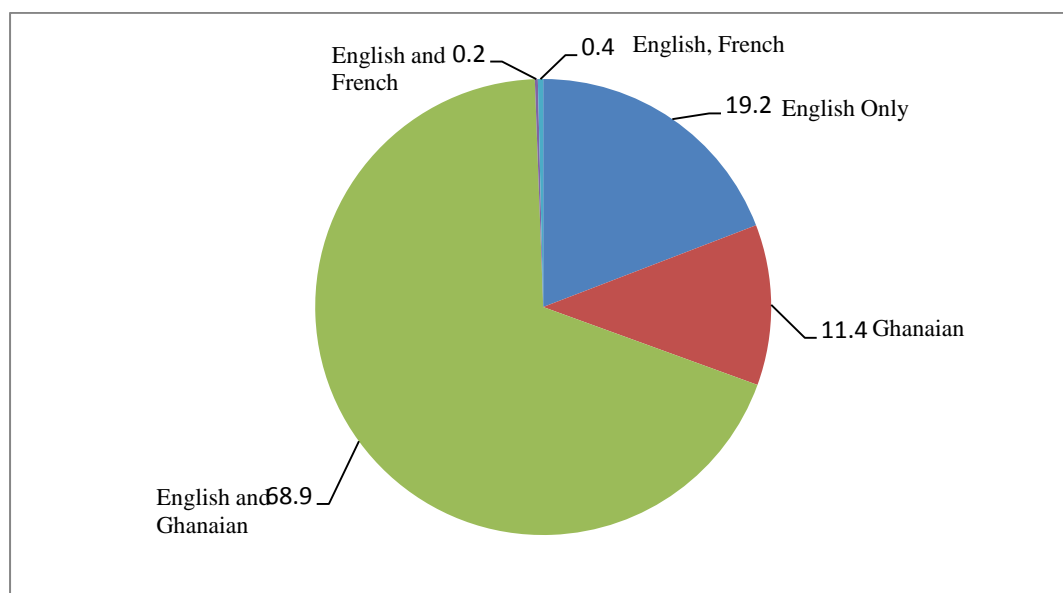
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance

Current school attendance is an indicator of the human resource potential for any society. For this reason, data on the population presently attending educational institutions is significant for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the district. Data on past school attendance also offers an indication of formal education in a society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be limited people with the essential knowledge and skills required for social and economic development.

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of past and current school attendance for persons 3 years and older in THLDD by level of education and sex. The Table indicates that a total of 22,589 persons aged 3 years and older in the district are currently attending school. Also, 17,531 have attended school in the past. Males outnumber females for those who are currently attending school as well as those who have attended school in the past. Majority who are currently attending school are in primary (46.5%), JSS/JHS (19.5%) and kindergarten (18.0%). Less than 2 percent are currently attending tertiary (1.3%), post-secondary (0.3%) and vocational/technical (0.1%). These observed educational trends in THLDD are consistent with national level data which show relatively higher proportion of male in school (although the situation of the female has improved significantly in recent years) and a drop in the proportion attending school, especially among females, at higher levels of the educational ladder.

More than 80 percent have attended JSS/JHS (37.1%), Middle (30.0%) and Primary (16.7%) in the past, and less than 3 percent in the case of tertiary school. For those currently attending school, females are more than males in the three lower levels (nursery, kindergarten and primary) of education and in vocational/Technical institutions. Females are also more than males in only the two lower educational levels - primary and JSS/JHS for those who have attended school in the past. From the middle up to the tertiary level, males are more than females. This reflects the improvement in girl-child education through and civil society efforts since the 1980s, however, more needs to be done at the tertiary education level.

Table 3.9: Level of education of persons 3 years and older by 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	22,589	100.0	12,023	100.0	10,566	100.0	17,531	100.0	9,359	100.0	8,172	100.0
Nursery	1,754	7.8	873	7.3	881	8.3	-	0	-	0	-	0
Kindergarten	4,055	18.0	2,110	17.5	1,945	18.4	-	0	-	0	-	0
Primary	10,498	46.5	5,538	46.1	4,960	46.9	2,921	16.7	1,107	11.8	1,814	22.2
JSS/JHS	4,408	19.5	2,417	20.1	1,991	18.8	6,505	37.1	3,154	33.7	3,351	41.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	5,262	30.0	3,284	35.1	1,978	24.2
SSS/SHS	1,559	6.9	882	7.3	677	6.4	1,393	7.9	777	8.3	616	7.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	336	1.9	244	2.6	92	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	36	0.2	14	0.1	22	0.2	374	2.1	228	2.4	146	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	69	0.3	36	0.3	33	0.3	241	1.4	171	1.8	70	0.9
Tertiary	210	0.9	153	1.3	57	0.5	499	2.8	394	4.2	105	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economically active population (15 years and older), as captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census is made up of those who worked for pay or profit or family gain within the seven days preceding census night. This group of the population includes paid employment or self-employment and family workers; those who did not work but had job to return to; and those who were unemployed and actively looking for work. The economically not active persons represent those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It included full time students; persons retired from work, too old and young, the disabled and homemakers.

This chapter discusses the economic activity status, size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment, and employment status in the THLDD.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the activity status for the population 15 years and older by sex in the THLDD. The population 15 years and older is made up the economically active and the economically not active. The total of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the economically active population 15 years and older. Table 4.1 shows that 72.2 percent of the population in the district is economically active and 27.8 percent not economically active.

Table 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,077	**100.0**	15,424	**100.0**	16,653	**100.0**
Economically active	**23,164**	**72.2**	**11,195**	**72.6**	**11,969**	**71.9**
Employed	*22,607*	*97.6*	*10,956*	*97.9*	*11,651*	*97.3*
Worked	*21,793*	*96.4*	*10,600*	*96.8*	*11,193*	*96.1*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*768*	*3.4*	*341*	*3.1*	*427*	*3.7*
Did voluntary work without pay	*46*	*0.2*	*15*	*0.1*	*31*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*557*	*2.4*	*239*	*2.1*	*318*	*2.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*192*	*34.5*	*77*	*32.2*	*115*	*36.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*365*	*65.5*	*162*	*67.8*	*203*	*63.8*
Economically not active	8,913	27.8	4,229	27.4	4,684	28.1
Did home duties (household chore)	2,256	25.3	771	18.2	1,485	31.7
Full time education	4,676	52.5	2,644	62.5	2,032	43.4
Pensioner/Retired	107	1.2	74	1.7	33	0.7
Disabled/Sick	611	6.9	296	7.0	315	6.7
Too old/young	704	7.9	212	5.0	492	10.5
Other	559	6.3	232	5.5	327	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also shows that majority of the economically active population are employed (97.6%) while a few (2.4%) are unemployed. Of the employed, majority (96.6%) are working whiles (3.4%) did not work but had job to go back to. Among the unemployed, 34.5 percent had worked before, were available and seeking for work while 65.5 percent were seeking work for the first time. For the economically not active, more than half (52.5%) were in full time education followed by one quarter (25.3%) who did home duties.

When the data is disaggregated by sex, slightly a higher proportion of males (74.3%) than females (71.7%) are economically active. Conversely, the proportion of economically not active females (28.1%) is relatively higher than the corresponding male proportion (27.4%). Almost the same proportion of males and females (97.9% and 97.3%) are respectively employed while unemployed males and females are 2.1 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. For the economically not active population, more males (62.5%) are in full time education than females (43.4%) whiles the reverse is the case for those engaged in home duties. Here females (31.7%) outnumber males (18.2%).

4.2.1 Activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15years and older by sex and age. From the Table, the age group 25-29 years has the largest employed population (13.8%) in the district. All the age groups within 20-44 years have proportions of the employed population more than 10 percent. Teenagers (15-19 years) constitute 5.8 percent of the employed population whereas those aged 60-64 years constitute the smallest proportion (3.9%). This low rate of employment among the aged is that they are dominated by pensioners and those who are infirm due to poor health.

The age group 20-24 years has the highest proportion of the unemployed (36.4%). Nearly three quarters (73.6%) of the unemployed population are 15-29 years. The lowest proportions (1.1%) of unemployed are in 55-59 years and 65 years and above. More than 70 percent of the economically not active population is between 15-30 years. Economically not active males (78.9%) between 15-30 years are more than corresponding females (65.7%) in the same age bracket. The large concentration of the age group 15-30 years in the district reflects the growing challenge of youth unemployment, mainly school graduates from JHS, SHS and tertiary educational establishments.

