



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

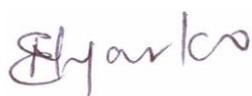
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structures.....	3
1.4 Cultural and Social Structure.....	3
1.5 Economy.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	4
1.7 Organization of Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution.....	15
2.3 Age Structure.....	15
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Household Size, composition and headship.....	23
3.3 Marital Status.....	25
3.4 Nationality.....	28
3.5 Religious Aaffiliation.....	29
3.6 Literacy and education.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	33
4.1 Introduction.....	33
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	33
4.3 Occupation.....	35
4.4 Industry.....	36
4.5 Employment Status.....	38
4.6 Employment sector.....	38
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	39
5.1 Introduction.....	39
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of internet.....	39
5.3 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer.....	40
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	41
6.1 Introduction.....	41
6.2 Population with Disability.....	41
6.3 Distribution of PWDs by type of locality.....	42
6.4 Disability and Economic Activity.....	42

6.5	Disability, Education and Literacy	43
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		45
7.1	Introduction.....	45
7.3	Type of farming activities.....	45
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		47
8.1	Introduction.....	47
8.2	Housing Stock.....	47
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	47
8.4	Construction Materials.....	48
8.5	Room Occupancy.....	50
8.6	Access to utilities and Household facilities	50
8.7	Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use.....	51
8.8	Toilet and Bathing facilities.....	52
8.9	Method of waste disposal.....	53
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND		55
POLICY IMPLICATIONS.....		55
9.1	Introduction.....	55
9.2	Summary of findings and conclusions.....	55
9.3	Policy Implications	57
REFERENCES.....		58
APPENDICES		59
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population size by sex and locality of residence	15
Table 2.2: Age structure by sex	16
Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex	17
Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	18
Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	18
Table 2.6: Total Population, Deaths in households, and Crude Death Rate by District.....	19
Table 2.7: Total Deaths in households and Causes of Death by District.....	20
Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	22
Table 3.1: Household sizes by type of locality	23
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	24
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	24
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older sex age group and marital status	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex marital status and level of education.....	27
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	28
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex	28
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	29
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	30
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	32
Table 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex	34
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	35
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	36
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex	37
Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	38
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	38
Table 5.1: Distribution of mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex	39
Table 5.2: Distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers, and fixed telephone lines	40
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	41
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability engaged in economic activity	43
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	44
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	45
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	46
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	47
Table 8.2: Type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	48
Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	48
Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwellings by type of locality	49

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality	49
Table 8.6: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	50
Table 8.7: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	51
Table 8.8: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes	52
Table 8.9: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households	53
Table 8.10: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	54
Table A1: Total Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	59
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Birim Central Municipal	2
Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid	16
Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates	21
Figure 3.1: Marital Status of persons 12 years and older	25
Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex	31
Figure 5.1: Distribution of internet facility usage by sex	40

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agency
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations

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 the Birim Central Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 144,869 representing about six percent of the Eastern region's total population. Males constitute 47.1 percent and females represent 52.9 percent resulting in a sex ratio of 92 (number males to 100 females). The Municipality is predominantly urban with more two thirds (67.7%) of the population residing in urban localities. The population of the Municipality is youthful, with 39 percent of the population below 15 years. The Municipality has a relatively small number (6.9%) of elderly people. The large youthful population and the small number of elderly persons gives rise to a population pyramid that has a broad base which tapers off at the top. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 77.9.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.1 which is lower than the Eastern region average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 90.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.7 against the regional average 8.2 per 1000 population. Close to half (46.3%) of the migrant population in the Municipality were born in other localities in the Eastern region. Of the migrants born in other regions, the majority were born in the Central region. Only 2.1 percent of the migrants in the Municipality were born outside Ghana

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 141,803 representing 97.9 percent of the total population of the Municipality. The average household size in the Municipality is four persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.7 percent of households. Heads form the second largest of 25.6 percent followed by spouses (10.6%). Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute about one third (31.2%) of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, with about the same proportion (42.3%) indicating they have never been married. The population in consensual unions form 4.9 percent, those widowed and divorced form 4.9 percent each, with 1.8 percent reporting as separated. Apart from the population widowed (36.1%), more than half of the population in the remaining marital categories have had at least basic school

education. The majority (65%) of the population that have never been married are not economically active. The remaining marital groups have more than half of the population in some form of employment

Nationality and religion

The majority of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth. Foreign nationals form less than one percent of the population. In terms of religion, the population in the Municipality is predominantly Christian (83.9%). People belonging to other religious groups constitute about 10 percent, with six percent of the people reporting as having no religion.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 84 percent are literate. The majority (70.9%) of the literate population are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The proportion of literate males is higher (95.6 %) than that of females (78.5%).

Economic Activity Status

More than two thirds (68.9%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active. The majority (95.0%) of the economically active population are employed, with only five percent being unemployed. The proportion of males (95.4%) employed is slightly higher than that of females (94.6%). More than half of the population not economically active (53.5%) are students in full time education, with nearly one quarter (22.8%) of them performing home duties.

Occupation and industry

Of the employed population, more than one third (36.1%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 21.7 percent in service and sales, 16.1 percent in craft and related trade. With regards to industry of employment, the majority (36.8%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by wholesale and retail trade (20.4%) and manufacturing (11.6%).

Employment status and sector

About two thirds (66.5%) of the employed population in the Municipality are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 18 percent and self-employed with employees form only about four percent. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 85.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector and the private formal sectors with seven percent each.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 48.1 percent have mobile phones. Of the population owning mobile phones, males constitute 51.8 percent and females constitute 48.2. About four percent (4.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. A total of 2,028 households representing 5.6 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.5 percent of the Municipality's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.6%) than

males (3.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are in the majority 36.9 percent followed by emotional disability (24.9%). Close to one third (30.1%) of the population with disabled have never been to school.

Agriculture

A total of about 85.3 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, almost nine out of ten households (87.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 70.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the most dominant of all livestock activities in the district

Housing

The housing stock of the Birim Central Municipality is 21,044 representing 4.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern region. The population per house in the Municipality is approximately seven.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to two thirds (63.0%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses and 23.7 percent are separate houses.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete accounting for more than half of outer walls of dwelling units. The next predominant material is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 31.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (84.2%) and mud/earth (10.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material for the majority (92.1%) of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (51.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About one tenth (9.3%) of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The main (64.4%) source of lighting for households in the Municipality is electricity from the national grid. Close to one quarter (23.3%) of households in the Municipality use kerosene as their main source of fuel for lighting with about one tenth of households using flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting. The four main sources of water in the Municipality are borehole (24.9%), protected well (22.2%), sachet (17.1%), and pipe borne-water inside (7.4%) and outside (10.2%) of dwelling (17.6). The most common toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 32.1 percent followed by pit latrine (22.0%) and KVIP (20.0%). Only 12 percent of households use WC. . About 1.7 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Close to seven percent of household have no toilet facilities.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 48.6 percent with those disposing through public dump containers accounting for 28 percent of households. About three in ten households (3.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (32.7%) and onto the street/outside (28.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Birim Central Municipality is one of the 26 administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Birim South District Assembly in 2007 under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1863 as part of the government's decentralization programme. The Municipal capital, Oda, is linked up with many districts and this promotes commercial activities with the district capitals and other nearby communities.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1. Location and Size

Birim Central Municipal Assembly is located in the southwestern corner of the Eastern Region. The Municipality shares boundaries with Akyemansa and Kwaebibirem (to the North), Birim South District (to the West), Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Agona East Districts (to the South) and West Akim (to the East). It has a total land area of 1,090 km²

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The land is mostly undulating and hilly. The municipality is classified as the home to the Birim River. It has a number of tributaries including Fumso, Apetesu, Asikasu, Ahomfra, Akwasua, Nsute, Tropea and Kasawere.

1.2.3 Climate

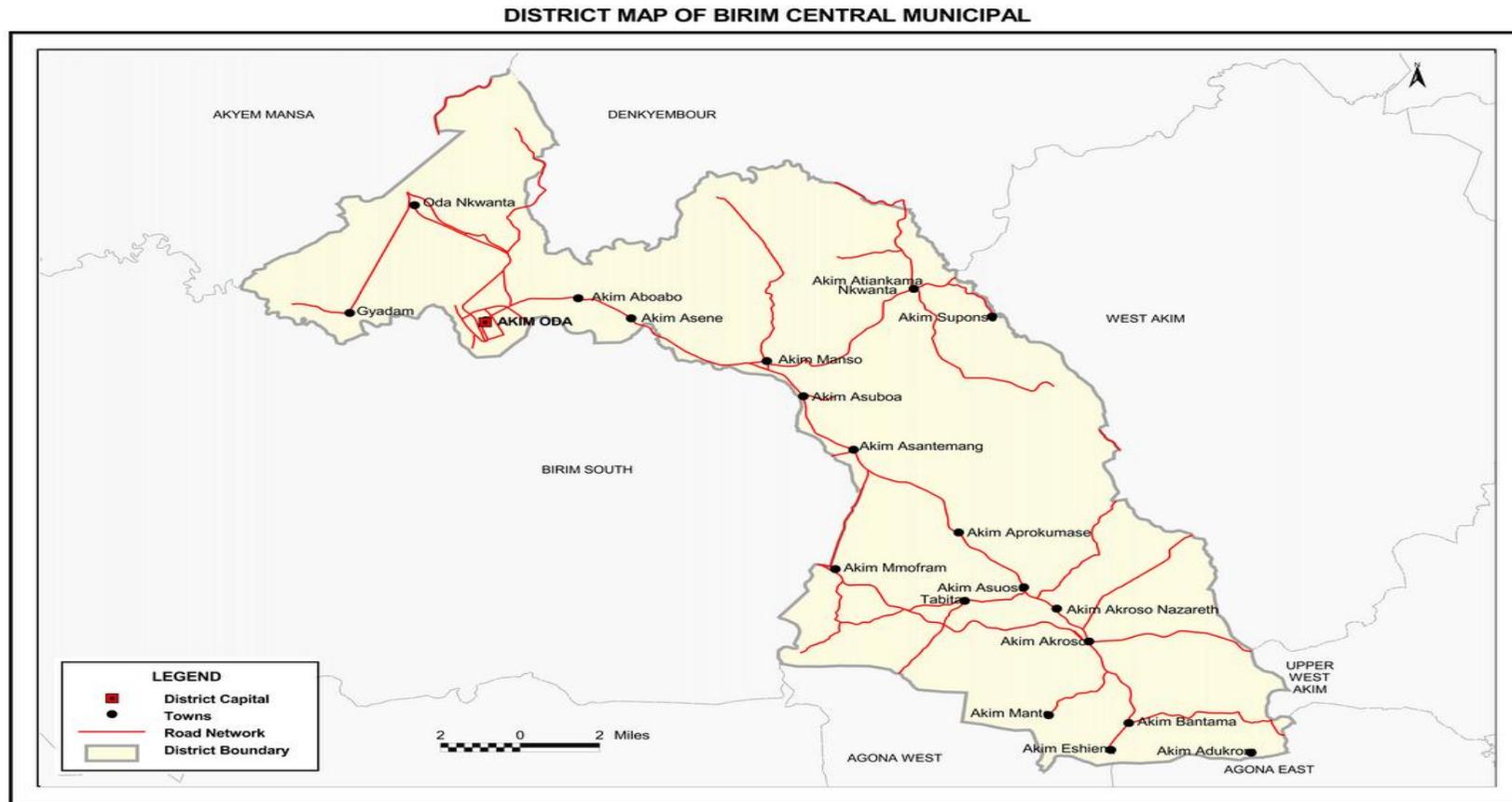
The Municipality falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone and therefore experiences substantial amount of rainfall. The climatic conditions in the Municipality conform to the general conditions that prevail within the middle belt of Ghana. The Municipality experiences monthly mean temperature around 26°C, and ranges between 21°C and 35°C.

Double maxima rainfall is experienced annually. The major season starts in April and ends in July, while the minor season begins in September and ends in early November. June is the wettest month of the year. Humidity is high during the wet months of the year and low during the dry months. Relative humidity within the Municipality averages about 80 percent.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest vegetation zone. This vegetation zone is characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth. These trees serve as sources of raw materials to the timber industry, which creates employment avenues and income for some of the people in the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Map of Birim Central Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Geological Resources

The Municipality is underlain by granite, phyllites, schist, greywackier, metavo, calnic, and quartzites. These rocks have high potentials for ground water extraction and substantial deposits of diamonds.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The highest decision making body in the Municipality is the General Assembly that consists of 58 members with the Presiding Member as a Chairperson. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political head of the Municipality and is supported by the Municipal Coordinating Director who coordinates the activities of all the decentralized departments. Administratively, Birim Central has four zonal councils - Oda, Asene/Aboabo, Manso and Akroso. Politically, there are 40 electoral areas, which make up two constituencies; Oda and Asene Manso Akroso.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Religion

The population is dominated by Akans but has other ethnic groups. In other words, the Municipality is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. In terms of religion, the Municipality is predominantly Christian (83.9%) with other religions constituting about 16.1 percent (GSS, 2010).

