



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BIRIM SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
EU:	European Union
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information, Communication and Technology
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWD:	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN:	United Nations
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Birim South District, is 119,767 representing 4.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.4 percent and females represent 51.6 percent. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 93.8. The Birim South District has a youthful population with females in the majority. Children under 15 years have the highest population of 48,017 occupying 40.1 percent of the population. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 85.8, the dependency ratios for urban and rural are 82.7 and 88.6 respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 116.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.3 per 1000. More female deaths are observed than males for all ages. Majority of migrants (55.1%) living in the district were born in another region while 42.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Eastern region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Central region (30.3%), and Greater Accra (5.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 117,940 with a total number of 28,800 households. The average household size in the district is about 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.6 percent. Nuclear household form 30.6 percent. Heads form about 24.4 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) and children and head's relatives) constitute 19.0 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 6.1 percent divorced, 1.7 percent separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (59.3%) are married compared to males (37.4%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 52.3 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 11.3 percent. . Among the married, 24.6 percent have no education while about 5.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.5%) are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 11.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of

those who have never married (63.9%) are economically not active with 1.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.7 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 75.6 percent are literate and 24.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (87.0 %) than that of females (63.5%). Seven out of ten people (70.3%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. It is observed that more close to half (42.0%) is currently attending, 40.8 percent attended in the past and 17.2 percent never attended

Economic Activity Status

About 73.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed while 5.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.0%), 22.2 percent perform household duties and 8.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 57.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.8 percent in service and sales, 11.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 72.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 11.2 percent are employees, 8.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.0 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 39.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 45.0 percent as compared to 34.5 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (5.3 %) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 996 households representing 3.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About five percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (4.3%) than females

(4.9%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 45.2 percent followed by physical disability (32.7%). There are more females with sight, intellectual and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 37.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 78.2 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 9 out of ten households (85.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities 7 out of every 10 (70.8%) households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Livestock rearing is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Birim South District is 21,031 representing 4.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is about 4.0

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.5%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 33.2 percent are separate houses and 6.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Over half (59.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 17.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 20.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.5 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.2%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks accounting for 50.3 percent with mud brick constituting 42.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (73.9%) and mud/earth (22.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch Metal sheet is the main roofing material (91.1%), followed by thatch and raffia (3.9%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (59.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 18.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (58.2%), kerosene lamp (25.9%) and flashlight/torch (14.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (66.7%). The proportion for rural (78.4%) is higher than that of urban (54.7%). The main sources of water in the district is borehole, pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling and pipe borne water. About one thirds of households (34.4%) drink water from bore hole.

The important toilet facilities used in the district are public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 30.0 percent and Pit latrine (38.0%). About 10.3 percent of the population in the

district have no toilet facility. Three out of 10 households (34.2%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 28.0 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 48.8 percent. About six in hundred households (6.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (45.3%) and onto the street (33.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Birim South District was created in 2008 by L.I 1850. It was carved out of the former Birim South District now Birim Central Municipal as part of government's decentralization programme. Akim Swedru is the District capital. The District covers an estimated land area of 725.99 square kilometers. The District shares boundaries with Birim Central in the North-East, Assin North (West) and Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa and Agona to the South.

1.2 Physical Features

The natural features of land in the District are generally undulating and hilly. The District is endowed with streams and rivers serving as source of drinking water for most deprived communities. The streams and rivers could also serve as opportunities for small scale irrigation farming.

1.2.1 Climate

The District falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation/rainfall. Annual rainfall is between 150cm and 200cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May to June and September to October. This promotes intensive farming activities within these two periods, thus, May to June and September to October.

There is relative humidity of about 56 percent in the dry season and 70 percent in the rainy season. The temperature ranges from 25.2°C and 27.5°C. The undulating nature of the topography occasionally results in flooding in some communities during the peak period of the rainy season.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth endowed with economic trees. The District falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest region leading to high degree of rainfall for crop cultivation and human use. Human activities such as bad farming practices, lumbering (especially chain saw and firewood operations), mining, construction works have had negative impact on the vegetation over the years resulting in scattered parcels of secondary forest.

1.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The underlying rock formation is mainly made up of the upper Biriman rocks. These rocks consist predominantly of volcanic lava, schist, hyalites and greywacke with; minor granite intrusions and normally gives rise to salty clay soil without course materials. The topography of Birim South District is hilly, consisting of lava flows and schist which in some cases rise to 61 meters above sea level. Hyalite (silica) and greywacke (hardened sandstone) areas have low relief and experience relatively low rainfall.

The District is drained by the Birim River. Its major tributaries include Funso, Apetusu, Asikasu, Ahonfra, Akwassua, Nsute, Adim, Tropea and Kasawere. Even though the Birim River system for a greater part of its stretch in the District is permanent, it is not put into much use. It can be harnessed to serve as a source of pipe borne water supply to serve most of the communities near-by and for agricultural purposes especially in the dry season.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Birim South District Assembly (BSDA) is the highest political, administrative and policy making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the local level. The Assembly has a political head who is a District Chief Executive, thirty eight Assembly members of which two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and one-third appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District. The two members of parliament in the District, as well as District heads of decentralized departments are ex-officio members. A presiding member, elected from among their rank, chairs the Assembly. Major communities in the District are shown in Figure 1.1.

The Local Government system mandates decentralized departments to perform functions that were previously performed by the Central Government. They are responsible to the Assembly and provide technical advice to facilitate the deliberations of the District Assembly, through the District Coordinating Director, who is the administrative head of the office of the District Assembly. To ensure grass root participation in governance, the District has been divided into three Area Councils namely Apirede, Achiase and Swedru zonal councils.

1.4 Social Structure

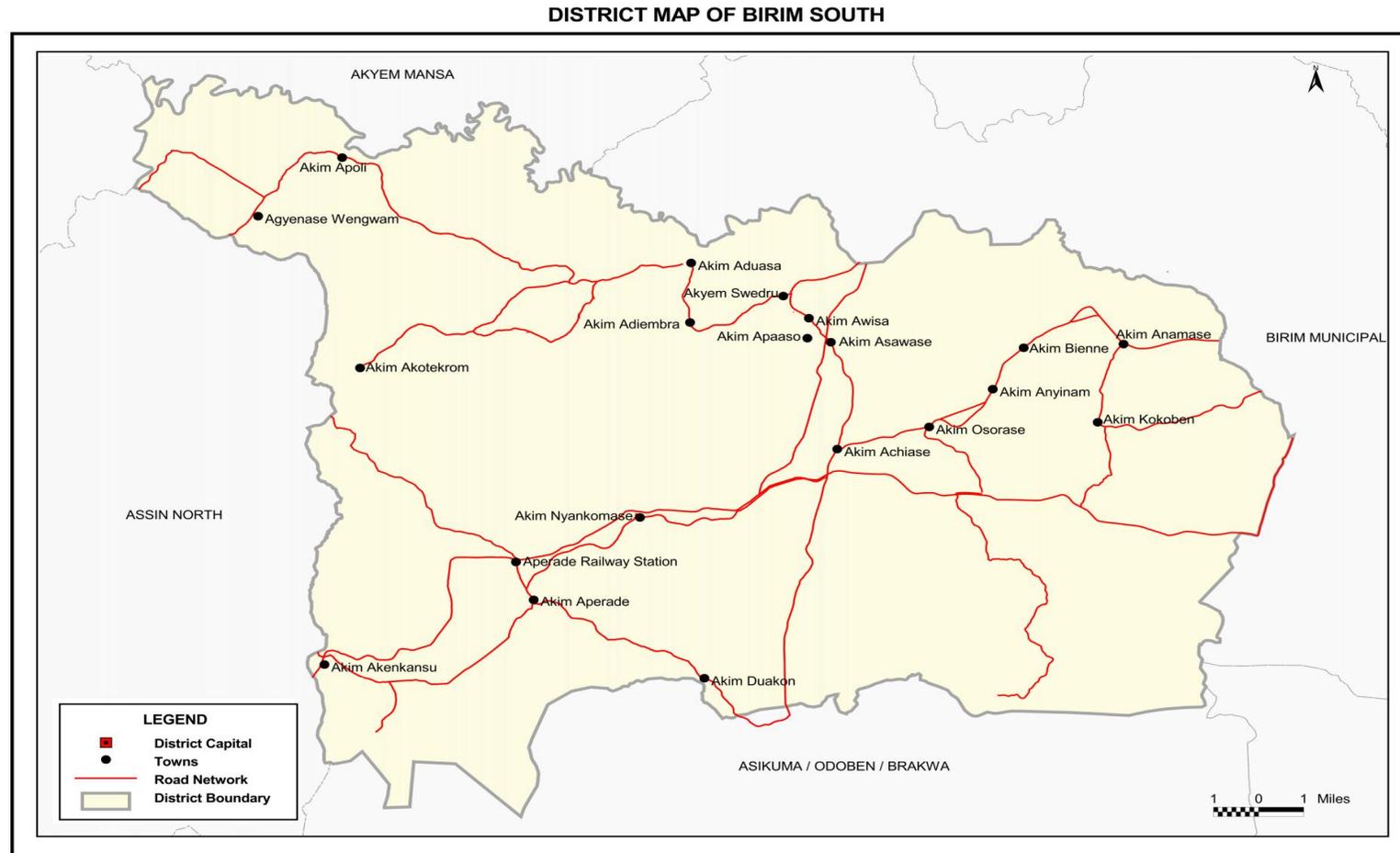
1.4.1 Ethnicity and Religion

Most of the people are Akans mainly Akyem whose major dialect is the Akan Twi. Tribes like the Ewes, Krobos Hausa and other tribes from the northern parts of the country constitute minor ethnic groups in the District. The District is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and the greater proportion of the migrants tribes have lived in a peaceful co-existence, a pre-requisite for development.

There are three Traditional Councils in the District namely Bosome, Abuakwa and Kotoku. All of these councils celebrate different festivals each year at different times. The people of Achiase which is under the Abuakwa traditional, council celebrate Ahintan and Norma festival while Odwira is celebrated by the Bosome traditional council.

The major religion of the inhabitants is the Christian religion; Islamic and Traditional religions constitute the minority in the District. These structures could be used effectively in the dissemination of information in the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Birim South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy and Living Conditions

Like most Districts in the Country, Agriculture is the main economic activity of the District engaging most of the active labour force. Main crops cultivated are cocoa, oil palm, rice, citrus, bamboo, cereals, cassava, cocoyam and plantain. Other sectors that employs the minority of the population are trade and commerce, industry and services (hotels, banking and so on).

Achiase and Swedru are the major commercial centres in the District with Achiase being the busiest town. Residents in Swedru, the District Capital mostly carry out their commercial activities in Oda the capital of Birim Central Municipality because of the short distance compared to Achiase.

1.5.1 Infrastructure

All the major communities in District and few of the small communities are connected to the national electricity grid. A variety of Telecommunication networks such as MTN, Airtel, Vodafone and Tigo are operational in the District, and these afford the populace the opportunity to choose their preferred network. However there is the need to improve coverage since most of the farming communities either have poor or no network. Most of the communities have markets that aid trading activities of the inhabitants.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that: 97 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 refers 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 refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

The census sought information on household members who are engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops or tree planting, rearing of livestock or breeding

of fish for sale or family consumption. Information was also collected on their farms, types of crops and number and type of livestock.

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Development is about improving the lives of people. Policy and fiscal decisions therefore rely on data that answers who these people are, where and how they live, and how their lives are changing. The demographic and related data that answers these questions are essential to policymakers and development planners across nearly every sector of society. With District Assemblies as planning authorities under the local government system, the collection and analysis of demographic data play fundamental role in development planning and policy formulation. The population size and growth, composition and age-sex structure, migration, mortality and fertility of the Birim South District are discussed in this chapter.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population by locality of residence in the Birim South District. The total population of the District is 119,767 representing 4.5 percent of the population of the Eastern Region (2,633,154). Sex disaggregation of the population in the District follows both the national and regional trends where females out number males. Females represent 51.6 percent of the population against 48.4 percent males. The sex ratio in the District is 93.8 implying that for every 100 females there are 94 males.

Rural-urban distribution of the population indicates that more than one-half of persons live in rural areas of the District which represents 4.2 percent of the rural population in the Eastern Region.

The Birim South District has a youthful population with females in the majority. Table 2.1 further shows that children under 15 years have the highest population of 48,017 occupying 40.1 percent of the population followed by persons aged 30-59 years (adults) with a population of 31,769 which represents 26.5 percent. The number of persons aged 15-24 years (youth) is 22,241. This represents less than a fifth (18.6%) of the District's population and is the third highest contributor to the District's population. This is followed by persons aged 60 years and older representing 8.5 percent of the District's population. The age group with the least contribution to the District's population is ages 25 to 29 years (young adults) occupying a proportion of 6.3 percent.

The dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older to those in the reproductive age group of 15-64 years. This is used to measure the economic burden borne by those in the working age population. The age dependency ratio in Birim South in 2010 is 86 as shown in Table 21. This means that there are 86 persons in the dependent age for every 100 persons in the working ages.