Table 4.2: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status Number	All Status Percent	Employed Number	Employed Percent	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Percent	Economically not active Number	Economically not active Percent
Both sexes								
Total	32,077	100.0	22,607	100.0	557	100.0	8,913	100.0
15-19	6,196	19.3	1,316	5.8	98	17.6	4,782	53.7
20-24	4,326	13.5	2,491	11.0	203	36.4	1,632	18.3
25-29	3,847	12.0	3,120	13.8	109	19.6	618	6.9
30-34	3,275	10.2	2,945	13.0	46	8.3	284	3.2
35-39	3,218	10.0	2,974	13.2	37	6.6	207	2.3
40-44	2,708	8.4	2,524	11.2	15	2.7	169	1.9
45-49	2,123	6.6	2,019	8.9	7	1.3	97	1.1
50-54	1,932	6.0	1,803	8.0	9	1.6	120	1.3
55-59	1,233	3.8	1,134	5.0	6	1.1	93	1.0
60-64	1,059	3.3	887	3.9	21	3.8	151	1.7
65+	2,160	6.7	1,394	6.2	6	1.1	760	8.5
Male								
Total	15,424	100.0	10,956	100.0	239	100.0	4,229	100.0
15-19	3,200	20.7	674	6.2	41	17.2	2,485	58.8
20-24	2,033	13.2	1,095	10.0	88	36.8	850	20.1
25-29	1,760	11.4	1,466	13.4	51	21.3	243	5.7
30-34	1,496	9.7	1,386	12.7	15	6.3	95	2.2
35-39	1,549	10.0	1,459	13.3	13	5.4	77	1.8
40-44	1,309	8.5	1,248	11.4	7	2.9	54	1.3
45-49	1,038	6.7	1,002	9.1	3	1.3	33	0.8
50-54	905	5.9	860	7.8	4	1.7	41	1.0
55-59	654	4.2	619	5.6	3	1.3	32	0.8
60-64	516	3.3	442	4.0	9	3.8	65	1.5
65+	964	6.3	705	6.4	5	2.1	254	6.0
Female								
Total	16,653	100.0	11,651	100.0	318	100.0	4,684	100.0
15-19	2,996	18.0	642	5.5	57	17.9	2,297	49.0
20-24	2,293	13.8	1,396	12.0	115	36.2	782	16.7
25-29	2,087	12.5	1,654	14.2	58	18.2	375	8.0
30-34	1,779	10.7	1,559	13.4	31	9.7	189	4.0
35-39	1,669	10.0	1,515	13.0	24	7.5	130	2.8
40-44	1,399	8.4	1,276	11.0	8	2.5	115	2.5
45-49	1,085	6.5	1,017	8.7	4	1.3	64	1.4
50-54	1,027	6.2	943	8.1	5	1.6	79	1.7
55-59	579	3.5	515	4.4	3	0.9	61	1.3
60-64	543	3.3	445	3.8	12	3.8	86	1.8
65+	1,196	7.2	689	5.9	1	0.3	506	10.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 presents occupation of the employed population 15 years and older by sex in Hemang Lower Denkyira District. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form the largest occupation group in the District employing 65.7 percent of all employed persons. The second and third largest groups are service and sales workers, and craft and related trade workers employing 11.2 and 10.6 percent respectively. The remaining includes managers, professionals, technicians and others who constitute 12.6 percent.

Occupation for both male and female populations in the district follow similar pattern as the total district population except for the services and sales which the proportion of employed males (17.6%) far exceeds the corresponding female proportion (4.3%), and plant and machinery operators and assemblers which are largely preserve of males (6.0% for males and 0.2% for females).

Table 4.3: Occupation of persons 15 years and older by sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,607	100.0	10,956	100.0	11,651	100.0
Managers	220	1.0	98	0.9	122	1.0
Professionals	934	4.1	583	5.3	351	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	209	0.9	154	1.4	55	0.5
Clerical support workers	81	0.4	51	0.5	30	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,528	11.2	475	4.3	2,053	17.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,859	65.7	7,497	68.4	7,362	63.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,390	10.6	1,140	10.4	1,250	10.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	672	3.0	654	6.0	18	0.2
Elementary occupations	713	3.2	303	2.8	410	3.5
Other occupations	1	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows the types of industries by sex for employed persons in the district. Agriculture, forestry and fishing constitute the largest industry in the district employing 65.8 percent of the population. This confirms the economic status of the district as an agrarian district. More than nine percent of the population are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industry, and followed by the manufacturing industry (8.9%). All other industries employ less than one fifth of the district's active population.

An observation from Table 4.4 reviews that both wholesale/retail and manufacturing industries employ more females than males whiles agriculture, forestry and fishing have more males than 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	22,607	100.0	10,956	100.0	11,651	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,882	65.8	7,558	69.0	7,324	62.9
Mining and quarrying	46	0.2	41	0.4	5	0
Manufacturing	2,001	8.9	749	6.8	1,252	10.7
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	3	0	2	0	1	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	24	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.1
Construction	371	1.6	366	3.3	5	0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,053	9.1	597	5.4	1,456	12.5
Transportation and storage	532	2.4	513	4.7	19	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	853	3.8	85	0.8	768	6.6
Information and communication	19	0.1	15	0.1	4	0
Financial and insurance activities	39	0.2	25	0.2	14	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	63	0.3	56	0.5	7	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	40	0.2	32	0.3	8	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	102	0.5	84	0.8	18	0.2
Education	894	4.0	562	5.1	332	2.8
Human health and social work activities	116	0.5	51	0.5	65	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	57	0.3	48	0.4	9	0.1
Other service activities	467	2.1	133	1.2	334	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	45	0.2	25	0.2	20	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies do not exist in the district.

4.5   Employment Status

Figure 4.2 presents the employment status of employed population 15 years and older. The figure shows that self-employed without employees constitutes the highest (72.3%) in the district. These are likely to be micro and small-scale enterprises operating in the informal sector, with limited capital and use of technology.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years older by employment status
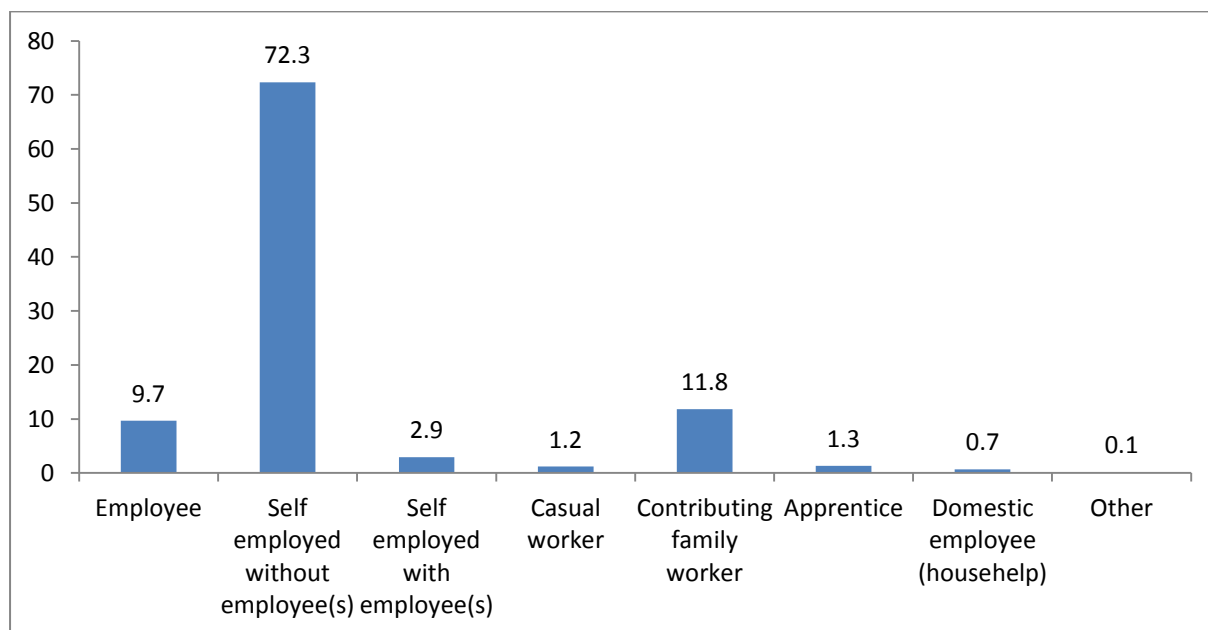
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Disaggregate data by sex as presented in Table 4.5 reveals that females who are self-employed without employee(s) (74.6%) and contributing family workers (14.3%) are more than the corresponding male counterparts, 69.8% and 9.1% respectively. Meanwhile, employed males (14.1%) are more than employed females (5.6%).