1.4.2 Traditional Set-Up

The Municipality falls under the Akyem Kotoku Traditional Council. The people celebrate the Odwira festival each year in December. During the celebration, certain rituals are performed for the ancestors amidst traditional drumming and dancing. Stories are told and there is drama to showcase the root of the Akyems.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Structure of the Economy

The major economic activities are agriculture (50.9%), trade and commerce (20.1%), industry (13.1%) and services (hotels, banking etc.). These figures show that agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy employing about 60 percent of the active labour force (Brim Central DMTDP¹, 2010).

1.5.2 Agriculture

The major crops cultivated are staples like maize, cassava, rice, cocoyam, yam and plantain. Major cash crops produced are citrus, oil palm and cocoa. Cattle, sheep, goat, pig, and poultry are the major animals reared in the Municipality. Production is however on small scale.

¹ District Medium Term Development Plan

1.5.3 Trade, Commerce and Industry

Commercial activities in the Municipality are mainly centered on wholesale and retail trading in primary commodities. These activities are undertaken mostly at the markets and lorry parks serving as income generating avenue for the Assembly. Major industrial activities in the Municipality include small-scale manufacturing, agro-processing, furniture works, construction, soap making and crafts, Mining and Quarrying.

1.5.4 Tourism

Birim Central Municipality falls within the Eastern Development Zone which is one of the eight (8) Tourism Development Zones of the Country. This zone offers very beautiful landscape and historic places. The Municipality has nine (9) Forest Reserves endowed with various species of flora and fauna. The Big Tree is one of the major attractions in Birim Central Municipal district. It measures 12 meters in circumference and 66.5 meters tall and believed to be the biggest in West Africa. The tree is in the Esen Epan Forest Reserve near Akim Aprozumi. It is a protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which is reserved and managed for conservation and to provide special opportunities for study or research.

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household,

institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households.

Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognized 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 Report

The entire report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one presents the district profile; physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy/ tourism, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report. Chapter two discusses the demographic characteristics of the Municipality; population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

Chapter three comprises social characteristics; household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. Chapter four consists of economic characteristics; activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sector. Chapter five is information communication technology (ICT); ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facility, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six constitutes disability; population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy.

Chapter seven presents households in agriculture, and types of farming activities. Chapter eight consists of housing conditions; housing stock, type of dwelling holding and tenancy agreement, construction materials used, room occupancy, access to utility and household facility, main source of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. Chapter nine, the last chapter, comprises summary and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

An analysis of the population size, composition and distribution is necessary for development planning and policy implementation. This chapter discusses the demographic characteristics of the Birim Central Municipality and includes the population size and distribution, age and sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the population size by locality of residence (urban-rural) and sex ratio. Birim Central has a total population of 144,869 representing about six percent of the total population of the Eastern Region. Males constitute almost 48 percent while the female population is about 52 percent. The Municipality is predominantly urban with a population of 98,044 (67.7%) and 46,825 (32.3%) living in rural areas. The sex ratio for the Municipality is 91.7 which means that for every 100 females there are about 92 males. The sex ratio in the rural areas (97.6) is higher than that of urban (89).

Table 2.1: Population size by sex and locality of residence

	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,869	100.0	98,044	100.0	46,825	100.0
Male	69,304	47.8	46,157	47.1	23,147	49.4
Female	75,565	52.2	51,887	52.9	23,678	50.6
Sex Ratio	91.7		89.0		97.6	
Percent of regional Pop	5.5		8.6		3.1	

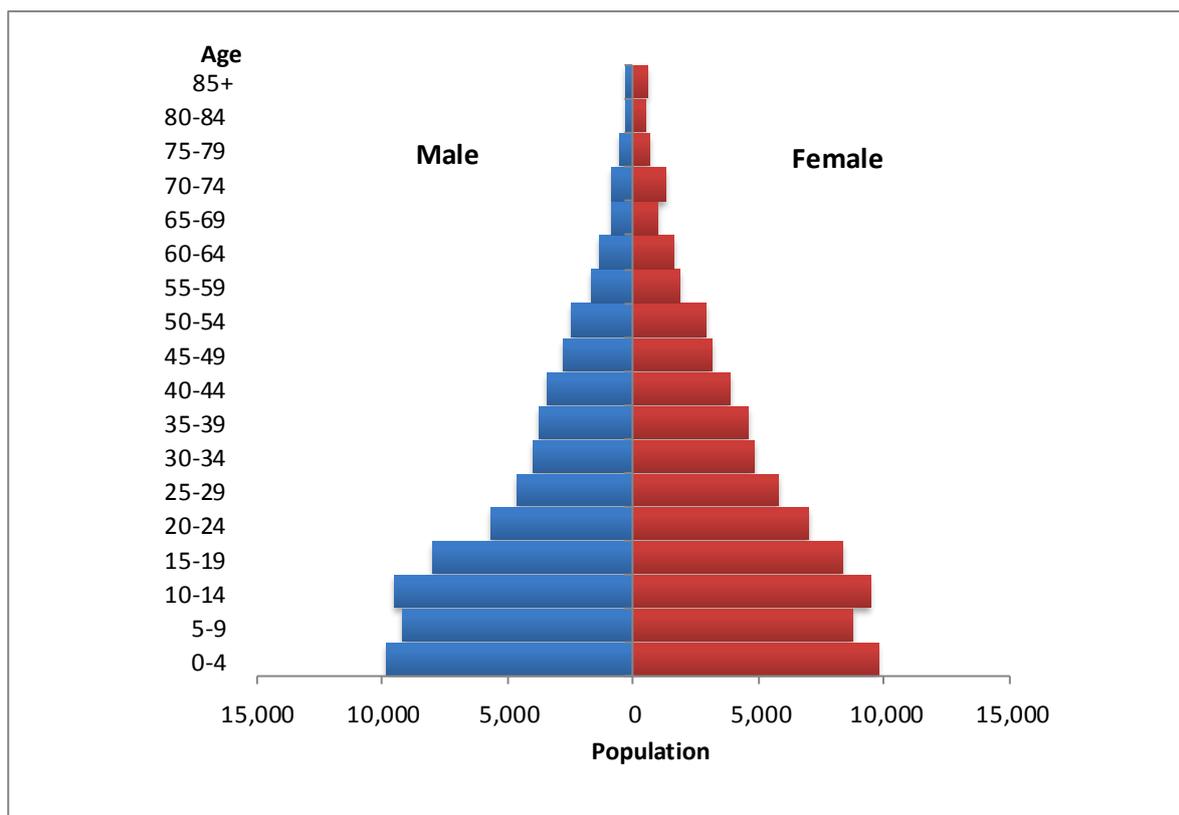
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Structure

2.3.1 Population pyramid

The population pyramid for Birim Central Municipality presented in Figure 2.1 shows a broad base which gradually decreases with increasing age and finally narrows to a cone-shaped like structure at the top. Even though the age structure shows a generally youthful population, the pyramid shows that the population aged 5-9 years is relatively smaller than that of 10-14 years. This indicates that perhaps there was age misreporting or relatively high mortality among 5-9 year age group.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.2, there are more males than females from 0-4 years to 10-14 years but the population tends to be female dominance in all age groups from 15-19 years to 85 years and older. Perhaps more males migrate from the municipality than females or more females migrate in for commercial activities; or more males than females die.

Table 2.2: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	144,869	100.0	69,304	100.0	75,565	100.0
0 – 4	19,577	13.5	9,834	14.2	9,743	12.9
5 – 9	17,971	12.4	9,235	13.3	8,736	11.6
10 – 14	18,967	13.1	9,516	13.7	9,451	12.5
15 – 19	16,316	11.3	8,020	11.6	8,296	11.0
20 – 24	12,635	8.7	5,670	8.2	6,965	9.2
25 – 29	10,405	7.2	4,655	6.7	5,750	7.6
30 – 34	8,803	6.1	3,987	5.8	4,816	6.4
35 – 39	8,278	5.7	3,743	5.4	4,535	6.0
40 – 44	7,252	5.0	3,438	5.0	3,814	5.0
45 – 49	5,937	4.1	2,827	4.1	3,110	4.1
50 – 54	5,344	3.7	2,494	3.6	2,850	3.8
55 – 59	3,485	2.4	1,643	2.4	1,842	2.4
60 – 64	2,998	2.1	1,373	2.0	1,625	2.2
65 – 69	1,849	1.3	866	1.2	983	1.3
70 – 74	2,158	1.5	871	1.3	1,287	1.7
75 – 79	1,194	0.8	529	0.8	665	0.9
80 – 84	804	0.6	306	0.4	498	0.7
85 +	896	0.6	297	0.4	599	0.8

2.3.2 Dependency ratio

Dependent population is persons in the “dependency ages” (generally persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) and the working-age population that comprises of persons 15-64 years. Age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the productive population. The age-dependency ratio by sex as presented in Table 2.3 shows that the age dependency of the Municipality is 78%. This implies that for each person in the working-age population takes care of another person in the dependent ages. In general the male dependency ratio (83.1%) is higher than that of the females (73.3%).

The dependency ratio of children in the Municipality is 69.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent of the old age dependency ratio. In both cases, the dependency on males is higher than their female counterparts.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	144,869	100	69,304	100	75,565	100
0-14	56,515	39	28,585	41.2	27,930	37
15-64	81,453	56.2	37,850	54.6	43,603	57.7
65+	6,901	4.8	2,869	4.1	4,032	5.3
All Ages dependency ratio		77.9		83.1		73.3
Child dependency ratio		69.4		75.5		64.1
Old age dependency ratio		8.5		7.6		9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main components of demographic change that affect the size, age and sex structure of the population of an area are fertility, mortality and migration. This section discusses the population dynamics of the Municipality as at 2010.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live birth women have. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she was to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Table 2.4 gives the reported Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the Municipality. The Birim Central Municipality has a total population of 144,869 of which 45,720 are females aged 15 to 49 years. In the 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC 3,411 births were recorded and this translates into a TFR of 3.1 which is lower than the Regional TFR (3.5). On the other hand, the Municipal has a GFR of 90.1, which is lower than that of the Region (103.9). The CBR of the Municipality (23.5) is lower than the Regional CBR (25.8) and it is also among the lowest in the region.

Table 2.4: 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	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
Birim Central Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Suhum-Kraboia Coalta	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108	25.8
Akwapem South Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25
Akwapem North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68	19.7
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3	87.4	24.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95	24.5
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114	26.8
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows that female population 12 years and older is 53,219 in the Municipality. Children ever born to these women are 134,748 with 117,180 as children surviving. Among the children surviving, there are more females 59,327 than males 57,853. Number of children surviving to various age groups of women increases with increasing age and peaked at age 40-44 years (14,722 children) and decreased as mothers' age.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Average	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Average	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	53,219	2.5	134,748	67,270	67,478	1.7	117,180	57,853	59,327
12-14	5,584	0	15	8	7	2	14	8	6
15-19	8,296	0.1	856	427	429	1.8	778	378	400
20-24	6,965	0.7	4,711	2,361	2,350	1.8	4,296	2,087	2,209
25-29	5,750	1.6	9,359	4,735	4,624	1.9	8,688	4,362	4,326
30-34	4,816	2.7	13,189	6,623	6,566	1.9	12,179	6,058	6,121
35-39	4,535	3.7	16,566	8,257	8,309	1.8	15,277	7,568	7,709
40-44	3,814	4.2	16,196	8,184	8,012	1.8	14,722	7,348	7,374
45-49	3,110	4.8	14,832	7,311	7,521	1.8	13,291	6,511	6,780
50-54	2,850	5.2	14,934	7,343	7,591	1.7	12,986	6,357	6,629
55-59	1,842	5.4	9,872	4,912	4,960	1.7	8,495	4,184	4,311
60+	5,657	6	34,218	17,109	17,109	1.5	26,454	12,992	13,462

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, one of the three components of population dynamics, plays an important role in determining the growth of population of an area. Table 2.6 shows the deaths that occurred in households and crude death rates in the municipality. A total of 966 deaths are recorded with a Crude Death Rate of 6.7 deaths per 1000 people.

Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households, and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Central Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.7 indicates that 118 (12.2%) of the deaths recorded in the district result from accidents, violence, homicide or suicide with the remaining 848 (87.8%) as death resulting from all other causes.

