2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 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 Upper Manya Krobo District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB   Children Ever Born

CIDA   Canadian International Development Agency

CS   Children Surviving

DANIDA   Danish International Development Agency

DFID   Department for International Development

DMTDP   District Medium Term Development Plan

ECOWAS   Economic Community of West African States

EA   Enumeration Area

EU   European Union

GSS   Ghana Statistical Service

GES   Ghana Education Service

ICT   Information Communication Technology

JSS   Junior Secondary School

JHS   Junior High School

SSS   Senior Secondary School

SHS   Senior High School

LEAP   Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

MMDAs   Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MDGs   Millennium Development Goals

NHIS   National Health Insurance Scheme

NGOs   Non-Governmental Organizations

PHC   Population and Housing Census

PES   Post Enumeration Survey

PWDs   Persons with Disabilities

UN   United Nations

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

WHO   World Health Organization

WC   Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Upper Manya Krobo District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 72,092 representing 2.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.6 percent and females represent 49.4 percent. Nearly ninety percent (87.2%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 102.6. The population of the district is youthful (50.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 85.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (87.7) than that of females (83.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 111.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.4 per 1000. The death rate for females is highest as compared to males at age 19. Male deaths rises sharply above that of females from age 49 upwards.. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 5.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 94.7 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (2,702) living in the district were born in the Volta region while the lowest (42) were born in in the Upper West region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 71,227 with a total number of 13,111 households. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, about 37 percent have never married,9.8 percent are in consensual unions, 6.3 percent are widowed, 2.5 percent are divorced and 3.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, a little more than forty percent (43.7%) of both males and females are married. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.4 percent while widowed males account for only 16.3 percent. . Among the married, 34.2 percent have no education while about 12.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than ninety percent of the married population

(93%) are employed, 0.6 percent are unemployed and 6.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (48.1%) are economically not active with 1.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 66.7 percent are literate and 33.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (77.0 %) than that of females (56.4%). Six out of ten people (58.8%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (66,091) in the district, 29.6 percent has never attended school, 38.2 percent are currently attending and 32.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 82.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 17.3 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.8 percent are employed while 1.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.2%), 20.4% perform household duties and 7.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 73.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.3 percent in service and sales, 11.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 78.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.7 percent are contributing family workers, 0.4 percent are casual and domestic employees respectively (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 24.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 31.1 percent as compared to 17.6 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 275 households representing 1.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.4%) than females (3.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical,

intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 45.6 percent followed by physical disability (31.0%). About 3.5 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, more than fifty percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 82.5 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (89.2%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 45.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Upper Manya District is 13,111 representing 3.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than seventy percent (74.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 43.9 percent are separate houses and 7.3 percent are semi-detached houses. Nearly seventy-two percent (71.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.9 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 mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for more than 80 percent with cement/concrete constituting 16.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (86.8%) and mud/earth (41.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (87.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (36.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 6.6 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 kerosene (48.3%), flashlight (26.3%) and electricity main (23.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (78.2%). The proportion for rural (89.8%) is higher than that of urban (13.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About forty percent of households (37.7%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine representing 71.0 percent followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/PAN etc.) with little over 10 percent. About 6.1 percent

of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (32.2%) in the district use their own bathrooms with (0.9%) using public bathrooms.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by dumping indiscriminately representing a little over 30 percent and this is followed by those who burn their garbage being less than thirty percent. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (72.5%) and onto the street (20.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Upper Manya Krobo District is one of the twenty-six districts in the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was carved out of the then Manya Krobo District in February, 2008[1] by Legislative Instrument 1842 in pursuance of the Government's Decentralization policy with its capital at Asesewa, a historic trading post, attracting a mix of cultures from all over the country. The district capital, Asesewa is about 45km from Koforidua, the regional capital of Easter Region.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Upper Manya Krobo District (UMKD) with an altitude of 457.5m is located at the north-eastern corner of the Eastern Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes $6.2\text{-}6.5^0$N and Longitudes $0.3 - 0.0^0$ W of the Greenwich Meridian.

The district shares common boundaries with the following districts; to the North, Afram Plains, to the south east, Lower Manya Krobo, to the south west, Yilo Krobo District, to the east Asuogyaman District and to the west Fanteakwa District. It covers an area of 859.1 square kilometers constituting 4.6 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region of Ghana ($19,323\text{km}^2$).

1.2.2 Climate and drainage

The district lies within the semi-equatorial climate belt with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 900mm to 1,500mm (Ghana Meteorological Service). Relative humidity is high during the wet season and low in the dry season. The district experiences two major seasons, namely dry and wet seasons. April to early August as well as September to October is the wet season whereas the dry and warm season is experienced from November to March. November to December is usually dry and characterized by high temperatures during the day and early morning moist / fog and cold weather conditions. Temperatures are generally high with average temperatures ranging between 26ºC to 32ºC. The pattern of temperature, winds, and rainfall distribution in the district presents a climate that is conducive for agricultural production throughout the year.

1.2.3 Vegetation and soil

The district lies within the semi-deciduous forest and savanna zone. Trees commonly found include the Dawadawa, Palm, Mango, Ceiba, Neem, and Acacia These trees are of varying sizes and are dispersed in the midst of secondary forest and perennial grasses with associated herbs. The vegetation is gradually being degraded because of overdependence on it for daily livelihood activities such as charcoal production and farming as well as lumbering. As a

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[1] DMTDP of Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly (2010-2013)

result of these activities, the forest vegetation is being reduced into savanna trees and shrubs. This therefore calls for a more concerted effort for reforestation and preserving the forest and its resources.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structures

Like other districts in Ghana, the Upper Manya Krobo District has a decentralized political and administrative structure. The district is divided into six (6) area councils namely Asesewa, Bisa/Anyaboni, Sekesua, Mensah Dawa, Ternguanya and Konkoney/Sisiamang. Each Area Council has the responsibility for the overall development of the area under its jurisdiction. The district also has one constituency and thirty three (33) electoral areas. The District Chief Executive is the political head of the District Assembly while a District Coordinating Director is responsible for the administrative work at the assembly.

Figure 1.1: Map of Upper Manya Krobo District

DISTRICT MAP OF UPPER MANYA KROBO
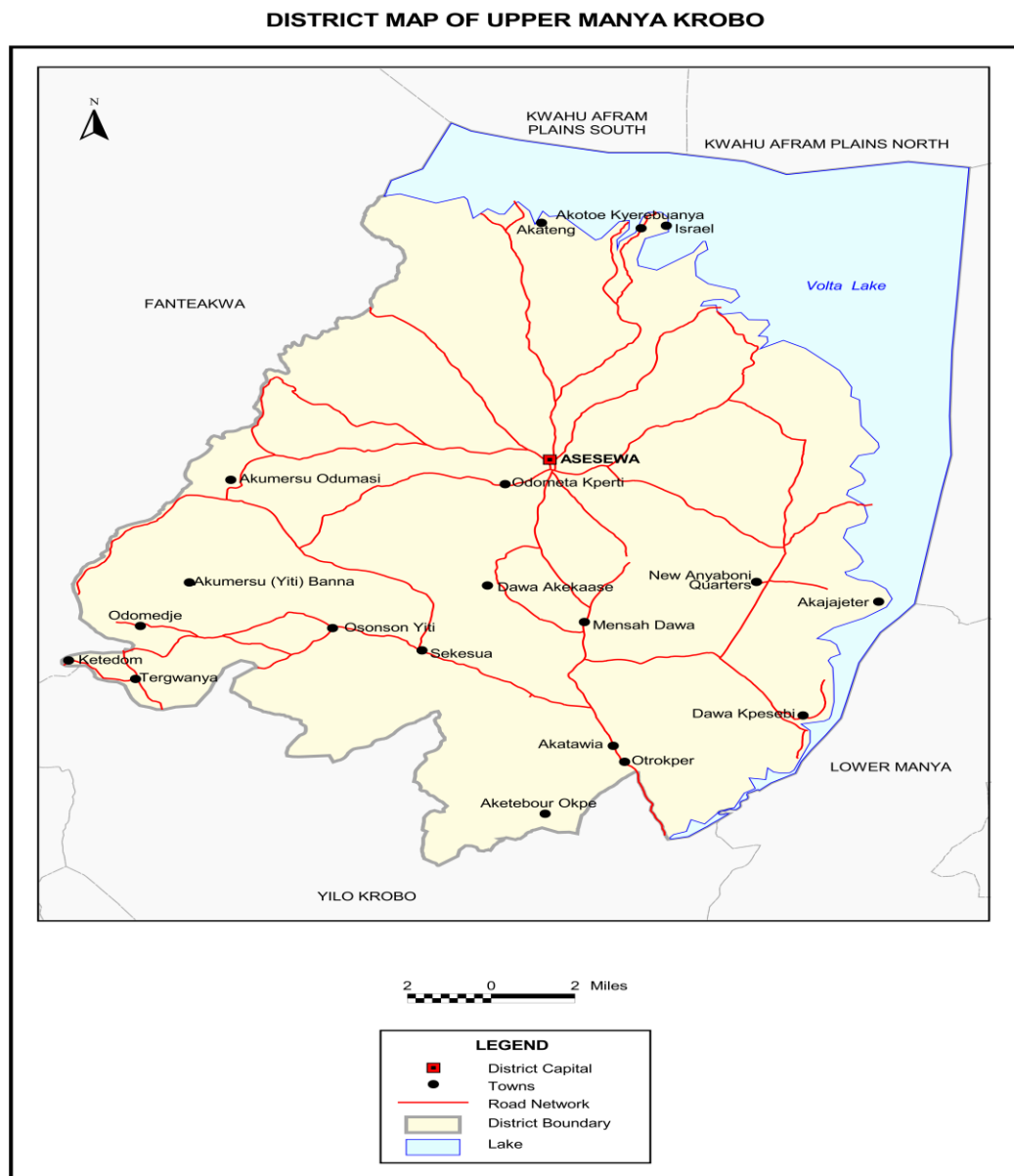
1.4 Cultural and Social Structures

1.4.1 Ethnicity, Language and Religion

The people of the land are predominantly Krobos, who according to history acquired the land from the Akyems. However, there are Ewes, Akans, Hausas and other ethnic groups as well. The widely spoken language in the district is Dangme which is the dialect of the Krobos.