Table 4.5: Employment status of persons 15 years and older by sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,607	100.0	10,956	100.0	11,651	100.0
Employee	2,204	9.7	1,549	14.1	655	5.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	16,337	72.3	7,649	69.8	8,688	74.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	654	2.9	357	3.3	297	2.5
Casual worker	270	1.2	202	1.8	68	0.6
Contributing family worker	2,671	11.8	1,002	9.1	1,669	14.3
Apprentice	287	1.3	107	1.0	180	1.5
Domestic employee (Househelp)	157	0.7	77	0.7	80	0.7
Other	27	0.1	13	0.1	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 presents employment sectors of the employed population 15 years and older. The figure shows that the private informal sector is dominant. All other sectors put together are less than 10 percent. Figure 4.3 shows that in the HLDD, the private sector (private formal and private informal) is the largest employer forming 95 percent of the employed population which is higher than the regional average of 93.1 percent.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex
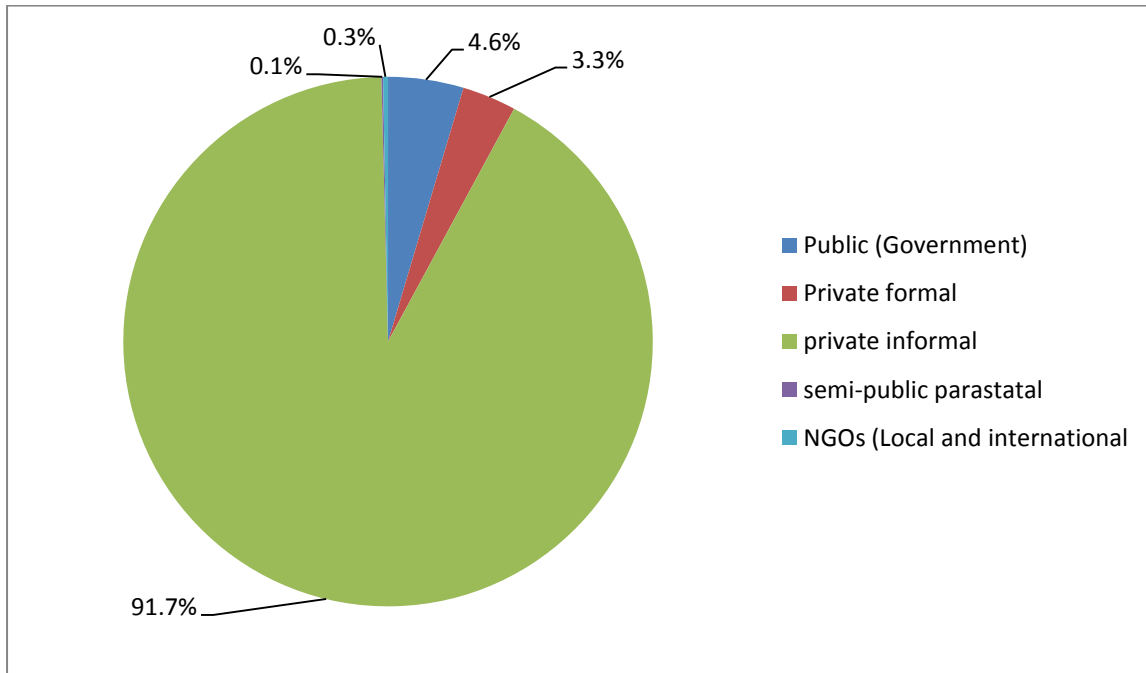
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The private informal sector accounts for 91.7 percent while the private formal accounts for 3.3 percent. The government sector employs 4.1 percent making it the second largest employer in the district. The proportion of males in the public (Government) sector is 6.3 percent and 2.9 percent for females. The proportion of males is 4.8 percent for the private formal as compared to 1.9 percent for females. However, a larger proportion of females (94.8%) are in the private informal as compared to males (88.4%).

Several studies have demonstrated the informal sector as the largest generator of employment and income. However, despite its significant contribution to the national and local economies, the informal economic activities lack policies which support these activities and/or protect informal economy operators (Baah 2007). According to Baah (2007) and ISSER (2012), key challenges confronting the sector include inadequate recognition in development planning; limited access to affordable and low-interest long-term credit and other services such as insurance and managerial training.

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. Modern information and communication technologies have transformed the world to a "global village," in which people can communicate with others across the world as if they are living next door. This has provided Ghana with a vast array of new communication capabilities of which Hemang Lower Denkyira District is of no exception. Numerous benefits ranging from social, economic, political, cultural, education, health and most importantly greater access to information, communication and fast business transactions derive from ICT. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on ownership and use of mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines and internet facility by households and individual persons 12 years and older. This Chapter examines the extent to which persons 12 years and above in Hemang Lower Denkyira District access ICT.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents ownership of mobile phones and internet facility usage for persons 12 years and older in the Hemang Lower Denkyira District by sex. The Table shows that 11,717 persons constituting 32.2 percent of the district's population 12 years and older own mobile phones. This proportion, however, falls short of the region's average of 44.9 percent. Disaggregated by sex, a high proportion of males (39.5%) compared to females (25.3%) own and use mobile phones.

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	36,374	100.0	11,717	32.2	630	1.7
Male	17,658	48.6	6,976	39.5	454	2.6
Female	18,716	51.4	4,741	25.3	176	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows a low proportion of 1.7 percent internet usage for persons 12 years and older in the district. A high proportion of males (2.6%) compared to females (0.9%) use internet facility. Despite numerous opportunities offered by internet as a tool for development, significant disparity exist between users who have the means to access information and those who do not (Awotwi and Owusu 2008). The major barriers relate to educational, technological and financial. In particular, access to internet services in a predominately rural districts such as HLDD due to the limited broadband presence as well as limitations imposed by low education and income on the part of potential users.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

With reference to Table 5.2, the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by the households in Hemang Lower Denkyira District is low at 2.4 percent. This low proportion may be due to the cost of purchasing it and low level of knowledge in its usage. A high proportion of 78.7 percent male headed households own desktop/laptop computers as compared to 22.3 percent female headed households.

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

	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,242	100.0	296	2.4
Male	8,200	67.0	233	78.7
Female	4,042	33.0	63	21.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

There has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDS) over the past few decades, with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity for inclusive development and to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of (PWDs) and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent PWDs from participating more effectively in national development. The 2010 PHC for the first time included a module on disability. Questions were asked to all household members whether or not they had any form of disabilities. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disabilities and the socio-demographic characteristics of the PWDs in the district.

The chapter focuses on population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity status, education and literacy.

6.2   Population with Disability (PWD)

Table 6.1 shows disability status and type by sex and locality of residence for the Hemang Lower Denkyira District. There are 2,104 PWDs in the district constituting 3.8 percent of the district's population. The common type of disability is emotion (45%) which is higher than the corresponding regional proportion of 15.3 percent. The second common disability type is blindness (24.6%) followed by physical/mobility/motor impairment (18.7%) and hearing impairment (10.9%). Persons with speech/hearing impairment are 9.8 percent while the mentally ill (intellectual disability) constitute 8.6 percent.

Table 6.1: Disability type by sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	55,131	100.0	27,370	100.0	27761	100.0
Without disability	53,027	96.2	26,264	96.0	26763	96.4
With disability	2,104	3.8	1,106	4.0	998	3.6
Sight	517	24.6	269	42.3	248	24.8
Hearing	229	10.9	116	10.5	113	11.3
Speech	207	9.8	124	11.2	83	8.3
Physical	393	18.7	208	18.8	185	18.5
Intellect	180	8.6	100	0.4	80	14.7
Emotion	947	45.0	519	46.9	428	42.9
Other	96	4.2	50	4.5	46	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Emotional and sight disability have higher proportions of males (46.9% and 42.3%) than females (42.9 and 24.8%) respectively. For the physically disabled, male (18.8%) and female (18.5%) proportions are relatively the same. On the other hand, there are a higher proportion of females (11.3%) with speech/hearing impairment than males (10.5%).

6.3   Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows the types of disability in Hemang Lower Denkyira District. The figure clearly shows the order of magnitude for the disabilities with emotion being the highest, followed by sight, and physically disabled in that order. Intellectual and (other) forms of disability are the least recorded in the HLDD.

Figure 6.1: Types of disability
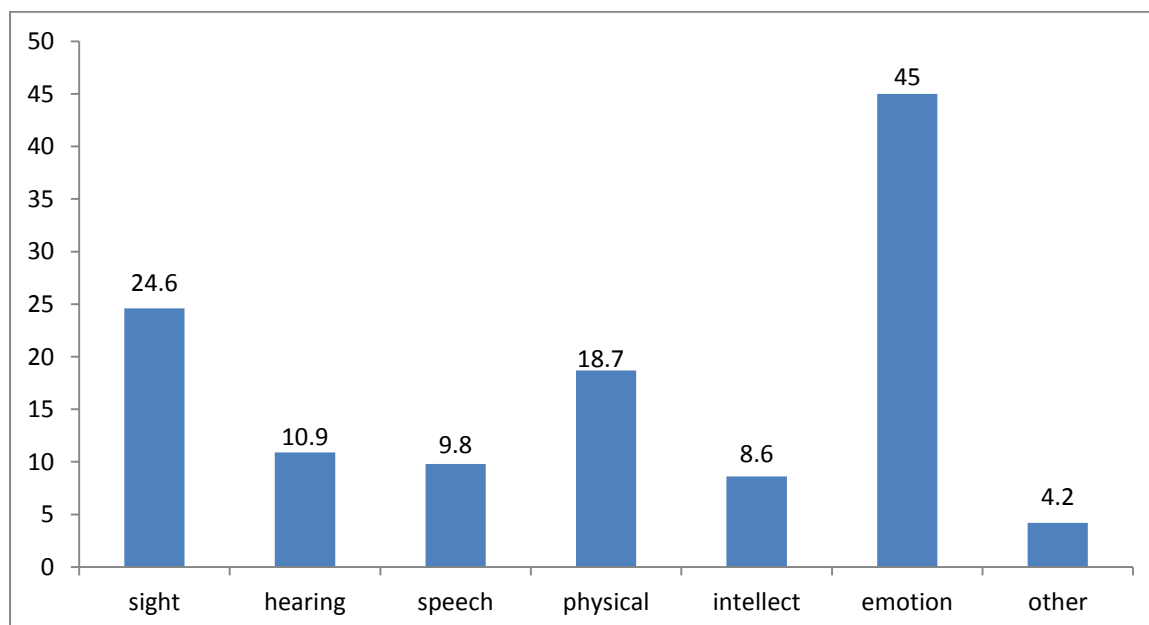
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability and Activity Status

The economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability is shown in Table 6.2. Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 64.2 percent are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed while 34.9 percent are economically not active. Persons with hearing disability (62.9%) are more likely to be employed relative to the other disability types.