Table 2.7: Total Deaths in households and Causes of Death by District

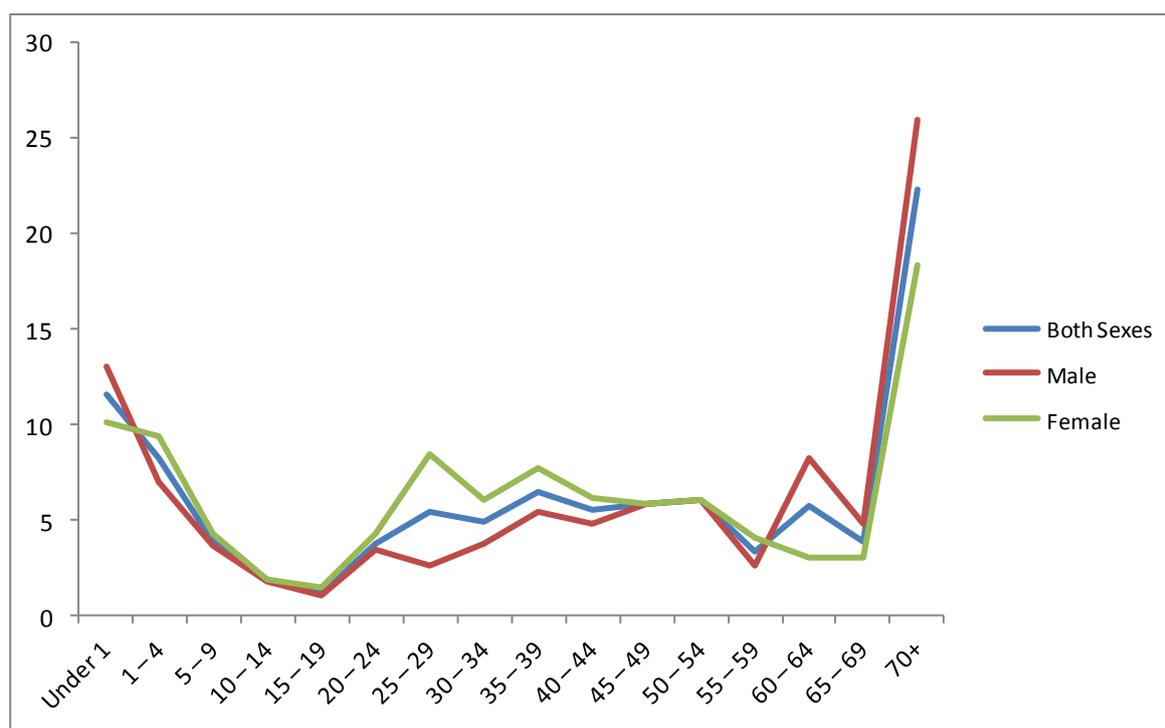
District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
All Districts	21,519	2,240	19,279
Birim South	1,351	153	1,198
Birim Central Municipal	966	118	848
West Akim	1,528	161	1,367
Suhum-Kraboia Coaltar	1,373	84	1,289
Akwapem South	805	107	698
Akwapem North	1,317	106	1,211
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	964
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	1,090
Lower Manya-Krobo	940	63	877
Asuogyaman	853	85	768
Upper Manya-Krobo	607	32	575
Fanteakwa	911	73	838
East Akim	1,427	235	1,192
Kwaebibirem	1,170	131	1,039
Akyemansa	805	53	752
Birim North	595	83	512
Atiwa	1,064	94	970
Kwahu West	659	58	601
Kwahu South	879	85	794
Kwahu East	992	138	854
Kwahu North	994	152	842

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific Death Rates

Figure 2.2 depicts the death rates among the various age groups within the Municipality. The figure shows that the death cases among the population are relatively high among children (under age 5 years). At age group 25-29 years the death rate among females is almost double that of males; there after that of female remains higher than male till age 45-49 where death rates become the same for both sexes. The death of male starts rising from age group 55-59 and rises continuously high from 65-69. This is an indication of a low life expectancy among males compared to females.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to the geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon that results from complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analyzed for specific purposes. However, when such mobility involves a permanent sojourn in the place of destination, it is considered as migration.

Birthplace and duration of residence

The birthplace and duration of residence is shown in Table 2.8. Overall, the analysis shows that 46,321 migrants live in the Birim Central Municipality. Approximately 21,427 persons who live in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the Region. Majority (28.9%) of the migrants in the Municipality irrespective of where they were born have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years. Central Region is the Region of birth to most migrants (12,012) and the least number of migrants totaling 259 are from the Upper West Region. Migrants born abroad and currently live in the Municipality is 978.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	46,314	100.0	12.8	28.9	16.8	19.5	22.1
Different locality in this region	21,427	100.0	13.7	30.4	17	19.7	19.2
Western	1,626	100.0	12.2	35	17	17	18.9
Central	12,012	100.0	10.5	24.5	15.2	20.3	29.5
Greater Accra	2,629	100.0	16.7	34.9	18	15.4	15.1
Volta	2,354	100.0	13.7	24.2	19	19.1	24
Eastern	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashanti	2,981	100.0	13.3	32.1	16.4	20.3	17.9
Brong Ahafo	775	100.0	10.8	35.6	20.1	19.7	13.7
Northern	781	100.0	11.4	25.4	16.4	19.1	27.8
Upper East	492	100.0	10.6	19.7	18.3	18.7	32.7
Upper West	259	100.0	6.6	25.9	12.7	15.4	39.4
Outside Ghana	978	100.0	14.9	27.6	20.8	18.7	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the social characteristics such as, household size, household composition and structure, marital status, education and literacy, religious affiliation and nationality of the population in the municipality. An insight into the household characteristics provides the basis for future development planning, the growth of the population, planning of housing needs and the implementation of social intervention policies in the Municipality.

3.2 Household Size, composition and headship

The household size, composition and other social characteristics reflect the standard of living and the welfare of the people. A household size is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same housekeeping arrangements.

The Birim Central Municipality has a total population of 144,869 out of which 141,803 persons were enumerated in households (household population). Table 3.1 presents household size by type of locality. There is a total of 36,353 households in the Municipality with an average household size of 3.9. This is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.8. The average household size in the urban areas (3.8) is slightly lower than that of the rural localities (4.2).

Table 3.1: Household sizes by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	141,803	95,842	45,961
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	25,316	11,037
Average household size	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

form 25.6 percent, spouses constitute 10.6 percent and grandchild form 9.4 percent of The composition of households is presented in Table 3.2 which shows that 42.7 percent of household members are children, Heads of households in the Municipality. Males (32.8%) are more likely than females (19.1%) to be heads of households in the Municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,803	100.0	67,815	100.0	73,988	100.0
Head	36,354	25.6	22,240	32.8	14,114	19.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	14,968	10.6	1,119	1.7	13,849	18.7
Child (son/daughter)	60,601	42.7	30,311	44.7	30,290	40.9
Parent/Parent in-law	960	0.7	123	0.2	837	1.1
Son/Daughter in-law	675	0.5	241	0.4	434	0.6
Grandchild	13,299	9.4	6,563	9.7	6,736	9.1
Brother/Sister	4,171	2.9	2,236	3.3	1,935	2.6
Step child	920	0.7	472	0.7	448	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	369	0.3	168	0.3	201	0.3
Other relative	6,811	4.8	3,075	4.5	3,736	5.1
Non-relative	2,675	1.9	1,267	1.9	1,408	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Structure and sex of household population

The household structure by sex is shown in Table 3.3 indicates that nuclear family constitutes 31.2 percent and extended family type forms 16.8 percent of all households in the Municipality. Nuclear households made up of the head, spouse and children constitute the highest percentage of 31.2 percent. The data further depicts male (5,110) dominance over females (2,802) in household headships.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,803	100.0	67,815	100.0	73,988	100.0
Head only	7,912	5.6	5,110	7.5	2,802	3.8
Head and a spouse only	2,814	2.0	1,401	2.1	1,413	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	44,271	31.2	22,726	33.5	21,545	29.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	23,848	16.8	11,773	17.4	12,075	16.3
Extended + non relatives	2,274	1.6	1,110	1.6	1,164	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,476	3.9	2,698	4.0	2,778	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	19,060	13.4	7,908	11.7	11,152	15.1
Single parent Extended	21,856	15.4	8,443	12.5	13,413	18.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,087	1.5	847	1.3	1,240	1.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	12,205	8.6	5,799	8.6	6,406	8.7

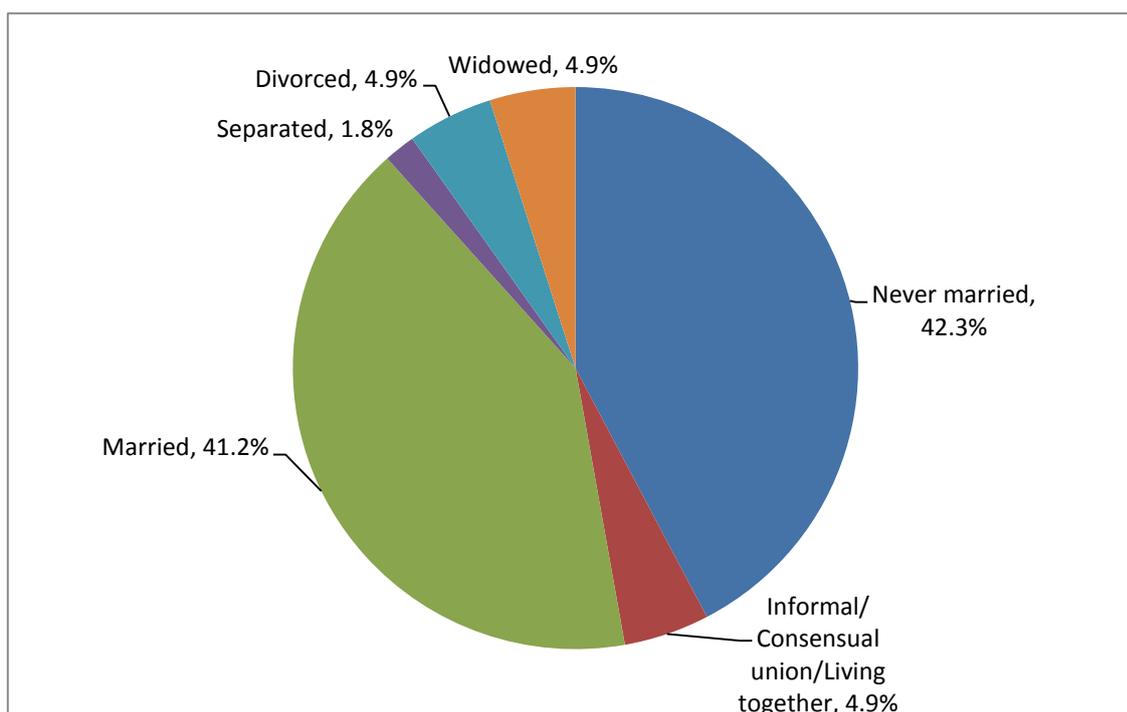
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it influences the processes and levels of fertility. This section deals with marital issues in relation to level of education, economic activities and age group.

Figure 3.1 shows marital status of persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality. Persons who are never married form 42.3 percent, those married form 41.2 percent, and consensual union or living together (4.9%).