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

Age Group	Sex					Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural	Percent
All Ages	119,767	57,981	61,786	51.6	93.8	56,913	62,854	52.5
0 - 4	16,937	8,611	8,326	49.2	103.4	7,689	9,248	54.6
5-9	15,634	7,948	7,686	49.2	103.4	7,100	8,534	54.6
10-14	15,446	8,096	7,350	47.6	110.1	7,368	8,078	52.3
15 - 19	13,235	6,931	6,304	47.6	109.9	6,429	6,806	51.4
20 - 24	9,006	4,057	4,949	55	82	4,469	4,537	50.4
25 - 29	7,569	3,386	4,183	55.3	80.9	3,752	3,817	50.4
30 - 34	6,438	2,941	3,497	54.3	84.1	3,059	3,379	52.5
35 - 39	6,405	2,805	3,600	56.2	77.9	3,059	3,346	52.2
40 - 44	5,887	2,851	3,036	51.6	93.9	2,796	3,091	52.5
45 - 49	4,918	2,260	2,658	54	85	2,368	2,550	51.9
50 - 54	4,817	2,195	2,622	54.4	83.7	2,320	2,497	51.8
55 - 59	3,304	1,565	1,739	52.6	90	1,540	1,764	53.4
60 - 64	2,898	1,406	1,492	51.5	94.2	1,361	1,537	53
65 - 69	1,781	810	971	54.5	83.4	844	937	52.6
70 - 74	2,426	1,023	1,403	57.8	72.9	1,218	1,208	49.8
75 - 79	1,275	488	787	61.7	62	646	629	49.3
80 - 84	939	318	621	66.1	51.2	470	469	49.9
85 - 89	435	151	284	65.3	53.2	233	202	46.4
90 - 94	295	96	199	67.5	48.2	130	165	55.9
95 - 99	122	43	79	64.8	54.4	62	60	49.2
All Ages	119,767	57,981	61,786	51.6	93.8	56,913	62,854	52.5
0-14	48,017	24,655	23,362	48.7	105.5	22,157	25,860	53.9
15-64	64,477	30,397	34,080	52.9	89.2	31,153	33,324	51.7
65+	7,273	2,929	4,344	59.7	67.4	3,603	3,670	50.5
Age-dependency ratio	85.8	90.7	81.3			82.7	88.6	

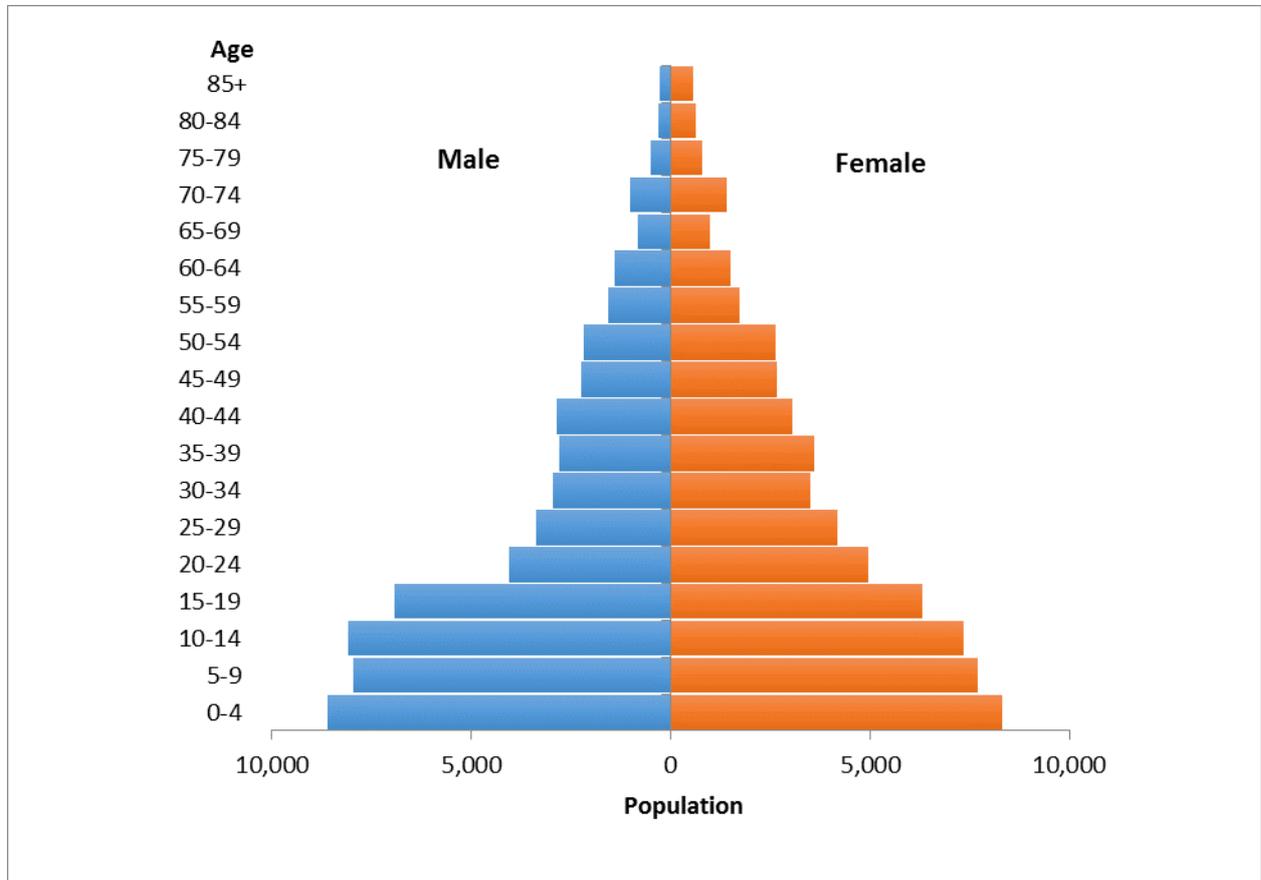
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

Age sex structure is graphically displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The population pyramid graphically displays the population's age and sex composition. The horizontal bars express the number of males and females in each age group. As the population in each age group gets older, they inevitably lose members due to death or migration. The bars in the pyramid show the population within the various age groups in the District as of the 2010 PHC. The Figure shows a broad base pyramid which narrows as population ages. The proportion of the population within 0-19 age group forms the broad base of the pyramid which indicates that the population of the District is very young. This implies that enough resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care and employment opportunities for the youth.

In all these age groups the male bars are longer than the female bars however age cohorts beyond 15-19 years indicates that the female bars are longer than the male bars. Among some of the possible reasons for this phenomenon is that mortality among female children is higher than males, while mortality among male adults is higher than females. Secondly, it is possible that migration among males who are 20 years and older is higher than the females.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The three main components of population are fertility, mortality and migration. Changes in the levels of these components are crucial for socioeconomic planning and policy formulation. In the absence of population registers in Ghana, the Population and Housing Census provides comprehensive data on the components of population in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. Population census however, may not cover all aspects of fertility, mortality and migration as surveys do. The aspects of fertility, mortality and migration covered by the Ghana 2010 PHC that are relevant for socioeconomic planning and decision making in the Birim south are examined in this session.

2.4.1 Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the

number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the TFR, GFR and CBR by Districts in the Eastern Region. The District has a total population of 119,767 of which women between the ages 15-49 are 35,212. The TFR in 2010 for the District for women between the ages 15-49 is about 3.9 births per 1,000 women which is higher than the Regional figure of 3.5. The GFR on the other hand for women between the ages 15-49 is 114.3 live births per 1,000 women, which is higher than the regional average of 103.9 births per 1,000 women in the age range 15-49 years whilst the CBR is 27.2 live births per 1,000 population in the Birim South District.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.50	103.90	25.40
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.90	114.30	26.90
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.10	90.10	23.20
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.60	106.90	26.60
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.10	94.10	23.30
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.10	89.70	23.20
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.60	103.40	25.20
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.40	68.00	19.20
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.90	90.10	22.80
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.00	87.40	24.00
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.10	89.50	22.70
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.70	111.50	25.70
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.70	107.20	25.20
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.10	89.90	22.30
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.30	119.90	29.50
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.30	122.30	27.70
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.90	116.10	27.30
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.20	125.90	28.60
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.30	95.00	24.40
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.80	114.00	26.60
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.20	120.70	26.50
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.20	123.20	27.80
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.20	122.90	28.50
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.80	109.20	27.50
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.20	126.20	28.10
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.40	99.30	24.70
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.70	140.60	30.90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.3 presents information on the number of children ever born alive by females 12 years and older as well as surviving. The average number of children ever born in the Birim South District is 3.1, out of which children surviving is 2.6, implying that children ever born to every woman 12 years and older are three children. As shown in Table 2.3, the average number of children ever born and that of children surviving varies from one age group to another. However there are higher concentration of children ever born and children surviving in higher age groups.

On the average, persons who are aged 60 years and older have 6.5 children ever born out of which 4.8 are children surviving. Between the lowest and the highest age groups both children ever born and children surviving increase with higher age groups. The number of female children surviving 56,867 (50.9%) is more than male children surviving 54,811 (49.1%).

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean
All Ages	42,787	133,041	65,970	67,071	3.1	111,678	54,811	56,867	2.6
10-14	4,363	21	10	11	0.0	21	10	11	0.0
15-19	6,304	901	431	470	0.1	831	385	446	0.1
20-24	4,949	4,497	2,213	2,284	0.9	4,119	1,975	2,144	0.8
25-29	4,183	8,367	4,191	4,176	2.0	7,764	3,876	3,888	1.9
30-34	3,497	11,304	5,611	5,693	3.2	10,291	5,039	5,252	2.9
35-39	3,600	14,893	7,610	7,283	4.1	13,468	6,825	6,643	3.7
40-44	3,036	15,290	7,502	7,788	5.0	13,567	6,645	6,922	4.5
45-49	2,658	14,662	7,222	7,440	5.5	12,802	6,220	6,582	4.8
50-54	2,622	14,929	7,188	7,741	5.7	12,453	5,964	6,489	4.7
55-59	1,739	10,228	5,105	5,123	5.9	8,436	4,172	4,264	4.9
60+	5,836	37,949	18,887	19,062	6.5	27,926	13,700	14,226	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

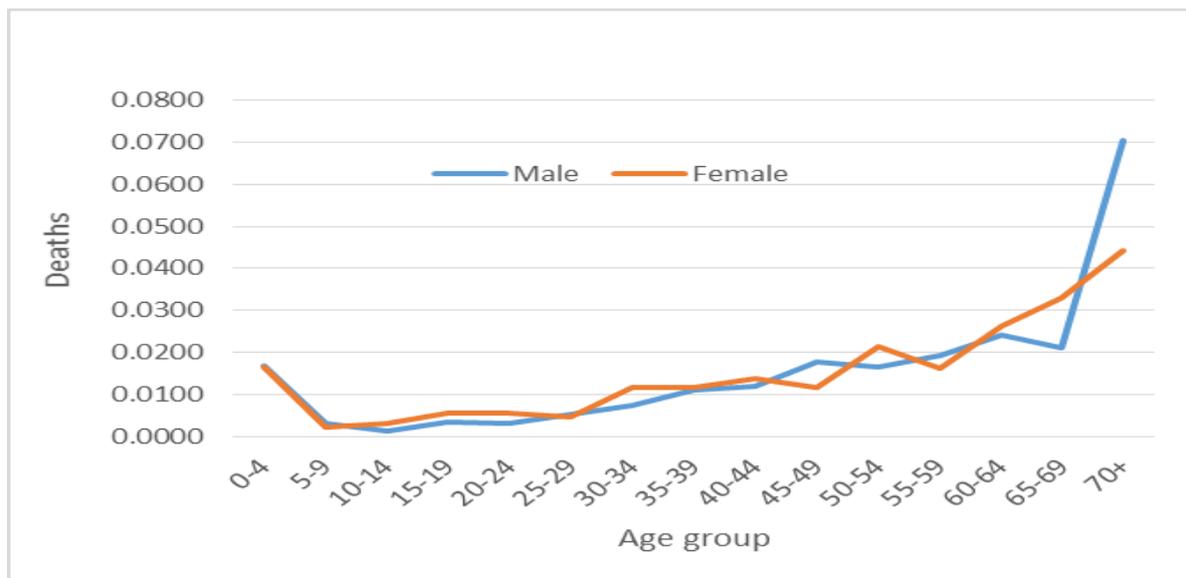
2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. The death rate (crude death rate) is the number of deaths per thousand populations in that population in a given year.

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

The results presented in Figure 2.2 shows that the death rates among females are higher than males for all age groups, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. The age-specific death rates for both sexes rises gradually from age 5-9 years up to 65-69 years and then with a sharp rise in deaths.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in the District and the Eastern Region at large, 12 months preceding the census night. The District recorded 1,351 deaths within the same period. A crude death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population is for the District and it is higher than the Regional figure of 8.2. Death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide is a little above one-tenth of total household deaths for the District which is higher than the Regional average of 10.4 percent. Death by other causes such as natural death, sickness and so on is 88.7 percent for the District and 89.6 percent for the Region.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate	Death due to			
				Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	Percent	All other causes	Percent
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2	2240	10.4	19279	89.6
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3	153	11.3	1198	88.7
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7	118	12.2	848	87.8
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0	99	11.4	767	88.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0	35	5.5	605	95.7
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2	46	10.3	402	89.7
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6	106	8.0	1211	92.0
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9	121	11.2	964	88.8
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6	108	9.0	1090	91.0
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5	63	6.7	877	93.3
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7	85	10.0	768	90.0
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4	32	5.3	575	94.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4	73	8.0	838	92.0
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5	235	16.5	1192	83.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4	78	10.7	649	89.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3	53	6.6	752	93.4
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5	83	13.9	512	86.1
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6	94	8.8	970	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0	58	8.8	601	91.2
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6	85	9.7	794	90.3
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9	138	13.9	854	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4	92	20.2	363	79.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6	62	9.4	600	90.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5	61	17.1	296	82.9
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6	49	6.6	684	92.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6	53	11.9	390	87.8
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7	60	11.1	479	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Number of deaths per 1000 population

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the physical or geographical movement by individuals or groups of people from one area to another or across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. This could be either outside one's country (immigration/emigration) or within one's country (internal migration).

Data on place of birth and duration of residence of migrants provide information on migratory movement in the District. The data compiled include migrants who were born elsewhere in the region, those who were born elsewhere in another region and those who were born outside Ghana but were enumerated in the District at the time of the census. Overall, the total population of migrants enumerated in the District is 28,238.

From Table 2.5, the proportion of migrants from the Brong Ahafo (22.7%) and migrants outside Ghana (19.5%) are the highest for migrants who stayed in the District for 5-9 years. The Upper West recorded the lowest (8.9%) proportion of migrants in the same time period. About a fourth (24.1%) of migrants have been in the District for 20 years and over. Almost a third (32.5%) of migrants from the Central Region and slightly more than 40 percent of migrants from the Upper West Region have been residents in the District for 20 years and over. The pattern of movement shows that in less than 9 years 58 percent of all migrants entered the District. This suggests that the number of migrants has more than doubled compared to migrants who have lived in the District for 10 years and over (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,238	100.0	16.0	27.2	15.0	17.8	24.1
Different locality in this region	12,020	100.0	15.8	30.1	14.5	17.9	21.6
Western	1,429	100.0	15.8	30.0	15.1	20.6	18.5
Central	8,552	100.0	13.5	20.6	15.1	18.3	32.5
Greater Accra	1,659	100.0	26.9	28.7	15.2	16.0	13.3
Volta	1,266	100.0	18.0	27.3	15.9	11.2	27.6
Eastern	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashanti	1,712	100.0	17.3	33.1	13.0	18.0	18.6
Brong Ahafo	392	100.0	23.2	33.4	22.7	10.7	9.9
Northern	315	100.0	23.5	25.1	14.0	18.4	19.0
Upper East	134	100.0	18.7	24.6	17.2	11.9	27.6
Upper West	112	100.0	8.9	25.9	8.9	16.1	40.2
Outside Ghana	647	100.0	11.4	31.1	19.5	23.8	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Data on social characteristics is relevant for understanding the social make up of a community that is being served. It is therefore important to be aware of the current social patterns, and how they can be incorporated in the planning process and implementation. Characteristics that are discussed in this chapter include household size and composition, nationality and ethnicity, marital status and religious affiliation and finally, education and literacy in the District will also be discussed.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. The head of the household provides (or is assumed to do so) for the daily running of the household and ensures that the needs and welfare of members are provided. Household heads are, therefore, important when considering social and demographic issues. Thus household dynamics and standard of living are better understood within a context of age, sex and socio-economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality. According to the data, the District has a total household population of 117,985 with 55,940 in urban and 62,045 in rural areas. In addition, there are 28,800 households in the District comprising of 14,288 urban households and the remaining, 14,512 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 1.4 for the District. The average household size in the District (4 persons) is almost the same for both urban and rural areas (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	117,985	55,940	62,045
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows the household population by sex composition in the Birim South District. Children (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion of households, 42.6 percent, followed by heads, 24.4 percent while adopted or foster child(ren) form the least proportion of 0.3 percent. Analysis of the data further shows that, a high proportion of household heads

are males (31.0%), which is less than two times the figure for their female counterparts (18.3%).