Also, unemployment among persons with disabilities remains generally low. However, proportion of those with other disability (2.7%) constitute the highest whiles those with emotional disability (0.3%) forms the least. A greater proportion of persons with physical disabilities (54.2%) are more likely to be economically not active than the other types of disability.

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	32077	100.0	22607	70.5	557	1.7	8913	27.8
No disability	30528	100.0	21612	70.8	544	1.8	8372	27.4
With a disability	1549	100.0	995	64.2	13	0.8	541	34.9
Sight	445	100.0	228	51.2	5	1.1	212	47.6
Hearing	175	100.0	110	62.9	1	0.6	64	36.6
Speech	151	100.0	83	55.0	3	2.0	65	43.0
Physical	334	100.0	150	44.9	3	0.9	181	54.2
Intellectual	139	100.0	67	48.2	1	0.7	71	51.1
Emotional	585	100.0	474	81.0	2	0.3	109	18.6
Other	73	100.0	40	54.8	2	2.7	31	42.5
Male								
Total	15424	100.0	10956	71.0	239	1.5	4229	27.4
No disability	14628	100.0	10427	71.3	233	1.6	3968	27.1
With a disability	796	100.0	529	66.5	6	0.8	261	32.8
Sight	225	100.0	112	49.8	3	1.3	110	48.9
Hearing	83	100.0	55	66.3	0	0.0	28	33.7
Speech	96	100.0	54	56.3	1	1.0	41	42.7
Physical	169	100.0	80	47.3	1	0.6	88	52.1
Intellectual	77	100.0	39	50.6	0	0	38	49.4
Emotional	324	100.0	264	81.5	2	0.6	58	17.9
Other	38	100.0	20	52.6	2	5.3	16	42.1
Female								
Total	16653	100.0	11651	70.0	318	1.9	4684	28.1
No disability	15900	100.0	11185	70.3	311	2.0	4404	27.7
With a disability	753	100.0	466	61.9	7	0.9	280	37.2
Sight	220	100.0	116	52.7	2	0.9	102	46.4
Hearing	92	100.0	55	59.8	1	1.1	36	39.1
Speech	55	100.0	29	52.7	2	3.6	24	43.6
Physical	165	100.0	70	42.4	2	1.2	93	56.4
Intellectual	62	100.0	28	45.2	1	1.6	33	53.2
Emotional	261	100.0	210	80.5	0	0	51	19.5
Other	35	100.0	20	57.1	0	0	15	42.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

The distribution of persons three years and older with disability by educational level is shown in Table 6.3. The percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who have never attended school is 37.8 with those with intellectual disability (47.1%) constituting the highest proportion. Among the PWDs who have basic education (48.1%), those with other disabilities (51.6%) forms the highest proportion with basic education followed by those with emotional disabilities (48.4%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	50,459	10,339	5,809	29,594	4,717	100.0	20.5	11.5	58.6	9.3
No disability	48,454	9,581	5,657	28,630	4,586	100.0	19.8	11.7	59.1	9.5
With a disability	2,005	758	152	964	131	100.0	37.8	7.6	48.1	6.5
Sight	504	219	14	232	39	100.0	43.5	2.8	46.0	7.7
Hearing	219	101	5	96	17	100.0	46.1	2.3	43.8	7.8
Speech	202	85	12	83	22	100.0	42.1	5.9	41.1	10.9
Physical	383	163	17	169	34	100.0	42.6	4.4	44.1	8.9
Intellectual	170	80	7	68	15	100.0	47.1	4.1	40.0	8.8
Emotional	885	282	120	428	55	100.0	31.9	13.6	48.4	6.2
Other	91	36	2	47	6	100.0	39.6	2.2	51.6	6.6
Male										
Total	24,956	3,574	2,983	15,500	2,899	100.0	14.3	12.0	62.1	11.6
No disability	23,903	3,287	2,896	14,923	2,797	100.0	13.8	12.1	62.4	11.7
With a disability	1,053	287	87	577	102	100.0	27.3	8.3	54.8	9.7
Sight	259	84	9	136	30	100.0	32.4	3.5	52.5	11.6
Hearing	110	44	3	52	11	100.0	40.0	2.7	47.3	10.0
Speech	121	44	6	53	18	100.0	36.4	5.0	43.8	14.9
Physical	201	57	12	107	25	100.0	28.4	6.0	53.2	12.4
Intellectual	93	33	3	46	11	100.0	35.5	3.2	49.5	11.8
Emotional	487	117	67	262	41	100.0	24.0	13.8	53.8	8.4
Other	48	12	1	30	5	100.0	25.0	2.1	62.5	10.4
Female										
Total	25,503	6,765	2,826	14,094	1,818	100.0	26.5	11.1	55.3	7.1
No disability	24,551	6,294	2,761	13,707	1,789	100.0	25.6	11.2	55.8	7.3
With a disability	952	471	65	387	29	100.0	49.5	6.8	40.7	3.0
Sight	245	135	5	96	9	100.0	55.1	2.0	39.2	3.7
Hearing	109	57	2	44	6	100.0	52.3	1.8	40.4	5.5
Speech	81	41	6	30	4	100.0	50.6	7.4	37.0	4.9
Physical	182	106	5	62	9	100.0	58.2	2.7	34.1	4.9
Intellectual	77	47	4	22	4	100.0	61.0	5.2	28.6	5.2
Emotional	398	165	53	166	14	100.0	41.5	13.3	41.7	3.5
Other	43	24	1	17	1	100.0	55.8	2.3	39.5	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of females PWD with no education (49.5%) is higher than their male counterparts (27.3%). Similar pattern is observed for the various categories of disability for both sexes.

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Appendix 2 shows the population of 3 years and older, disability type and level of education in the HLDD. The data shows that 31.1 percent of the people with disabilities in the district have attained middle/JSS/JHS level of education and four out of ten PWDs have never attended school.

The highest proportion of persons who are blind have middle/JSS level of education. Five out of ten of those with hearing disability have never attended school. Five out of ten females who are blind have never attended school, compared to two out of ten males who never attended school. Four in ten males who are blind have attained middle/JSS level of education compared to two in ten females.

The high proportion of PWDs in the district not educated is a worrying. This is because the education of the PWDs serves as a leveraging of their physical disadvantage in the labour market as well general life course. Within the context of high unemployment, especially among the general population, the lack of education of PWDs make their employability even more challenging.

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture is a critical sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ghana where sector has been the spine of the economy. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO, 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely, accurate, and reliable information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