Figure 3.1: Marital Status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age group and marital status

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. A high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (95%), 15-19 years (92%), and 20-24 (69.4%) have never married as shown in Table 3.6. This is perhaps majority are of school going age. The percentage of married population increases with age and the inverse is realized among those who are never married. Persons aged 60-64 years represent the highest proportion of the divorced (14.1%) while the old adolescent (aged 15-19 years) constitute the least among divorced (0.1%). Besides, persons aged 55-59 years form the highest proportion of the separated (4.1%) while the old adolescents (aged 15-19 years) again are least among the separated (0.3%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	99,521	100.0	42.3	4.9	41.2	1.8	4.9	4.9
12-14	11,167	100.0	95.1	0.4	4.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	16,316	100.0	92	2.3	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	12,635	100.0	69.4	8.8	19.7	1	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	10,405	100.0	40.5	10.7	44.4	1.6	2.1	0.6
30 - 34	8,803	100.0	19.4	8.4	64.5	2.5	4.2	1
35 - 39	8,278	100.0	8.6	6.1	74.3	2.6	6.4	2.1
40 - 44	7,252	100.0	5	4.6	75.1	3.3	8.7	3.4
45 - 49	5,937	100.0	3.9	3.9	73.9	2.8	10.1	5.3
50 - 54	5,344	100.0	2.4	3	69.8	3.2	12.7	8.8
55 - 59	3,485	100.0	1.8	2.4	67.2	4.1	12.8	11.6
60 - 64	2,998	100.0	2	1.8	59.7	3.6	14.1	18.8
65+	6,901	100.0	2.9	1.4	44.2	2.9	12.2	36.5
Male								
Total	46,302	100.0	48.6	4.4	41.4	1.2	2.9	1.4
12-14	5,583	100.0	94.4	0.4	5.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,020	100.0	95.4	0.9	3.5	0.1	0	0
20 - 24	5,670	100.0	84.5	5.4	9.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	4,655	100.0	55.5	10.9	31.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
30 - 34	3,987	100.0	27.8	9.1	58.8	1.9	1.9	60.5
35 - 39	3,743	100.0	12.7	6.6	73.9	2.3	3.7	0.8
40 - 44	3,438	100.0	6.5	4.9	79.6	2.5	5.6	0.8
45 - 49	2,827	100.0	5.2	4.6	79.7	2.1	6.6	1.8
50 - 54	2,494	100.0	3.5	3.2	81.7	2	7.7	2
55 - 59	1,643	100.0	2.4	3.3	79.4	3.2	8.3	3.5
60 - 64	1,373	100.0	2.1	2.7	77.8	3	9.4	5
65+	2,869	100.0	3.7	1.9	72.3	2.2	8.4	11.5
Female								
Total	53,219	100.0	36.7	5.3	41.1	2.3	6.6	7.9
12-14	5,584	100.0	95.6	0.5	3.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,296	100.0	88.6	3.7	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	6,965	100.0	57.2	11.6	28.2	1.6	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	5,750	100.0	28.4	10.6	54.7	2.3	3.2	0.7
30 - 34	4,816	100.0	12.4	7.8	69.2	3	6.1	1.5
35 - 39	4,535	100.0	5.1	5.7	74.6	2.9	8.6	3.1
40 - 44	3,814	100.0	3.7	4.2	71.1	4	11.4	5.7
45 - 49	3,110	100.0	2.7	3.3	68.6	3.5	13.3	8.5
50 - 54	2,850	100.0	1.4	2.9	59.4	4.2	17.2	14.8
55 - 59	1,842	100.0	1.4	1.7	56.4	5	16.8	18.8
60 - 64	1,625	100.0	2	1	44.4	4.1	18.2	30.5
65+	4,032	100.0	2.3	1	24.1	3.4	14.8	54.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents marital status of persons 12 years and older by level of education and shows that majority have attended school except 16.4 percent who have never attended school. About 64.3 percent have attained basic education; 12.2 percent secondary education,

1.9 percent vocational/technical/commercial education, 3.7 percent post middle/secondary certificate/ diploma while only 1.4 percent have attained tertiary education. Most of the persons who are never married have attained basic education (69.7%) or secondary (19.7%). The pattern is same for both male and female. Among various categories it is clear that the widowed male and female are disadvantaged with reference to educational attainment where 33.2 percent and 61.7 percent respectively have no education compared to only 14.4 percent and 27.2 percent of male and female respectively who are married and have no education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Seco- dary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	99,521	100.0	16.4	64.3	12.2	1.9	3.7	1.4
Never married	42,074	100.0	4.3	69.7	19.7	1.3	3.9	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,856	100.0	17.7	69.4	8.8	1.6	2	0.5
Married	41,036	100.0	21.1	62.6	7.5	2.4	4.2	2.1
Separated	1,804	100.0	28.7	60	5.4	3.4	2.1	0.5
Divorced	4,866	100.0	33.5	57	3.7	2.6	2.7	0.5
Widowed	4,885	100.0	57.8	36.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.3
Male								
Total	46,302	100.0	9.8	67.1	14.6	1.9	4.3	2.3
Never married	22,522	100.0	4.2	69.4	20.2	1.1	3.5	1.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,032	100.0	12.1	71.2	10.5	2	3.1	1.1
Married	19,159	100.0	14.3	64.5	9.4	2.6	5.5	3.6
Separated	574	100.0	20.9	64.8	8.5	3.1	1.2	1.4
Divorced	1,350	100.0	21.4	65	6.2	2.9	3.3	1.3
Widowed	665	100.0	33.2	53.8	4.4	2.9	4.7	1.1
Female								
Total	53,219	100.0	22.1	61.9	10.1	2	3.2	0.6
Never married	19,552	100.0	4.4	69.9	19	1.6	4.4	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,824	100.0	21.7	68.2	7.6	1.3	1.1	0.1
Married	21,877	100.0	27.2	60.9	5.8	2.3	2.9	0.9
Separated	1,230	100.0	32.3	57.8	3.9	3.5	2.4	0.1
Divorced	3,516	100.0	38.1	54	2.7	2.5	2.4	0.3
Widowed	4,220	100.0	61.7	33.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 represents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among all the various categories, married (33,779) people are in the majority. Among the married people 82.3 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 15.2 percent are economically not active. With regards to male-female, 33.3 percent of males who are never married are employed compared with 26.8 percent females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	99,521	100.0	58,464	58.7	3,075	3.10	37,982	38.20
Never married	42,074	100.0	12,733	30.3	1,602	3.80	27,739	65.90
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,856	100.0	3,801	78.3	196	4.00	859	17.70
Married	41,036	100.0	33,779	82.3	1,024	2.50	6,233	15.20
Separated	1,804	100.0	1,383	76.7	65	3.60	356	19.70
Divorced	4,866	100.0	3,884	79.8	129	2.70	853	17.50
Widowed	4,885	100.0	2,884	59	59	1.20	1,942	39.80
Male								
Total	46,302	100.0	27,706	59.8	1,335	2.90	17,261	37.30
Never married	22,522	100.0	7,502	33.3	867	3.80	14,153	62.80
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,032	100.0	1,804	88.8	45	2.20	183	9.00
Married	19,159	100.0	16,400	85.6	358	1.90	2,401	12.50
Separated	574	100.0	444	77.4	23	4.00	107	18.60
Divorced	1,350	100.0	1,117	82.7	31	2.30	202	15.00
Widowed	665	100.0	439	66	11	1.70	215	32.30
Female								
Total	53,219	100.0	30,758	57.8	1,740	3.30	20,721	38.90
Never married	19,552	100.0	5,231	26.8	735	3.80	13,586	69.50
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,824	100.0	1,997	70.7	151	5.30	676	23.90
Married	21,877	100.0	17,379	79.4	666	3.00	3,832	17.50
Separated	1,230	100.0	939	76.3	42	3.40	249	20.20
Divorced	3,516	100.0	2,767	78.7	98	2.80	651	18.50
Widowed	4,220	100.0	2,445	57.9	48	1.10	1,727	40.90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The results indicate that almost 96 percent of the people residing in the Municipality are of Ghanaian origin, while 1.6% represented Ghanaians with dual nationality (Table 3.7). The people in the Municipality who are Ghanaians by naturalization constitute less than one percent (0.5%). Non Ghanaians constitute 1.7 percent. Out of this, non-Africans constitute a marginal proportion of 0.3 percent. The proportion of the population who are Africans other than ECOWAS are 0.4 percent, whilst other nationals are about 0.3 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,869	100.0	69,304	100.0	75,565	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	138,999	95.9	66,399	95.8	72,600	96.1
Dual Nationality	2,380	1.6	1,100	1.6	1,280	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	796	0.5	398	0.6	398	0.5
ECOWAS	1,594	1.1	898	1.3	696	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	618	0.4	291	0.4	327	0.4
Other	482	0.3	218	0.3	264	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Christianity constitutes the dominant religion (83.9%) in the Municipality (Table 3.8). Among the Christians however, the Pentecostals/Charismatics constitute the majority with 36.1 percent. The Islamic religion followed with about eight percent. About six percent of the people in Birim Central have no religious affiliations while 0.4 percent of the population are traditionalists. It is observed that with the exception of Catholics where males outnumbered their female counterparts by a marginal 0.1 percent, the proportion of female population is high in all other Christian denominations. For the traditionalists and Moslems the males outnumbered the females slightly.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,869	100.0	69,304	100.0	75,565	100.0
No Religion	8,710	6.0	5,769	8.3	2,941	3.9
Catholic	8,467	5.8	4,093	5.9	4,374	5.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	36,689	25.3	17,041	24.6	19,648	26.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	52,304	36.1	23,692	34.2	28,612	37.9
Other Christians	24,203	16.7	11,204	16.2	12,999	17.2
Islam	11,946	8.2	6,280	9.1	5,666	7.5
Traditionalist	605	0.4	324	0.5	281	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,945	1.3	901	1.3	1,044	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and education

In the 2010 census, questions on literacy were asked of persons 11 years and older. In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate.

3.6.1 Sex, age and literacy status

Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by age group and sex. Overall, the literate population constitutes about 84 percent of the population aged 11 years and older. The majority of the literate population are literate in English and Ghanaian language constituting about 71 percent of the literate population.

Generally, literacy among relatively younger population is higher than the older population. There is therefore an inverse relationship between age and literacy level on one hand and age and not literate on the other hand. The high literacy rate among young population (age group 11- 24) could be attributed to social intervention policies such as FCUBE², urbanization. Another interesting observation is that literacy in French is very low and runs through all the ages. This is so because the study of French as a subject over the years has not received the needed attention.

² Free Universal Compulsory Basic Education

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

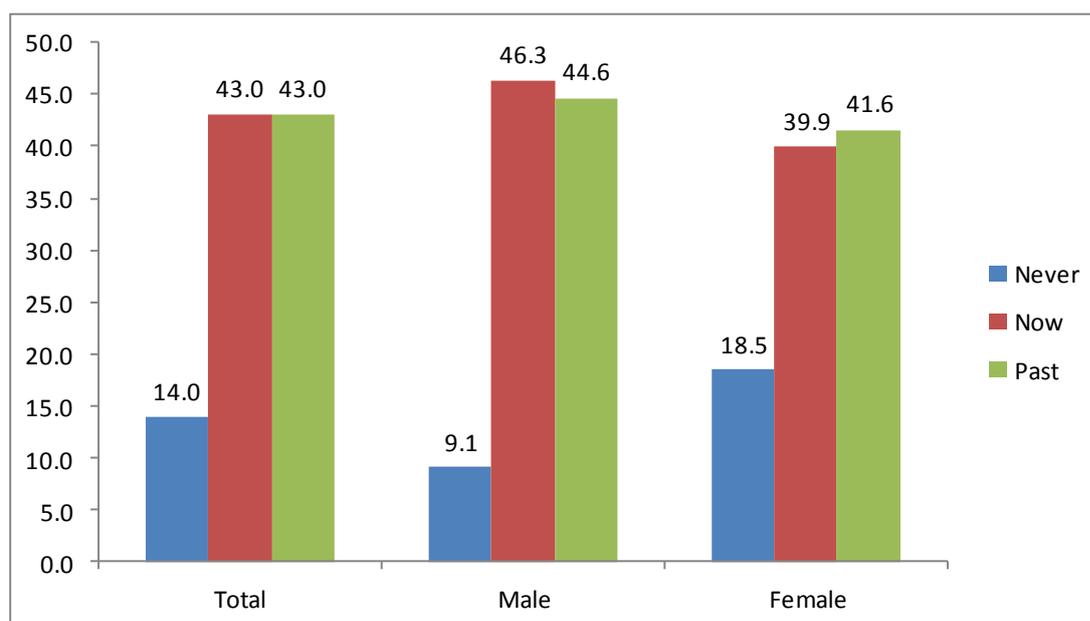
Age	(Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,399	86,441	100.0	15.2	12.8	70.9	0.2	0.9
11-14	259	14,227	100.0	22.4	8.3	68.1	0.1	1
15-19	549	15,767	100.0	15.4	6.4	76.3	0.3	1.6
20-24	996	11,639	100.0	14.8	9	75.1	0.3	0.8
25-29	1,216	9,189	100.0	15.3	14.5	69.3	0.3	0.7
30-34	1,388	7,415	100.0	14.7	17.6	66.9	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,601	6,677	100.0	15.1	19.5	64.5	0.3	0.6
40-44	1,601	5,651	100.0	13.7	18.5	67.1	0.2	0.5
45-49	1,372	4,565	100.0	10.2	18.5	70.6	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,381	3,963	100.0	11.1	17.2	70.8	0.2	0.8
55-59	927	2,558	100.0	9.2	16.8	73.1	0.1	0.7
60-64	1,146	1,852	100.0	7.2	14.7	77.2	0.1	0.8
65+	3,963	2,938	100.0	8.1	20.8	70.4	0.1	0.6
Male	4,588	43,408	100.0	14.3	10.2	74.4	0.3	0.9
11-14	122	7,155	100.0	22.4	8.3	68.3	0.1	1
15-19	212	7,808	100.0	14.8	5.5	78	0.2	1.4
20-24	333	5,337	100.0	12.5	7.1	79.4	0.2	0.7
25-29	351	4,304	100.0	14	11.5	73.1	0.5	0.9
30-34	368	3,619	100.0	13.3	13.2	72.6	0.4	0.4
35-39	435	3,308	100.0	13.9	15.1	69.7	0.3	0.8
40-44	411	3,027	100.0	13.5	13.6	72.1	0.2	0.6
45-49	411	2,416	100.0	9.4	14.1	75.5	0.2	0.8
50-54	373	2,121	100.0	10.7	12.3	75.6	0.2	1.2
55-59	253	1,390	100.0	10.1	11.5	77.2	0.1	1
60-64	274	1,099	100.0	7.3	9	82.7	0.1	0.9
65+	1,045	1,824	100.0	7.6	15.2	76.4	0.2	0.7
Female	11,811	43,033	100.0	16.1	15.4	67.4	0.2	0.9
11-14	137	7,072	100.0	22.4	8.4	67.9	0.2	1.1
15-19	337	7,959	100.0	16	7.2	74.7	0.3	1.8
20-24	663	6,302	100.0	16.8	10.5	71.5	0.3	0.9
25-29	865	4,885	100.0	16.3	17.1	66	0.1	0.4
30-34	1,020	3,796	100.0	15.9	21.8	61.4	0.2	0.6
35-39	1,166	3,369	100.0	16.3	23.8	59.4	0.2	0.3
40-44	1,190	2,624	100.0	13.9	24.2	61.2	0.2	0.4
45-49	961	2,149	100.0	11	23.4	65.1	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,008	1,842	100.0	11.6	22.7	65.1	0.2	0.3
55-59	674	1,168	100.0	8.1	23	68.3	0.1	0.4
60-64	872	753	100.0	7	23.1	69.2	0.1	0.5
65+	2,918	1,114	100.0	9.1	29.9	60.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of education and school attendance