Again, Table 3.2 indicates that biological children (sons/daughters) recorded the highest proportion, 44.3 percent in male headed households, and 41.4 percent in female headed households. On the other hand, adopted or foster child(ren) form the least proportion of 0.3 in both male and female headed households in the District.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,985	100.0	57,203	100.0	60,782	100.0
Head	28,800	24.4	17,710	31.0	11,090	18.3
Spouse						
(wife/husband)	12,320	10.4	735	1.3	11,585	19.1
Child (son/daughter)	50,299	42.6	25,331	44.3	24,968	41.1
Parent/Parent in-law	971	0.8	117	0.2	854	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	648	0.6	224	0.4	424	0.7
Grandchild	13,140	11.1	6,778	11.9	6,362	10.5
Brother/Sister	2,781	2.4	1,572	2.8	1,209	2.0
Step child	889	0.8	451	0.8	438	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	372	0.3	182	0.3	190	0.3
Other relative	5,775	4.9	2,874	5.0	2,901	4.8
Non-relative	1,990	1.7	1,229	2.2	761	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure and Sex

The nuclear family structure (heads spouse(s) and children) is the most popular family structure in the District. According to the data in Table 3.3, more than a quarter (30.6%) of the household population is made of the nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) family structure. The Extended (heads' children and heads' relative) is made of less than a fifth (19.0%) of the household population. Households made of head's children and head's relatives only (single parent extended), represents 17.1 percent whilst 12.1 percent is constituted by head as a single parent and head's children only (single parents nuclear). Head and other composition but no spouse is represented by 8.4 percent. Almost 4.9 percent of the household population is head only implying that for every 100 household populations, five are leaving alone.

Males dominate the composition of the nuclear households. The proportion of males in the nuclear family (head spouse(s) children) is more (32.5%) than females (28.8%). In the extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives), the proportion of males (19.3%) is more than females (18.6%) however there are more females (11,322) in the extended than males (11,047). Interestingly females are dominant in the single parent's household for both extended and nuclear families.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,985	100.0	57,203	100.0	60,782	100.0
Nuclear family	58,461	49.5	29,474	51.5	28,987	47.7
Head only	5,737	4.9	3,723	6.5	2,014	3.3
Head and a spouse only	2,318	2.0	1,152	2.0	1,166	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	36,133	30.6	18,616	32.5	17,517	28.8
Single parent Nuclear	14,273	12.1	5,983	10.5	8,290	13.6
Extended family	59,524	50.5	27,729	48.5	31,795	52.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	22,369	19.0	11,047	19.3	11,322	18.6
Extended + non relatives	1,546	1.3	806	1.4	740	1.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,065	3.5	2,088	3.7	1,977	3.3
Single parent Extended	20,215	17.1	8,095	14.2	12,120	19.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,381	1.2	596	1.0	785	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,948	8.4	5,097	8.9	4,851	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people called spouses that create kinship. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. In order to capture data on those who marry below the legal age, the 2010 PHC gathered data from persons aged 12 years and older.

3.3.1 Marital Characteristics

Table 3.4 represents the distribution of the population 12 years and older by age and sex. The proportion of persons who have never married are high among younger age groups and low among older age groups. The proportion of persons in age groups 12-14 years and 15-19 years are at least 90 percent while the proportion of persons aged 55-59 years is 1.8 percent. The proportion of persons who are aged between 40-44 years who are married is nearly three quarters whereas the age group with the lowest proportion is age 12-14 years (3.7%).

The proportion of females (42.6%) who are married is more than that of males (41.7%). However there are some variations in the age groups, the proportions of married females between ages 12-14 years and 30-34 years are higher than males, whereas the proportion of married males who are 40 years and older are higher than that of females. Divorce, separation and death of spouse (widowed) are higher among females than males (Table 3.4).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	80,904	100.0	37.6	6.7	42.2	1.7	6.1	5.8
12 - 14	9,154	100.0	95.7	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,235	100.0	90.2	3.6	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	9,006	100.0	59.5	13.6	23.8	1.2	1.7	0.1
25 - 29	7,569	100.0	30.2	14.6	49.5	1.7	3.6	0.4
30 - 34	6,438	100.0	13.6	11.6	66.8	1.8	5.4	0.9
35 - 39	6,405	100.0	6.6	9.2	73.2	2.5	6.5	1.9
40 - 44	5,887	100.0	3.9	6.8	74.8	2.5	8.8	3.2
45 - 49	4,918	100.0	3.0	5.3	72.1	2.8	11.4	5.5
50 - 54	4,817	100.0	2.1	4.7	67.4	3.1	14.0	8.7
55 - 59	3,304	100.0	1.8	3.3	65.0	2.8	14.6	12.4
60 - 64	2,898	100.0	1.9	2.2	59.9	2.6	15.7	17.8
65+	7,273	100.0	2.3	2.1	42.7	2.6	14.4	35.8
Male								
Total	38,117	100.0	45.9	5.8	41.7	1.2	3.8	1.6
12 - 14	4,791	100.0	96.1	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,931	100.0	96.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	4,057	100.0	80.5	7.7	11.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	3,386	100.0	46.5	13.8	37.4	0.9	1.4	0.1
30 - 34	2,941	100.0	20.9	12.3	61.8	1.3	3.3	0.4
35 - 39	2,805	100.0	9.8	10.2	73.2	1.7	4.5	0.7
40 - 44	2,851	100.0	5.8	8.0	77.3	1.9	6.0	1.1
45 - 49	2,260	100.0	4.6	5.9	78.6	2.4	7.3	1.2
50 - 54	2,195	100.0	3.1	5.5	78.0	3.0	7.7	2.6
55 - 59	1,565	100.0	2.4	4.3	77.1	2.4	10.5	3.3
60 - 64	1,406	100.0	2.3	3.1	76.2	2.1	11.2	5.0
65+	2,929	100.0	3.4	3.7	67.1	3.0	11.5	11.3
Female								
Total	42,787	100.0	30.2	7.5	42.6	2.0	8.2	9.5
12 - 14	4,363	100.0	95.2	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,304	100.0	83.9	6.4	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
20 - 24	4,949	100.0	42.4	18.5	34.4	1.9	2.7	0.1
25 - 29	4,183	100.0	17.1	15.3	59.3	2.3	5.3	0.7
30 - 34	3,497	100.0	7.4	11.0	71.0	2.1	7.2	1.4
35 - 39	3,600	100.0	4.2	8.5	73.2	3.2	8.1	2.9
40 - 44	3,036	100.0	2.2	5.8	72.4	3.0	11.4	5.3
45 - 49	2,658	100.0	1.7	4.8	66.5	3.1	14.8	9.1
50 - 54	2,622	100.0	1.3	4.0	58.5	3.2	19.3	13.7
55 - 59	1,739	100.0	1.3	2.5	54.2	3.1	18.4	20.5
60 - 64	1,492	100.0	1.4	1.3	44.5	2.9	20.0	29.8
65+	4,344	100.0	1.6	1.1	26.4	2.3	16.4	52.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 indicates marital status and level of education for persons 12 years and older. The level of education of these persons assumes a pyramidal shape with basic education (including primary, Junior Secondary School or Junior High School) constituting the broad base with 66.9 percent. Secondary (including Senior Secondary School and Senior High School) and Vocational/Technical/ Commercial together represents 10 percent; Post middle/

secondary certificate/ diploma covers 2.1 percent and tertiary which includes Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher at the top with 0.8 percent.

One-fifth of persons in the marital status category had never been to school or experienced any form of formal education implying that 79.9 percent have attained some level of formal education. No education is high among persons who are widowed (64.0%) and the divorced (35.8%), and low among persons who are never married (5.2%). It can also be observed that divorced females (41.2%) who are not educated are more than the non-educated divorced males (22.8%).

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	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	80,904	100.0	20.1	66.9	8.7	1.3	2.1	0.8
Never married	30,411	100.0	5.2	75.7	15.5	0.9	1.8	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,419	100.0	21.0	69.8	6.6	1.1	1.3	0.2
Married	34,114	100.0	24.6	64.7	5.1	1.6	2.7	1.2
Separated	1,339	100.0	29.9	61.3	4.3	2.4	2.1	0.0
Divorced	4,969	100.0	35.8	58.5	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.3
Widowed	4,652	100.0	64.0	33.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2
Male								
Total	38,117	100.0	11.9	71.2	11.1	1.5	2.9	1.4
Never married	17,493	100.0	5.2	74.5	16.4	1.0	1.9	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,208	100.0	14.9	72.4	9.1	1.0	2.1	0.5
Married	15,891	100.0	16.4	68.5	6.7	2.0	4.3	2.1
Separated	463	100.0	19.7	67.6	6.3	3.2	3.2	0.0
Divorced	1,454	100.0	22.8	68.9	3.4	1.9	2.1	0.9
Widowed	608	100.0	40.1	52.8	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.2
Female								
Total	42,787	100.0	27.5	63.1	6.6	1.1	1.4	0.3
Never married	12,918	100.0	5.3	77.2	14.3	0.9	1.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,211	100.0	25.1	68.0	4.9	1.1	0.8	0.1
Married	18,223	100.0	31.8	61.5	3.7	1.3	1.4	0.4
Separated	876	100.0	35.4	58.0	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.0
Divorced	3,515	100.0	41.2	54.1	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.0
Widowed	4,044	100.0	67.6	30.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Dipoloma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND,etc.

Together, it can be observed that males who have attained some level of formal education are more than females. About 88.1 percent of males together, have acquired some level of education while females are 72.5 percent. Proportionately, males with basic education (71.2%) are higher than females (63.1%) however, there is high concentration of basic education for persons who have never married and those in consensual union for both sexes.

Persons who are married and have attained higher education are more than persons who are never married, divorced, widowed, persons in consensual union and separated. These constitute 1.2 percent of the population. It is also important to note that a higher proportion of married males who have attained or are acquiring tertiary education (2.1%) are more than females (0.4%).

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.6. About 63.3 percent of persons from the marital status category are employed, 3.3 percent are unemployed and the economically not active are about one in three persons (33.4%). Close to two third of the never married population are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (86.5%). All the marital status categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 7 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	80,904	100.0	51,250	63.3	2,663	3.3	26,991	33.4
Never married	30,411	100.0	9,618	31.6	1,367	4.5	19,426	63.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,419	100.0	4,242	78.3	330	6.1	847	15.6
Married	34,114	100.0	29,496	86.5	788	2.3	3,830	11.2
Separated	1,339	100.0	1,078	80.5	51	3.8	210	15.7
Divorced	4,969	100.0	3,962	79.7	88	1.8	919	18.5
Widowed	4,652	100.0	2,854	61.3	39	0.8	1,759	37.8
Male								
Total	38,117	100.0	24,190	63.5	1,243	3.3	12,684	33.3
Never married	17,493	100.0	6,054	34.6	849	4.9	10,590	60.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,208	100.0	1,986	89.9	70	3.2	152	6.9
Married	15,891	100.0	14,172	89.2	295	1.9	1,424	9.0
Separated	463	100.0	388	83.8	9	1.9	66	14.3
Divorced	1,454	100.0	1,172	80.6	16	1.1	266	18.3
Widowed	608	100.0	418	68.8	4	0.7	186	30.6
Female								
Total	42,787	100.0	27,060	63.2	1,420	3.3	14,307	33.4
Never married	12,918	100.0	3,564	27.6	518	4.0	8,836	68.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,211	100.0	2,256	70.3	260	8.1	695	21.6
Married	18,223	100.0	15,324	84.1	493	2.7	2,406	13.2
Separated	876	100.0	690	78.8	42	4.8	144	16.4
Divorced	3,515	100.0	2,790	79.4	72	2.0	653	18.6
Widowed	4,044	100.0	2,436	60.2	35	0.9	1,573	38.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are almost equal proportions of both sexes in the marital status population who are employed and as well as the economically not active.

3.4 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.

Table 3.7 shows the population of the District by nationality and sex, and that a total of 98.5 percent of the population are Ghanaians, either by birth, dual nationality or naturalization, whereas 1.5 percent are non-Ghanaians. Out of the Ghanaian nationals in the District, 96.7 percent are Ghanaian by birth, 1.4 percent are Ghanaians with Dual nationality (relating to Ghanaian who holds the citizenship of another country in addition to his/her Ghanaian citizenship) and 0.4 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization (relating to citizenship by registration, by marriage to a Ghanaian spouse or adoption of a non-Ghanaian minor by Ghanaian citizens). Out of the 1,803 non Ghanaians in the District, persons from ECOWAS (0.8%) are the highest.

Sex disaggregation of the population by nationality shows that the proportion of males (1.4%) with dual nationality are more than that of females (1.3%). It can also be observed that the proportion of males who are Ghanaians by naturalization (0.5%) are more than that of females (0.4%). The migrants in the District from Africa including ECOWAS countries are more than their female counterparts.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,767	100.0	57,981	100.0	61,786	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	115,795	96.7	55,930	96.5	59,865	96.9
Dual Nationality	1,636	1.4	834	1.4	802	1.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	533	0.4	269	0.5	264	0.4
ECOWAS	918	0.8	533	0.9	385	0.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	468	0.4	221	0.4	247	0.4
Other	417	0.3	194	0.3	223	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by religion and sex. The most popular Christian sect is the Pentecostal/Charismatic which has an affiliation of 30.9 percent of the population. Protestants which includes Presbyterians, Anglicans and so on constitutes 27.2 percent of the population. Other Christians including members of the SDA Church, Mosama Disco Christo Church, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Jehovah Witness and so

on has an affiliation of 18 percent of the total population. Traditionalists in the District have the lowest number of followers with 0.5 percent.

The proportion of males who do not have any religious beliefs (10.5%) are more than the proportion of females (5.1%). The proportion of females who are Christians is 88.6 percent whereas 81.9 percent are males. With respect to Islamic and Traditional religions the proportions of the male population engaged in these beliefs are higher than that of females. Male Muslims are represented by 6.2 percent of the male population compared to 5.2 percent of the female population.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	119,767	100.0	57,981	100.0	61,786	100.0
No Religion	9,277	7.7	6,102	10.5	3,175	5.1
Catholic	11,014	9.2	5,357	9.2	5,657	9.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	32,633	27.2	15,138	26.1	17,495	28.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	37,012	30.9	16,866	29.1	20,146	32.6
Other Christians	21,598	18.0	10,144	17.5	11,454	18.5
Islam	6,808	5.7	3,617	6.2	3,191	5.2
Traditionalist	570	0.5	356	0.6	214	0.3
Other (Specify)	855	0.7	401	0.7	454	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education constitutes one of the most important factors determining the demographic behaviour of people and the level of fertility. Education also constitutes an important determinant of the quality of manpower. As such, the educational level of the population reflects roughly the level of social and economic development of a country or community. The level of socio-economic development of the region can, therefore, be linked directly to the level of education of the population. Questions on level of education was asked of persons 3 years and older while questions on literacy was asked persons who are 11 years and older. Some issues discussed in this section include literacy status, level of education, and participation in basic education.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the proportion of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the District. From the total population, 70.3 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 13.8 percent are literate in English only and 15.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only with literates in English and French recording a marginal figure of 0.1 percent. Thus, less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

More males than females for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.10. However, just a small proportion of males and females are literate in both English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups.