One of the major difficulties encountered when assessing men and women's contribution to agricultural development was the non-availability of gender disaggregated data with respect to the roles of both sexes in agriculture production. The 2010 PHC for the first time administered questionnaires for households in agriculture. This chapter discusses household members engaged in agricultural activities and the type of activities which include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents the proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural households in the THLDD. The figure shows that agriculture and non-agricultural households constitute 81.5 and 19.5 percent of total households in the district respectively. Therefore, any efforts at improving the living standard of the people in the district must take into account the needs of farm households as critical step.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture
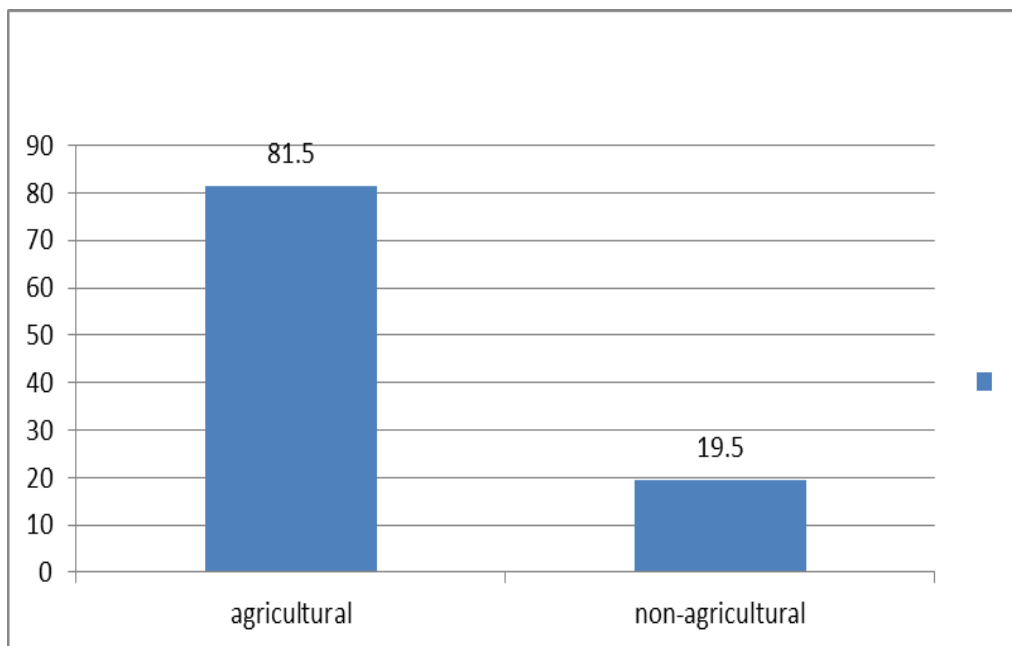
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.2 shows the type of agricultural activities households are engaged in. The figure clearly shows that there are more rural than urban households engaged in all four agricultural activities. The highest proportion of households engaged in agriculture, are into crop farming (78.2%) in the rural areas and 21.8 percent in the urban. Also, 95.3 percent of households are engaged in tree planting in the rural areas and 4.7 percent in the urban. Figure 7.2 also indicates that 84.5 percent of households are engaged in livestock rearing in the rural areas as against 15.5 percent in the urban areas. A sizable proportion of households are also engaged in fish farming (66.7%) in the rural areas and 33.3 percent in the urban.

Figure 7.2: Agricultural activities of households by locality of residence
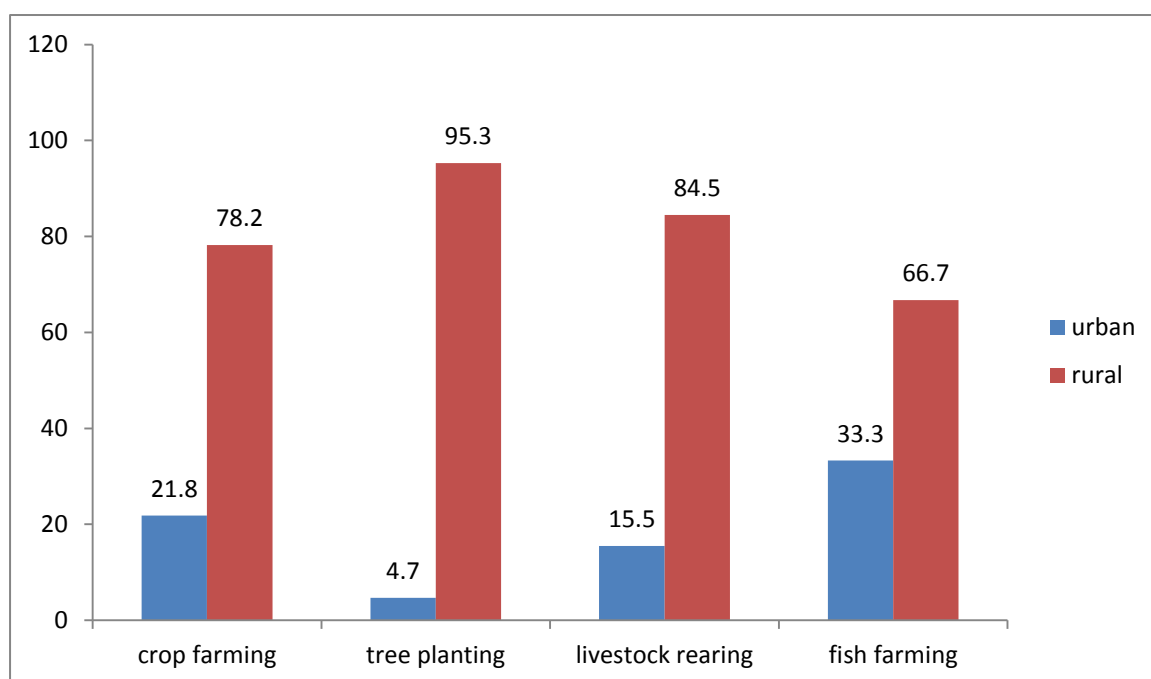
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Distribution of Livestock and their Keepers

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in Hemang Lower Denkyira District. There were a total of 67,012 livestock being reared by 4,177 keepers with an average of 16 animals per keeper in 2010. Chicken recorded the highest livestock of 49,077 constituting 73.2 percent. This is followed by goats with 8,357 constituting about 12.5 percent. The district had 4,561 sheep which is 6.8 percent of the total livestock in the district, and other livestock constitute less than 1 percent.

Chicken recorded the highest number of keepers, 2,396 followed by goats (1,070) and sheep (412). This brings the average numbers of chicken, goats and sheep per keeper to 20, 8 and 11 respectively.

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Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	67,012	100.0	4,177	100.0	16
Beehives	58	0.1	5	0.1	12
Cattle	383	0.6	16	0.4	24
Chicken	49,077	73.2	2,396	57.4	20
Dove	22	0.0	3	0.1	7
Duck	822	1.2	68	1.6	12
Goat	8,357	12.5	1,070	25.6	8
Grass-cutter	174	0.3	12	0.3	15
Guinea fowl	358	0.5	21	0.5	17
Ostrich	15	0.0	1	0.0	15
Pig	402	0.6	27	0.6	15
Rabbit	135	0.2	13	0.3	10
Sheep	4,561	6.8	412	9.9	11
Silk worm	63	0.1	4	0.1	16
Snail	158	0.2	23	0.6	7
Turkey	17	0.0	2	0.0	9
Other	558	0.8	91	2.1	6
Fish farming	1,701	2.5	11	0.2	155
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in Hemang Lower Denkyira District. The 2010 PHC (Population and Housing Census) has information on housing stock, dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, household room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides insight into the housing situation in the Hemang Lower Denkyira District. The total number of houses in the District stands at 8,861 as shown in Table 8.1. With the District population of 55,131, the number of persons per house is six. On the average, there are 4.5 or approximately five persons in each household in the District. This gives an average of 1.4 (approximately 1 household) household per house in the District.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	55,131	14,817	40,314
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	54,047	14,363	39,684
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	8,861	1,861	7,000
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	3,630	8,612
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.4	6.2	8.0	5.8
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However, the average households per house and population per house are higher in the urban areas than the averages for the HLDD (see Table 8.1). Indeed the figures for the urban areas of the district are even higher than the national and regional averages. This suggests possible overcrowding and congestions within among households located in urban centres in the HLDD. In this respect, the HLDD Assembly needs to devote some level of attention to housing in the urban part of the district since many of the difficulties encountered in towns and cities, especially among the poor and low-income groups are related to housing.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 House ownership

Table 8.2 shows the ownership of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. Majority of houses (72.6%) in the district are owned by household members whereby 17.6 percent are in the urban areas and 54.9 in the rural areas respectively. About 24.5 percent of the housing units are also owned by other private individuals and relatives who are not household members.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	8,200	4,042	3,630	8,612
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	8,890	6,070	2,820	2,160	6,730
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	120	82	38	16	104
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	1,370	789	581	385	985
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	1,633	1,085	548	948	685
Private employer	83,610	5,191	53	43	10	19	34
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	36	25	11	24	12
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	98	78	20	49	49
Other	24,000	2,090	42	28	14	29	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Housing units not owned or being purchased by household members or a relative are either owned by private individuals, private employer, private agency or public/government who have rented these out to the occupants. Other private agency-owned housing is very low in the district. For all the ownership status, male headed households are higher, as compared to female headed households.

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling

Table 8.3 illustrates the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. From the Table, 43 percent of households in the district live in compound houses of which 59.7 percent are in urban areas, and 36 percent in rural areas. Compound houses refer to dwelling units habited by multiply households and sharing common courtyard and facilities such as toilets, bathrooms and kitchens. This type of housing is most common form of dwelling unit among the poor and low-income groups due to its relatively low rent.

The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounted for 40.4 percent of houses. About 9.6 percent of houses in the district are semi-detached houses, and 3.2 percent also live in huts/buildings (same compound) and low proportion (2.0%) live in flat apartments. All other types of dwelling, apart from those with over one percent, have insignificant proportions ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 percent. Unlike large metropolitan centres in Ghana, the low proportion of insecure structures such as tents; improvised home (kiosk/container etc.); living quarters attached to office/shop and; incomplete buildings suggest that possible less scarcity in housing, especially in rural areas of the district.