Figure 3.2 shows that among the population three years and older, 14 percent have never been to school however, the percentage of those who attended school in the past (43%) is the same as those in school now (43%). Among those who have never been to school, females (18.5%) is doubled that of males (9.1%). As higher percentage of males are in school now (46.3%) than in the past (44.6%), the reverse is realized among females where females in school now (33.9%) is relatively smaller than those in school in the past (41.6%).

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. In terms of current school attendance, the highest proportion (46.1%) of the population 3 years and older are in primary school, 20.1 percent in JSS/JHS and kindergarten (15.6%). The population currently in SSS/SHS is 8.9 percent and tertiary (1.3%) and only 0.3 percent currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools.

For the proportion of the population who attended school in the past, majority had JSS/JHS education (31.6%) and middle school education (29.6%); and while female dominate at JHS/JSS level, males as well dominate at Middle school level.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,286	100.0	29,424	100.0	27,862	100.0	57,341	100.0	28,321	100.0	29,020	100.0
Nursery	3,708	6.5	1,910	6.5	1,798	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	8,936	15.6	4,536	15.4	4,400	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	26,432	46.1	13,597	46.2	12,835	46.1	9,725	17.0	3,559	12.6	6,166	21.2
JSS/JHS	11,529	20.1	5,935	20.2	5,594	20.1	18,101	31.6	8,172	28.9	9,929	34.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,985	29.6	9,332	33.0	7,653	26.4
SSS/SHS	5,104	8.9	2,739	9.3	2,365	8.5	5,217	9.1	2,754	9.7	2,463	8.5
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,825	3.2	1,252	4.4	573	2.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	188	0.3	74	0.3	114	0.4	1,730	3.0	803	2.8	927	3.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	652	1.1	186	0.6	466	1.7	1,179	2.1	574	2.0	605	2.1
Tertiary	737	1.3	447	1.5	290	1.0	2,579	4.5	1,875	6.6	704	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The type of economic activity pursued in an area is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. In Ghana, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. The population census results for various years provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population.

This chapter provides information obtained from the 2010 census on economic characteristics such as occupation, industry and the labour force available in the Municipality. It identifies the proportion of the population of the Municipality who are economically active or economically not active and the sectors where the population of the Municipality is mostly employed as well as the major occupations and services provided in the Municipality.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Activity status and sex

The Table 4.1 shows economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older in the Birim Central Municipality. From the Table, more than two thirds (68.9%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active. The remaining 31.1 percent are not economically active. The majority (95.0%) of the economically active population are employed, with only five percent being unemployed. The proportion of males (95.4%) employed is higher than females (94.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of females who are economically not active (32.5%) is higher than that of males (29.4 %).

More than half of the economically not active population (53.5%) were students in full time education while a nearly a quarter (22.8%) were identified to be engaged in home duties. As 64.2 percent of the males who are economically not active were in school, their female counterpart was 45.2 percent.

Of the unemployed population (3,047), findings from the 2010 census shows that 60.1 percent were seeking job for the first time but there were more male (63%) proportion than the female (57.9%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,354	100.0	40,719	100.0	47,635	100.0
Economically active	60,905	68.9	28,728	70.6	32,177	67.5
<i>Employed</i>	57,858	95.0	27,408	95.4	30,450	94.6
<i>Worked</i>	55,226	95.5	26,326	96.1	28,900	94.9
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,291	4.0	931	3.4	1,360	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	341	0.6	151	0.6	190	0.6
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,047	5.0	1,320	4.6	1,727	5.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,215	39.9	488	37.0	727	42.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,832	60.1	832	63.0	1,000	57.9
Economically not active	27,449	31.1	11,991	29.4	15,458	32.5
Did home duties (household chore)	6,246	22.8	1,628	13.6	4,618	29.9
Full time education	14,675	53.5	7,694	64.2	6,981	45.2
Pensioner/Retired	759	2.8	507	4.2	252	1.6
Disabled/Sick	1,582	5.8	664	5.5	918	5.9
Too old/young	2,563	9.3	698	5.8	1,865	12.1
Other	1,624	5.9	800	6.7	824	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age group

Table 4.2 presents activity status by age group. The table indicates that age group 25-29 years accounted for 14 percent of employed persons in the Municipality. Age group 15-19 years accounted for only 4.7 percent of the employed. The age group 15-19 years is the same group that registered higher percentage (47.9%) of economically not active population, perhaps due to the higher percentage in formal education or in apprenticeship. Economically not active is also common among age groups 20-24 (17.5%) and 65 years and older (11.7%). The least employed age group is the 60-64 years (3.9%). The pattern with respect to age and economic activity status is the same for both males and females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	88,354	100.0	57,858	100.0	3,047	100.0	27,449	100.0
15 - 19	16,316	18.5	2,715	4.7	443	14.5	13,158	47.9
20 - 24	12,635	14.3	6,934	12.0	909	29.8	4,792	17.5
25 - 29	10,405	11.8	8,122	14.0	582	19.1	1,701	6.2
30 - 34	8,803	10.0	7,478	12.9	374	12.3	951	3.5
35 - 39	8,278	9.4	7,276	12.6	222	7.3	780	2.8
40 - 44	7,252	8.2	6,443	11.1	156	5.1	653	2.4
45 - 49	5,937	6.7	5,308	9.2	101	3.3	528	1.9
50 - 54	5,344	6.0	4,721	8.2	99	3.2	524	1.9
55 - 59	3,485	3.9	2,979	5.1	62	2.0	444	1.6
60 - 64	2,998	3.4	2,236	3.9	61	2.0	701	2.6
65+	6,901	7.8	3,646	6.3	38	1.2	3,217	11.7
Male								
Total	40,719	100.0	27,408	100.0	1,320	100.0	11,991	100.0
15 - 19	8,020	19.7	1,312	4.8	190	14.4	6,518	54.4
20 - 24	5,670	13.9	3,100	11.3	388	29.4	2,182	18.2
25 - 29	4,655	11.4	3,784	13.8	254	19.2	617	5.1
30 - 34	3,987	9.8	3,522	12.9	154	11.7	311	2.6
35 - 39	3,743	9.2	3,412	12.4	86	6.5	245	2.0
40 - 44	3,438	8.4	3,144	11.5	68	5.2	226	1.9
45 - 49	2,827	6.9	2,569	9.4	56	4.2	202	1.7
50 - 54	2,494	6.1	2,264	8.3	50	3.8	180	1.5
55 - 59	1,643	4.0	1,474	5.4	28	2.1	141	1.2
60 - 64	1,373	3.4	1,065	3.9	27	2.0	281	2.3
65+	2,869	7.0	1,762	6.4	19	1.4	1,088	9.1
Female								
Total	47,635	100.0	30,450	100.0	1,727	100.0	15,458	100.0
15 - 19	8,296	17.4	1,403	4.6	253	14.6	6,640	43.0
20 - 24	6,965	14.6	3,834	12.6	521	30.2	2,610	16.9
25 - 29	5,750	12.1	4,338	14.2	328	19.0	1,084	7.0
30 - 34	4,816	10.1	3,956	13.0	220	12.7	640	4.1
35 - 39	4,535	9.5	3,864	12.7	136	7.9	535	3.5
40 - 44	3,814	8.0	3,299	10.8	88	5.1	427	2.8
45 - 49	3,110	6.5	2,739	9.0	45	2.6	326	2.1
50 - 54	2,850	6.0	2,457	8.1	49	2.8	344	2.2
55 - 59	1,842	3.9	1,505	4.9	34	2.0	303	2.0
60 - 64	1,625	3.4	1,171	3.8	34	2.0	420	2.7
65+	4,032	8.5	1,884	6.2	19	1.1	2,129	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. The percentage distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex is shown in Table 4.3. Skilled, agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (36.1%) dominate all other occupations probably due to the fertile land and favourable rainfall pattern in the Municipality. Craft and related trade workers employ about 16 percent whilst clerical support workers constitute only 1.3 percent.

In a similar pattern, the proportion of males (39.6%) in skilled, agricultural, forestry and fishery is slightly higher than females (33%). Among females, service and sales workers constituted (33.1%), whilst skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (33%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,858	100.0	27,408	100.0	30,450	100.0
Managers	1,969	3.4	851	3.1	1,118	3.7
Professionals	3,660	6.3	2,100	7.7	1,560	5.1
Technicians and associate professionals	881	1.5	658	2.4	223	0.7
Clerical support workers	758	1.3	488	1.8	270	0.9
Service and sales workers	12,573	21.7	2,500	9.1	10,073	33.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,903	36.1	10,855	39.6	10,048	33.0
Craft and related trades workers	9,327	16.1	5,162	18.8	4,165	13.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,269	7.4	3,984	14.5	285	0.9
Elementary occupations	3,506	6.1	799	2.9	2,707	8.9
Other occupations	12	0.0	11	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex.

Agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry employed most of the working population in the Municipality (36.8%). The wholesale and retail industries recorded 20.4 percent. Males dominated the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries with 40 percent as against 33.1 percent of females. Mining and quarrying employs 3.1 percent as against 0.1 percent of males as against females. The proportion of males (12.3%) in the manufacturing sector is higher than their female counterpart (11.1%). Females dominated the wholesale and retail sectors with about 29.2 percent as against almost 10.7 percent. Females (10.3%) also dominated the food and accommodation sectors compared with the males (1.1%).

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	57,858	100.0	27,408	100.0	30,450	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,272	36.8	11,202	40.9	10,070	33.1
Mining and quarrying	1,022	1.8	861	3.1	161	0.5
Manufacturing	6,740	11.6	3,368	12.3	3,372	11.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	68	0.1	56	0.2	12	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	114	0.2	70	0.3	44	0.1
Construction	1,735	3.0	1,699	6.2	36	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,828	20.4	2,932	10.7	8,896	29.2
Transportation and storage	2,415	4.2	2,303	8.4	112	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,426	5.9	298	1.1	3,128	10.3
Information and communication	139	0.2	96	0.4	43	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	341	0.6	239	0.9	102	0.3
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	754	1.3	326	1.2	428	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	389	0.7	307	1.1	82	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	671	1.2	493	1.8	178	0.6
Education	2,632	4.5	1,414	5.2	1,218	4.0
Human health and social work activities	877	1.5	364	1.3	513	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	255	0.4	216	0.8	39	0.1
Other service activities	2,829	4.9	996	3.6	1,833	6.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	349	0.6	166	0.6	183	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows that out of a total of 57,858 persons employed, seven out of 10 persons (66.5%) in the Municipality are self-employed without employee(s). The self-employed with employees formed only 4.2 percent whilst contributing family workers formed 5.7 percent. Persons who are employees in the Municipality is 18 percent. The proportion of females self-employed without employees is higher (73.1%) than their male (59.1%) counterparts. The proportion of male employees (26%) was more than female employees (10.9%).