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

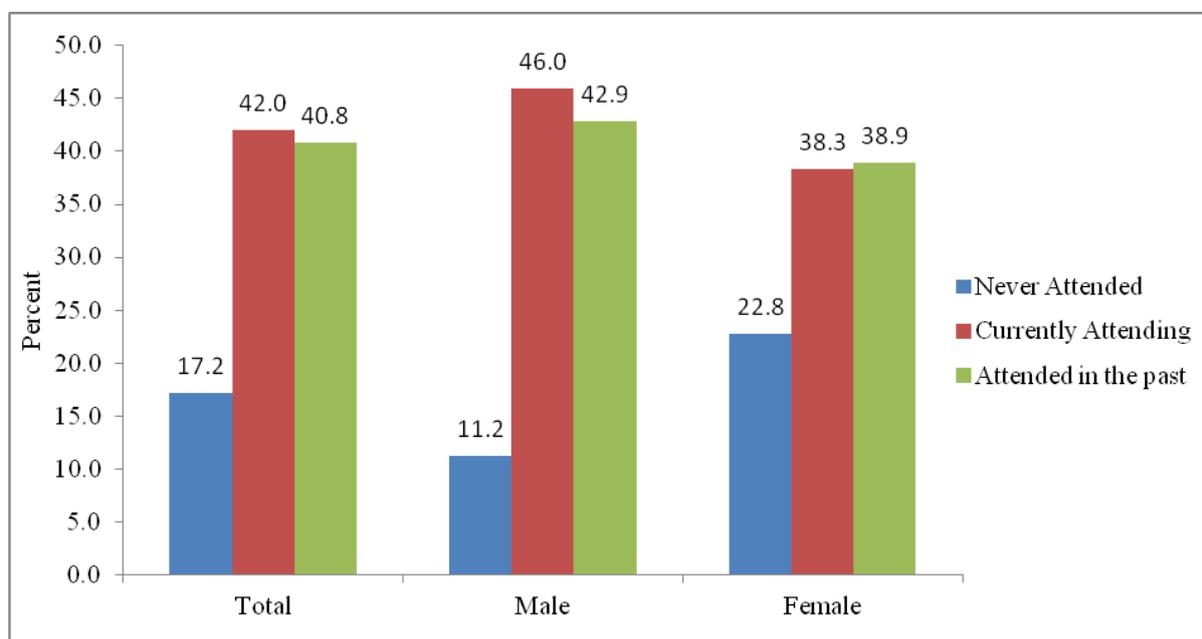
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,343	67,158	100.0	13.8	15.2	70.3	0.1	0.6
10-14	212	11,539	100.0	20.8	9.4	69.0	0.1	0.6
15-19	531	12,704	100.0	14.0	6.9	78.0	0.1	1.0
20-24	880	8,126	100.0	14.1	12.5	72.6	0.1	0.7
25-29	1,162	6,407	100.0	14.2	16.7	68.1	0.2	0.8
30-34	1,276	5,162	100.0	13.3	20.7	65.4	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,489	4,916	100.0	13.0	23.2	63.2	0.3	0.4
40-44	1,421	4,466	100.0	11.5	22.4	65.8	0.0	0.3
45-49	1,310	3,608	100.0	10.8	22.5	66.1	0.1	0.4
50-54	1,323	3,494	100.0	8.7	20.1	70.7	0.1	0.3
55-59	1,007	2,297	100.0	6.9	20.0	71.9	0.2	1.0
60-64	1,275	1,623	100.0	5.7	19.0	74.3	0.2	0.7
65+	4,457	2,816	100.0	8.2	22.9	68.5	0.1	0.2
Male								
Total	4,553	34,901	100.0	12.6	12.3	74.3	0.2	0.7
10-14	114	6,014	100.0	20.3	9.2	69.7	0.1	0.6
15-19	241	6,690	100.0	13.7	6.7	78.7	0.1	0.9
20-24	270	3,787	100.0	11.6	9.9	77.5	0.1	0.8
25-29	370	3,016	100.0	13.0	14.1	71.6	0.4	0.9
30-34	320	2,621	100.0	11.8	16.1	71.1	0.5	0.5
35-39	360	2,445	100.0	12.0	17.5	69.7	0.4	0.4
40-44	386	2,465	100.0	10.2	17.4	72.0	0.1	0.3
45-49	379	1,881	100.0	7.9	17.1	74.4	0.2	0.5
50-54	380	1,815	100.0	7.6	13.3	78.5	0.1	0.5
55-59	288	1,277	100.0	6.6	13.9	78.3	0.2	1.1
60-64	326	1,080	100.0	4.6	13.4	80.6	0.2	1.1
65+	1,119	1,810	100.0	8.0	17.3	74.2	0.2	0.3
Female								
Total	2.3	32,257	100.0	15.1	18.3	65.9	0.1	0.6
10-14v	98	5,525	100.0	21.4	9.7	68.2	0.0	0.6
15-19	290	6,014	100.0	14.4	7.2	77.2	0.1	1.1
20-24	610	4,339	100.0	16.3	14.7	68.3	0.1	0.5
25-29	792	3,391	100.0	15.3	18.9	64.9	0.1	0.7
30-34	956	2,541	100.0	14.7	25.4	59.5	0.1	0.3
35-39	1,129	2,471	100.0	14.0	28.8	56.8	0.1	0.4
40-44	1,035	2,001	100.0	13.1	28.5	58.2	0.0	0.2
45-49	931	1,727	100.0	14.0	28.5	57.2	0.1	0.3
50-54	943	1,679	100.0	9.9	27.5	62.4	0.1	0.1
55-59	719	1,020	100.0	7.4	27.6	63.9	0.3	0.8
60-64	949	543	100.0	7.7	30.2	61.7	0.4	0.0
65+	3,338	1,006	100.0	8.6	33.0	58.3	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance profile for the District’s population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. About 40.8 percent of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school with 42 percent being in school at the time of the census while 17.2 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 38.9 percent for females and 42.9 percent for males. Meanwhile, about 22.8 percent of females who have never attended school are more than their male counterparts (11.2%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 provides information on the level of education for both past and present. In the Birim South District, 46,062 persons, three years and older are currently in school. Males who are currently attending school (24,311) are more than females (21,751%). There are however variations in the proportion of males and females who are attending school at a different levels. The proportion of females who are attending school are higher than males at most of the levels of education except for JSS/JHS, SSS/SHS and tertiary where the proportion of males who are attending school are slightly higher than females.

Males represent about one-half of persons who attended school in the past while females represent 49.4 percent. The proportion of males who attended the various levels of education are higher than the proportion of females except for the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS level) where the proportion of females are higher than the proportion of males.

Comparing those currently attending school to those who attended in the past, apart from primary school and SSS/SHS, persons who attended school in the past are higher at all the levels than persons who are currently attending school.

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	46,062	100.0	24,311	100.0	21,751	100.0	44,790	100.0	22,670	100.0	22,120	100.0
Nursery	3,096	6.7	1,594	6.6	1,502	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	8,008	17.4	4,113	16.9	3,895	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	22,282	48.4	11,716	48.2	10,566	48.6	9,439	21.1	3,382	14.9	6,057	27.4
JSS/JHS	9,023	19.6	4,772	19.6	4,251	19.5	13,875	31.0	6,464	28.5	7,411	33.5
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,667	32.7	8,494	37.5	6,173	27.9
SSS/SHS	3,073	6.7	1,789	7.4	1,284	5.9	3,037	6.8	1,755	7.7	1,282	5.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	2.1	680	3.0	249	1.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	115	0.2	52	0.2	63	0.3	922	2.1	516	2.3	406	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	112	0.2	47	0.2	65	0.3	725	1.6	456	2.0	269	1.2
Tertiary	353	0.8	228	0.9	125	0.6	1,196	2.7	923	4.1	273	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Information on economic characteristics is very important for policy formulation and planning purposes since it affords District Assemblies the opportunity to address challenges associated with livelihood, unemployment and poverty, thereby increasing opportunities and reducing vulnerability of citizens. This information will also place policy makers in the position to plan for and regulate businesses and provide assistance to growing businesses especially private owned businesses. Finally, District Assemblies can improve upon revenue collection by making informed financial projections coupled with realistic revenue mobilization strategies. This chapter therefore discusses data on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2 Economic Activity Status

From Table 4.1, the economically active population is made up of persons who are employed (95.0%) and unemployed (5.0%). The proportion of the employed persons who worked seven days preceding the census night is 95 percent. The remaining five percent of the unemployed include 4.6 percent of persons who did not work but had job to go back to and 0.4 percent did voluntary work without pay.

It can be observed that the proportion of males (74.5%) employed are higher than the proportion of females employed (72.8%). The difference in the proportion of males who worked and that of females who worked is negligible, however females (5.5%) who did not work but had jobs to go back to is more than males (3.6%).

Out of a total of 2,649 of unemployed persons who are available and seeking work, majority of 1,898 persons constituting 71.6 percent of the unemployed population are seeking job for the first time while the remaining 28.4 percent are persons who have worked before, seeking work and available.

A little more than a quarter of persons 15 years and older are economically not active, out of which almost half are in full time education. More than a fifth did home duties (household chores) and slightly above a tenth are too old or too young.

The proportions of females (27.2%) who are economically not active are higher than males (25.5%). However it is worth noting that the proportion of males (60.4%) who are in full time education are more than that of females (38.0%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,750	100.0	33,326	100.0	38,424	100.0
Economically active	52,798	73.6	24,842	74.5	27,956	72.8
Employed	50,149	95.0	23,605	95.0	26,544	94.9
<i>Worked</i>	47,628	95.0	22,640	95.9	24,988	94.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,299	4.6	850	3.6	1,449	5.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	222	0.4	115	0.5	107	0.4
Unemployed	2,649	5.0	1,237	5.0	1,412	5.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	751	28.4	316	25.5	435	30.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,898	71.6	921	74.5	977	69.2
Economically not active	18,952	26.4	8,484	25.5	10,468	27.2
Did home duties (household chores)	4,203	22.2	1,249	14.7	2,954	28.2
Full time education	9,101	48.0	5,125	60.4	3,976	38.0
Pensioner/Retired	520	2.7	377	4.4	143	1.4
Disabled/Sick	1,609	8.5	641	7.6	968	9.2
Too old/young	2,577	13.6	672	7.9	1,905	18.2
Other	942	5.0	420	5.0	522	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, about 69.9 percent of the population are employed, 3.7 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitutes 26.4 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 23 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 92.9 percent at age 40-44 years. It then decreased to 92.4 percent at age 45-49 years and finally reaches a peak at 93 percent at age 50-54 years and gradually decreases as age increases.

Between age 15-19 years, the proportion of the economically not active is almost three-quarters. This is because, these group of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 30.9 percent at age 20-24 to as low as 5.7 percent at age 40-44 years. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more males who are employed (70.8%) than females (69.1%). Equal proportion of both sexes are unemployed (3.7%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	71,750	100.0	50,149	69.9	2,649	3.7	18,952	26.4
15-19	13,235	100.0	3,041	23.0	504	3.8	9,690	73.2
20-24	9,006	100.0	5,327	59.1	894	9.9	2,785	30.9
25-29	7,569	100.0	6,208	82.0	523	6.9	838	11.1
30-34	6,438	100.0	5,585	86.8	300	4.7	553	8.6
35-39	6,405	100.0	5,878	91.8	134	2.1	393	6.1
40-44	5,887	100.0	5,470	92.9	84	1.4	333	5.7
45-49	4,918	100.0	4,546	92.4	67	1.4	305	6.2
50-54	4,817	100.0	4,478	93.0	34	0.7	305	6.3
55-59	3,304	100.0	3,004	90.9	39	1.2	261	7.9
60-64	2,898	100.0	2,422	83.6	38	1.3	438	15.1
65+	7,273	100.0	4,190	57.6	32	0.4	3,051	41.9
Male								
Total	33,326	100.0	23,605	70.8	1,237	3.7	8,484	25.5
15-19	6,931	100.0	1,553	22.4	204	2.9	5,174	74.7
20-24	4,057	100.0	2,417	59.6	410	10.1	1,230	30.3
25-29	3,386	100.0	2,857	84.4	273	8.1	256	7.6
30-34	2,941	100.0	2,621	89.1	150	5.1	170	5.8
35-39	2,805	100.0	2,620	93.4	67	2.4	118	4.2
40-44	2,851	100.0	2,690	94.4	46	1.6	115	4.0
45-49	2,260	100.0	2,128	94.2	30	1.3	102	4.5
50-54	2,195	100.0	2,063	94.0	17	0.8	115	5.2
55-59	1,565	100.0	1,453	92.8	16	1.0	96	6.1
60-64	1,406	100.0	1,206	85.8	12	0.9	188	13.4
65+	2,929	100.0	1,997	68.2	12	0.4	920	31.4
Female								
Total	38,424	100.0	26,544	69.1	1,412	3.7	10,468	27.2
15-19	6,304	100.0	1,488	23.6	300	4.8	4,516	71.6
20-24	4,949	100.0	2,910	58.8	484	9.8	1,555	31.4
25-29	4,183	100.0	3,351	80.1	250	6.0	582	13.9
30-34	3,497	100.0	2,964	84.8	150	4.3	383	11.0
35-39	3,600	100.0	3,258	90.5	67	1.9	275	7.6
40-44	3,036	100.0	2,780	91.6	38	1.3	218	7.2
45-49	2,658	100.0	2,418	91.0	37	1.4	203	7.6
50-54	2,622	100.0	2,415	92.1	17	0.6	190	7.2
55-59	1,739	100.0	1,551	89.2	23	1.3	165	9.5
60-64	1,492	100.0	1,216	81.5	26	1.7	250	16.8
65+	4,344	100.0	2,193	50.5	20	0.5	2,131	49.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 provides data on the employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Persons 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers in the Birim South District and accounts for more than half (57.6%) of the employed population. The second most popular occupation is the service and sales workers which constitute 15.8 percent of the employed population. On the other hand, relatively smaller proportion of workers are managers, clerical support workers and technicians and associate professionals.

The variations in males and females in the various occupations indicate that there are slightly higher proportions of employed males than females in all the occupations that require special skills and training such as professionals, plant and machine operators and assemblers; and technicians and associate professionals. For instance, proportionately more males (62.5%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers compared to females (53.3%).

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	50,149	100.0	23,605	100.0	26,544	100.0
Managers	667	1.3	246	1.0	421	1.6
Professionals	1,886	3.8	1,140	4.8	746	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	635	1.3	433	1.8	202	0.8
Clerical support workers	323	0.6	232	1.0	91	0.3
Service and sales workers	7,934	15.8	1,323	5.6	6,611	24.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	28,907	57.6	14,764	62.5	14,143	53.3
Craft and related trades workers	5,862	11.7	2,691	11.4	3,171	11.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,978	3.9	1,923	8.1	55	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,737	3.5	637	2.7	1,100	4.1
Other occupations	220	0.4	216	0.9	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. According to the data in the Table, Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industries in the Birim South District engaging more than half (57.9) of employed persons 15 years and older. The second largest industry engaging people is whole sale and retail; repair of motorcycles and motor vehicles (12.7%) followed by manufacturing (7.6%). Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities and a host of others employ a very low proportion of the population.

Differences exist in the proportion of males and females employed by industry, however the magnitude of variation differ from one industry to another. There are higher proportions of employed males than females in industries like agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, construction, transportation and storage, public administration and defense; compulsory social security and administrative and support service activities. However the proportion of females are more than males in some other industries such as professional scientific and technical activities, accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing.