The data further shows that about 43.6 percent of male-headed households live in separate houses, while 39.6 percent live in compound houses. Nearly half (49.9%) of female-headed households live in compound houses, while 9.6 percent of them live in separate houses. The proportion of male-headed households living in huts in the district is 3.2 percent, which is higher than the corresponding female-headed proportion.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	4,946	40.4	43.6	34.0	25.4	46.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,181	9.6	9.6	9.7	7.8	10.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	245	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	5,265	43.0	39.6	49.9	59.7	36.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	389	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.9	2.9
Huts/Buildings(different compound)	36,410	1,817	152	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.5
Tent	10,343	937	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	21	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	9,846	1,003	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit

The type of materials used in the construction of dwelling units gives indications of the socio-economic status of the occupants. It also has implications for the health and general well-being of the occupants. Table 8.4 reveals that a high proportion (58.9%) of households in the HLDD live in houses with walls made of mud brick/earth – made up of 39.9 percent urban and 66.6 percent rural households. The next main construction material for outer wall constituting 35.8 percent is cement blocks/concrete. Other construction materials are used in limited scale: burnt bricks, (2%), wood (1.5%) and metal sheet/slate/asbestos (0.6%). The remaining households live in houses with walls made of concrete (0.5%), bamboo (0.3%), and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia (0.2%).

Table 8.4: Main construction materials 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	567,051	13,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	7,679	58.9	39.9	66.6
Wood	200,594	10,461	193	1.5	1.0	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	84	0.6	0.3	0.8
Stone	11,330	942	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	259	2.0	1.3	2.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	4,665	35.8	56.5	27.4
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	62	0.5	0.8	0.3
Bamboo	8,206	766	35	0.3	0.1	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	2,624	19	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	2,377	19.4	10.6	23.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	9,649	78.8	87.7	75.1
Stone	32,817	2,192	86	0.7	0.5	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	718	15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	19	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	55	0.4	0.6	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	19	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be seen from Table 8.5 that floors are largely made of cement or concrete (78.8%), followed by earth or mud/earth (19.4%). Floors made of tiles, marble or terrazzo put together constitute only 0.7 percent of materials used for the floor of dwelling units in the district. The common material for floors is cement for both urban (87.7%) and rural (75.1%) households.

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

There are different materials for constructing floors; the materials used for roofing also vary. About 77.9 percent of households live in housing units with roofs made from metal sheets with 92.5 in the urban and 72.1 in the rural areas (see Table 8.6). Significant proportions (10.8%) of households live in housing units with roofs made of thatch/palm leaf or raffia. Other materials used for roofing in the THLDD are: bamboo (7%) and slates (1.5%).

Table 8.6 shows that apart from metal sheets, the roofing materials mostly used by rural households are the palm leaf/raffia (14%) and bamboo (8.9%). Other materials such as cement/concrete (0.5%), wood (0.8%), slate (1.6%) are hardly used. Roofing tiles, which are a new phenomenon in the building industry in the cities, are not yet used in the district.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	13,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	166	1.3	0.5	1.6
Wood	45,547	3,047	90	0.7	0.3	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	10,160	77.9	92.5	72.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	195	1.5	1.1	1.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	68	0.5	0.6	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	910	7.0	2.2	8.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	1,402	10.8	2.7	14.0
Other	35,935	3,136	42	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

8.5.1   Household by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Table 8.7 shows household sleeping room occupancy and number of 'sleeping rooms' per house available in the district. The Table indicates that proportion of single households with only one sleeping room is very high. Indeed, more than 93.9 percent of households with one person sleep in one room. The occupants of such single sleeping rooms are likely to include young people starting independent life. The corresponding figure of households of one person in two rooms is 3.9 percent. Room occupancy of household of two persons in one room is 78 percent. Also, room occupancy of household of 3 in 2 rooms is 20.5 percent, while household of 4 in 2 rooms is 21.3 percent. The data on the table show that significant proportions of the households have 1 to 3 rooms for sleeping. It can also be noted that room occupancy of 10 persons and more in 2 and 3 rooms have proportions of 25.8 percent and 25 percent respectively.

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

House-hold size	Households Total	Percent	Number of sleeping rooms One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	12,242	100.0	61.3	22.2	9.2	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
1	1,865	100.0	93.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	1,462	100.0	78.0	16.7	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
3	1,696	100.0	71.0	20.5	5.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	1,753	100.0	64.8	23.1	8.2	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
5	1,632	100.0	57.7	26.4	9.1	4.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
6	1,390	100.0	46.3	31.7	14.5	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
7	899	100.0	36.0	34.5	16.8	8.2	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
8	654	100.0	32.1	34.1	19.3	6.9	3.8	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
9	348	100.0	24.7	30.7	19.8	14.7	5.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.3
10+	543	100.0	12.7	25.8	25.0	16.8	8.1	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.8 shows the main sources of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The Table indicates that electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting widely used in the district. This is followed by kerosene lamp (24.3.7%) and flashlight/torch (18.2%). Another source of lighting with almost one percent usage is private generators (0.6%). Other sources of lighting barely used are gas lamp (0.1%), solar energy (0.1%), candle (0.2%), and firewood (0.3%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	6,815	55.7	86.7	42.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	76	0.6	1.0	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	2,969	24.3	9.0	30.7
Gas lamp	9,378	817	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	32	0.3	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,796	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	2,226	18.2	2.7	24.7
Firewood	13,241	822	33	0.3	0.2	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	357	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	43	0.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The Table shows that the main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood. It is the cooking fuel used by more than 73 percent of households, especially rural households (86.0%). Urban households which also use wood are 42.8 percent. Another source of cooking fuel is charcoal used by 38.2 percent of urban households and 7.1 percent rural households. Although liquidified petroleum gas (LPG) has been extensively promoted in the last three decades in Ghana as alternative to fuelwood and also as a meant of reducing deforestation through charcoal, it only used in limited extent by households in the HLDD (5.3%). Disaggregated by locality, the proportion of urban and rural households using gas in the district is 13.1 percent and 2.0 percent respectively. The relatively low patronage of gas is largely due low incomes and cost usage as well as its limited availability, especially in rural areas. The use of the other sources of fuel (electricity, kerosene and crop residue, saw dust, animal waste) are either minimal or nil.

Table 8.9 further shows various cooking spaces used by households. Poor cooking has implications for households' health as poor ventilated spaces are associated with upper respiratory diseases and the general ambient within homes. More than half (53.9%) of households in the district have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking. A significant proportion (16.9%) of households cook on verandahs and 12 percent also cook in open spaces. About 6 percent have no cooking space; around the same proportions cook in structures with roofs but without walls and in separate rooms shared with other households.

Cooking in exclusive separate rooms is more prevalent in rural (61.7%) than urban (35.2%) households while more urban (32.6%) than rural (10.3%) households cook on verandas.

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

| Cooking fuel/cooking space | Total country | Region | District | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | | |
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Source of cooking fuel								
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	3,630	100.0	8,612	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	484	4.0	178	4.9	306	3.6
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	8,960	73.2	1,552	42.8	7,408	86.0
Gas	996,518	65,955	651	5.3	476	13.1	175	2.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	39	0.3	3	0.1	36	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	49	0.4	20	0.6	29	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	1,999	16.3	1,385	38.2	614	7.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	43	0.4	12	0.3	31	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	11	0.1	2	0.1	9	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	209	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Other	7,759	465	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Cooking space used								
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	3,630	100.0	8,612	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	765	6.2	241	6.6	524	6.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,593	53.9	1,278	35.2	5,315	61.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	744	6.1	176	4.8	568	6.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	93	0.8	44	1.2	49	0.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	751	6.1	211	5.8	540	6.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	53	0.4	24	0.7	29	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	2,068	16.9	1,184	32.6	884	10.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	1,160	9.5	465	12.8	695	8.1
Other	21,007	2,653	15	0.1	7	0.2	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Source of water for drinking

Quality and safe drinking water is an essential requirement to the population considering its numerous health and welfare implications. Figure 8.2 shows the major sources of drinking water in the district They are bore-hole/pump/tube well (42.5%), river/stream (18.9%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (11.2%). Sachet water (1.2%) and bottled water (0.2%) are gradually gaining grounds in terms of drinking water. Tanker supplier/vendor provider source is insignificant in the district.

Higher proportion of rural households (54%) use borehole/pump/tube well than urban households (15.2%). Furthermore, river/stream is widely used by rural households (25.9%) compared to 2.5 percent urban. In other words, almost one in three households in the THLDD uses river/stream – a source largely considered as unsafe for drinking.