Most of the people in the district are Christians. Other religious faiths such as Islam and Traditional religions are also practiced.

1.4.2 Traditional structures

The traditional system is made up of the Traditional Council consisting of several Chiefs and Queen Mothers. The council is headed by the paramount chief called 'Kornor' who is resident at Odumasi-Krobo. Next to the Kornor are the divisional chiefs called Asafoatse and Dademantsemei (farming chiefs) and Queen-Mothers who assist to govern Asesewa and other communities in the district.

The traditional authorities are custodians of traditional beliefs and customs are passed on from one generation to another.

The widely known *Ngmayem* festival is celebrated on the last Friday of October each year. This lasts for a week and brings lots of people (citizens and non-citizens) to Odumase-Krobo, presenting an opportunity for development interventions. Several rites are also performed by the Krobos'. Notable among them are the *Dipo*, *Lapomi* and Kadoba Fiame. The Dipo is a puberty rite performed for young adolescent girls who are of "sexual age" or "menarchial age". It is done to usher girls into adulthood. For all intents and purposes, Dipo is a positive rite that initiates the young woman into knowing her responsibilities before stepping into marriage.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The district economy is dominated by agriculture and related trade employing more than 73 percent of the population (GSS, PHC 2010). Most of those engaged in agriculture are into crop farming while the rest are into livestock rearing, fishing and marketing of agricultural produce. Also, most of the farmers in the district are subsistence farmers with few commercial ones. The farmers produce food crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, cowpea and vegetables. Mango and oil palm are also cultivated on large scale. Livestock reared in the district include poultry, sheep, goat, pigs, cattle and non-traditional animals such as grass cutters.

Fishing is the main activity carried out by the people along the Volta Lake. The district has vast untapped aquaculture advantage due to a long stretch of the Volta Lake which acts as a boundary with the Afram Plains and Asuogyaman districts respectively from the north–eastern part of the district. In addition, the district is blessed with the Volta Lake as a reservoir for commercial irrigation, potable water projects and aquaculture.

1.5.2 Small Scale Industries

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Sole proprietorship, family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include fitting, welding, carpentry and cassava processing,

local gin (Akpeteshie) production, oil palm production as well as tailoring, basket-weaving, beads making and batik tie-dye making.

1.5.3 Market Infrastructure

Available market infrastructure in the district consists of the physical places where periodic buying and selling takes place. The district has three large market centres at Akateng, Sekesua and Asesewa (popularly remembered in the history of Ghana by a phrase "Market Day at Asesewa"), which form the vibrant commercial hubs of the district. These market centres operate interchangeably five days in a week where one can get almost all kinds of food stuff to buy at affordable prices. Also, a bulk of livestock in the Eastern region such as cattle is traded in the district.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the

Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

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:

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

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

  c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

In order to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation of a district, it is important that population size, composition and distribution are analyzed. The population size and growth of a country is influenced by fertility, mortality and migration of the people over a period of time. The 2010 Census is a de facto count in that all persons were recorded in the household where they spent census night, whether they were normally resident in that household or not.

In this chapter, population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality as well as migration issues of the district are discussed.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1, shows the population distribution of the Upper Manya Krobo District as recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The total population of the district is 72,092 with males constituting 50.6 percent (36,500) and females 35, 592 (49.4%). Again, the table shows a very young population where 50.9 percent of the population falls between ages 0-19 years. The aged (65+), constitute only 5.9 percent. The age group 0-4 has the highest proportion of 14.1 percent with those 85+ recording the lowest proportion of 0.7 percent. also observed that males aged 0-4 years constituted 14.1 percent compared to females (14.0%) in the same age group. Also males aged 0 - 5 are 13.8 percent compared to 13.5 percent of females. This shows that at birth, there are more males than females and as they grow older the females are more than the males as seen from ages 20-49 years

Table 2.1: Population size and distribution by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	72,092	100.0	36,500	100.0	35,592	100.0
0 - 4	10,134	14.1	5,152	14.1	4,982	14.0
5 - 9	9,840	13.6	5,043	13.8	4,797	13.5
10 - 14	9,018	12.5	4,803	13.2	4,215	11.8
15 - 19	7,542	10.5	4,102	11.2	3,440	9.7
20 - 24	5,584	7.7	2,624	7.2	2,960	8.3
25 - 29	4,945	6.9	2,325	6.4	2,620	7.4
30 - 34	4,206	5.8	1,973	5.4	2,233	6.3
35 - 39	3,901	5.4	1,897	5.2	2,004	5.6
40 - 44	3,704	5.1	1,786	4.9	1,918	5.4
45 - 49	3,071	4.3	1,630	4.5	1,441	4.0
50 - 54	2,702	3.7	1,378	3.8	1,324	3.7
55 - 59	1,522	2.1	837	2.3	685	1.9
60 - 64	1,684	2.3	897	2.5	787	2.2
65 - 69	993	1.4	546	1.5	447	1.3
70 - 74	1,339	1.9	620	1.7	719	2.0
75 - 79	787	1.1	392	1.1	395	1.1
80 - 84	585	0.8	251	0.7	334	0.9
85 +	535	0.7	244	0.7	291	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the country's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate and the district data does not show any deviation from the national data. The population less than 15 years recorded the highest percentage (40.2%) of the total population. A similar pattern is observed in both sexes with slight variations as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Age structure by sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	72,092	100.0	36,500	100.0	35,592	100.0
Under 15	28,992	40.2	14,998	41.1	13,994	39.3
15 - 24	13,126	18.2	6,726	18.4	6,400	18.0
25 - 29	4,945	6.9	2,325	6.4	2,620	7.4
30 - 59	19,106	26.5	9,501	26.0	9,605	27.0
60+	5,923	8.2	2,950	8.1	2,973	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Upper Manya Krobo District. The figure depicts a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small number of elderly persons (65 years and older). The age structure of the district follows the regional and national patterns showing a pyramid that is broad based, consisting of large numbers of children at younger ages. The number reduces gradually in the higher age groups.

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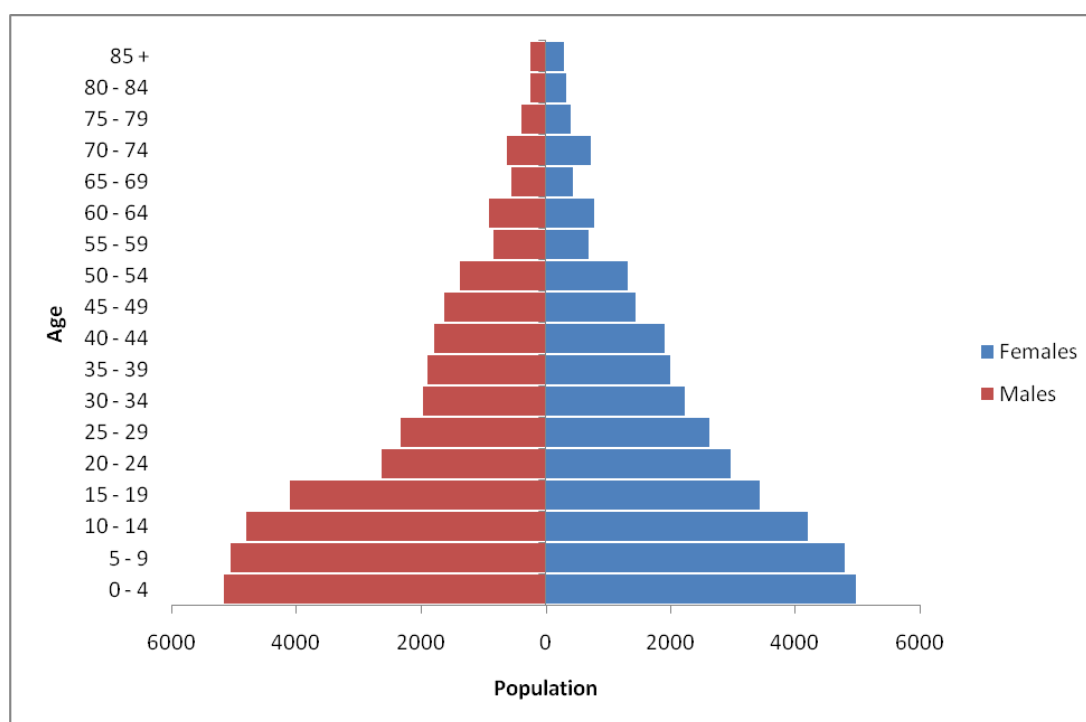
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1   Sex ratio

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by locality of residence and sex ratio. The Upper Manya Krobo District is a predominantly rural district with 87.3 percent (62,903) of its population in rural areas. Again, the sex ratio of the district (the number of males per 100

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females) of the district is 102.6. This means there are 102.6 males per every 100 females in the district. The sex ratio of the district could be due to the high agriculture potentials of the district. Male migrants are attracted to the area to engage in agricultural activities such as crop farming, livestock rearing and fishing including cage culture in the Volta Lake. Urban sex ratio (93.4) is less than rural sex ratio (104.1). This implies more females than males live in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence and sex ratio

District/Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,092	100.0	9,189	100.0	62,903	100.0
Male	36,500	50.6	4,437	48.3	32,063	51.0
Female	35,592	49.4	4,752	51.7	30,840	49.0
Sex Ratio	**102.6**		**93.4**		**104.1**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age dependency ratio

Table 2.4 presents data on age dependency ratio. 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 working or productive age group of 15-64 years. The ratio could be used to measure the economic burden borne by those in the working ages. The age dependency ratio of the district is 85.5. This means that there are almost 86 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages in the district. Child dependency ratio (74.6%) is higher than old age dependency ratio (10.9%). Child dependency ratio is also higher for males than females; however, older age dependency ratio for females exceeds that of males.

Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	72,092	100.0	36,500	100.0	35,592	100.0
0-14	28,992	40.2	14,998	41.1	13,994	39.3
15-64	38,861	53.9	19,449	53.3	19,412	54.5
65+	4,239	5.9	2,053	5.6	2,186	6.1
All Ages dependency ratio	85.5		87.7		83.4	
Child dependency ratio	74.6		77.1		72.1	
Old age dependency ratio	10.9		10.6		11.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The levels and changes in migration, fertility and mortality are important for socioeconomic planning and policy adoption. In developing countries like Ghana, where population registers are non-existent, censuses provide a more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources.