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,858	100.0	27,408	100.0	30,450	100.0
Employee	10,437	18.0	7,115	26.0	3,322	10.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	38,460	66.5	16,207	59.1	22,253	73.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,453	4.2	1,298	4.7	1,155	3.8
Casual workers	1,193	2.1	845	3.1	348	1.1
Contributing family worker	3,293	5.7	1,093	4.0	2,200	7.2
Apprentice	1,704	2.9	695	2.5	1,009	3.3
Domestic employee (House help)	254	0.4	118	0.4	136	0.4
Other	64	0.1	37	0.1	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Table 4.6 presents information on sector of employment and shows that informal private sector serves as an important source of employment (85.7%) in the Municipality. NGOs (Local and International) and other international organizations employ less than one percent of the employed. Both the private formal and public (Government) recorded the same (7%) proportion of employment. Female (90.5%) in the private informal sector outnumbered their male (85.7%) counterparts. The reverse is the case in the private formal sector with males (10.3%) dominating the females (4.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,858	100.0	27,408	100.0	30,450	100.0
Public (Government)	4,024	7.0	2,469	9.0	1,555	5.1
Private Formal	4,052	7.0	2,816	10.3	1,236	4.1
Private Informal	49,597	85.7	22,028	80.4	27,569	90.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	76	0.1	46	0.2	30	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	94	0.2	40	0.1	54	0.2
Other International Organizations	15	0.0	9	0.0	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) is often used as an extended synonym for information technology, but is a more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications, computers as well as the necessary enterprise, software, storage and audio visual systems which enable users to access, store, transmit and manipulate information. According to Crede and Mansell (1998), ICT is crucially important for sustainable development in developing countries. Thioune (2003), notes that for the past two decades, most developing countries have witnessed significant changes that can be traced to ICT. These multi-dimensional changes can be observed in almost all aspects of life - economics, education, communication and travel.

An information society is the one that makes the best possible use of ICT. Martin (1995) supports this view arguing that quality of life, as well as prospects for social change and economic development, depends increasingly upon information and its exploitation. Birim central is no exception so far as the ICT drive is concerned. This is evidenced by the increasing array of information intensive products and services available in the Municipality.

The ongoing technological revolution is so profound, pervasive, and transformative and offers real opportunities to improve the quality of community life. A healthy information society reflects and concerns with getting reliable and timely information to its members for economic advancement. The ICT revolution has had profound impact on all aspects of growth, equity, and governance for countries at all levels of development. It presents a fundamentally changed global context for development and this makes an important case to analyze data from 2010 PHC to ascertain how huge potential that ICT presents is being utilized at the grassroots level. This chapter discusses ICT issues such as the ownership of mobile phones, internet usage, household ownership of desktop or laptop computers in the Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of internet

Table 5.1 shows that out of a population of 99,521 persons that are 12 years and older, 47,866 constituting 48.1% own mobile phones. The proportion of males (51.8%) who own mobile phones is higher than that of females (48.2%).

Table 5.1: Distribution of mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex

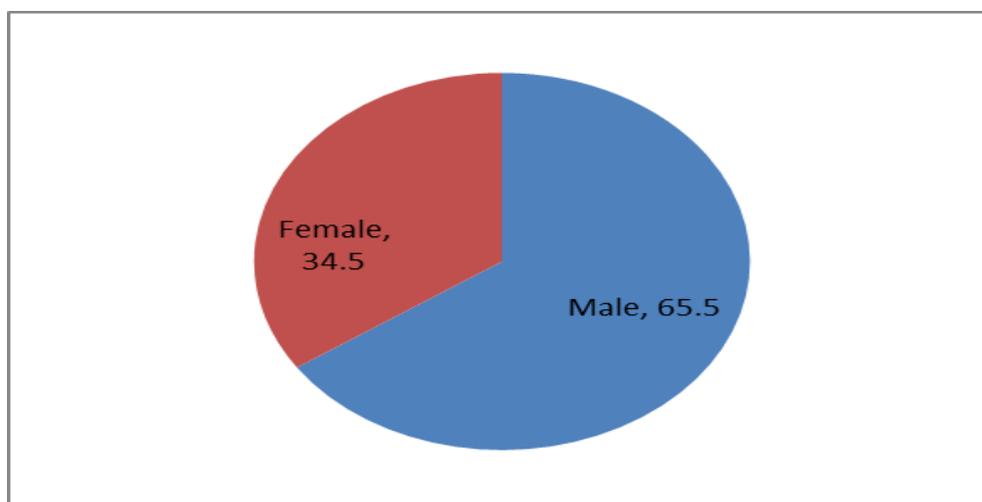
Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,521	100.0	47,866	100.0	4,375	100.0
Male	46,302	46.5	24,771	51.8	2,866	65.5
Female	53,219	53.5	23,095	48.2	1,509	34.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Internet together with its applications is the infrastructure that brings together people in different places and time zones, with multimedia tools for information, communication, data and knowledge management. The Internet is a global collection of many types of computers and computer networks that are linked together. It is increasingly becoming the solution to much information problems, information exchange, and marketing (Adesanya, 2002). This section discusses the usage of internet by both sexes and the educational attainment of the internet users.

The use of internet facility is less than five percent (4.4%) in the Municipality (Table 5.1). It is observed from Figure 5.1 that more male (65.5%) than females (34.5%) use internet facility in the Municipality. Unlike mobile phone usage, internet penetration in the Municipality is rather on the low. The likely reasons underlining this trend could be low levels of ICT education and inadequate internet infrastructure such as internet cafes and Wifi Hotspots.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of internet facility usage by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Overall, only 2,028 households representing 5.6% have desktop/laptop computers (Table 5.5). Almost three-quarter of male-headed households (74.4%) in the Municipality had desktop or laptop computers. Table 5.5 shows that male-headed households own more desktop/laptop computers than the female-headed households (25.6%).

Table 5.2: Distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers, and fixed telephone lines

Sex	Number of households		Households with desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,354	100.0	2,028	100.0
Male	22,240	61.2	1,508	74.4
Female	14,114	38.8	520	25.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) explains disability as an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations and participation limitations and participation restrictions. Persons with disability (PWD) are persons who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. A great deal of work is needed to address concerns ranging from accessibility and education to self-empowerment and self-supporting employment and beyond.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 5,041 PWDs, representing 3.5 percent of the total population in the Municipality. Sight (36.9%) disability is the most common form in the Municipality. The number of people with physical and emotional disability tended to be almost the same (25%). In general, there are more females (3.6%) than males (3.3%) with disability in all types of disability.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	144,869	100.0	69,304	100.0	75,565	100.0
Without disability	139,828	96.5	67,003	96.7	72,825	96.4
With disability	5,041	3.5	2,301	3.3	2,740	3.6
Sight	1,860	36.9	793	34.5	1,067	38.9
Hearing	655	13.0	286	12.4	369	13.5
Speech	667	13.2	359	15.6	308	11.2
Physical	1,250	24.8	574	24.9	676	24.7
Intellect	955	18.9	450	19.6	505	18.4
Emotion	1,257	24.9	563	24.5	694	25.3
Other	346	6.9	152	6.6	194	7.1
Urban						
Total	98,044	100.0	46,157	100.0	51,887	100.0
Without disability	94,793	96.7	44,724	96.9	50,069	96.5
With disability	3,251	3.3	1,433	3.1	1,818	3.5
Sight	1,178	36.2	481	33.6	697	38.3
Hearing	415	12.8	183	12.8	232	12.8
Speech	432	13.3	218	15.2	214	11.8
Physical	758	23.3	358	25.0	400	22.0
Intellect	773	23.8	361	25.2	412	22.7
Emotion	857	26.4	386	26.9	471	25.9
Other	205	6.3	100	7.0	105	5.8

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	46,825	100.0	23,147	100.0	23,678	100.0
Without disability	45,035	96.2	22,279	96.3	22,756	96.1
With disability	1,790	3.8	868	3.7	922	3.9
Sight	682	38.1	312	35.9	370	40.1
Hearing	240	13.4	103	11.9	137	14.9
Speech	235	13.1	141	16.2	94	10.2
Physical	492	27.5	216	24.9	276	29.9
Intellect	182	10.2	89	10.3	93	10.1
Emotion	400	22.3	177	20.4	223	24.2
Other	141	7.9	52	6.0	89	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Distribution of PWDs by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows that PWDs in urban areas are 3,251 constituting 3.3 percent of the urban population, and 1,790 persons constituting 3.8 percent of the rural population. The most common types of disability among PWDs in both urban and rural localities are sight, physical and emotional. In the urban areas, sight related disability accounts for 36.2 percent, and emotional 26.4 percent and intellectual 23.8 percent. Also in the rural areas the most common type of disability is sight (38.1%), physical (mobility) 27.5 percent and emotional (22.3%).

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Activity status refers to economic and economic not active activities of persons during the reference period (the seven days prior to the census night). Persons who worked for pay, profit, or family gains, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed are referred to as economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled persons who are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work. Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex.

Out of a total of 4,271 PWDs in the Municipality, 57.6 percent are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 39.8 percent are economically not active. With regard to the various disability types in the Municipality, those with emotional disability (64%) are mostly employed while majority of persons with physical disability, 55.1 percent, are those with higher percentage of economically not active population. There are more female PWDs who are employed (1,303) compared with males (1,156). Likewise there are more female PWDs who are economically not active, (1,006) compared with males (695).

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability engaged in economic activity

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	88,354	100.0	57,858	65.5	3,047	3.4	27,449	31.1
Without disability	84,083	100.0	55,399	65.9	2,936	3.5	25,748	30.6
With disability	4,271	100.0	2,459	57.6	111	2.6	1,701	39.8
Sight	1,687	100.0	1,016	60.2	27	1.6	644	38.2
Hearing	548	100.0	314	57.3	6	1.1	228	41.6
Speech	487	100.0	295	60.6	11	2.3	181	37.2
Physical	1,141	100.0	499	43.7	13	1.1	629	55.1
Intellect	730	100.0	363	49.7	30	4.1	337	46.2
Emotion	1,067	100.0	683	64.0	46	4.3	338	31.7
Other	276	100.0	162	58.7	7	2.5	107	38.8
Male								
Total	40,719	100.0	27,408	67.3	1,320	3.2	11,991	29.4
Without disability	38,833	100.0	26,252	67.6	1,285	3.3	11,296	29.1
With disability	1,886	100.0	1,156	61.3	35	1.9	695	36.9
Sight	707	100.0	462	65.3	8	1.1	237	33.5
Hearing	230	100.0	145	63.0	2	0.9	83	36.1
Speech	267	100.0	174	65.2	7	2.6	86	32.2
Physical	518	100.0	265	51.2	4	0.8	249	48.1
Intellect	331	100.0	163	49.2	10	3.0	158	47.7
Emotion	475	100.0	313	65.9	13	2.7	149	31.4
Other	123	100.0	76	61.8	3	2.4	44	35.8
Female								
Total	47,635	100.0	30,450	63.9	1,727	3.6	15,458	32.5
Without disability	45,250	100.0	29,147	64.4	1,651	3.6	14,452	31.9
With disability	2,385	100.0	1,303	54.6	76	3.2	1,006	42.2
Sight	980	100.0	554	56.5	19	1.9	407	41.5
Hearing	318	100.0	169	53.1	4	1.3	145	45.6
Speech	220	100.0	121	55.0	4	1.8	95	43.2
Physical	623	100.0	234	37.6	9	1.4	380	61.0
Intellect	399	100.0	200	50.1	20	5.0	179	44.9
Emotion	592	100.0	370	62.5	33	5.6	189	31.9
Other	153	100.0	86	56.2	4	2.6	63	41.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 represents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Municipality. Out of a total population of 4,915 persons with disability, 30.1 percent have never attended school, 55.8 percent have had basic education while only 11.3 percent have attended SHS or Higher Education. Persons with hearing disability are in the majority of PDWs who have never attended school, 40.6 percent while persons with other forms of disability are in the majority of those who have had Basic Education in the Municipality. The lowest proportion of PWDs with SHS or Higher level of education in the Municipality is those with hearing disability constituting 8.8 percent. Majority of female PWDs with hearing disability have never attended school, 53.9 percent, compared with 23.4 percent males. Only 5.8 percent of females with physical disability have attended SHS or Higher Education, much lower than that of males (18.1%).