Figure 8.2: Main sources of water for drinking
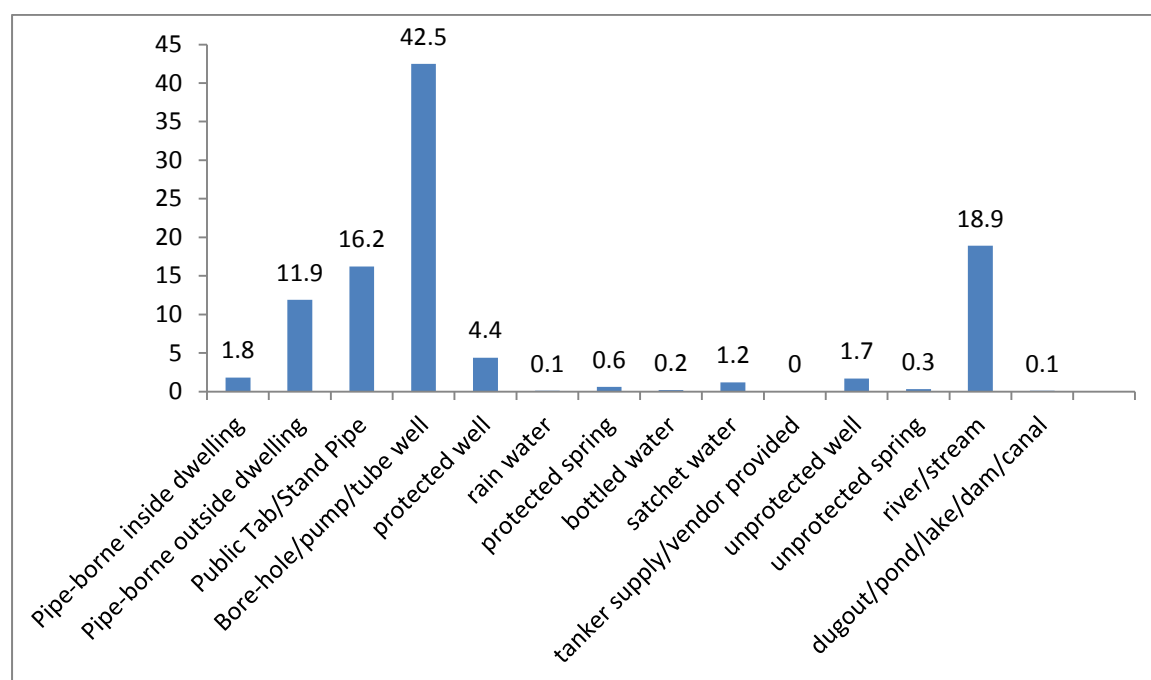
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic purposes

Table 8.10 shows the main sources of water for domestic purposes. Almost all the drinking water sources are also the sources for domestic purposes with the exception of sachet and bottled water. Main sources of water for domestic purposes from the highest usage to the lowest are; bore hole/pump/tube well (39.8%); river/stream (23.3%); public tap/stand pipe (12.9%); pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.7%); protected well (7.9%) and; unprotected well (4.1%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	230	1.9	4.1	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,063	8.7	15.6	5.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	1,578	12.9	31.0	5.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	4,878	39.8	16.2	49.8
Protected well	465,775	37,995	971	7.9	14.6	5.1
Rain water	39,916	6,583	24	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	54	0.4	0.1	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	500	4.1	11.0	1.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	33	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	2,847	23.3	6.0	30.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	37	0.3	0.9	0.1
Other	10,302	940	18	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 in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of the household. Indeed, many of the MDGs are linked to decent housing with efficient sanitation and waste management systems.

Table 8.11 presents the types of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. More than two fifth (42.7%) of households in the district use pit latrine, 31.9 percent use public toilet and; a sizable proportion of households (16.9%) do not have toilet facility. Bucket/pan toilet facility in the district has low patronage (0.2%) with more urban households (0.5%) than rural (0.1%) households using the facility. The Table thus indicates that pit latrine is widest used toilet facility in the district. This toilet facility is normally not well covered and exposed to the elements and potentially a source for contaminated groundwater and the spread of diseases. Moreover, the almost 17 percent of households with no toilet facility in all probabilities engage in open defecation or what is sometimes referred to as 'free range'. In areas, where open defecation is widely practiced it has implications for the health population as well as the spread of diseases.

Own bathroom for exclusive use (35.3%) is the most commonly used bathing facility by households in the district. This is followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (26.3%). The least used facility is public bathhouse (0.5%). The proportion of rural households (38.0%) that use own exclusive bathrooms is higher compared to urban households (28.9%).

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

Toilet facility used by household	Total country	Region	District Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,070	16.9	21.4	15.0
W.C.	839,611	48,303	279	2.3	4.5	1.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	5,232	42.7	45.7	41.5
KVIP	572,824	62,088	682	5.6	6.7	5.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	25	0.2	0.5	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	208,323	3,909	31.9	20.9	36.6
Other	23,385	2,579	45	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	4,319	35.3	28.9	38.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	3,223	26.3	41.5	19.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	554	4.5	3.4	5.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	1,791	14.6	17.5	13.4
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	58	0.5	0.2	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	1,475	12.0	5.2	14.9
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	732	49.6	2.8	7.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	68	0.6	0.1	0.8
Other	16,276	2,100	22	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents the method of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. Over 7 out of every 10 households (71.6%) in the district dispose of their solid waste through public dump (open space) -- 73.3 percent of urban and 70.9 percent of rural households use this dumping facility: Also, 2.5 percent of households use public dump (container) as a method of disposing waste whiles only 1.6 percent of households are served with door-to-door waste collected. On the basis of locality, Table 8.12 reveals that more rural households (12.4%) dispose their solid waste indiscriminately compared to urban households (3.5%).

Furthermore, Table 8.12 shows methods of liquid disposal by type of locality. More than half (54.1%) of households throw their liquid waste unto their compounds while 0.7 percent use the sewerage system in the district. The proportions of rural and urban households that throw liquid waste onto the compounds are 55 percent and 52 percent respectively. Only 0.2 percent of urban household dispose their liquid waste through sewerage as against 0.9 percent of rural households.

Table 8.12: Methods of waste disposal

			District			
			Total			
	Total					
Waste disposal method	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	193	1.6	0.7	2.0
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	1,042	8.5	10.5	7.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	308	2.5	7.1	0.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	8,770	71.6	73.3	70.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,198	9.8	3.5	12.4
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	679	5.5	4.5	6.0
Other	53,805	7,751	52	0.4	0.4	0.4
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	85	0.7	0.2	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	586	4.8	5.0	4.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	221	1.8	0.3	2.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	3,269	26.7	20.9	29.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	1,434	11.7	21.5	7.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	6,626	54.1	52.0	55.0
Other	38,294	6,605	21	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY, POLICY IMPLICATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1   Introduction

The report presents findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they relate to the Hemang Lower Denkyira District. The main purpose of the district data analysis is to provide detailed information on the demographic, social, economic, information communication technology, disability, agriculture activities and housing conditions of the district to assist policy formulators, planners, researchers, businesses, and others, both in the public and private sectors.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic characteristics

The district's total population is 55,131, accounting for 2.5 percent of the population of the Central Region. The male and female population is respectively 27,370 and 27,761. The district exhibits an age structure typical of a growing population with a higher proportion of children less than five years consequently decreasing at each successive higher age. There are more females than males in the district with a sex ratio of 98.6 males to 100 females. The district has a dependency ratio of 84.3.

A total of 17,898 residents in the district are migrants, with about 63 percent born elsewhere in the region. Intra-regional migrants are more than inter-regional migrants in the district. Inter-regional migrants mostly come from Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Greater Accra and Brong-Ahafo Regions. About 11.3 percent migrants from outside Ghana have stayed in the district for over 20 years. Total fertility rate for the district is 3.6 births per woman, with a crude birth rate of 25.6.

9.2.2   Social characteristics

Males generally dominate household headship. The proportion of married male household heads is almost twice that of their female counterparts. A higher proportion of female household heads are divorced than male household heads and a higher proportion are widowed compared to widowers. The percentage of male and female heads of household who are not literate remains high. The highest level of education attained by most household heads is up to the basic level (Middle/JSS/JHS).

Majority of household heads in the district are economically active. The three most common occupations that household heads engaged in are agriculture and forestry, services and sales, and craft and related trades.

Nearly one quarter (23.9%) of household members are household heads and over half (53%) of households are in the nuclear family system. About two fifth (20.4%) of households in the district are the extended family household type. Higher percentages of male compared to female household heads cut across all the categories of household composition, except parent/parent in-law and son/daughter in-law. Single parent nuclear (12.1%) and single parent extended (13.1%) are two notable families.

Nearly all the residents (97.0%) of the district are Ghanaians (that is, Ghanaian by birth and Ghanaian by naturalization) and less than one percent (0.7% and 4 %) are ECOWAS and Africa nationals respectively.

Most of the people are Christians (86.1%), followed by adherents of Islam (5.6%). Also, about 6.3 Percent of the people indicated that they had no affiliation to any religion.

Majority of the population 11 years and older are literate, with a large proportion (68.9%) who can read and write English and Ghanaian language. There is a higher proportion of literate males (54.1%) than females (45.9%). Over 30 percent of the district's inhabitants have no education. More than 90 percent of the people in the district have attained basic education, while a 6.9 percent have reached Secondary level. For those who have reached the post-secondary level, the male proportions are higher than the females.