2.4.1 Fertility

In the 2010 PHC, two sets of fertility data were collected, current fertility and lifetime fertility. The fertility measures total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate are used to measure the fertility of the district.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. As presented in Table 2.5, the TFR of Upper Manya Krobo district is 3.7. This is above the Regional average of 3.5.

Table 2.5: 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**	**3.5**	**103.9**	**25.4**
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Upper Manya	**72,092**	**16,616**	**1,852**	**3.7**	**111.5**	**25.7**
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5

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

Another fertility measure, General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. The GFR of the district is 111.5 and it is also higher than the Regional average of 103.9. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The CBR of the district is 25.7, and is slightly higher than the regional average of 25.4.

There should be policy interventions in the municipality on family planning, especially in the use of contraceptives to reduce fertility rates.

Table 2.6 shows the female population 12 years and older and the number of children ever born and the number surviving in 2010. The table indicates that there were 23,990 females aged 12 years and older in the district. Children ever born to females of these ages were 71,490 out of which 60,718 survived. The numbers of children ever born and children surviving increase with increasing age group peaking at 40-44 years and decreasing as ages increase from 45-59 years. The 12-14 years age group recorded the least (0.0033) average number of children ever born and the same number for children surviving. This is followed by females 15-19 years recording 0.1741 average number of children ever born and 0.1596 average number of children surviving. The age group with the highest average number of children ever born (6.0864) and average number of children surviving (4.3465) is the 60 years and older age group. On the whole, the average no of children ever born is 2.98 with an average of 2.531 surviving in the district.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

| Age group | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | | Children Surviving | | | |
		Both Sexes	Average no. of CEB	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average no. of CS	Male	Female
All Ages	23,990	71,490	2.98	36,117	35,373	60,718	2.531	30,573	30,145
12-14	2,392	8	0.0033	7	1	8	0.0033	7	1
15-19	3,440	599	0.1741	296	303	549	0.1596	263	286
20-24	2,960	3,383	1.1429	1,698	1,685	3,135	1.0591	1,528	1,607
25-29	2,620	5,679	2.1676	2,846	2,833	5,294	2.0206	2,629	2,665
30-34	2,233	7,280	3.2602	3,643	3,637	6,749	3.0224	3,306	3,443
35-39	2,004	8,258	4.1208	4,198	4,060	7,558	3.7715	3,825	3,733
40-44	1,918	9,413	4.9077	4,757	4,656	8,486	4.4244	4,288	4,198
45-49	1,441	7,607	5.279	3,869	3,738	6,668	4.6273	3,365	3,303
50-54	1,324	7,346	5.5483	3,743	3,603	6,276	4.7402	3,178	3,098
55-59	685	3,822	5.5796	1,899	1,923	3,073	4.4861	1,541	1,532
60+	2,973	18,095	6.0864	9,161	8,934	12,922	4.3465	6,643	6,279

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population refers to deaths that occur within a population and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time.

Table 2.7 presents data on total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. Out of the total population of 72,092, deaths' 607 deaths occurred in households in the district. The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in that population in a given year. The crude death rate in the district is 8.4 and is slightly higher than the regional average.

Table 2.7: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rate by sex in the district. From the figure, death among children below 5 years is high but drops to about 0.0001 at age 5-9 for both sexes. From age 19, deaths among females are higher compared to males but begin to drop at age 49. Male deaths rise sharply above that of females from age 49.

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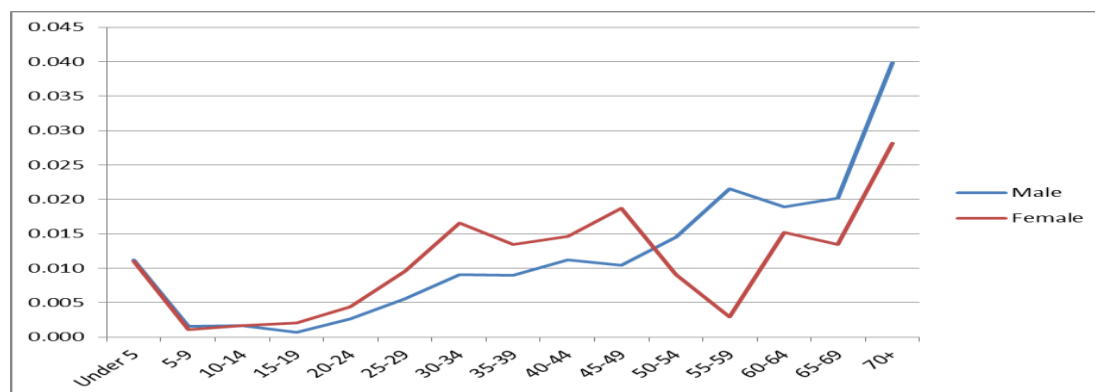
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.8 shows the causes of deaths in households by district. From the table, there were 607 deaths in the district as compared with the regional total deaths of 21,519. Out of the total deaths in the district, 5.3 percent was caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide while the remaining 94.7 deaths are by other causes.

Table 2.8: Causes of death in households by district

| Region/District | Total deaths | Death due to | |
		Accident/violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
All Districts	**21,519**	**10.4**	**89.6**
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	8	92
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9	91
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10	90
Upper Manya	**607**	**5.3**	**94.7**
Fanteakwa	911	8	92
East Akim Municipal	1,427	16.5	83.5
Kwaebibirem	727	10.7	89.3
Akyem Mansa	805	6.6	93.4
Birim North	595	13.9	86.1
Atiwa	1,064	8.8	91.2
Kwahu West Municipal	659	8.8	91.2
Kwahu South	879	9.7	90.3
Kwahu East	992	13.9	86.1
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	20.2	79.8
Upper West Akyem	662	9.4	90.6
Akwapim South	357	17.1	82.9
Ayensuano	733	6.7	93.3
Denkyembuor	443	12	88.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon which is a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analyzed for specific purposes. The duration of stay distinguishes the temporary stay from a short stay. However, when such mobility involves a permanent sojourn in the place of destination, it is considered as migration. Migration is therefore defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Migration can be measured in many ways, however, in this section; it is measured by birthplace and duration of stay as presented in Table 2.9.

The 2010 census collected data on birthplace and duration of residence of individuals in the place of enumeration. Table 2.9 provides information on the recent migration history of the

district. The total number of migrants in the district is 19,044 out of which 13,152 are born elsewhere in the region and 5,892 are born elsewhere in another region. Majority of the migrant population of the district are born in the Volta region (2,702) while the lowest migrant population are born in the Upper West region (42). The presence of the Volta Lake in the district might have attracted most of the migrants to the district to engage in fishing and farming along the lake.

Migrants living in the district for less than five (5) years constitute the highest (28.2%) proportion of the migrant population while 11.5 percent have resided in the district for less than one (1) year. A relatively high proportion, (23.4%) have stayed for 20 and more years in the district.

Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	19,044	11.5	28.2	16.1	20.8	23.4
Born elsewhere in the region	13,152	12.0	26.1	15.6	19.9	26.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	233	20.2	45.5	13.3	12.0	9.0
Central	216	6.0	35.2	23.1	26.9	8.8
Greater Accra	1,511	11.6	32	15.9	25.4	15.1
Volta	2,702	9.0	31.2	17.7	22.4	19.7
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	343	15.2	31.2	15.7	21	16.9
Brong Ahafo	124	6.5	39.5	21.0	23.4	9.7
Northern	208	4.3	35.6	21.2	24.5	14.4
Upper East	80	8.8	58.8	12.5	7.5	12.5
Upper west	42	9.5	28.6	28.6	11.9	21.4
Outside Ghana	433	10.9	33.9	16.6	24	14.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also form part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household. The head of 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. Household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education are social characteristics under discussion in this chapter.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household size

Information on household size is very important because the welfare of household members to a large extent depends on it. Also, resources that are available to individual household members may be determined by household size.

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Upper Manya Krobo District. The district has a household population of 71,227 with a total number of 13,111 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 4.6 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.2 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,574,543	71,227	9,014	62,213
Number of households	431,697	13,111	2,341	13,038
Average household per house	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1
Average household size	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.2, one-member household type recorded the highest percentage (15.2%) followed by household sizes of four (13.8%) and five (13.2%). Households with nine members constitute the lowest proportion of all households (3.3%) in the district. Female headed households recorded three times (9.3%) the average household size of male headed households (3.1%).

Table 3.2: Household size by sex of household head

Household Size	Both Sexes		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Household Population	71,227	100.0	36,077	100.0	35,150	100.0
Total Households	15,379	100.0	11,591	100.0	3,788	100.0
1	2,336	15.2	1,657	14.3	679	17.9
2	1,813	11.8	1,131	9.8	682	18.0
3	1,843	12.0	1,287	11.1	556	14.7
4	2,128	13.8	1,598	13.8	530	14.0
5	2,037	13.2	1,599	13.8	438	11.6
6	1,635	10.6	1,341	11.6	294	7.8
7	1,164	7.6	974	8.4	190	5.0
8	881	5.7	738	6.4	143	3.8
9	511	3.3	423	3.6	88	2.3
10+	1,031	6.7	843	7.3	188	5.0
Average household size	4.6		3.1		9.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household size by locality. From the table, it indicates that average household size is higher in the urban areas than rural areas. The average household size in the rural areas is 2.7 persons per household compared to 15.4 persons per household in urban areas. Again, one member household type recorded higher proportions in both rural (13.7%) and urban (23.3%) areas while nine member households recorded the least in both locality types.