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

	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never attended	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never attended	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	133,309	18,682	12,644	82,772	19,211	100.0	14.0	9.5	62.1	14.4
No disability	128,394	17,202	12,504	80,030	18,658	100.0	13.4	9.7	62.3	14.5
With a disability	4,915	1,480	140	2,742	553	100.0	30.1	2.8	55.8	11.3
Sight	1,816	603	28	969	216	100.0	33.2	1.5	53.4	11.9
Hearing	640	260	18	306	56	100.0	40.6	2.8	47.8	8.8
Speech	642	221	38	320	63	100.0	34.4	5.9	49.8	9.8
Physical	1,237	448	20	627	142	100.0	36.2	1.6	50.7	11.5
Intellectual	919	255	41	492	131	100.0	27.7	4.5	53.5	14.3
Emotional	1,231	269	27	771	164	100.0	21.9	2.2	62.6	13.3
Other	332	91	20	163	58	100.0	27.4	6.0	49.1	17.5
Male										
Total	63,537	5,792	6,446	40,595	10,704	100.0	9.1	10.1	63.9	16.8
No disability	61,301	5,383	6,374	39,177	10,367	100.0	8.8	10.4	63.9	16.9
With a disability	2,236	409	72	1,418	337	100.0	18.3	3.2	63.4	15.1
Sight	770	143	13	482	132	100.0	18.6	1.7	62.6	17.1
Hearing	278	65	9	169	35	100.0	23.4	3.2	60.8	12.6
Speech	346	90	16	194	46	100.0	26.0	4.6	56.1	13.3
Physical	570	115	10	342	103	100.0	20.2	1.8	60	18.1
Intellectual	427	90	17	241	79	100.0	21.1	4	56.4	18.5
Emotional	551	82	12	368	89	100.0	14.9	2.2	66.8	16.2
Other	145	19	9	81	36	100.0	13.1	6.2	55.9	24.8
Female										
Total	69,772	12,890	6,198	42,177	8,507	100.0	18.5	8.9	60.4	12.2
No disability	67,093	11,819	6,130	40,853	8,291	100.0	17.6	9.1	60.9	12.4
With a disability	2,679	1,071	68	1,324	216	100.0	40.0	2.5	49.4	8.1
Sight	1,046	460	15	487	84	100.0	44.0	1.4	46.6	8
Hearing	362	195	9	137	21	100.0	53.9	2.5	37.8	5.8
Speech	296	131	22	126	17	100.0	44.3	7.4	42.6	5.7
Physical	667	333	10	285	39	100.0	49.9	1.5	42.7	5.8
Intellectual	492	165	24	251	52	100.0	33.5	4.9	51	10.6
Emotional	680	187	15	403	75	100.0	27.5	2.2	59.3	11
Other	187	72	11	82	22	100.0	38.5	5.9	43.9	11.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in Ghana's economy. Agriculture does not only provide food and raw materials but also employment. The sector contributes significantly to Gross Domestic Product and foreign exchange earnings of the country. The rapid rate of growth in the agricultural sector gives progressive outlook and further motivation for development. Agricultural growth is important to poverty reduction, and has policy implications for developing countries.

7.2 Households in agriculture

Table 7.1 shows households involved in some form of agricultural activity in the Birim Central Municipality and locality of residence. Out of the 36,354 households in the Municipality, more than half (55.9%) are engaged in agriculture. Among the households engaged in agricultural activities, about 9 out of 10 (93.8%) are into crop farming, 34.7 percent are into livestock rearing with those in tree planting recording less than one percent (0.6%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	36,354	100.0	25,317	100.0	11,037	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	20,331	55.9	11,401	45.0	8,930	80.9
Crop Farming	19,062	93.8	10,431	91.5	8,631	96.7
Tree Planting	124	0.6	74	0.6	50	0.6
Livestock Rearing	7,048	34.7	3,597	31.5	3,451	38.6
Fish Farming	29	0.1	19	0.2	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although both reported impressive figures in crop farming, that of the rural areas (96.7%) is higher than the urban areas (91.5%). The proportions of households in both urban (0.2%) and rural (0.1%) areas that engage in fish farming are very small. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting was the same for both rural and urban areas (0.6%). In terms of fish farming, the proportion of rural households is slightly lower (0.1%) than the urban (0.2%). As expected, the rural households (80.9%) engaged in agriculture is higher than the urban households (45%).

7.3 Type of farming activities

Table 7.2 presents the types of livestock and number of keepers. 20,075 livestock keepers are in charge of 158,201 livestock in the Municipality making an average of 16 animals per keeper. Chicken (108,020) is mostly reared in the Municipality with an average of 21 fowls per keeper. The number of goats in the Municipality is 29,132 and the average number of goats per keeper is nine. Fish farms in the Municipality have a total fish stock of 3,000. On the average, stock of fish per keeper is 214.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	158,201	10,075	16
Beehives	93	6	16
Cattle	4,202	105	40
Chicken	108,020	5,250	21
Dove	811	47	17
Duck	1,219	107	11
Goat	29,131	3,407	9
Grass-cutter	491	53	9
Guinea fowl	423	34	12
Ostrich	74	8	9
Pig	1,600	135	12
Rabbit	630	41	15
Sheep	7,765	775	10
Silk worm	83	7	12
Snail	240	8	30
Turkey	118	14	8
Other	289	62	5
Fish farming	3,000	14	214
Inland fishing	12	2	6
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	289	62	5
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the second time a national population census with housing was carried out in Ghana after the 2000 PHC. These two censuses provided official count of all structures (permanent/temporary) within the country. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, type of dwelling units, holding and tenancy, constructional material, household facilities and waste disposal. The information about housing in the census serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG 7), as housing conditions constitute an important parameter for measuring welfare of the populace. In this chapter, data on stock of housing, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 PHC for the Municipal are discussed.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that there are 21,044 houses in the Municipality and nearly two-thirds are in the urban (12,913) areas. The population per house (6.7) is higher than the regional average (6). This figure is higher in the urban (7.4%) areas than the rural (5.7%) areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	144,869	98,044	46,825
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	141,803	95,842	45,961
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	21,044	12,913	8,131
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	25,316	11,037
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2	1.4
Population per house	7.1	6	6.7	7.4	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

About 63 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are compound house. Separate houses (23.7%) emerged as the second most common type of dwelling. The proportion of female heads (66.8%) in compound houses is relatively higher than the proportion of male heads (60.6%). The pattern of household headships in separate houses is the inverse of that of the compound houses. Here the households with male heads (25.6%) dominate their female (20.6) counterparts. Compound houses are however slightly more in the urban (68%) areas than rural areas (51.6%). A different pattern is observed for separate house dwellings. There are more separate houses in rural areas (34.5%) than urban areas (19%). Semi-detached and flats/apartments are in the Municipality but they are not common with percentages of 5.9 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	8,607	23.7	25.6	20.6	19.0	34.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	2,150	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	1,322	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.7	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	22,910	63.0	60.6	66.8	68.0	51.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	610	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	3.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	142	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9
Tent	10,343	950	44	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	333	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	107	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	70	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	9,846	654	58	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section takes a look at materials used for construction of walls, floor and roof of buildings in the Municipality. Materials used for buildings to some extent give an indication of the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.3 presents main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units. On the average, cement blocks/concrete is the predominant material (58.6%) used in the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. About three out of 10 outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are constructed from mud brick/earth. There are variations in the use of cement and mud brick/earth between the urban and rural areas. Whilst the materials commonly used for outer walls of dwelling units in urban areas tended to be cement (72.2%) that of rural areas was mud brick (62%).

Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban Percent	Rural Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	38,709	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	12,195	31.5	17.5	62.0
Wood	200,594	12,028	1,305	3.4	3.7	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	217	0.6	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	62	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	691	1.8	1.1	3.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	22,669	58.6	72.6	27.9
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	1,274	3.3	3.6	2.7
Bamboo	8,206	954	55	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm-leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	129	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other	39,206	3,062	112	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwellings. The data shows that overall; cement/concrete (84.2%) and earth/mud (10.9%) are the two main construction materials for floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Urban and rural households mostly use cement/concrete in the construction of floors but as expected the proportion is higher regarding dwelling units in the urban (88%) than rural (75.6%) areas. Inversely earth/mud, had a higher usage for construction of floors in rural areas (21.4%) than urban areas (6.3%).

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwellings and type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	3,951	10.9	6.3	21.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	30,606	84.2	88.0	75.6
Stone	32,817	6,076	564	1.6	1.5	1.7
Burnt brick	6,537	710	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	104	0.3	0.4	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	258	0.7	1.0	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	390	1.1	1.2	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	408	1.1	1.5	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	50	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units. The analysis shows that overall, metal sheet (92.1%) is the main material for roofing of dwelling units in the Municipality. The other materials used for roofing altogether constituted less than eight percent. In the urban areas the proportion of metal sheet (95.9%) dominates and less than one percent (0.9%) of dwelling units are roofed with slate/asbestos and 0.8 percent by cement/concrete. Raffia (9.2%) is also an important roofing material in the rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	38,709	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	119	0.3	0.1	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,527	223	0.6	0.6	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	35,668	92.1	95.9	84.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	266	0.7	0.9	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	318	0.8	0.8	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	67	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	542	1.4	0.3	3.9
Thatch/Palm-leaf-or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,371	3.5	0.9	9.2
Other	35,935	2,643	135	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The general picture from Table 8.6 is that as household sizes increase, the number of rooms occupied decreases. Overall, households that dwell in one room are the most common and account for more than half (51.8%) of all households in the Municipality. This is followed by one household with two rooms (26%). It is observed that households of size between one and six mostly sleep in one room in Municipality, with one member household size dominating (78.3%). Households with size seven to nine mostly occupy two sleeping rooms. 10 household sizes tend to sleep in either three or four rooms. The pattern is such that small households tend to live in urban areas where cost of living is a disincentive for maintaining large families.

Table 8.6: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	36,353	100.0	51.8	26.0	9.7	5.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
1	7,912	100.0	78.3	16.1	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
2	5,277	100.0	64.7	23.5	5.8	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
3	4,973	100.0	56.1	27.8	8.8	3.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
4	4,945	100.0	47.7	30.0	10.6	6.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.6
5	4,335	100.0	42.1	32.1	11.8	6.5	3.3	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
6	3,415	100.0	34.6	33.8	14.4	8.7	4.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.7
7	2,208	100.0	26.3	32.1	18.6	8.8	5.9	3.6	2.4	0.9	1.4
8	1,354	100.0	20.5	29.2	20.0	12.3	7.3	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.2
9	766	100.0	15.4	27.0	20.2	15.5	8.2	6.9	2.9	1.0	2.7
10+	1,168	100.0	9.3	18.4	18.4	15.9	11.9	10.7	4.6	4.4	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and Household facilities

From Table 8.7, about three out of five (64.4%) dwelling units are connected to the national grid in the Municipality. The other main sources of light are kerosene lamp (23.3%) and flashlight/torch (10.7%).

From the Table, 77 percent of the dwelling units in urban areas are connected to the national grid (electricity) for lighting and 17.3 percent using kerosene lamp. The pattern depicts in the rural areas is the reverse of what pertains in the urban areas. In the rural areas of the Municipality, majority of the people rely on Kerosene lamp (37%) as their main source of lighting and about 35.6 percent are on the national grid whilst one-in every-four (25.6%) of households uses flash or touch light.

Table 8.7: 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	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	23,421	64.4	77.0	35.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	212	0.6	0.5	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	8,469	23.3	17.3	37.0
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	52	0.1	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	30	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	150	0.4	0.5	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	3,900	10.7	4.2	25.6
Firewood	13,241	1,593	51	0.1	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	49	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Overall, Borehole/pump/tube well (24.9%), protected wells (22.2%) and sachet water (22 percent) are the main sources of drinking water for members of households in the Municipality.

The main source of water for drinking and for domestic use by households in the Municipality is shown in Table 8.8. The analysis shows that more than half (53.9%) of rural households rely on borehole/pump/tube well for drinking, one-quarter (25%) of urban households on the other hand rely on protected for drinking. Water for other domestic use of households in the Municipality is protected well (35.7%) and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well. Comparatively, whereas the main source of water for other domestic use of households in the urban areas is protected well (43%), that of the rural areas is Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (53.1%).

Table 8.8: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for households						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	2,698	7.4	10.2	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	3,706	10.2	11.7	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	4,300	11.8	15.3	4.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	9,070	24.9	12.3	53.9
Protected well	321,091	58,167	8,056	22.2	25.0	15.7
Rain water	39,438	7,948	195	0.5	0.7	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	56	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	112	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	6,209	17.1	23.1	3.2
Tanker-supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	584	1.6	0.3	4.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	17	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	1,254	3.4	0.8	9.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	75	0.2	0.0	0.7
Other	3,972	259	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	3,412	9.4	13.0	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	3,594	9.9	11.3	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	4,037	11.1	14.3	3.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	9,560	26.3	14.6	53.1
Protected well	465,775	95,179	12,973	35.7	43.0	18.9
Rain water	39,916	7,577	139	0.4	0.5	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	48	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tanker-supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	46	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	798	2.2	1.2	4.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	25	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	1,620	4.5	1.8	10.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	83	0.2	0.0	0.7
Other	10,302	1,341	18	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing facilities

Under this section, the types of toilet and bathing facilities for households in the Municipality are examined.