Over 40 percent of persons 12 years and older are married while 5.6 percent are living together or in informal consensual union. Almost 40 percent are never married, while 4.9 percent are divorced. The age group 45-49 years recorded the highest proportion of married persons. More females enter into marriage at earlier ages than males. More males 55-59 years and over are married than their female counterparts. The data also indicate that at every age, a higher proportion of females than males are widowed.

9.2.2   Economic characteristics

The economically active (72.2%) and the employed (97.6%) are more in the district. Age group 20-24 have very high unemployment rate (36.4%). Among the occupational group skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers constitute 65.7 percent of the employed population. The remaining occupation groups constitute 34.3 percent. The predominant industry in the district is agricultural/forestry which has more males (68.4%) than females (63.2%).

9.2.3   Information Communication Technology

Chapter 5 describes mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, household having desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. The data indicates that 32 percent of the population 12 years and over own mobile phones and only 1.7 percent use internet facilities. Less than one percent of households in the district have fixed telephone lines with a slightly higher proportion of male than female headed households have the facility. About 2.4 percent of households own either a desktop or laptop computer.

9.2.4   Disability

PWDs account for over 3 percent of the district population. Emotional disabilities account for 45 percent of all the disabilities in the district. Emotional disabilities and blindness are the highest among males and females, while speech/hearing impairment and intellect disabilities are the least for both sexes. PWDs' educational level is generally low in the district. A total number of 854 PWDs in the district have attained basic level education.

The proportion of males (40.8%) who are blind and have never attended school is less than the females (35.0%).

9.2.5 Agriculture

Agricultural households constitute 81.5 percent of households in the district. A very high proportion (80.2%) of households is engaged in crop farming. About 25 percent are into livestock rearing, while 1.2 percent are engaged in tree planting and fish farming. The district has a total of 67,012 livestock with 4,177 keepers. Average animal per keeper is 16. Chicken account for 73.2 percent of all livestock reared in the district. Inland fishing is nonexistent in the district.

9.2.6 Housing conditions

The district has 8,861 houses. The average number of persons per house is 6. Majority of houses (72.6%) in the district are owned by household members. A proportion of 43 percent of households live in compound houses.

Over 93 percent of households have only one sleeping room; 22.2 and 10.7 percent of households have 2 and 3 sleeping rooms, respectively. Nearly 90 percent of single sleeping rooms are occupied by one member households.

High proportion (58.9%) of all the households in the district live in houses with walls made of mud brick/earth. Main materials (78.8%) used for the floor of buildings is cement/concrete; and metal sheets (77.7%) for roofs. Very few households (up to 0.2%) live in housing units with floor materials other than cement/concrete and earth/mud. About 10 percent of households live in houses made of thatch/palm leaf/raffia roofs. Roofing tiles are barely used or not used at all in the district.

The main source of water supply in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well. Only 13.7 percent of the households have access to pipe borne water. About two fifth (42.7%) of households in the district use pit latrine; 16.9 percent have no toilet facilities at all.

Wood and charcoal constitute the two main sources of fuel for cooking in the district. The use of wood for cooking covers more than 70 percent of households in the district. A significant proportion (5.3%) of households in the district use gas. Sawdust/animal waste is hardly used in the district. Exactly 53.9 percent of households have separate rooms exclusively for cooking.

Much of the solid waste (81.4%) generated in the district is disposed off at public dump sites or elsewhere; 54.1 percent of households dispose liquid waste onto their compounds whereas 4.8 percent use the gutter. The sewerage system (0.7%) is hardly used.

9.3 Conclusions

The Hemang Lower Denkyira District has a youthful population. The youthful population suggests that there are lots of potential for skilled labour in the future if they are properly schooled and trained.

The population size has been affected by immigration and high fertility with high births among the youth. The high fertility rates suggest the low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods. The role of the private informal sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the district. Agriculture, service and sales are the main occupation for people in the district. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

is not really reflective in the district. The use of public toilets is on the ascendancy in the district and few households have their solid waste collected.

Many houses are built with cement blocks or concrete with metal sheet as the main materials for roofing. There are a lot of privately owned houses in the district from which the District Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base.

Majority of the people in the district are literate. Educational programmes conducted in English or in Ghanaian languages would be well communicated to greater proportion of the populace. There are small proportions of households using desktop/laptop, internet and fixed telephone lines. Quite a sizable number of the population have mobile phones which are important for learning and effective communication.

9.4   Recommendations

The report has provided the basis and platform for several policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living of households in the district.

Education must be made attractive to avoid children dropping-out from school to work. More emphases should be placed on vocational and technical education to secure more of 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 health ministry should try to intensify health policies in order to keep reducing the low mortality rate in the district if not eliminate it.

Sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health posts to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, and church programmes to avoid any form of partial discrimination on people living with disability.

Sanitation by-laws should be enforced. Rubbish containers should be provided in the various communities to decrease disposal of refuse at open spaces to help improve sanitation in the district. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.

The various communities should be encouraged to use LPG in cooking instead of wood which leads to deforestation and also has some health hazard. The District Assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also, more houses should be connected to the national electricity grid which will promote effective learning after school and improve the general living standard of the population in the Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household population by structure and sex

Household strucutre	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family	28,883	53.5	14,667	54.7	14,216	52.3
Head only	1,865	3.5	1,245	4.6	620	2.3
Head and a spouse only	844	1.6	418	1.6	426	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	19,636	36.3	10,160	37.9	9,476	34.8
Single parent Nuclear	6,538	12.1	2,844	10.6	3,694	13.6
Extended Family	25,164	46.5	12,161	45.3	13,003	47.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	11,000	20.4	5,550	20.7	5,450	20
Extended + non relatives	886	1.6	464	1.7	422	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,956	3.6	1,014	3.8	942	3.5
Single parent Extended	7,100	13.1	2,960	11	4,140	15.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	497	0.9	206	0.8	291	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,725	6.9	1,967	7.3	1,758	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Twifo Hemang	9,342	4,598	4,744	2,283	1,183
2	Jukwa	5,475	2,570	2,905	1,347	678
3	Wawase	2,735	1,334	1,401	626	394
4	Krobo	2,298	1,078	1,220	571	439
5	Mfuom	2,149	1,054	1,095	414	292
6	Ampenkrom	2,025	980	1,045	408	294
7	Burukuso	1,604	792	812	336	316
8	Ankaako	1,546	785	761	322	259
9	Odumase	1,219	601	618	222	125
10	Nyamebekyere	1,202	593	609	316	271
11	Gyankobo	1,064	551	513	238	176
12	Frami	1,048	497	551	274	204
13	Twifo Bremang	1,045	522	523	233	183
14	Watreso	884	448	436	211	161
15	Nsuaem	834	448	386	176	141
16	Abrafo	833	413	420	178	143
17	Kwamoano	814	392	422	179	132
18	Asensuho (Shed)	797	401	396	184	147
19	Bobi	778	417	361	143	115
20	Esukesekyir	758	363	395	143	139

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Twifo Hemang	9,342	1,254	1,261	1,226	1,148	882	809	648	552	444	319	273	167	117	62	68	112
2	Jukwa	5,475	722	656	731	658	504	399	396	320	244	210	172	142	97	65	69	90
3	Wawase	2,735	392	373	378	316	211	184	193	177	138	96	85	50	56	28	24	34
4	Krobo	2,298	335	293	276	206	156	133	119	126	129	115	116	78	69	28	48	71
5	Mfuom	2,149	332	307	255	248	174	150	113	104	113	76	75	59	43	28	34	38
6	Ampenkrom	2,025	276	287	295	250	140	123	94	122	106	87	68	48	39	27	21	42
7	Burukuso	1,604	258	241	235	162	127	105	81	91	61	73	56	33	27	17	20	17
8	Ankaako	1,546	255	207	196	162	108	105	110	106	82	59	55	29	24	16	10	22
9	Odumase	1,219	114	157	147	155	104	83	82	62	83	52	37	32	53	26	20	12
10	Nyamebekyere	1,202	192	164	135	103	87	99	88	82	84	38	35	25	21	11	20	18
11	Gyankobo	1,064	167	147	163	142	65	77	63	62	48	32	30	14	15	7	9	23
12	Frami	1,048	151	137	132	108	71	68	48	64	44	29	51	38	31	26	16	34
13	Twifo Bremang	1,045	158	151	136	91	85	79	52	58	45	42	44	33	25	13	18	15
14	Watreso	884	136	116	105	102	51	54	45	54	48	39	28	27	20	25	13	21
15	Nsuaem	834	135	107	127	93	64	56	25	51	48	36	30	18	10	4	9	21
16	Abrafo	833	133	90	117	109	63	46	33	53	46	41	36	16	23	5	11	11
17	Kwamoano	814	127	111	116	98	68	47	37	46	39	41	30	16	15	10	6	7
18	Asensuho (Shed)	797	114	128	122	76	50	42	43	51	41	34	28	19	17	9	8	15
19	Bobi	778	112	107	113	79	63	46	48	37	41	38	20	13	20	11	19	11
20	Esukesekyir	758	115	99	115	80	61	50	40	56	28	37	28	14	4	10	6	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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