Table 3.3: Household size by type of locality

Household Size	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Household Population	71,227	100.0	36,077	100.0	35,150	100.0
Total Households	15,379	100.0	2,341	100.0	13,038	100.0
1	2,336	15.2	546	23.3	1,790	13.7
2	1,813	11.8	320	13.7	1,493	11.5
3	1,843	12.0	324	13.8	1,519	11.7
4	2,128	13.8	316	13.5	1,812	13.9
5	2,037	13.2	286	12.2	1,751	13.4
6	1,635	10.6	202	8.6	1,433	11.0
7	1,164	7.6	140	6.0	1,024	7.9
8	881	5.7	84	3.6	797	6.1
9	511	3.3	46	2.0	465	3.6
10+	1,031	6.7	77	3.3	954	7.3
Average household size	4.6		15.4		2.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Data on household composition and sex are presented in Table 3.4. The total household population of the district is 71,227. About 22 percent of all household members are household heads. There are more male-headed households (32.1%) than female-headed households (10.8%). Majority of the household members are children who form a little above 44 percent of the total household population. Spouses form slightly more than 11

percent of the household population while other relatives including parents in law, grandchildren, brothers/sisters, step children, adopted children and other relatives and non-relatives constitute about 23 percent of the household population of the district. Spousal relations are mainly female. Female spouses form a higher percentage (22.9%) compared to male spouses (0.5%).

Table 3.4: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,227	100.0	36,077	100.0	35,150	100.0
Head	15,379	21.6	11,591	32.1	3,788	10.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,246	11.6	184	0.5	8,062	22.9
Child (son/daughter)	31,465	44.2	16,567	45.9	14,898	42.4
Parent/parent in-law	791	1.1	111	0.3	680	1.9
Son/daughter in-law	670	0.9	90	0.3	580	1.7
Grandchild	7,033	9.9	3,644	10.1	3,389	9.6
Brother/sister	2,325	3.3	1,270	3.5	1,055	3.0
Step child	389	0.6	198	0.6	191	0.5
Adopted/foster child	189	0.3	86	0.2	103	0.3
Other relative	4,149	5.8	1,989	5.5	2,160	6.2
Non-relative	591	0.8	347	1.0	244	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.5 presents information on household population by structure and sex. Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Households can be classified as a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and many more.

From Table 3.5 households with heads only, i.e. single person households, constitute a little above three percent. Male single person households (4.6%) are more than female single person households (1.9%). Households comprising the head and his or her spouse make up only 1.5 percent of total households in the district. Nuclear family households, comprising head, spouse and children constitute slightly below one third of total household population (31.0%) while single parent nuclear family households are about 8 percent of the total household population. Extended family households make up about 30 percent of the total household population in the district. This implies that the extended family system is still prevalent in the district. Also, single parent extended family household is 14.8 percent of household population. Single parent extended family and non-relatives form the lowest proportion of 0.7 percent.

Table 3.5: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,227	100.0	36,077	100.0	35,150	100.0
Head only	2,336	3.3	1,657	4.6	679	1.9
Head and a spouse only	1,086	1.5	546	1.5	540	1.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	22,100	31.0	11,504	31.9	10,596	30.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	21,061	29.6	10,537	29.2	10,524	29.9
Extended + non relatives	1,090	1.5	571	1.6	519	1.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,415	3.4	1,209	3.4	1,206	3.4
Single parent Nuclear	5,759	8.1	2,783	7.7	2,976	8.5
Single parent Extended	10,544	14.8	4,746	13.2	5,798	16.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	486	0.7	241	0.7	245	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,350	6.1	2,283	6.3	2,067	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabiting unions. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and above.

The marital status of the people in Upper Manya Krobo District is presented in Table 3.6. About 37 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district have never been married with those married constituting 41 of the population 12 years and older. The percentage in consensual union forms 9.8 percent. Those who have ever married including those separated (3.6%), divorced (2.5%) and widowed (6.3%) constitute more than a tenth of the target population in the district (Figure 3.1). As expected, a high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (95.5%), 15-19 years (89.7%), and 20-24 (55.8%) are never married (Table 3.6). The delay in marriage within these age groups could be due to schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. About 4 percent of the population aged 12-14 years are married and about 1 percent of them are living together or in consensual unions. The highest percentage (21.1%) in consensual union is among those in the age group 20-24 years. This may be attributed to sexual activity being highest among this age group; a higher proportion of them may decide to live together with their sexual partners even though they are not married.

The percentage of the male population never married is 43.5 percent compared to 30.2 percent of females. Also, the proportion of widows among the female population at 65 years and older is higher (57.4%) compared to their male counterparts 16.3 percent. The results from Table 3.6 suggest that males who are widowed are more likely to re-marry compared to female widows. Policy should be targeted at these widows as far as caring for them is concerned as their husbands who in most cases are their bread winners are dead.

Table 3.6: 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	48,277	100.0	36.9	9.8	41.0	3.6	2.5	6.3
12 - 14	5,177	100.0	95.5	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,542	100.0	89.7	3.9	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,584	100.0	55.8	15.8	25.2	2.5	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	4,945	100.0	29.3	21.1	43.7	3.7	1.4	0.8
30 - 34	4,206	100.0	13.9	18.7	59.0	4.7	2.2	1.4
35 - 39	3,901	100.0	8.1	15.4	65.6	4.9	2.6	3.3
40 - 44	3,704	100.0	4.5	10.1	71.3	5.7	3.9	4.5
45 - 49	3,071	100.0	3.6	8.9	71.5	5.3	4.5	6.1
50 - 54	2,702	100.0	3.8	5.5	67.3	6.7	5.3	11.4
55 - 59	1,522	100.0	3.1	5.4	65.7	6.8	6.3	12.7
60 - 64	1,684	100.0	3.0	4.7	58.8	5.8	7.0	20.7
65+	4,239	100.0	3.9	2.8	44.4	5.3	6.1	37.5
Male								
Total	24,287	100.0	43.5	8.9	39.6	3.1	2.2	2.7
12 - 14	2,785	100.0	94.9	0.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,102	100.0	95.1	1.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,624	100.0	76.3	9.5	13.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	2,325	100.0	42.4	19.5	34.4	2.6	0.6	0.6
30 - 34	1,973	100.0	21.0	20.2	52.8	3.8	1.6	0.6
35 - 39	1,897	100.0	11.4	18.3	62.0	4.3	2.6	1.4
40 - 44	1,786	100.0	6.2	11.4	72.3	4.7	3.7	1.7
45 - 49	1,630	100.0	4.4	10.6	73.1	5.4	4.0	2.5
50 - 54	1,378	100.0	4.4	7.0	72.6	6.7	4.4	4.9
55 - 59	837	100.0	3.0	6.6	72.0	7.5	5.1	5.7
60 - 64	897	100.0	3.8	5.6	68.7	6.2	6.6	9.1
65+	2,053	100.0	5.1	3.6	62.5	5.6	6.9	16.3
Female								
Total	23,990	100.0	30.2	10.7	42.3	4.1	2.8	9.9
12 - 14	2,392	100.0	96.2	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,440	100.0	83.3	7.4	8.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,960	100.0	37.6	21.4	35.9	4.0	0.9	0.3
25 - 29	2,620	100.0	17.7	22.6	51.9	4.7	2.1	1.0
30 - 34	2,233	100.0	7.7	17.4	64.5	5.6	2.8	2.1
35 - 39	2,004	100.0	5.0	12.7	69.1	5.4	2.7	5.1
40 - 44	1,918	100.0	2.8	8.9	70.4	6.6	4.2	7.1
45 - 49	1,441	100.0	2.8	7.1	69.7	5.3	5.0	10.2
50 - 54	1,324	100.0	3.2	4.0	61.7	6.7	6.2	18.1
55 - 59	685	100.0	3.2	3.9	58.0	5.8	7.7	21.3
60 - 64	787	100.0	2.2	3.7	47.6	5.2	7.5	33.8
65+	2,186	100.0	2.8	2.2	27.3	4.9	5.4	57.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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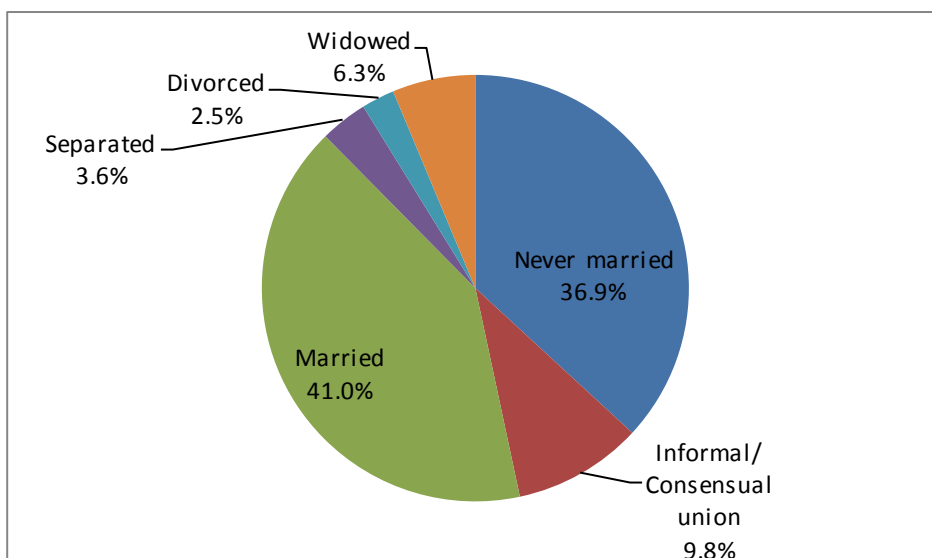
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.7 presents data on level of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. From the table, 34.2 percent has no education, and more than half (57.9%) has basic education. In addition, 5.2 percent has secondary education while 0.5 percent has vocational/technical/commercial education and 2.3 percent has post middle/secondary/ certificate/diploma education (1.8%). Those with tertiary education constitute 0.5 percent.

More than 75 percent of never married persons have basic education while 12.9 percent of the same category has no education. Again, of the never married only 5.2 percent has secondary education. The difference in proportion of married persons with basic education (48.3%) and no education (45.4%) is not very large. Again more married persons have post-secondary education (2.0%) compared to the rest of the marital status categories. At the secondary level, those in consensual union or informal marriage have the highest proportion (3.9%) than the others.