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	50,149	100.0	23,605	100.0	26,544	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,059	57.9	15,008	63.6	14,051	52.9
Mining and quarrying	347	0.7	336	1.4	11	0.0
Manufacturing	3,808	7.6	1,504	6.4	2,304	8.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	16	0.1	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	72	0.1	42	0.2	30	0.1
Construction	1,036	2.1	1,012	4.3	24	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,372	12.7	1,422	6	4,950	18.6
Transportation and storage	1,387	2.8	1,333	5.6	54	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,456	4.9	164	0.7	2,292	8.6
Information and communication	57	0.1	42	0.2	15	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1683	0.3	143	0.6	20	0.1
Real estate activities	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	567	1.1	153	0.6	414	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	148	0.3	126	0.5	22	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	589	1.2	504	2.1	85	0.3
Education	1,728	3.4	1,016	4.3	712	2.7
Human health and social work activities	315	0.6	128	0.5	187	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	117	0.2	107	0.5	10	0.0
Other service activities	1,663	3.3	481	2.0	1,182	4.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	240	0.5	63	0.3	177	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by their status of employment and sex. The self-employed without employee(s) represent the highest proportion (72.7%) with the proportion of males (67.7%) being higher than that of females (77.1%). The proportion of male employees (17.3%) is higher than that of females (5.7%) with a higher proportion of females than males serving as contributing family workers. The proportion of casual workers and domestic employees (house help) constitute the least form of employment in the District.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,149	100.0	23,605	100.0	26,544	100.0
Employee	5,620	11.2	4,095	17.3	1,525	5.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	36,443	72.7	15,987	67.7	20,456	77.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,670	3.3	922	3.9	748	2.8
Casual worker	539	1.1	400	1.7	139	0.5
Contributing family worker	4,471	8.9	1,588	6.7	2,883	10.9
Apprentice	1,131	2.3	484	2.1	647	2.4
Domestic employee (Househelp)	228	0.5	103	0.4	125	0.5
Other	47	0.1	26	0.1	21	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

From the data in Table 4.6, the employed population 15 years and older by sector and sex shows that females employed in the private informal sector are more than males. It can be observed that the proportion of employed females (95.2%) in the private informal sector is more than the male proportion (86.6%). Together, semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (Local and International) employ the least proportion of the working age population recording as low as 0.3 percent.

It must be noted that the proportion of employed males in the private formal sector (5.6%) is higher than the proportion of females (1.9%) in the same sector. This trend is maintained in the public sector which engages higher proportions of employed males (7.5%) than employed females (2.8%)

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	50,149	100.0	23,605	100.0	26,544	100.0
Public (Government)	2,515	5.0	1,771	7.5	744	2.8
Private Formal	1,821	3.6	1,316	5.6	505	1.9
Private Informal	45,705	91.1	20,440	86.6	25,265	95.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	28	0.1	22	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	78	0.2	56	0.2	22	0.1
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The speed with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT, according to UNDP, has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is imperative that Africa is not excluded from the technological revolution. It is a stark fact that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. Unfortunately in Ghana, ICT has barely taken a foothold. Computer illiteracy and lack of access to ICT are widely recognized as an increasingly powerful obstacle to the economic, civic and political development of Africa. According to the UN ICT Task Force, nowhere is the digital divide more pronounced than in countries of the African continent. Africa is the most unconnected in an increasingly connected world. This is where Ghana as a country finds itself for that matter, Birim South District.

To access and quantify the extent of ICT penetration and development in Ghana a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, mobile phone or by other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by some socio-demographic characteristics such sex, literacy, and locality of residence in the district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex. The Table shows that population 12 years and older is 80,904, of which 31,930 (39.5%) of the population have mobile phones. This means less than half of the population age 12 years and older in the District, have mobile phones. Considering sex disaggregation, more males have mobile phones (45.0%) than females (34.5%) in the District.

5.3 Use of internet facility

The internet has now become part of our daily lives. The world is becoming a global village, everyone must be connected one way or the other. It is important the District penetration in terms of internet usage is high. The introduction of e-commerce, e-banking and other internet related activities need to manifest in the District. The knowledge on the extent to which internet usage is important for us is to know how far the District is globalizing, although not forgetting about the fact that the internet can be used for either good economic social purpose and for criminal and anti-social activities as well.

In this view the 2010 census tried to look at the usage of internet facility. Table 5.1 shows that out of a population of 80,904 consisting of persons 12 years and older, only 4,269 have access to internet facility in the District, constituting only 5.3 percent. Considering the sex

disaggregation, out of those using internet in the District, 7 percent are males and 3.7 percent are females.

This means that internet usage and penetration is very low in the District as compared to the region. This could be due to the fact that internet service providers are not in the District. Radio, telephone and fiber infrastructure, the underlying infrastructure for connectivity are absent and not available in the District. Vodafone is the main service provider in the District, but its infrastructural penetration into the remote areas in the District is still low.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,904	100.0	31,930	39.5	4,269	5.3
Male	38,117	100.0	17,154	45.0	2,665	7.0
Female	42,787	100.0	14,776	34.5	1,604	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The use of desktop/ laptop is an indication of the extent of ICT penetration and usage in the District. Households in the District answered questions on the use of desktop/laptop computers.

Table 5.2 shows the use of computer, fixed telephone lines and sex of household head. A total of 28,800 households responded to these questions in the District. Out of the total households in the District, 996 have computers in their homes, forming 3.5 percent of households. Out of those having laptops in their homes, 4.3 percent are male heads and only 2 percent are female heads of households. The observation shows that there is low usage of ICT tools and equipment. This will adversely affect education and development in the District. Probably affordability and accessibility of these tools is an issue.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,800	100.0	996	3.5
Male	17,710	100.0	770	4.3
Female	11,090	100.0	226	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defined Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Despite the use of supportive devices such as eye glasses and hearing aids, the limitation cannot be improved. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship with poverty. The development of the District depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the District's population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. To this end, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues at the District level, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs. Notable among the progress made is the Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715), which deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities.

This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs such as locality of residence, literacy, educational level, activity status and employment status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population of PWDs and the type of disability in the District. Out of 119,767 people in the District, 5,541 of them are considered PWDs, that is, they have one or more forms of disabilities. This accounts for 4.6 percent of the entire population in the Birim South District. This figure is higher than the Regional value of 3.6 percent. Among the PWDs, sight disability accounts for 45.2 percent whilst physical disability accounts for 32.7 percent. The lowest is hearing which accounts for 24.5 percent. The figures show that the number of PWDs are quite high, but there are no special educational units that takes care of these people especially the young ones.

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

Disability status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	119,767	100.0	57,981	100.0	61,786	100.0
Without disability	114,226	95.4	55,476	95.7	58,750	95.1
With disability	5,541	4.6	2,505	4.3	3,036	4.9
Sight	2,506	45.2	1,072	42.8	1,434	47.2
Hearing	1,360	24.5	610	24.4	750	24.7
Speech	1,478	26.7	792	31.6	686	22.6
Physical	1,813	32.7	826	33.0	987	32.5
Intellectual	1,333	24.1	647	25.8	686	22.6
Emotional	1,596	28.8	807	32.2	789	26.0
Other	302	5.5	146	5.8	156	5.1
Urban						
Total	56,913	100.0	26,815	100.0	30,098	100.0
Without disability	54,500	95.8	25,759	96.1	28,741	95.5
With disability	2,413	4.2	1,056	3.9	1,357	4.5
Sight	914	37.9	358	33.9	556	41.0
Hearing	351	14.5	136	12.9	215	15.8
Speech	374	15.5	214	20.3	160	11.8
Physical	612	25.4	230	21.8	382	28.2
Intellectual	328	13.6	154	14.6	174	12.8
Emotional	398	16.5	204	19.3	194	14.3
Other	147	6.1	65	6.2	82	6.0
Rural						
Total	62,854	100.0	31,166	100.0	31,688	100.0
Without disability	59,726	95.0	29,717	95.4	30,009	94.7
With disability	3,128	5.0	1,449	4.6	1,679	5.3
Sight	1,592	50.9	714	49.3	878	52.3
Hearing	1,009	32.3	474	32.7	535	31.9
Speech	1,104	35.3	578	39.9	526	31.3
Physical	1,201	38.4	596	41.1	605	36.0
Intellectual	1,005	32.1	493	34.0	512	30.5
Emotional	1,198	38.3	603	41.6	595	35.4
Other	155	5.0	81	5.6	74	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on six disability types, these include: sight, hearing, physical, speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Table 6.1 shows that physical and sight disabilities are the two major types of disability, accounting for 32.7 percent and 45.2 percent of all disabilities respectively. However, emotional disability accounts for 28.8 percent followed by speech disability (26.7%). Intellectual disability is the least among the types of disability representing 24.1 percent. Among all the disability types, there are more females with sight, physical, and hearing disabilities compared to males in the District.

6.4 Disability by Locality

The place of residence of persons with disability has an effect on their ability to access critical social support services they need to live meaningful lives. This is particularly critical in developing countries like Ghana where most social service institutions are concentrated in urban areas.

Table 6.1 shows that PWDs are higher in rural areas (5.0%) than urban areas (4.2%) in the District. Sight disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (37.9%) and rural (50.9%) areas, followed by physical disability in urban (25.4%) and in rural areas (38.4%). However the data shows that, all the disability types are higher in rural areas than urban areas.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the District. Out of a total of 71,750 persons within this age cohort, 67,321 are without disability whilst 4,429 have some form of disability. The data suggests that more than 39.1 percent of PWDs are economically not active with more than one-half being employed and less than four percent are unemployed. In the District, 66.2 percent of persons with speech disability being the highest are employed whilst those with physical disability recorded the least proportion of nearly one-half. Most of the PWDs who are economically not active could be found among those with physical disability which recorded nearly one-half of all PWDs.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	71,750	100.0	50,149	69.9	2,649	3.70	18,952	26.4
No disability	67,321	100.0	47,541	70.6	2,558	3.80	17,222	25.6
With a disability	4,429	100.0	2,608	58.9	91	2.10	1,730	39.1
Sight	2,013	100.0	1,263	62.7	34	1.70	716	35.6
Hearing	968	100.0	585	60.4	22	2.30	361	37.3
Speech	931	100.0	616	66.2	19	2.00	296	31.8
Physical	1,399	100.0	687	49.1	18	1.30	694	49.6
Intellectual	895	100.0	500	55.9	23	2.60	372	41.6
Emotional	1,144	100.0	749	65.5	39	3.40	356	31.1
Other	253	100.0	132	52.2	3	1.20	118	46.6
Male								
Total	33,326	100.0	23,605	70.8	1,237	3.70	8,484	25.5
No disability	31,442	100.0	22,402	71.2	1,215	3.90	7,825	24.9
With a disability	1,884	100.0	1,203	63.9	22	1.20	659	35.0
Sight	809	100.0	555	68.6	4	0.50	250	30.9
Hearing	392	100.0	259	66.1	11	2.80	122	31.1
Speech	461	100.0	312	67.7	11	2.40	138	29.9
Physical	603	100.0	336	55.7	6	1.00	261	43.3
Intellectual	399	100.0	238	59.6	8	2.00	153	38.3
Emotional	535	100.0	359	67.1	8	1.50	168	31.4
Other	116	100.0	66	56.9	0	0.00	50	43.1

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	38,424	100.0	26,544	69.1	1,412	3.7	10,468	27.2
No disability	35,879	100.0	25,139	70.1	1,343	3.7	9,397	26.2
With a disability	2,545	100.0	1,405	55.2	69	2.7	1,071	42.1
Sight	1,204	100.0	708	58.8	30	2.5	466	38.7
Hearing	576	100.0	326	56.6	11	1.9	239	41.5
Speech	470	100.0	304	64.7	8	1.7	158	33.6
Physical	796	100.0	351	44.1	12	1.5	433	54.4
Intellectual	496	100.0	262	52.8	15	3.0	219	44.2
Emotional	609	100.0	390	64.0	31	5.1	188	30.9
Other	137	100.0	66	48.2	3	2.2	68	49.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 5,374 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, slightly more than one-third have never attended school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for 51.1 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational levels attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 4.2 percent. Among the various types of PWDs who have never attended school, hearing and physical disabilities recorded 42 percent and 41.7 percent respectively being the highest proportions.

Persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education (54.0%) and are also more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education (6.7%) than persons with the other forms of disability.

Among the male PWDs in the District, 24.9 percent have never attended school whilst females on the other hand are 48 percent. A higher proportion of males than females of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education (59.3% and 44.4% respectively) compared to 10.1 percent of males and 4.5 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with sight disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (65.3 percent and 45.7 percent respectively). In a similar vein, more males with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females (9.5% and 2.6% respectively).

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	109,718	100.0	18,866	17.2	11,104	10.1	69,286	63.1	10,462	9.5
No disability	104,344	100.0	16,844	16.1	10,876	10.4	66,540	63.8	10,084	9.7
With a disability	5,374	100.0	2,022	37.6	228	4.2	2,746	51.1	378	7.0
Sight	2,440	100.0	854	35.0	105	4.3	1,318	54.0	163	6.7
Hearing	1,308	100.0	550	42.0	71	5.4	629	48.1	58	4.4
Speech	1,384	100.0	494	35.7	114	8.2	708	51.2	68	4.9
Physical	1,749	100.0	730	41.7	63	3.6	856	48.9	100	5.7
Intellectual	1,274	100.0	470	36.9	67	5.3	675	53.0	62	4.9
Emotional	1,546	100.0	545	35.3	62	4.0	847	54.8	92	6.0
Other	300	100.0	127	42.3	16	5.3	133	44.3	24	8.0
Male										
Total	52,893	100.0	5,912	11.2	5,707	10.8	34,828	65.8	6,446	12.2
No disability	50,480	100.0	5,312	10.5	5,569	11.0	33,397	66.2	6,202	12.3
With a disability	2,413	100.0	600	24.9	138	5.7	1,431	59.3	244	10.1
Sight	1,036	100.0	211	20.4	58	5.6	677	65.3	90	8.7
Hearing	582	100.0	180	30.9	42	7.2	323	55.5	37	6.4
Speech	742	100.0	198	26.7	74	10.0	419	56.5	51	6.9
Physical	793	100.0	226	28.5	39	4.9	453	57.1	75	9.5
Intellectual	613	100.0	187	30.5	42	6.9	337	55.0	47	7.7
Emotional	776	100.0	208	26.8	42	5.4	463	59.7	63	8.1
Other	144	100.0	51	35.4	6	4.2	68	47.2	19	13.2
Female										
Total	56,825	100.0	12,954	22.8	5,397	9.5	34,458	60.6	4,016	7.1
No disability	53,864	100.0	11,532	21.4	5,307	9.9	33,143	61.5	3,882	7.2
With a disability	2,961	100.0	1,422	48.0	90	3.0	1,315	44.4	134	4.5
Sight	1,404	100.0	643	45.8	47	3.3	641	45.7	73	5.2
Hearing	726	100.0	370	51.0	29	4.0	306	42.1	21	2.9
Speech	642	100.0	296	46.1	40	6.2	289	45.0	17	2.6
Physical	956	100.0	504	52.7	24	2.5	403	42.2	25	2.6
Intellectual	661	100.0	283	42.8	25	3.8	338	51.1	15	2.3
Emotional	770	100.0	337	43.8	20	2.6	384	49.9	29	3.8
Other	156	100.0	76	48.7	10	6.4	65	41.7	5	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

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

In the past, one of the major difficulties encountered when assessing men and women's contribution to agricultural development was the non-availability of gender disaggregated data with respect to the roles and responsibilities of women and men in agriculture production. The data from the 2010 PHC have been tabulated, where possible, according to sex and analyzed from a gender perspective. The sex-disaggregated data are provided in order to highlight existing gender disparities and inequities in the agricultural sector.