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Only 12.7 percent of household in the Municipality use water closet (WC). Public toilets (37.5%) are commonly used and about 0.3 percent use bucket/pan in the Municipality. Almost seven percent of households in the Municipality have no toilet facilities and these households either use the bush or fields as their places of convenience.

Table 8.9: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	2,438	6.7	5.8	8.8
W.C.	839,611	55,161	4,612	12.7	17.4	1.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	8,004	22.0	19.3	28.2
KVIP	572,824	100,193	7,414	20.4	24.7	10.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	114	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public toilet (WC KVIP PitPan etc)	1,893,291	195,950	13,636	37.5	32.1	50.0
Other	23,385	2,185	135	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,000	22.0	20.5	25.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	15,529	42.7	49.5	27.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,853	5.1	4.6	6.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	7,016	19.3	17.9	22.5
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	131	0.4	0.1	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	1,717	4.7	2.5	9.7
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	2,028	5.6	4.6	7.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	46	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	1,635	33	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Regarding bathing facilities, only one-fifth of households use bathroom exclusively. This is an indication that most of the bathrooms are shared in the Municipality. Almost two in five (42.7%) households share bathrooms in the same house and 19.3 percent use shared open cubicles.

Table 8.9 shows that in both urban and rural areas in the Municipality, shared bathrooms are common with urban households having almost double (49.5%) the proportion of bathroom usage by rural households (27.1%). The rural households owned exclusive bathrooms (25.5%) than urban households (20.5%).

8.9 Method of waste disposal

Table 8.10 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the Municipality. The commonest means of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) (56.4%) and public dump (container) (20.7%). About 13 percent of households burn their waste. These are the general practice in both the urban and rural areas in the Municipal. However, there were wide variations between urban (48.6%) and rural households (74.3%) regarding dump site at an open space. The main methods of liquid waste disposal such as throwing liquid waste into gutters (24.9%) or onto the street (28.3%) or onto compound (36.8%) by households constitute 90 percent. The disposal of liquid waste onto the compounds by households is very common in both rural and urban households with the rural areas practicing this more (46.3%) than the urban (32.7%).

Table 8.10: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	581	1.6	1.5	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	4,725	13	14	10.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	7,525	20.7	28	3.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	20,506	56.4	48.6	74.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,251	3.4	3.2	4.1
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,596	4.4	4.2	4.9
Other	53,805	6,324	169	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	36,353	100	100	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	305	0.8	1.0	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	2,809	7.7	9.7	3.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	464	1.3	1.4	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	10,279	28.3	26.8	31.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	9,035	24.9	28.2	17.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	13,389	36.8	32.7	46.3
Other	38,294	5,108	72	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Birim Central Municipal is one of the 26 administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Birim South District in 2007 under Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1863 as part of the government's decentralization programme.

9.2 Summary of findings and conclusions

Demographic characteristics

Birim Central has a total population of 144,869 representing almost six percent of the Eastern Regional population. Males constitute almost 48 percent whilst the female population is about 52 percent of the population. The Municipality is predominantly urban with a population of 98,044 (67.7%) and a rural population of 46,825 (32.3%). Females (52.9%) form greater proportion of the urban population whilst males constitute about 47 percent.

The sex ratio for the Municipality is 92 (males per 100 females). Rural localities have higher sex ratio (97.6) than urban (89). This means that out of 100 females, there are almost 98 and 89 males in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Birim Central has an average household size of four. The female headed households have a higher average household size of 5.2 whereas that of their male headed counterparts is 3. The average urban household size of 2.7 was smaller than the Municipal average of almost 4 whereas the rural average household size (6.7) is almost double the Municipal average (3.9).

Social characteristics

The Municipality is dominated by Akans, with Ewes and other tribes constituting the rest of the population. In other words, the Municipality is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity. In terms of religion, the Municipality is predominantly Christian (83.9%) whereas people of other religions constitute about 10 percent and those with no religious affiliation 6 percent (GSS, 2010). About 41.4 percent of persons 12 years and older are married and 42.3 percent never married. The proportion in consensual union or living together as if married is 4.9 percent.

Economic characteristics

Skilled, agricultural, forestry and fishery workers predominate (36.1%). Craft and related trade workers constitute about 16 percent whilst the clerical support workers form only 1.3 percent.

Out of a total of 57,858 persons employed, 27,408 are males whilst 30,450 are females. Almost seven out of 10 persons (66.5%) in the Municipality are self-employed without employee(s). Employees form 18 percent whilst contributing family workers form almost six percent.

The informal private sector serves as the most important source of employment (85.7%) in the Municipality. NGOs (Local and International) and other international organizations employ less than one percent. The private formal and the public (Government) sector employ 7 percent each of the employed population.

Information communication technology

Out of 99,521 people who are 12 years and older in in the Municipality 48.1 percent own mobile phones. Generally, mobile phone ownership is more prominent in the urban (35,235) than rural areas (8,113). The usage of internet is less than five percent (4.4%) in the Municipality. It is observed that more males (65.5%) are using the internet than females (35%). Only 1.2 percent of households use fixed telephone lines in the Municipality.

Disability

Out of the 5,041 persons with disability, sight disability constituted the highest representing 36.9%. Physical and emotional disability tended to be almost the same (25%). The rural areas recorded slightly higher (3.7%) disability as compared to the urban areas (3.1%). Sight disability dominated all other disabilities in both rural and urban localities, with rural areas recording a slightly higher proportion (38.1%) than the urban areas (36.2%).

Persons with disability 15 years and older who are engaged in any economic activity constitute 57.6 percent, 2.6 percent unemployed and 39.8 percent economically not active. Out of a total population of 4,915 persons with disability, 30.1 percent have never attended school, 55.8 percent have had basic education while only 11.3 percent have attended SHS or Higher Education.

Agriculture Activities

Of the 36,354 households in the Municipality, 55.9 percent engage in agriculture activities and they are mainly into crop farming and livestock rearing.

Housing conditions

Table 8.1 shows that there are 21,044 houses in the Municipality and nearly two-thirds are in the urban (12,913) areas. Three out of five (63%) dwelling units are compound houses (rooms) making it the most predominant type of dwelling.

Cement blocks/concrete is the predominant material (58.6%) used in the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement/concrete (84.2%) and earth/mud (10.9%) are the main construction materials for floors. Metal sheet (92.1%) is the main roofing material. The proportion of metal sheet usage as roofing material for dwelling units in urban areas (95.9%) was higher than the proportion of that of rural areas (84%).

The use of one room for sleeping is the most common in the Municipality and account for about half (51.8%) of all households in the Municipality. About 64.4 percent of dwelling units are connected to the national grid, kerosene lamp (23.3%) and flashlight/torch (10.7%).

Borehole/pump/tube well (24.9%), protected wells (22.2%) and sachet water (22 percent) are the main sources of drinking water for members of households in the Municipality. About 42.7 percent of households share bathrooms in the same house and about 20 percent of use bathroom exclusively. Only 12.7 percent of household in the Municipality use water closet (WC) and 37.5 percent use public toilet.

Public dump site (open space) (56.4%) and public dump (container) (20.7%) are the main solid waste disposal method in the Municipality and 13 percent of households also burn their waste. The main methods of liquid waste disposal are throwing into gutters (24.9%) or onto the street (28.3%) or onto compound (36.8%).

9.3 Policy Implications

Population Characteristics and dynamics play a very critical role in the development of any nation because it directly affects the general wellbeing of the individual. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reveal a litany of important indicators that generally have development implications for the Birim Central Municipality. These indicators are required to guide policy making and ensure that the human resource potentials in the Municipality are fully harnessed and utilized for the economic progress. The goals of any such policies must therefore be structured within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

The preparation of this exercise is very timely as it comes at a point when all MDAs and MMDAs are preparing the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda MTDP (2014-2017). The Municipality has the opportunity to incorporate all development concerns in their Medium term plans for implementation over the next four years.

With a considerable youthful population, the Municipality should invest in education, health and other basic social needs, to ensure an improved quality of life for the population. Strategies to improve local economic development should also be vigorously pursued to create employment for the youth in the Municipality. This should be done with the consideration of gender, disability and vulnerable members of the population in mind.

Water and sanitation issues are also of great concern in the Municipality. Both national and local strategies and programmes should be implemented to improve accessibility and availability in an environmentally-friendly and sustainable way for the population.

Also with a growing population and a fast urbanizing rural area, spatial planning and development control should be ensured to prevent the development of unplanned communities in these areas. The new planning model, therefore, proposes greater involvement of stakeholders, whether individual plot holders, large scale landlords, traditional rulers, real estate developers, or institutions and organizations with their own areas of development responsibility which have spatial implications. The new model of planning, therefore, puts great emphasis on stakeholder participation in the planning process.

ICT has come to stay and as such simplest medium should be used in disseminating information. More emphasis should be put in place to ensure that the youth are well equipped in this area for their potentials to be well harnessed.

A high proportion of the population use unsafe toilet facilities which poses threat on the environment and subsequently on health. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the Municipality.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the district. Non formal education programmes should be invigorated and made more attractive to those who have never been to school to facilitate their economic activities.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Akim Oda	51,231	24,059	27,172	13,951	5,956
2	Akim Akroso	14,671	6,885	7,786	3,489	1,954
3	Akim Asene	10,340	4,701	5,639	2,537	1,519
4	Akim Manso	9,095	4,328	4,767	2,120	1,312
5	Akim Aboabo	7,257	3,574	3,683	1,915	1,204
6	Akim Asuboa	5,450	2,610	2,840	1,304	968
7	Oda Nkwanta	4,936	2,472	2,464	1,211	799
8	Akim Atiankama Nkwanta	4,512	2,334	2,178	1,219	604
9	Gyadam	2,967	1,443	1,524	772	422
10	Akim Eshiem	2,374	1,129	1,245	593	368
11	Akim Asuoso	2,280	1,104	1,176	576	343
12	Akim Asantemang	2,248	1,104	1,144	509	410
13	Akim Bantama	1,286	577	709	253	183
14	Akim Mmofram	1,083	516	567	242	172
15	Akim Aproxumase	1,020	514	506	182	101
16	Akim Akroso Nazareth	1,014	426	588	309	285
17	Akim Adukrom	923	454	469	181	140
18	Akim Suponso	881	422	459	189	162
19	Tabita	880	443	437	155	145
20	Akim Mante	791	381	410	176	150

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/NO	Community Name	Age Group															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Akim Oda	5,946	5,584	6,399	6,095	5,455	4,461	3,508	3,100	2,618	1,997	1,796	1,167	953	547	679	926
2	Akim Akroso	2,224	1,891	1,970	1,571	1,168	943	935	833	695	597	522	343	316	164	214	285
3	Akim Asene	1,432	1,361	1,371	1,087	727	622	573	559	533	475	423	275	257	153	217	275
4	Akim Manso	1,181	1,092	1,253	1,107	742	554	495	468	450	414	348	286	194	150	160	201
5	Akim Aboabo	876	837	863	869	704	650	504	402	357	319	254	177	160	75	89	121
6	Akim Asuboa	790	684	691	613	393	344	280	308	288	222	233	148	119	98	104	135
7	Oda Nkwanta	733	629	659	566	361	335	267	296	254	198	175	102	101	67	78	115
8	Akim Atiankama Nkwanta	712	561	535	486	364	313	248	282	253	189	158	99	83	53	78	98
9	Gyadam	462	384	390	310	265	189	169	165	144	138	104	77	52	29	29	60
10	Akim Eshiem	368	323	323	267	157	123	111	124	122	92	84	65	59	46	40	70
11	Akim Asuoso	281	315	403	253	170	139	143	114	87	78	84	52	51	37	30	43
12	Akim Asantemang	376	331	292	244	168	132	127	111	103	93	86	49	48	25	32	31
13	Akim Bantama	197	184	183	141	81	62	77	70	59	59	43	28	31	29	16	26
14	Akim Mmofram	196	160	155	75	56	75	81	59	46	43	35	22	16	21	19	24
15	Akim Aprozumase	152	178	135	100	70	80	56	55	44	44	33	15	18	5	14	21
16	Akim Akroso Nazareth	132	120	139	100	73	45	56	45	72	53	48	24	32	18	28	29
17	Akim Adukrom	145	121	121	82	76	47	50	54	76	29	43	24	17	5	22	11
18	Akim Suponso	155	138	97	75	61	65	38	49	36	37	39	32	25	12	9	13
19	Tabita	185	144	114	74	45	60	42	53	41	24	26	15	15	10	14	18
20	Akim Mante	121	112	111	108	48	35	48	40	34	20	39	18	18	12	10	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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