Between the sexes, the proportions of never married females are higher at all the levels of education compared to males except at the tertiary level. For those in informal or consensual unions, no female has attained tertiary level of education.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	48,277	100.0	34.2	57.9	5.2	0.5	1.8	0.5
Never married	17,820	100.0	12.9	75.3	9.1	0.3	1.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,721	100.0	31.6	62.3	3.9	0.4	1.7	0.2
Married	19,770	100.0	45.4	48.3	3.0	0.7	2.0	0.6
Separated	1,719	100.0	46.5	48.5	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.4
Divorced	1,205	100.0	52.4	42.7	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.2
Widowed	3,042	100.0	75.3	23.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Male								
Total	24,287	100.0	23.8	65.6	6.8	0.7	2.4	0.8
Never married	10,568	100.0	12.5	74.8	9.9	0.4	1.8	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,152	100.0	22	68.6	5.6	0.7	2.7	0.4
Married	9,623	100.0	32.7	57.7	4.3	1.1	3.2	1.0
Separated	742	100.0	36	56.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	0.9
Divorced	539	100.0	40.4	52.5	3.7	1.1	2	0.2
Widowed	663	100.0	52.3	43.7	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.2
Female								
Total	23,990	100.0	44.7	50.1	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.2
Never married	7,252	100.0	13.6	75.9	8.0	0.3	1.9	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,569	100.0	39.6	56.9	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.0
Married	10,147	100.0	57.5	39.3	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.2
Separated	977	100.0	54.6	42.5	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.0
Divorced	666	100.0	62.2	34.8	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.2
Widowed	2,379	100.0	81.7	17.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.8 indicates the economic activity status of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. Out of a total of 48,277 persons, 36,718 (76.1%) are employed, 434 (0.9%) are unemployed and 11,125 (23.0%) are economically not active. Of the population12 years and older who are married the employed form 93 percent with 0.6 percent unemployed and 6.4 percent economically not active. Those in the informal/consensual union who are employed form 92.6 percent and with those unemployed being 1.4 percent. The never married category has 50.7 percent employed with only 1.2 percent unemployed while 48.1 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population 12 years and older, those employed are 76.8 percent with the unemployed constituting 0.9 percent. Of this male population, those married who are

employed forms 94.1 percent and the never married male who are employed constitute 54.9 percent.

Again, of the female population 12 years and older the married who are employed form 92.0 while those unemployed form 0.6 percent and 7.4 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.8: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Never married	17,820	100.0	9,036	50.7	215	1.2	8,569	48.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,721	100.0	4,370	92.6	65	1.4	286	6.1
Married	19,770	100.0	18,391	93.0	110	0.6	1,269	6.4
Separated	1,719	100.0	1,565	91.0	14	0.8	140	8.1
Divorced	1,205	100.0	1,099	91.2	12	1.0	94	7.8
Widowed	3,042	100.0	2,257	74.2	18	0.6	767	25.2
Male								
Total	24,287	100.0	18,644	76.8	216	0.9	5,427	22.3
Never married	10,568	100.0	5,803	54.9	136	1.3	4,629	43.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,152	100.0	2,077	96.5	15	0.7	60	2.8
Married	9,623	100.0	9,055	94.1	46	0.5	522	5.4
Separated	742	100.0	689	92.9	6	0.8	47	6.3
Divorced	539	100.0	482	89.4	11	2.0	46	8.5
Widowed	663	100.0	538	81.1	2	0.3	123	18.6
Female								
Total	23,990	100.0	18,074	75.3	218	0.9	5,698	23.8
Never married	7,252	100.0	3,233	44.6	79	1.1	3,940	54.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,569	100.0	2,293	89.3	50	1.9	226	8.8
Married	10,147	100.0	9,336	92.0	64	0.6	747	7.4
Separated	977	100.0	876	89.7	8	0.8	93	9.5
Divorced	666	100.0	617	92.6	1	0.2	48	7.2
Widowed	2,379	100.0	1,719	72.3	16	0.7	644	27.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Upper Manya Krobo District is shown in Table 3.9. Ghanaians by birth as expected constitute the largest percentage (95.9%) of the population.

Ghanaians with dual citizenship form a very small percentage (1.6%). Less than 1.0 percent of the population are Ghanaians by naturalization while non-Ghanaians constitute two

percent of the district population. The proportion of male and female population by nationality also follows the same trend as discussed above.

Table 3.9: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,092	100.0	36,500	100.0	35,592	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	69,111	95.9	34,975	95.8	34,136	95.9
Dual Nationality	1,128	1.6	587	1.6	541	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	414	0.6	190	0.5	224	0.6
ECOWAS	922	1.3	475	1.3	447	1.3
Africa, other than ECOWAS	290	0.4	160	0.4	130	0.4
Other	227	0.3	113	0.3	114	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.10 shows that the dominant religion in the district is Christianity with over 92 percent of the population professing adherence to the Christian faith. Among the Christian group, those who belong to Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination constitute the majority, 46.2 percent. Moslems form 3.2 percent of the population in the district. Those who do not profess adherence to any religion form 2.6 percent of the population while the traditionalists make up 0.8 percent. Among the sexes more males (3.2%) than females (1.9%) do not belong to any religion.

Table 3.10: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,092	100.0	36,500	100.0	35,592	100.0
No Religion	1,846	2.6	1,183	3.2	663	1.9
Catholic	9,684	13.4	5,033	13.8	4,651	13.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	14,516	20.1	7,419	20.3	7,097	19.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	33,278	46.2	16,366	44.8	16,912	47.5
Other Christians	9,238	12.8	4,600	12.6	4,638	13.0
Islam	2,304	3.2	1,235	3.4	1,069	3.0
Traditionalist	544	0.8	301	0.8	243	0.7
Other (Specify)	682	0.9	363	1.0	319	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Literacy as used in the 2010 PHC is the ability of a person who is 11 years and older to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language.

Table 3.11 presents data on the literacy status of the population 11 years and older in the Upper Manya Krobo District. From the table, the literate population constitutes 66.7 percent and the non-literate 33.3percent. Among the various age groups, persons 10-14 years old have the highest proportion of literacy (93.6%) and lowest proportion non-literates constitute 6.4 percent. Persons 65 years and older have the lowest literate proportion of 27.5 percent and high illiteracy rate of 72.5 percent. Differences exist in literacy and illiteracy rates between the sexes. About 77 percent of the male population is literate compared to 56.4 percent females. Also, while 23.2 percent of males are non-literates more females 43.6 percent are non-literate. It can be observed from Table 3.11 that the younger population are more literate than the adult cohorts.

Figure 3.2 shows the proportions of the population 11 years and older who are literate in various languages in Upper Manya Krobo District. From the figure, those who are literate in both English and Ghanaian languages form the highest percentage 58.8 percent of the literate population while those literate in English and French constitute the lowest of 0.1 percent. Those who are literate in English only also form 32.4 percent of the literate population.

Figure 3.2: Population literate by language of literacy
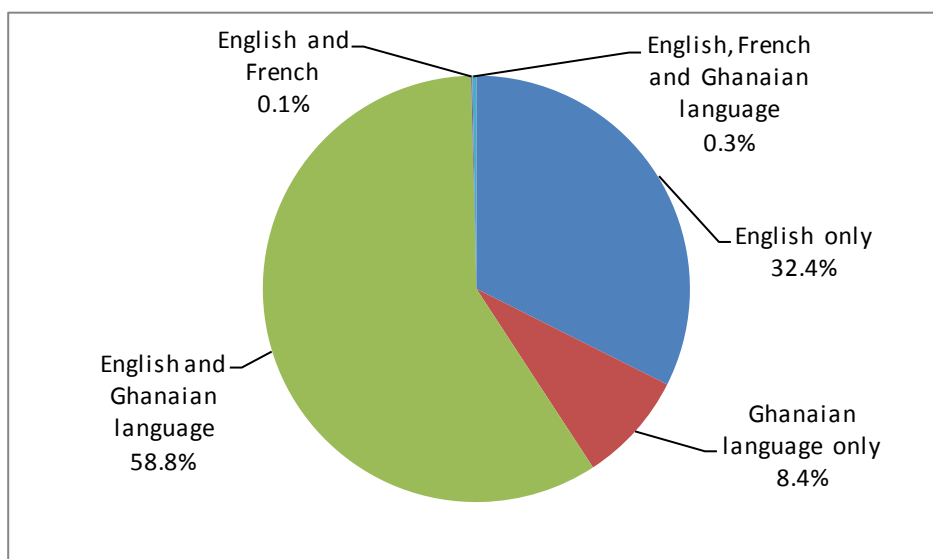
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among males, the highest percentage of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian languages (62.6%). Those literate in English only form 29.2 percent of the male literate population while 7.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Those literate in English and French (0.1%) and English, French and Ghanaian Language (0.4%) together constitute 0.5 percent of the literate population. With respect to literate females, those who are literate in both English and Ghanaian languages form 53.4 percent , followed by those literate in English only (36.9%) and 9.3 percent literate in Ghanaian language only (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	Total	Percent None (not literate)	Percent Literate	Total Percent	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes									
Total	49,826	33.3	66.7	100.0	32.4	8.4	58.8	0.1	0.3
10-14	6,726	6.4	93.6	100.0	44.4	7.4	47.9	0.1	0.2
15-19	7,542	11.0	89.0	100.0	34.3	5.1	60.2	0.2	0.2
20-24	5,584	23.5	76.5	100.0	31.4	6.8	61.4	0.0	0.4
25-29	4,945	31.0	69.0	100.0	31.2	8.6	59.6	0.1	0.5
30-34	4,206	38.3	61.7	100.0	28.9	10.0	60.5	0.0	0.5
35-39	3,901	43.9	56.1	100.0	27.6	12.8	59.1	0.2	0.3
40-44	3,704	47.7	52.3	100.0	28.0	12.0	59.7	0.1	0.2
45-49	3,071	46.1	53.9	100.0	24.2	11.7	63.6	0.1	0.4
50-54	2,702	47.0	53.0	100.0	23.1	9.8	66.8	-	0.3
55-59	1,522	46.2	53.8	100.0	24.7	8.5	66.1	0.1	0.6
60-64	1,684	57.1	42.9	100.0	25.3	9.3	65.1	-	0.3
65+	4,239	72.5	27.5	100.0	21.7	13.5	64.5	0.1	0.3
Male									
Total	25,127	23.2	76.8	100.0	29.2	7.8	62.6	0.1	0.4
10-14	3,625	6.9	93.1	100.0	42.3	7.4	50.1	0.0	0.2
15-19	4,102	9.4	90.6	100.0	32.0	4.8	63.0	0.1	0.2
20-24	2,624	16.7	83.3	100.0	28.9	6.1	64.7	-	0.3
25-29	2,325	22.2	77.8	100.0	28.3	8.2	62.7	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,973	25.3	74.7	100.0	24.4	8.6	66.4	-	0.6
35-39	1,897	26.9	73.1	100.0	23.6	10.3	65.5	0.1	0.4
40-44	1,786	31.2	68.8	100.0	25.1	10.0	64.5	0.1	0.3
45-49	1,630	31.7	68.3	100.0	20.9	11.5	67.1	0.1	0.4
50-54	1,378	30.6	69.4	100.0	21.6	7.8	70.2	-	0.3
55-59	837	30.1	69.9	100.0	22.6	7.4	69.1	0.2	0.9
60-64	897	38.4	61.6	100.0	23.9	8.3	67.6	-	0.2
65+	2,053	56.0	44.0	100.0	19.3	11.6	68.8	-	0.3
Female									
Total	24,699	43.6	56.4	100.0	36.9	9.3	53.4	0.2	0.3
10-14	3,101	5.7	94.3	100.0	46.9	7.4	45.4	0.1	0.2
15-19	3,440	12.8	87.2	100.0	37.2	5.5	56.7	0.3	0.3
20-24	2,960	29.5	70.5	100.0	34.1	7.5	57.9	0.1	0.5
25-29	2,620	38.8	61.2	100.0	34.4	9.1	56.2	-	0.2
30-34	2,233	49.7	50.3	100.0	34.7	11.8	52.9	0.1	0.4
35-39	2,004	60.0	40.0	100.0	34.6	17.0	48.1	0.4	-
40-44	1,918	63.0	37.0	100.0	33.1	15.4	51.5	-	-
45-49	1,441	62.4	37.6	100.0	31.0	12.0	56.5	0.2	0.4
50-54	1,324	64.0	36.0	100.0	26.1	13.9	59.9	-	0.2
55-59	685	65.8	34.2	100.0	29.9	11.5	58.5	-	-
60-64	787	78.5	21.5	100.0	30.2	12.4	56.8	-	0.6
65+	2,186	87.9	12.1	100.0	29.9	19.7	50.0	0.4	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance and Level of Education