This chapter therefore discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to the type of locality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that agricultural households in the District are engaged in four activity types namely: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The distribution shows that, out of a total of 28,800 households in the District, only a little above one in five households (21.8%) are engaged in other activities other than agriculture. This implies that a sizeable proportion of households are engaged in agriculture (78.2%) as an economic activity. Further consideration of this finding is necessary so as to ascertain how sustainable these agricultural activities are. That is whether it is the subsistence/peasant type or it is the large scale/commercial agriculture type that these households are engaged in.

The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 70.8 percent compared to 85.5 percent of rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one where at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities were defined: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The proportions of households engaged in the various types of farming are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (98.1%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.1%). More than 9 in 10 rural

households are engaged in crop farming (98.4%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (97.7%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	28,800	100.0	14,288	100.0	14,512	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	22,518	78.2	10,117	70.8	12,408	85.5
Crop Farming	22,092	98.1	9887.0	97.7	12,205	98.4
Tree Planting	146	0.6	47.0	0.5	99	0.8
Livestock Rearing	7,218	32.1	2851.0	28.2	4,367	35.2
Fish Farming	27	0.1	7.0	0.1	20	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the District. From the distribution, the number of animal species kept in the District is 161,770. Out of this number, there are 10,770 keepers and an average of 15 animal per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top two are 20.1 percent with 33.6 percent of keepers for goats and 4.5 percent of sheep with 6.9 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat and sheep are 9 and 10 respectively. In addition, there is approximately 69.4 percent of chicken being reared by 54.2 percent of persons and 0.7 percent of ducks being reared by 1.2 percent of keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals/Keepers	Number of Livestock/other Animals		Number of keepers		Average Livestock/other Animals per Keeper
	Animals	Percent	keepers	Percent	
All livestock/other animals	161,770	100.0	10,770	100.0	15
Beehives	25	0.0	2	0.0	13
Cattle	885	0.5	48	0.4	18
Chicken	112,293	69.4	5,842	54.2	19
Dove	180	0.1	11	0.1	16
Duck	1,166	0.7	128	1.2	9
Goat	32,541	20.1	3,614	33.6	9
Grass-cutter	461	0.3	42	0.4	11
Guinea fowl	674	0.4	40	0.4	17
Ostrich	258	0.2	11	0.1	23
Pig	2,387	1.5	139	1.3	17
Rabbit	285	0.2	31	0.3	9
Sheep	7,319	4.5	748	6.9	10
Silk worm	153	0.1	12	0.1	13
Snail	1,237	0.8	13	0.1	95
Turkey	99	0.1	14	0.1	7
Other	366	0.2	60	0.6	6
Fish farming	1,441	0.9	15	0.1	96
Other	366	0.2	60	0.6	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The well-being of individuals and nations as a whole is also measured by the living conditions of the people. The place of dwelling is a very important indicator in determining the quality of life people live. Housing condition has direct relationship with social, economic and health status of humans. The availability of good housing is deficient in developing countries which is associated with high rate of population growth and rapid urbanization. Public health and sanitation issues are problems associated with poor housing and these are growing concerns for developing countries.

The population and Housing census held in 2010 collected Data on housing conditions of households in the country. This chapter looks at the questions on the various housing conditions asked during the 2010 census. These conditions include housing stock, types of dwelling, construction Materials, holding and tenancy, room occupancy, access to utilities, household facilities, source of drinking water, bathing and toilet facilities.

8.2 Housing Stock

Shelter is a very important aspect of human life. The extent of availability of housing in the District has impact on overcrowding and outdoor sleeping in the District. This section looks at how many houses that were found in the District and how these houses are distributed. It also looks at how many people live in these houses.

The distribution of housing stock and households in the District is presented in Table 8.1. The data indicates that majority of the people in the District live in rural areas, 62,854. The District has a housing stock of 21,031 houses. The data also shows that the population per house for the District is about 6 persons which is the same as the Regional figure but lower than the national average of about 7 persons. Similarly, the average number of household per house and the average household size in the District are lower than that of the national figure.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	119,767	56,913	62,854
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	117,985	55,940	62,045
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	21,031	9,096	11,935
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling by sex of household heads and the type of locality in the District. The Table shows a total of 28,800 households of which 15,709 live in compound houses representing 54.5 percent. This is followed closely by households living in separate houses which is also represented by 33.2 percent of the total households. The District is not prominent with the flat and semi-detached houses. Households living in flats consist of just 2.2 percent of total households. About one percent of households being the least proportion of households live in temporary structures defined to include huts, tents, improvised home and living quarters attached to offices and shops.

Disaggregating households by sex and locality in Table 8.2, it is observed that slightly more than one-half of male heads live in compound houses compared to 35.1 percent of male heads who live in separate houses. Also, 60.9 percent of households in urban areas live in compound houses compared to 29.3 percent who live in separate houses.

More male heads (35.1%) of households live in separate houses compared to female heads (30.3%). This observation is true for male heads living in semi-detached houses and flat or apartments. This could be due to more males owning their houses than females. More female household heads (58.9%) dwell in compound houses than male household heads (51.8%). There is a marginal difference between male and female heads living in temporary structures including uncompleted buildings.

More heads of households live in separate houses, semi-detached houses and flats in rural areas than urban areas. The reverse is that more heads of households live in compound houses (60.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas which is 48.3 percent. This could be due to lower cost of housing in rural areas than in urban areas. There is a marginal difference between rural and urban areas in terms of dwelling in temporary housing units.

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	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	9,575	33.2	35.1	30.3	29.3	37.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,968	6.8	7.0	6.6	5.2	8.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	628	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	15,709	54.5	51.8	58.9	60.9	48.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	544	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	62	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	950	48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	77	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	34	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	119	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other	9,846	654	36	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and locality. About 17,044 households occupy their own houses in the District. This forms 59.2 percent of total households in the District. About one-fifth of households live in their relative's houses whilst 17.3 percent of households live in private individual houses. Only 1.5 percent live in houses owned by government. It is clear that government housing is not prominent in Birim South District.

In the case of rural areas, more than one-half of the dwelling units are owned by household members. Also, less than one in five rural households occupy dwelling units which are owned by relatives who are not part of their households (Table 8.3). The distribution implies that majority of households in urban areas rent dwelling units compared to their counterparts in the rural areas.

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

Ownership Status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	17,044	59.2	58.9	59.6	51.1	67.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	61	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	5,940	20.6	18.4	24.1	23.4	17.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	4,987	17.3	19.1	14.5	23.1	11.6
Private employer	83,610	6,862	200	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	38	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	424	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.1
Other	24,000	2,331	106	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The quality of construction materials used in building houses is a very important indicator that accesses the living standard of households. Quality materials used in the construction of houses will reduce the risk of collapse of structures due to natural disaster. The 2010 census captured information on materials used in construction. These are construction materials for outer wall, construction materials for floor and construction material for roofing.

8.4.1 Material for wall

Table 8.4 describes types of materials used in building the outer wall of a house in the District. Over half of dwellings in the District use cement blocks to construct their outer walls. About forty three percent of dwellings in the District use mud bricks to construct their outer walls whilst the use of bamboo, landcrete, palm leaf, stone, wood for construction of outer walls constitutes less than five percent. The same observation is made in urban areas, where 64.5 percent of dwellings are constructed using cement blocks as outer wall. The trend

changes for the rural areas where outer walls made of mud bricks or earth tend to be the highest (54.6%) followed by cement, 37 percent.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	31,114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	13,332	42.8	30.3	54.6
Wood	200,594	12,028	726	2.3	1.5	3.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	205	0.7	0.6	0.7
Stone	11,330	1,182	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	450	1.4	1.8	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	15,645	50.3	64.5	37.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	515	1.7	0.9	2.3
Bamboo	8,206	954	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	171	0.5	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows the main material used for the floor of dwellings in the District. The main material used for the floor is cement (73.9%) this is followed by earth being 22.7 percent. The use of stone, burnt bricks, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic and terrazzo form less than four percent. The use of mud in construction reduced in urban (18.9%) but increased in the rural areas (26.4%). The use of cement remains dominant in both rural and urban areas as floor material.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	6,532	22.7	18.9	26.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	21,288	73.9	77.5	70.4
Stone	32,817	6,076	388	1.3	1.5	1.2
Burnt brick	6,537	710	80	0.3	0.1	0.5
Wood	52,856	1,345	46	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	128	0.4	0.5	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	173	0.6	0.7	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	95	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	15,567	1,246	70	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

The type of roofing material used in construction is very important. Disaster can be reduced if proper roofing material is used in the construction of dwellings. Table 8.6 shows the type of materials used in the construction of roof of dwellings in the District. The main roofing material is metal sheet (91.1%). This can be considered safe and secure type of roofing. The

use of thatch/ palm even though relatively small (3.9%) forms the second most commonly used roofing type. The use of slate or asbestos constitutes 1.4 percent.

The urban and rural areas also experience remarkable use of metal sheet which account for 95.9 percent and 86.7 percent respectively. Even though the proportion is higher in urban, it is expected that the use of thatch will be high in rural areas (6.9%) than in urban areas (0.6%). Also the use of asbestos as roofing material is high in rural areas (1.5%) than in urban areas (1.2%).

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	31,114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	144	0.5	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,527	162	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	28,355	91.1	95.9	86.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	432	1.4	1.2	1.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	189	0.6	0.7	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	35	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	498	1.6	0.3	2.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,198	3.9	0.6	6.9
Other	35,935	2,643	101	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Overcrowding in rooms is becoming an issue of concern since it poses serious health issues on households. Overcrowding facilitates the spread of communicable diseases. It is important that we assess and analyze the number of rooms occupied by households in the District.

Table 8.7 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the District. More than one-half of households in the District have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute slightly above one-fifth followed by three rooms (8.7%) and four rooms (4.3%). Together, about 95.2 percent of households in the District live in 1-4 rooms in dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupies one room (90.2%), two rooms (6.2%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more decreases. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as household size increases.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	28,800	100.0	59.9	22.7	8.7	4.3	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
1	5,737	100.0	90.2	6.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
2	3,962	100.0	72.0	21.1	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
3	4,086	100.0	66.7	22.1	7.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	-
4	3,766	100.0	59.5	25.7	8.2	3.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
5	3,433	100.0	50.0	30.6	11.2	5.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
6	2,791	100.0	44.5	30.8	13.2	6.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
7	1,850	100.0	31.3	37.3	16.0	8.2	3.4	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
8	1,260	100.0	25.4	32.6	19.8	12.4	4.8	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
9	769	100.0	23.4	27.3	21.3	12.0	9.1	3.4	1.8	1.3	0.4
10+	1,146	100.0	18.7	22.9	21.5	13.5	9.9	4.3	3.2	2.6	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Essential utilities like source of light, energy for cooking are very important. The 2010 census captured information on source of lighting energy for cooking in our households. Analysis on source of light and cooking energy is addressed in the next section.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows the sources of lighting of dwelling units in the District. Out of 28,800 households 16,761 use electricity from the national grid, this forms 58.2 percent of total households. Kerosene lamp is the next most common type of lighting used by households (25.9%) and is followed closely by flash light or torch (14.1%). Other sources of light used by households form less than three percent.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	16,761	58.2	68.1	48.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	184	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	7,463	25.9	25.3	26.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	53	0.2	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	4,049	14.1	5.1	22.9
Firewood	13,241	1,593	155	0.5	0.1	0.9
Crop residue	4,623	447	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	932	47	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Considering the households in urban areas, 68.1 percent of them obtain light from electricity. Kerosene lamp is also the second most common in the urban areas (25.3%). Electricity as source of light in the rural areas is also the most commonly used but it is less used in the rural areas. The use of kerosene lamp in rural areas (26.5%) is higher than in urban areas (25.3%).

Flash light accounts for 22.9 percent in rural areas while in urban only 5.1 percent use flashlight. The analysis shows that electrification in the rural areas is still a problem.

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Source of energy for cooking in households is shown in Table 8.9. Three main types of fuel are used in cooking in the District, namely: Wood fuel being the highest (66.7%) then charcoal (19.7%) and gas (7.0%). The rest are below one percent.

In urban areas, 54.7 percent and 28.1 percent of households use wood and charcoal respectively whilst 9.2 percent use gas. The rural areas are characterized by the use of wood (78.4%), charcoal (11.4%) and gas (4.9%). As can be observed from the discussion, majority of households are heavily dependent on the use of wood as cooking fuel.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 further shows the cooking spaces used by households in the District. Separate room for exclusive use of households (42.1%), veranda (14.6%) and open space in compound (14.8%) are the major spaces used for cooking in the District. About 50.1 percent of households in rural areas use separate rooms for exclusive use compared to over one-third of urban households. Similarly, a little over one-tenth of households in the rural areas use open space in compound as compared to 16.2 percent in urban households.

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

Source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	Number			Percent		
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	1,637	986	651	5.7	6.9	4.5
Wood	2,197,074	315,386	19,197	7,821	11,376	66.7	54.7	78.4
Gas	996,517	74,339	2,025	1,315	710	7.0	9.2	4.9
Electricity	29,794	3,438	67	24	43	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	133	83	50	0.5	0.6	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,278	203,053	5,667	4,017	1,650	19.7	28.1	11.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	56	32	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	548	7	5	2	0	0	0
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	3	2	0	0	0
Other	7,759	329	6	2	4	0	0	0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100	100	100
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	2,294	1,182	1,112	8.0	8.3	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	12,119	4,849	7,270	42.1	33.9	50.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	2,959	1,711	1,248	10.3	12	8.6
Enclosure without roof	117,610	10,220	517	308	209	1.8	2.2	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,824	67,390	2,181	968	1,213	7.6	6.8	8.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	195	130	65	0.7	0.9	0.4
Verandah	1,173,937	135,910	4,194	2,791	1,403	14.6	19.5	9.7
Open space in compound	1,115,463	87,662	4,249	2,309	1,940	14.8	16.2	13.4
Other	21,007	2,465	92	40	52	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Safe drinking water for communities is very important at the District level. The health of a household largely depends on the quality of the water they drink and use for domestic activities. The UN millennium goal (MDG) seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable drinking water by 2015 based on the 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on spread of diseases. Diarrhoea can be reduced if water source is safe and clean. The 2010 census captured data on sources of drinking water for households and sources of water for other domestic uses.

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the major sources of drinking water for the District by locality. Household drinking water is obtained from six major sources. These include: bore hole, pipe/ tube well (34.4%), protected well (19.8%), pipe borne outside dwelling (13.9%), river/stream (9.1%), public tap (9.9%) and sachet water (5.3%). Two of the major sources are not classified under improved drinking water. These are sachet water and river/stream. Most households do not have pipe-borne inside their dwelling. The borehole is the most commonly used.