The school attendance profile for the district's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.3. Of the 66,091 persons aged 3 years and above in the district, 29.6 percent has never attended school, 38.2 percent are currently attending and 32.1 percent have attended in the past. From the table, females have a lower level of school attendance compared to males.

Table3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex
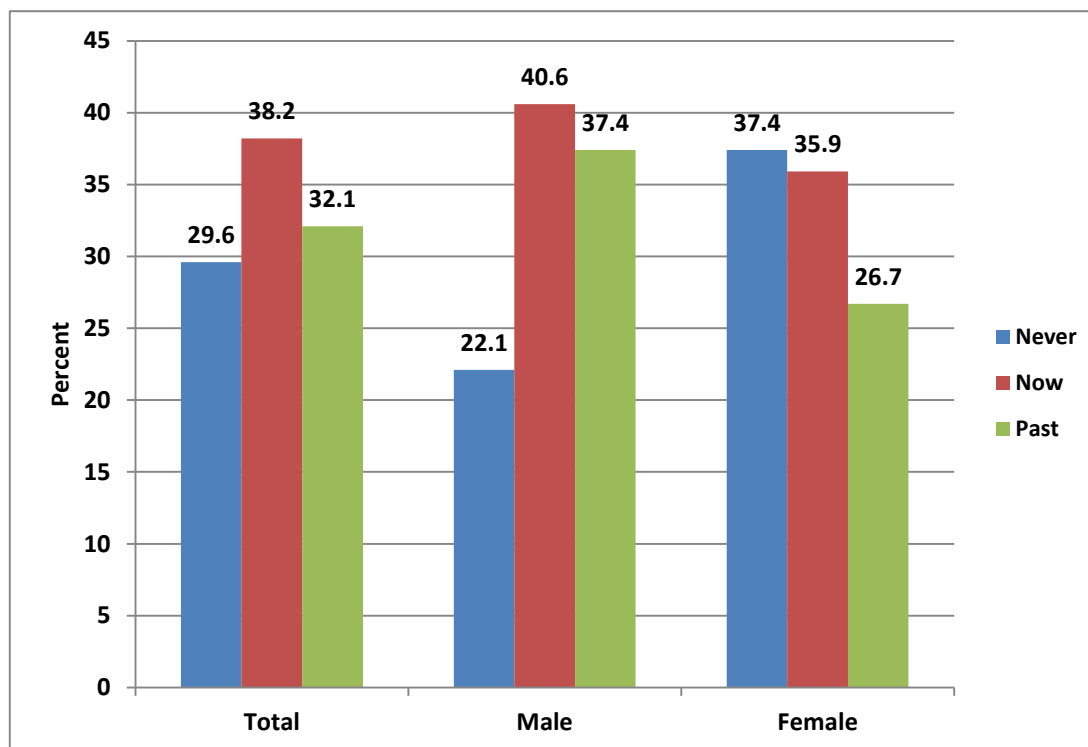
Table 3.12 presents data on the population 3 years and older by level of education, school1 attendance and sex. Of the 25,276 persons 3 years and older in the district who were in school, 13,564 males and 11,712 females. From the table, a little over 70 percent of the population is at the basic level of education, (53.8% at the primary level and 16.5 percent at the JSS/JHS level). The proportions of persons in nursery are 4.8 percent and kindergarten constitutes 19.6 percent. Furthermore, 4.3 percent of the population 3 years and older are in secondary school and a little over 1 percent is in post-secondary schools. The proportion of males and females vary at all levels of those currently attending school in the district. From Table 3.12, at nursery, 4.9 percent and 4.6 percent were recorded for males and females respectively. However, at kindergarten females recorded a higher percentage (20.9%) than males (18.5%). The pattern is the same for the primary level (male: 52.2 %, female: 55.6 %). The pattern is reversed at JSS/JHS level as male's recorded higher percentage (18%) than the females (14.8%). The proportions of males in SHS/Vocational, Post Middle/Secondary and Tertiary levels are all higher than females. This shows that at lower levels of education there are higher proportions of females than males but as they advance the academic ladder more females drop out of school.

Table 3.12 also shows past school attendants of the population aged 3 years and older by sex and highest level of education attained. For past school attendance, 21,220 persons made up of 12,490 males and 8,730 females were recorded. About 31 percent of them have primary

education while 31.9 percent has JSS education and another 25.6 percent completed Middle school. Only 6.8 percent of past school attendants has SSS and secondary education.

The percentage that attained tertiary education forms 2.6 percent. This percentage is higher compared to those who are currently attending school (0.8%). The variation in the proportion of males and females who attended school in the past follows the same pattern as those who are currently in school.

Table 3.12: 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	25,276	100.0	13,564	100.0	11,712	100.0	21,220	100.0	12,490	100.0	8,730	100.0
Nursery	1,203	4.8	664	4.9	539	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,959	19.6	2,515	18.5	2,444	20.9					-	-
Primary	13,593	53.8	7,079	52.2	6,514	55.6	6,533	30.8	3,102	24.8	3,431	39.3
JSS/JHS	4,179	16.5	2,444	18.0	1,735	14.8	6,768	31.9	3,712	29.7	3,056	35.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,436	25.6	3,948	31.6	1,488	17.0
SSS/SHS	1,076	4.3	674	5.0	402	3.4	1,053	5.0	667	5.3	386	4.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-		377	1.8	300	2.4	77	0.9
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	27	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1	218	1.0	167	1.3	51	0.6
Post middle/secondary/Certificate	42	0.2	31	0.2	11	0.1	289	1.4	184	1.5	105	1.2
Tertiary	197	0.8	143	1.1	54	0.5	546	2.6	410	3.3	136	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning, policy making and other purposes. The characteristics which will be discussed under this chapter include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. These characteristics are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments as well as individuals are able to manage their resources in order to provide the needs of the population and thereby achieve the human resource development goals. The human resource of a country or district is critical in the production of goods and services. The section of the population referred to as the "employed" produce these goods and services for consumption.

Factors contributing to employment opportunities in the district include the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A careful study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy.

4.2   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. Table 4.1 presents data the activity status of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. Of this population, the economically active; employed and unemployed persons constitute 82.7 percent with 17.3 percent being economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.8 percent are employed with 1.2 percent being unemployed. Unemployment rate of a population is one of the most important economic characteristics which need the attention of policy makers because of the wellbeing issues that are associated with it. Table 4.1 shows that the unemployed in the district make up 1.2 percent of the economically active population. Of the unemployed population, those who worked before, and seeking work and are available constitute 38.2 percent while the proportion of those seeking work for the first time and were available are 61.8 percent.

The economically not active population are those who did not work and are not seeking for work. This group is made up of those who did home duties, were in full time education, pensioners/retired, disabled/sick and too old/young. Of these categories, those in school make up 54.2 percent, followed by those who did home duties (20.4%), those who are too old/young to work (13.9%), disabled/sick (7.3%) and pensioners (1.1%).

Even though differences exist between the proportion males and females of the economically active and not economically active population, they are more pronounced in the economically not active group than the economically active group. For instance, for persons who did home duties, the proportion of females is 27.9 percent compared to 11.8 percent for males. Also, 67.9 percent of the males are in full time education while the female proportion is 42.1 percent. For the economically active the proportions for males and females are virtually the same.

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	43,100	100	21,502	100	21,598	100
Economically active	**35,663**	**82.7**	**18,024**	**83.8**	**17,639**	**81.7**
Employed	**35,231**	**98.8**	**17,810**	**98.8**	**17,421**	**98.8**
Worked	34,576	98.1	17,496	98.2	17,080	98
Did not work but had job to go back to	577	1.6	273	1.5	304	1.7
Did voluntary work without pay	78	0.2	41	0.2	37	0.2
Unemployed	**432**	**1.2**	**214**	**1.2**	**218**	**1.2**
Worked before, seeking work and available	165	38.2	78	36.4	87	39.9
Seeking work for the first time and available	267	61.8	136	63.6	131	60.1
Economically not active	**7,437**	**17.3**	**3,478**	**16.2**	**3,959**	**18.3**
Did home duties (household chore)	1,516	20.4	410	11.8	1,106	27.9
Full time education	4,028	54.2	2,361	67.9	1,667	42.1
Pensioner/Retired	83	1.1	61	1.8	22	0.6
Disabled/Sick	546	7.3	233	6.7	313	7.9
Too old/young	1,034	13.9	318	9.1	716	18.1
Other	230	3.1	95	2.7	135	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. Of the age groups 15-19 years the employed constitute 47.2 percent, the unemployed, 1.0 percent with the economically not active forming 53.7 percent. Of the age group 45-49 years, 97.4 percent are employed, 0.3 percent are unemployed and 2.3 percent economically not active. As expected persons in younger age groups are expected to have a larger proportion of the population in the economically not active group as most of them are normally in school. It is normally expected that as age increases, the proportion of the population who are economically not active decreases whereas those in the employed category increases.

There are differences between the sexes with respect to their economic activity status in the district. The proportion of total employed males (82.8%) is higher than that of the females (80.7%). This pattern is seen through the age groups where more males are employed compared to their female counterparts except in the age group 20-24 years where the female proportion is slightly higher than that of males.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	43,100	100.0	35,231	81.7	432	1.0	7,437	17.3
15 - 19	7,542	100.0	3,411	45.2	79	1.0	4,052	53.7
20 - 24	5,584	100.0	4,335	77.6	140	2.5	1,109	19.9
25 - 29	4,945	100.0	4,494	90.9	85	1.7	366	7.4
30 - 34	4,206	100.0	3,993	94.9	39	0.9	174	4.1
35 - 39	3,901	100.0	3,766	96.5	21	0.5	114	2.9
40 - 44	3,704	100.0	3,602	97.2	14	0.4	88	2.4
45 - 49	3,071	100.0	2,990	97.4	9	0.3	72	2.3
50 - 54	2,702	100.0	2,594	96.0	10	0.4	98	3.6
55 - 59	1,522	100.0	1,452	95.4	8	0.5	62	4.1
60 - 64	1,684	100.0	1,514	89.9	19	1.1	151	9.0
65+	4,239	100.0	3,080	72.7	8	0.2	1,151	27.2
Male								
Total	21,502	100.0	17,810	82.8	214	1.0	3,478	16.2
15 - 19	4,102	100.0	1,912	46.6	35	0.9	2,155	52.5
20 - 24	2,624	100.0	2,025	77.2	64	2.4	535	20.4
25 - 29	2,325	100.0	2,141	92.1	48	2.1	136	5.8
30 - 34	1,973	100.0	1,910	96.8	19	1.0	44	2.2
35 - 39	1,897	100.0	1,856	97.8	12	0.6	29	1.5
40 - 44	1,786	100.0	1,746	97.8	7	0.4	33	1.8
45 - 49	1,630	100.0	1,601	98.2	5	0.3	24	1.5
50 - 54	1,378	100.0	1,339	97.2	4	0.3	35	2.5
55 - 59	837	100.0	806	96.3	6	0.7	25	3.0
60 - 64	897	100.0	830	92.5	11	1.2	56	6.2
65+	2,053	100.0	1,644	80.1	3	0.1	406	19.8
Female								
Total	21,598	100.0	17,421	80.7	218	1.0	3,959	18.3
15 - 19	3,440	100.0	1,499	43.6	44	1.3	1,897	55.1
20 - 24	2,960	100.0	2,310	78.0	76	2.6	574	19.4
25 - 29	2,620	100.0	2,353	89.8	37	1.4	230	8.8
30 - 34	2,233	100.0	2,083	93.3	20	0.9	130	5.8
35 - 39	2,004	100.0	1,910	95.3	9	0.4	85	4.2
40 - 44	1,918	100.0	1,856	96.8	7	0.4	55	2.9
45 - 49	1,441	100.0	1,389	96.4	4	0.3	48	3.3
50 - 54	1,324	100.0	1,255	94.8	6	0.5	63	4.8
55 - 59	685	100.0	646	94.3	2	0.3	37	5.4
60 - 64	787	100.0	684	86.9	8	1.0	95	12.1
65+	2,186	100.0	1,436	65.7	5	0.2	745	34.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1: Percentage of population 15 years and older by economic activity status
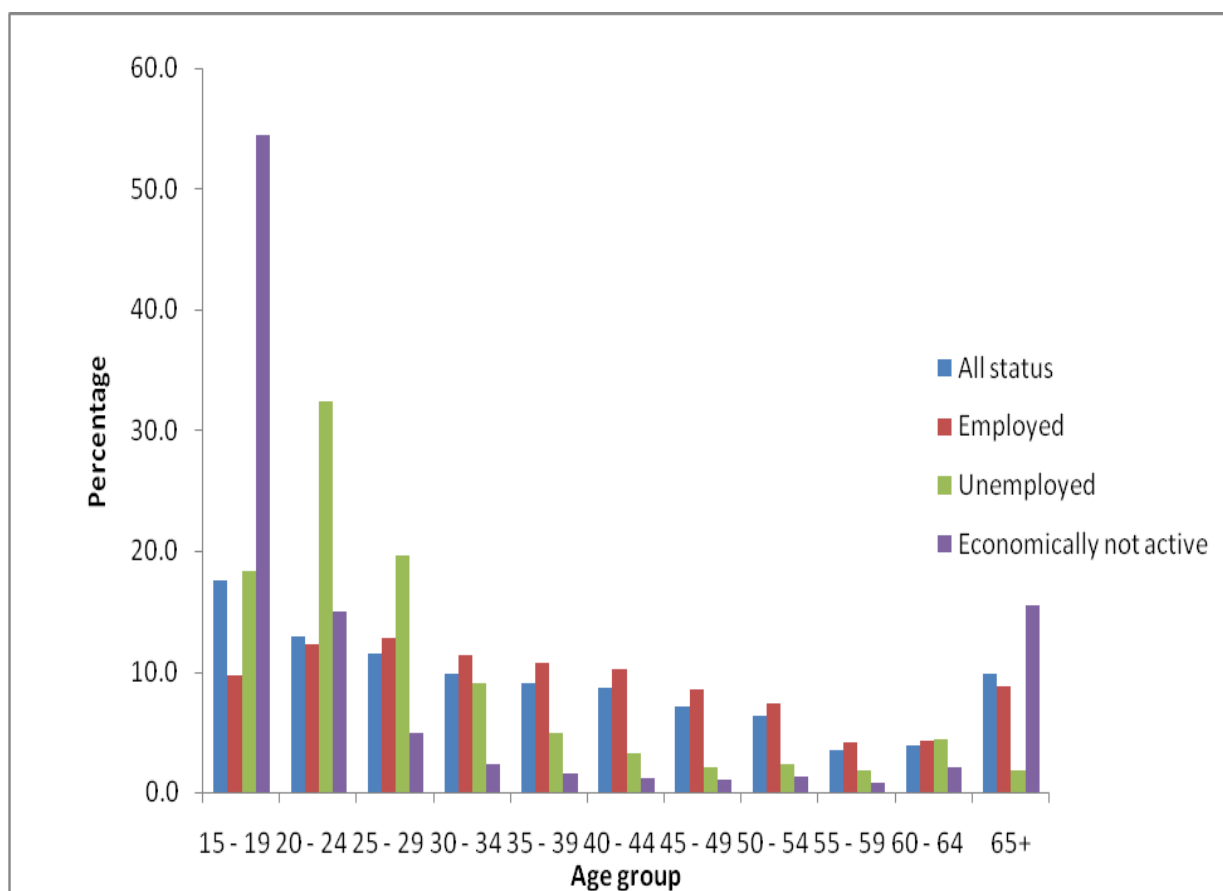
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. A little over 73 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the district are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trade workers (11.5%) with service and sales workers constituting 7.3 percent. The proportions of the occupations which require high skills and many years of training such as managers, professionals and technicians account for only 4.0 percent of the employed persons, whereas plant and machine operators and assemblers also form 1.5 percent of employed persons.

The proportions of males employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, plant and machine operators and assemblers and clerical support workers are higher than those of females. The proportions of females are higher than those of the males in the rest of the major occupational categories. These are service and sales workers (12.0% female and male, 2.7%) craft and related workers (15.9%, female and male 7.3%) and elementary occupations (2.7%, female and male 1.5%).

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	35,231	100.0	17,810	100.0	17,421	100.0
Managers	200	0.6	88	0.5	112	0.6
Professionals	982	2.8	608	3.4	374	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	201	0.6	143	0.8	58	0.3
Clerical support workers	134	0.4	95	0.5	39	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,586	7.3	488	2.7	2,098	12.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	25,816	73.3	14,315	80.4	11,501	66.0
Craft and related trades workers	4,056	11.5	1,292	7.3	2,764	15.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	517	1.5	509	2.9	8	0.0
Elementary occupations	737	2.1	271	1.5	466	2.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing more than 72.0 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above presented in Table 4.4. Other major industries which employ significant proportions are manufacturing (9.6%), wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (7.3%), accommodation and food services (2.2%) and education (2.1%).

About 80 percent of the employed males are into agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 5.8 percent in manufacturing, 3.5 percent in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles, accommodation and food services 0.3 percent and in education 2.9 percent. For females, the proportions are 65.4 percent in agriculture, 13.6 percent in manufacturing, 11.2 percent in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles, 4.1 percent in accommodation and food service activities and 1.3 percent in education. Compared to males, higher proportions of female 11.2 percent are engaged in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing 13.6 percent and accommodation and food services sectors 4.1 percent. The corresponding data for males are 3.5 percent, 5.8 percent and 0.3 respectively. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies do not exist in the district.