There are variations in the use of pipe borne inside dwelling (4.7%), pipe borne outside dwelling (22.5%), public standpipe (13.7%) and protected well (26.8%) which are very high are in favour of households in urban areas. The use of bore hole (49.3%), unprotected well (3.4%) and river (15.3%) by households are high in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 8.10: 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 household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	943	3.3	4.7	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	3,996	13.9	22.5	5.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	2,857	9.9	13.7	6.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	9,896	34.4	19.2	49.3
Protected well	321,091	58,167	5,703	19.8	26.8	12.9
Rain water	39,438	7,948	229	0.8	0.7	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	67	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	45	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,533	5.3	6.8	3.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	761	2.6	1.9	3.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	56	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	2,620	9.1	2.8	15.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	81	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other	3,972	259	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	28,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	1,017	3.5	4.8	2.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	3,686	12.8	20.7	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	2,697	9.4	13.1	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	10,005	34.7	20.8	48.5
Protected well	465,775	95,179	6,992	24.3	33.1	15.6
Rain water	39,916	7,577	227	0.8	0.6	1.0
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	51	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	22	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	937	3.3	2.8	3.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	82	0.3	0.3	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	2,963	10.3	3.3	17.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	82	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other	10,302	1,341	39	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Analysis of the data in Table 8.10 indicates that, 45 percent of households use river/stream and bore-hole/tube well for other domestic purposes. In terms of locality of residence, together the proportion of households that obtain river/stream and bore-hole/tube well for other domestic uses are higher in rural (65.6%) than urban areas (24.1%). However, households that use pipe-borne water outside dwelling for domestic purposes constitute 20.7 percent in urban areas compared to five percent for rural localities. Fewer households in the District use water from unprotected sources including wells, springs, rivers, lakes, dams, ponds and so on as shown in Table 8.10.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

An improved sanitation according to the WHO/UNICEF is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It is important to note that only users of improved sanitation facilities are considered as having access to sanitation on condition that the facility is not shared by multiple households and not for public use. Facilities that are categorised as improved and unimproved are as follows.

Improved sanitation:

- Flourish, piped sewage system
- Septic tank
- Pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine
- Composting toilet

Unimproved sanitation facilities:

- Flourish to else where
- Pit latrine without slab or open pit
- Bucket
- Hanging toilet or hanging latrine
- No facility or bush or field.(open defecation)

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The 2010 census captured data on toilet and bathing facilities used by households. Table 8.11 shows the types of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District. The use of water closet (W.C) which is considered as one of the improved toilet facilities forms 4.4 percent being the lowest. The use of open defecation which is the worst form of unimproved sanitation, accounts for 10.3 percent of household usage. Additionally, the proportion of rural households that use pit latrines (43.3%) are higher than the proportion that use these facilities in urban areas (32.5%).

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 further shows the type of bathing facilities used by households. The most common type of bathing facility is shared separate bathroom (34.2%). This is common because most households live in compound houses and these facilities are shared. Twenty eight percent of households use own bathroom for exclusive use. The use of public bathhouse and bathing in another house is common in the District whilst bathing in river/pond/lake/dam is the least source used in the District.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Number			Percent		
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities	1,056,370	71,384	2,960	1,358	1,602	10.3	9.5	11.0
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,258	722	536	4.4	5.1	3.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	10,930	4,640	6,290	38.0	32.5	43.3
KVIP	572,814	100,193	4,651	2,978	1,673	16.1	20.8	11.5
Public toilet	1,893,291	195,950	8,628	4,349	4,279	30.0	30.4	29.5
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,051	3,468	4,583	28.0	24.3	31.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,516	209,248	9,862	5,748	4,114	34.2	40.2	28.3
Private open cubicle	381,978	56,572	2,558	1,033	1,525	8.9	7.2	10.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,242	131,234	4,726	2,576	2,150	16.4	18.0	14.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	1,530	540	990	5.3	3.8	6.8
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,936	849	1,087	6.7	5.9	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	26	13	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,635	46	29	17	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Furthermore, 24.3 percent and 31.6 percent of dwelling units use own bathrooms for exclusive use in urban and rural localities respectively. Also about 28.3 percent of dwelling units in rural localities use shared separate bathroom in the same house as bathroom compared to 40.2 percent in urban localities.

8.9 Method of waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 describes the methods of solid waste disposal. As shown in the Table, the most widely used means of disposing refuse is dumping in public open space (48.8%) or dumping in public dump in container (18.9%). The door to door collection is only 2.2 percent and constitutes the least method used in the District.

The percentage of public dumping in the open space is high in the rural areas (59.7%) than urban (37.6%) whilst the use of public dump in containers is very high in the urban areas (31.0%) than in the rural areas (7.0%). It is obvious that waste management problem is more severe in the rural areas than urban areas in the District.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 further shows different methods of liquid waste disposal. Because of lack of proper drainage system in the District, pouring of liquid waste onto the compound form the main method of liquid disposal by households (45.3%). This is followed closely by pouring liquid waste on the street outside (33.6%). The use of sewage system is the most hygienic way of liquid waste disposal, yet it is the least patronized by households in the District.

At the locality level, 48.9 percent of rural households reported throwing liquid wastes onto the compound as compared to 41.7 percent of urban households. Also, whereas 31.6 percent of urban households reported throwing liquid waste onto street/outside, that for rural areas is only 35.6 percent.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Number			Percent		
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	624	289	335	2.2	2.0	2.3
Burned by household	584,807	102,501	4,423	2,291	2,132	15.4	16.0	14.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	5,446	4,428	1,018	18.9	31.0	7.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,394	252,886	14,047	5,377	8,670	48.8	37.6	59.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	1,939	715	1,224	6.7	5.0	8.4
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	2,138	1,048	1,090	7.4	7.3	7.5
Other	53,805	6,324	183	140	43	0.6	1.0	0.3
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,032	632,045	28,800	14,288	14,512	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	120	63	57	0.4	0.4	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,265	882	383	4.4	6.2	2.6
Through drainage into a pit(soak away)	167,555	11,428	487	180	307	1.7	1.3	2.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,528	147,245	9,685	4,514	5,171	33.6	31.6	35.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	4,072	2,643	1,429	14.1	18.5	9.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	13,058	5,962	7,096	45.3	41.7	48.9
Other	38,294	5,108	113	44	69	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide socio-economic data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, health and provision of social services. This report analyses the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in the Birim South District. The formulation and implementation of development policies depend largely on availability of data and information. The demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Birim South District could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies to be adopted in achieving such targets. This chapter, therefore, highlights the findings and recommendations for policy planning and implementation.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the District is 119,767 representing 4.5 percent of the population of the Eastern Region (2,633,154). Females represent 51.6 percent of the population against 48.4 percent males. The sex ratio in the District is 93.8 implying that for every 100 females there are 94 males.

In general, the Birim South District is a youthful population with more. Persons under 15 years constitute 40.1 percent of the population followed by persons aged 30-59 years which constitute 26.5 percent. Persons aged 60 years and older represents 8.5 percent. The age dependency ratio in 2010 is 86.

The average number of children ever born is 3.1 and children surviving is 2.6. There is a higher concentration of children ever born and children surviving in higher age groups in the District. The total fertility rate is 3.9 while the general fertility rate is 114.3.

A total of 1,351 deaths were recorded 12 month preceding the census in the Birim South District. Out of the total number of deaths, 21 percent was recorded among persons with ages within zero and four years.

The proportion of migrants from the Brong Ahafo (22.7%) and migrants outside Ghana (19.5%) are the highest for migrants who stayed in the District for 5-9 years. The Upper West recorded the lowest (8.9%) proportion of migrants in the same time period.

Social Characteristics

The District has a total household population of 117,985 with 28,800 households. The mean/average number of households per house is 1.4. The average household size in the District (4 persons) is almost the same for both urban and rural areas.

Children (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion of 42.6 percent, followed by heads, 24.4 percent while adopted or foster child(ren) form the least proportion of 0.3 percent. A high proportion of household heads are males (31.0%), which is nearly two times the figure for their female counterparts (18.3%).

The nuclear family structure (heads spouse(s) and children) is the most popular family structure in the District. The Extended (heads' children and heads' relative) is made of less than a fifth (19.0%) of the household population. Males dominate the composition of the nuclear households.

The proportion of persons who have never married are high among younger age groups and low among older age groups. The proportion of persons in age groups 12-14 years and 15-19 years are at least 90 percent while the proportion of persons aged 55-59 years is 1.8 percent. The proportion of persons who are aged between 40-44 years who are married is nearly three quarters whereas the age group with the lowest proportion is age 12-14 years (3.7%).

The level of education of these persons 3 years and older assumes a pyramidal shape with basic education (including primary, Junior Secondary School or Junior High School) constituting the broad base with 66.9 percent. Secondary (including Senior Secondary School and Senior High School) and Vocational/Technical/ Commercial together represents 10 percent; post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma covers 2.1 percent and tertiary which includes Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher at the top with 0.8 percent.

About 63.3 percent of persons from the marital status category are employed, 3.3 percent are unemployed and the economically not active are about one in three persons (33.4%). More than half of the never married population (63.9%) are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (86.5%).

A total of 98.5 percent of the population are Ghanaians, either by birth, dual nationality or naturalization, whereas 1.5 percent are non-Ghanaians. The most popular Christian sect is the Pentecostal/Charismatic which has an affiliation of 30.9 percent of the population. Protestants which includes Presbyterians, Anglicans and so on constitutes 27.2 percent of the population.

About 70.3 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 13.8 percent are literate in English only and 15.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only with literates in English and French recording a marginal figure of 0.1 percent. Thus, less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

Economic Characteristics

The proportion of the employed persons who worked seven days proceeding the census night is 95 percent. The remaining five percent of the unemployed include 4.6 percent of persons who did not work but had job to go back to and 0.4 percent did voluntary work without pay.

Persons aged between 20-44 years form greater proportion of the employed population, constituting 56.7 percent. The proportion of employed persons decreases from age 45 to 64 years. The number of females who are employed is 52.9 percent compared to the number of males who are employed, which is 47.1 percent. Unemployment is highest among persons aged 20-24 years constituting 33.7 percent.

Persons 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers in the Birim South District and accounts for more than half (57.6%) of the employed

population. The second most popular occupation is the service and sales workers which constitute 15.8 percent of the employed population. On the other hand, relatively smaller proportion of workers are managers, clerical support workers and technicians and associate professionals.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industries in the Birim South District engaging more than half (57.9) of employed persons 15 years and older. The second largest industry engaging people is whole sale and retail; repair of motorcycles and motor vehicles (12.7%) followed by manufacturing (7.6%). Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities and a host of others employ a very low proportion of the population.

The self-employed without employee(s) represents the highest proportion (72.7%) with the proportion of males (67.7%) being higher than females (77.1%). The proportion of male employees (17.3%) is higher than that of females (5.7%) with a higher proportion of females than males serving as contributing family workers. The proportion of casual workers and domestic employees (house help) constitute the least form of employment in the District.

The proportion of employed females (95.2%) in the private informal sector is more than the male proportion (86.6%). Together, semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (Local and International) employs the least proportion of the working age population recording as low as 0.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

The population 12 years and older is 80,904, of which 39.5 percent have mobile phones. This means less than half of the population 12 years and older in the District, have mobile phones. Considering sex disaggregation, more males have mobile phones (45.0%) than females (34.5%) in the District.

Out of a population of 80,904 consisting of persons 12 years and older, only 4,269 have access to internet facility in the District, constituting only 5.3 percent. Considering the sex disaggregation, out of those using internet in the District, 7 percent are males and 3.7 percent are females.

Out of the total households in the District, 996 have computers in their homes, forming 3.5 percent of households. Out of those having laptops in their homes, 4.3 percent are male heads and only 2 percent are female heads of households.

Disability

Out of 119,767 people in the District, 5,541 of them are considered PWDs, that is, they have one or more forms of disabilities. This accounts for 4.6 percent of the entire population in the Birim South District.

Physical and sight disabilities are the two major types of disability, accounting for 32.7 percent and 45.2 percent of all disabilities respectively. However, emotional disability accounts for 28.8 percent followed by speech disability (26.7%). Intellectual disability is the least among the types of disability representing 24.1 percent.

PWDs are higher in rural areas (5.0%) than urban areas (4.2%) in the District. Sight Disability is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (37.9%) and

rural (50.9%) areas, followed by physical disability in urban (25.4%) and in rural areas (38.4%).

More than 39.1 percent of PWDs are economically not active with more than one-half being employed and less than four percent are unemployed. In the District, 66.2 percent of persons with speech disability being the highest are employed whilst those with physical disability recorded the least proportion of nearly one-half. Most of the PWDs who are economically not active could be found among those with physical disability which recorded nearly one-half of all PWDs.

Slightly more than one-third have never attended school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for 51.1 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational level attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 4.2 percent.

Agricultural Activities

Out of a total of 28,800 households in the District, only a little above one in five households (21.8%) are engaged in other activities other than agriculture. This implies that a sizeable proportion of households are engaged in agriculture (78.2%) as an economic activity.

The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (98.1%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.1%). More than 9 in 10 rural households are engaged in crop farming (98.4%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (97.7%).

The number of livestock and other animals kept in the District is 161,770. Out of this number, there are 10,770 keepers and an average of 15 livestock and other animals per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top two are 20.1 percent with 33.6 percent of keepers for goats and 4.5 percent of sheep with 6.9 percent of keepers.

Housing conditions

Majority of the people in the District live in rural areas, 62,854. The District has a housing stock of 21,031 houses.

There are a total of 28,800 households of which 15,709 live in compound houses representing 54.5 percent. This is followed closely by households living in separate houses which is also represented by 33.2 percent of the total households. The District is not prominent with the flat and semi-detached houses.

About 17,044 households occupy their own houses in the District. This forms 59.2 percent of total households in the District. About one-fifth of households live in their relative's houses whilst 17.3 percent of households live in private individual houses. Only 1.5 percent live in houses owned by government. It is clear that government housing is not prominent in Birim South District.

Over half of dwellings in the District use cement blocks to construct their outer walls. About forty three percent of dwellings in the District use mud bricks to construct their outer walls whilst the use of bamboo, landcrete, palm leaf, stone, wood for construction of outer walls constitutes less than five percent.

The main material used for the floor is cement (73.9%) this is followed by earth being 22.7 percent. The use of stone, burnt bricks, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic and terrazzo form less than four percent.

The main roofing material is metal sheet (91.1%). The use of thatch/ palm even though relatively small (3.9%) forms the second most commonly used roofing type. The use of slate and asbestos constitutes 1.4 percent. These types of roofing commonly used are relatively cheaper to afford than the use of roofing tiles, cement and wood.

More than one-half of households in the District have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute slightly above one-fifth followed by three rooms (8.7%) and four rooms (4.3%). Together, about 95.2 percent of households in the District live in 1-4 rooms in dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

Out of 28,800 households 16,761 use electricity from the national grid, this forms 58.2 percent of total households. Kerosene lamp is the next most common type of lighting used by households (25.9%) and is followed closely by flash light or torch (14.1%). Other sources of light used by households form less than three percent.

Three main types of fuel are used in cooking in the District, namely: Wood fuel being the highest (66.7%) then charcoal (19.7%) and gas (7.0%). The rest are below one percent. Household drinking water is obtained from six major sources. These include: bore hole, pip tube well (34.4%), protected well (19.8%), pipe borne outside dwelling (13.9%), river/stream (9.1%), public tap (9.9%) and sachet water (5.3%).

Out of 28,800 households, 38 percent use pit latrine and 30 percent use public toilets. The use of KVIP which represents 16.1 percent is the third highest mode of toilet facility. The use of water closet (W.C) which is considered as one of the improved toilet facilities forms 4.4 percent being the lowest. The use of open defecation which is the worst form of unimproved sanitation, accounts for 10.3 percent of household usage.

The most common used type of bathing facility is, shared separate bathroom (34.2%). This is common because most households live in compound houses and these facilities are shared. Twenty eight percent of households use own bathroom for exclusive use. The use of public bathhouse and bathing in another house is common in the District whilst bathing in river/pond/lake/dam is the least source used in the District.

The most widely used means of disposing refuse is dumping in public open space (48.38%) or dumping in public dump in container 18.9%). The door to door collection is only 2.2 percent and constitutes the least method used in the District.

Pouring of liquid waste on the compound form the main method of liquid disposal (45.3%). This is followed closely by pouring liquid waste on the street outside (33.6%). The use of sewage system is the most hygienic way of liquid waste disposal, yet it is the least patronized by households in the District.

9.3 Conclusion

The total population of the District is 119,767 persons with sex ratio of 93.8 implying that for every 100 females there are 94 males. In general, the Birim South District is a youthful population with females in majority. The age dependency ratio in 2010 is 86. The average

number of children ever born is 3.1 and children surviving is 2.6. The total fertility rate is 3.9, while the general fertility rate is 114.3. The District recorded a total of 1,351 deaths 12 months preceding the census.

Children (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion of households followed by heads while adopted or foster child(ren) form the least proportion. The nuclear family structure (heads spouse(s) and children) is the most popular family structure in the District. The Extended (heads' children and heads' relative) is made of less than a fifth of the household population. Males dominate the composition of the nuclear households.

The proportion of persons who have never married are high among younger age groups and low among older age groups. The level of education of these persons assumes a pyramidal shape with basic education (including primary, Junior Secondary School or Junior High School) constituting the broad base. Most of the population in the District are Ghanaians by birth. The most popular Christian sect is the Pentecostal/Charismatic. Less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

The proportion of the employed persons who worked seven days preceding the census night is 95 percent. The remaining five percent of the unemployed include 4.6 percent of persons who did not work but had job to go back to and 0.4 percent did voluntary work without pay. Persons 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers in the Birim South District and accounts for more than half of the employed population.

Less than half of the population age 12 years and older in the District, have mobile phones. Out of the total households in the District, 996 have computers in their homes, forming 3.5 percent of households.

Physical and sight disabilities are the two major types of disability, accounting for 32.7 percent and 45.2 percent of all disabilities respectively. However, emotional disability accounts for 28.8 percent followed by speech disability (26.7%). Intellectual disability is the least among the types of disability representing 24.1 percent. More than one-third of PWDs are economically not active with more than one-half being employed and less than four percent are unemployed. Slightly more than one-third have never attended school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for slightly more than one-half of all PWDs in the District.

A little above one in five households are engaged in other activities other than agriculture with more than three-quarters of households who are engaged in agriculture as an economic activity. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming, while the least proportion of households are into fish farming. Majority of the people in the District live in rural areas.

Over half of dwellings in the District use cement blocks to construct their outer walls. About forty three percent of dwellings in the District use mud bricks to construct their outer wall whilst the use of bamboo, landcrete, palm leaf, stone, wood for construction of outer walls constitutes less than five percent. The most commonly used roofing material is metal sheet. The use of thatch/ palm even though relatively small. More than one-half of households in the District have one sleeping room.

Three main types of fuel are used in cooking in the District, namely: Wood fuel being the highest followed by charcoal and gas. Household drinking water is obtained from six major sources. These include: bore hole, pipe tube well (34.4%), protected well (19.8%), pipe borne outside dwelling. About one-fourth of households use river/stream and bore-hole/tube well for other domestic purposes.

Majority of households in the District use pit latrine and public toilets. The use of KVIP is the third highest mode of toilet facility. The most common used type of bathing facility is, shared separate bathroom. This is common because most households live in compound houses and these facilities are shared. The most widely used means of disposing refuse is dumping in public open space. The door to door collection constitutes the least method used in the District.

Pouring of liquid waste on the compound form the main method of liquid disposal. This is followed closely by pouring liquid waste on the street outside. The use of sewage system is the most hygienic way of liquid waste disposal, yet it is the least patronized by households in the District.

9.4 Policy Implication

First and foremost, the findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Birim South District have implications for the general well-being of the people. The findings also suggest policies must be directed at managing the population and its human resource to ensure that resource potentials are fully unlocked for economic progress of the District and the entire nation. In regards to realizing the well-being of the people, it is important to consider the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana which is meant to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation.

- In order to meet the needs of the youth, goals and objectives of development plans should be directed at general employment for the youth. This can be achieved through interventions that will empower the youth with employable skills. In this direction social interventions like GYEEDA must be tailor made to meet the local demands of the Birim South District.
- Gender dimensions of policies and planning must not be underestimated. Investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age for child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years. Reproductive health programmes should therefore be incorporated as components of the educational programmes. The 2000 Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy will have to be implemented as a component of the educational curricula.
- Government and other stakeholders including religious organizations and non-governmental organizations should promote and rejuvenate functional literacy among adults since illiteracy is high among persons who are 25 years and older. Children who form about 41 percent of the District's population must be considered for provision of adequate school infrastructural buildings.
- The implication of the findings to local revenue mobilization in the District cannot be overemphasized. The local government can improve on its local revenue by

evaluating the various types of housing units in the Districts and charging fees as appropriate. Secondly, considering the large size of the private informal sector, local government efforts to formalizing and regulating their activities can boost the revenue base of the District.

- There is the need to improve the penetration in the use of ICT in the District. These can be done by providing necessary congenial conditions to attract telecom and service providers in the District particularly in the rural areas. Though there are ICT centers in Swedru and Achiase, it would be important to locate some of these centers in the rural communities in order to close the rural-urban disparities.
- The consideration of PWDs cannot be overemphasized in policy formulation and the local government planning. The local government should ensure that public places are disability friendly. Provision of facilities such as special schools for PWDs must be considered. Budgetary allocations should be made for the Department of Social Welfare to ensure smooth running of their activities.
- The need to promote more affordable houses in urban areas is very important to reduce the housing deficit. In other words, rural areas should be made attractive in terms of social amenities and job creation in order to reduce migration into the urban areas within the District and beyond.
- There is the need for the local government to intensify the rural electrification project to increase coverage of hydroelectricity in the rural areas. The local government should improve water coverage in the District by the provision of boreholes and pipe-borne water.
- The District Environmental Health Directorate must ensure the use or adoption of improved sanitation practices. It is therefore very important to take steps to improve the method of waste disposal in the District. The local government must also promote the building of places of convenience in every home.

REFERENCES

Government of Ghana 2010, Medium Term Development Plan, Birim South District

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) 2013, Regional Analytical Report- Eastern Region

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	65,435	100.0	22,107	100.0	43,328	100.0
Head only	2,691	4.1	898	4.1	1,793	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	1,034	1.6	322	1.5	712	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,177	11.0	2,705	12.2	4,472	10.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	18,989	29.0	5,793	26.2	13,196	30.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,766	24.1	5,074	23.0	10,692	24.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,081	1.7	530	2.4	551	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,461	3.8	830	3.8	1,631	3.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,120	15.5	3,547	16.0	6,573	15.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	714	1.1	355	1.6	359	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,402	8.3	2,053	9.3	3,349	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes											
Total	109,718	18,866	3,096	8,008	31,721	37,565	7,039	1,037	1,708	599	79
No disability	104,344	16,844	3,010	7,866	30,599	35,941	6,834	956	1,636	580	78
With a disability	5,374	2,022	86	142	1,122	1,624	205	81	72	19	1
Sight	2,440	854	50	55	511	807	94	32	34	3	0
Hearing	1,308	550	29	42	323	306	33	10	8	7	0
Speech	1,384	494	49	65	400	308	48	9	10	1	0
Physical	1,749	730	26	37	373	483	55	22	16	6	1
Intellectual	1,274	470	31	36	364	311	45	11	4	2	0
Emotional	1,546	545	23	39	413	434	64	20	8	0	0
Other	300	127	4	12	45	88	18	2	4	0	0
Male											
Total	52,893	5,912	1,594	4,113	15,098	19,730	4,224	568	1,119	465	70
No disability	50,480	5,312	1,547	4,022	14,558	18,839	4,098	521	1,068	446	69
With a disability	2,413	600	47	91	540	891	126	47	51	19	1
Sight	1,036	211	24	34	247	430	49	14	24	3	0
Hearing	582	180	13	29	162	161	20	6	4	7	0
Speech	742	198	31	43	228	191	36	7	7	1	0
Physical	793	226	14	25	179	274	45	15	8	6	1
Intellectual	613	187	16	26	185	152	31	10	4	2	0
Emotional	776	208	12	30	224	239	44	12	7	0	0
Other	144	51	0	6	22	46	13	2	4	0	0

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female											
Total	56,825	12,954	1,502	3,895	16,623	17,835	2,815	469	589	134	9
No disability	53,864	11,532	1,463	3,844	16,041	17,102	2,736	435	568	134	9
With a disability	2,961	1,422	39	51	582	733	79	34	21	0	0
Sight	1,404	643	26	21	264	377	45	18	10	0	0
Hearing	726	370	16	13	161	145	13	4	4	0	0
Speech	642	296	18	22	172	117	12	2	3	0	0
Physical	956	504	12	12	194	209	10	7	8	0	0
Intellectual	661	283	15	10	179	159	14	1	0	0	0
Emotional	770	337	11	9	189	195	20	8	1	0	0
Other	156	76	4	6	23	42	5	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gallic	2	8	4	4	6	2	4
Garden eggs	234	1,212	611	601	476	242	234
Ginger	3	20	5	15	12	3	9
Groundnut	19	147	73	74	50	21	29
Guava	29	126	78	48	53	34	19
Kenaf	11	40	33	7	23	18	5
Lemon grass	3	19	11	8	7	3	4
Lettuce	10	42	19	23	29	13	16
Maize	3,559	16,584	8,113	8,471	6,977	3,569	3,408
Mango	3	18	9	9	5	3	2
Melon (agusi)	2	12	4	8	2	2	0
Millet	16	71	33	38	36	18	18
Nut meg	2	14	6	8	4	2	2
Oil palm	5,826	27,940	13,832	14,108	11,152	5,736	5,416
Okro	223	1,046	481	565	394	186	208
Onion	22	114	56	58	43	20	23
Pawpaw	16	70	34	36	30	17	13
Peas	10	75	36	39	23	13	10
Pepper	761	3,699	1,755	1,944	1,572	746	826
Pineapple	60	249	104	145	121	59	62
Plantain	11,499	52,893	25,350	27,543	21,415	10,200	11,215
Potatoes	8	34	14	20	14	8	6
Rice	252	1,304	711	593	562	313	249
Soya beans	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Sugarcane	67	283	152	131	125	76	49
Sun flower	1	6	2	4	1	1	0
Sweet pepper	5	23	10	13	7	4	3
Tiger nut	7	30	14	16	11	5	6
Tobacco	5	12	5	7	7	4	3
Tomatoes	515	2,605	1,198	1,407	976	449	527
Water melon	3	8	3	5	6	3	3
Yam	770	4,070	1,983	2,087	1,602	804	798
Other	204	1,154	551	603	407	193	214

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Akim Achiase	26,326	12,326	14,000	6,606	4,123
2	Akim Swedru	17,571	8,275	9,296	4,421	2,679
3	Akim Aperade	7,286	3,442	3,844	1,835	1,372
4	Akim Aduasa	5,730	2,772	2,958	1,426	922
5	Akim Anamase	4,991	2,375	2,616	1,273	970
6	Akim Awisa	4,170	1,926	2,244	1,201	763
7	Akim Duakon	3,320	1,644	1,676	677	530
8	Akim Osorase	3,318	1,569	1,749	813	673
9	Akim Akenkansu	2,810	1,337	1,473	641	554
10	Akim Kokoben	2,317	1,143	1,174	521	460
11	Akim Anyinam	2,285	1,089	1,196	638	472
12	Akim Apaaso	1,971	909	1,062	476	325
13	Akim Akotekrom	1,958	1,015	943	393	245
14	Akim Nyankomase	1,955	922	1,033	480	339
15	Akim Bienne	1,919	923	996	543	414
16	Aperade Railway Station	1,891	896	995	366	307
17	Akim Asawase	1,251	597	654	319	251
18	Agyenase Wengwam	1,243	714	529	235	140
19	Akim Adiembra	1,241	583	658	282	243
20	Akim Apoli	1,234	645	589	282	227

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-24	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 Achiase	26,326	3,563	3,241	3,334	2,983	2,142	1,764	1,475	1,406	1,352	1,110	1,053	684	602	357	556	704
2	Akim Swedru	17,571	2,210	2,095	2,318	2,117	1,452	1,238	931	977	832	722	701	465	413	269	350	481
3	Akim Aperade	7,286	1,024	1,022	987	735	429	404	328	352	355	287	344	252	207	142	202	216
4	Akim Aduasa	5,730	892	742	729	594	446	346	325	324	257	249	222	139	139	76	110	140
5	Akim Anamase	4,991	719	635	621	540	316	319	288	257	272	199	238	146	113	71	113	144
6	Akim Awisa	4,170	487	496	556	425	315	242	186	232	197	158	208	161	113	106	96	192
7	Akim Duakon	3,320	619	491	468	362	177	187	153	185	162	98	101	86	66	43	55	67
8	Akim Osorase	3,318	523	475	412	342	250	200	196	156	135	92	118	89	110	58	74	88
9	Akim Akenkansu	2,810	411	400	385	307	200	180	153	137	106	123	116	82	70	28	57	55
10	Akim Kokoben	2,317	329	288	336	249	186	127	110	138	131	108	98	53	52	23	45	44
11	Akim Anyinam	2,285	295	298	279	229	161	119	127	127	112	104	101	77	72	47	57	80
12	Akim Apaaso	1,971	275	243	260	251	157	95	116	113	98	64	59	58	55	39	37	51
13	Akim Akotekrom	1,958	307	245	279	230	165	106	138	104	74	73	73	39	48	15	33	29
14	Akim Nyankomase	1,955	332	266	250	217	156	131	93	91	85	92	64	40	56	29	23	30
15	Akim Bienne	1,919	250	244	212	206	145	113	86	92	89	90	99	70	69	42	53	59
16	Aperade Railway Station	1,891	307	277	230	209	132	111	109	98	109	70	68	41	32	31	26	41
17	Akim Asawase	1,251	152	162	164	181	89	86	80	54	59	57	33	38	24	19	19	34
18	Agyenase Wengwam	1,243	180	180	137	154	122	106	50	61	57	49	55	29	23	15	16	9
19	Akim Adiembra	1,241	199	156	178	135	77	54	52	63	66	40	55	38	32	29	36	31
20	Akim Apoli	1,234	206	172	161	110	75	73	78	82	48	63	43	43	25	20	20	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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