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	35,231	100.0	17,810	100.0	17,421	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	25,620	72.7	14,233	79.9	11,387	65.4
Mining and quarrying	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	3,398	9.6	1,033	5.8	2,365	13.6
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	15	0.0	10	0.1	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	41	0.1	32	0.2	9	0.1
Construction	191	0.5	191	1.1	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,559	7.3	616	3.5	1,943	11.2
Transportation and storage	510	1.4	496	2.8	14	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	768	2.2	49	0.3	719	4.1
Information and communication	27	0.1	20	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	46	0.1	35	0.2	11	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	141	0.4	60	0.3	81	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	56	0.2	45	0.3	11	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	141	0.4	115	0.6	26	0.1
Education	754	2.1	525	2.9	229	1.3
Human health and social work activities	184	0.5	81	0.5	103	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	30	0.1	26	0.1	4	0.0
Other service activities	563	1.6	191	1.1	372	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	179	0.5	48	0.3	131	0.8
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

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 shows that 78.4 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportions for males and females are 79.2 percent and 77.5 percent respectively. Contributing family workers also account for 12.7 percent of the employed population. Males in this category recorded lower proportion (9.2%) than their female counterparts (16.2%). This could be as a result of more females willing to assist parents in doing family business while most of their male counterparts seek employment outside family enterprises.

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	35,231	100.0	17,810	100.0	17,421	100.0
Employee	1,809	5.1	1,301	7.3	508	2.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	27,608	78.4	14,108	79.2	13,500	77.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	639	1.8	359	2.0	280	1.6
Casual worker	134	0.4	96	0.5	38	0.2
Contributing family worker	4,465	12.7	1,635	9.2	2,830	16.2
Apprentice	398	1.1	208	1.2	190	1.1
Domestic employee (House help)	158	0.4	93	0.5	65	0.4
Other	20	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows data on employment sector of persons 15 years and older by sex. From Figure 4.3, private informal sector employs the highest proportion 95.8 percent of the employed population; followed by public sector which employs 3.1 percent. NGOs employ the lowest proportion of 0.1 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 97.4 percent while that of males is 94.3 percent. Table 4.6 shows that irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce in the district.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,231	100.0	17,810	100.0	17,421	100.0
Public (Government)	1,097	3.1	765	4.3	332	1.9
Private Formal	311	0.9	215	1.2	96	0.6
Private Informal	33,758	95.8	16,798	94.3	16,960	97.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	13	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	52	0.1	24	0.1	28	0.2
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is essential in enhancing people's knowledge and updating them on what is happening around their immediate environment and the world. The ICT technologies including computer, mobile phone and internet facilities have become essential for living a meaningful life. ICT is relevant to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of every economy. Governments use ICT to collect or send information on service delivery to her citizenry, banks and telecommunication companies. Businesses use e-commerce to enhance their activities. Social media, learning institutions among others depend heavily on ICT for efficiency and time management.

During the 2010 PHC data on ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were collected on persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refer to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital television.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the proportions of the district population that own mobile phones and those who use internet. In total, 24.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones and of the male population 12 years and older, 31.1 percent own mobile phones compared to only 17.6 percent of the female population.

5.3   Use of Internet

The proportion of the population that use internet is very low. Only 1.7 percent of population 12 years and older use internet. Among the male population, only 2.4 percent compared to 1.0 of female population use internet.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,277	100.0	11,792	24.4	835	1.7
Male	24,287	100.0	7,557	31.1	588	2.4
Female	23,990	100.0	4,235	17.6	247	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head. At the household level, 1.8 percent of households in the district own desktop or laptop computers, which is far less than the Eastern Regional average of 5.2 percent (GSS, 2010 PHC). About 1 percent of all the households in the district who own laptop computers are headed by females while 2.0 percent are headed by males.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,379	100.0	275	1.8
Male	11,591	100.0	230	2.0
Female	3,788	100.0	45	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Over the past few decades there has been consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. The 2010 Population and Housing was the first census in the country to include questions on disabilities. The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity and educational level.

6.2   Population with Disability

The proportion of the population with disability in the district is 3.3 percent as indicated in Table 6.1. While the prevalence among the female population is 3.2 percent, males with disability form 3.4 percent, slightly higher than the district average. This is inversely proportionate to the persons without disability where females constitute a slightly higher proportion (96.8 %) than the males (96.6%).

6.3   Disability Type

Figure 6.1 as well as Table 6.1 show proportions disabled by type of disability. A high proportion of the disabled are visually impaired 45.6 percent. In addition about 31 percent are physically challenged. Lower proportions have hearing (17.3%) and speech impairment (15.0%). The same pattern prevails between disabled males and females. A high proportion of disabled males (46.1%) and females (45.1%) are visually impaired while 29.9 percent males and 32.5 percent females are physically challenged.

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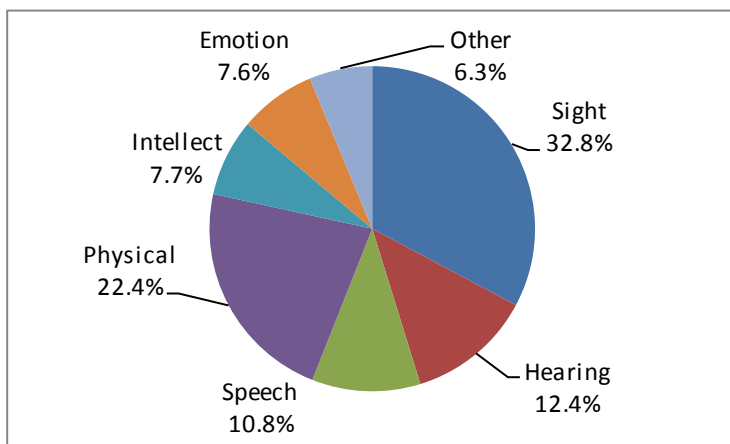
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability by Type of Locality

The district is predominantly rural. By type of locality, the district recorded a higher incidence of persons with disability in the rural areas (3.5%) than in the urban areas (1.9%) as indicated in Table 6.1. It further shows that in rural areas a high proportion of the disabled are visually impaired, 47.6 percent followed by 29.9 percent for the physically challenged. In the urban area the situation is reversed with a high proportion of the disabled in urban areas being physically challenged (47. 4%) while 21.1 percent are visually impaired. The disabled males and females in urban areas also show similar patterns.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Without disability	69,733	96.7	35,272	96.6	34,461	96.8
With disability	2,359	3.3	1,228	3.4	1,131	3.2
Sight	1,076	45.6	566	46.1	510	45.1
Hearing	407	17.3	186	15.1	221	19.5
Speech	354	15.0	188	15.3	166	14.7
Physical	735	31.2	367	29.9	368	32.5
Intellect	252	10.7	119	9.7	133	11.8
Emotion	250	10.6	121	9.9	129	11.4
Other	205	8.7	110	9.0	95	8.4
Urban						
Total	9,189	100.0	4,437	100.0	4,752	100.0
Without disability	9,014	98.1	4,354	98.1	4,660	98.1
With disability	175	1.9	83	1.9	92	1.9
Sight	37	21.1	19	22.9	18	19.6
Hearing	31	17.7	12	14.5	19	20.7
Speech	40	22.9	19	22.9	21	22.8
Physical	83	47.4	34	41.0	49	53.3
Intellect	31	17.7	14	16.9	17	18.5
Emotion	30	17.1	18	21.7	12	13.0
Other	11	6.3	11	13.3	0	0.0
Rural						
Total	62,903	100.0	32,063	100.0	30,840	100.0
Without disability	60,719	96.5	30,918	96.4	29,801	96.6
With disability	2,184	3.5	1,145	3.6	1,039	3.4
Sight	1,039	47.6	547	47.8	492	47.4
Hearing	376	17.2	174	15.2	202	19.4
Speech	314	14.4	169	14.8	145	14.0
Physical	652	29.9	333	29.1	319	30.7
Intellect	221	10.1	105	9.2	116	11.2
Emotion	220	10.1	103	9.0	117	11.3
Other	194	8.9	99	8.6	95	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 presents data on disabled population aged 15 years and older by activity status and sex. Out of the total population of 43,100 persons with disability, 82.7 percent of them are economically active while 17.3 percent are economically not active. For those with one form of disability or another who are economically active, 98.8 percent are employed while 1.2 percent is unemployed. Again, for the total male population with disability who are economically active, 99.0 percent are employed and 1.0 percent unemployed. For the female population with disability who are economically active, 98.7 percent are employed and 1.3 percent unemployed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status	Economically active		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,100	35,663	82.7	35,231	98.8	432	1.2	7,437	17.3
Without disability	41,064	34,295	83.5	33,879	98.8	416	1.2	6,769	16.5
With disability	2,036	1,368	67.2	1,352	98.8	16	1.2	668	32.8
Sight	966	683	70.7	677	99.1	6	0.9	283	29.3
Hearing	318	215	67.6	215	100.0	0	0.0	103	32.4
Speech	233	157	67.4	155	98.7	2	1.3	76	32.6
Physical	640	332	51.9	332	100.0	0	0.0	308	48.1
Intellect	202	106	52.5	105	99.1	1	0.9	96	47.5
Emotion	207	117	56.5	115	98.3	2	1.7	90	43.5
Other	176	124	70.5	117	94.4	7	5.6	52	29.5
Male									
Total	21,502	18,024	83.8	17,810	98.8	214	1.2	3,478	16.2
Without disability	20,440	17,257	84.4	17,051	98.8	206	1.2	3,183	15.6
With disability	1,062	767	72.2	759	99.0	8	1.0	295	27.8
Sight	509	386	75.8	385	99.7	1	0.3	123	24.2
Hearing	145	105	72.4	105	100.0	0	0.0	40	27.6
Speech	132	88	66.7	87	98.9	1	1.1	44	33.3
Physical	326	189	58.0	189	100.0	0	0.0	137	42.0
Intellect	99	57	57.6	57	100.0	0	0.0	42	42.4
Emotion	101	66	65.3	66	100.0	0	0.0	35	34.7
Other	97	72	74.2	65	90.3	7	9.7	25	25.8
Female									
Total	21,598	17,639	81.7	17,421	98.8	218	1.2	3,959	18.3
Without disability	20,624	17,038	82.6	16,828	98.8	210	1.2	3,586	17.4
With disability	974	601	61.7	593	98.7	8	1.3	373	38.3
Sight	457	297	65.0	292	98.3	5	1.7	160	35.0
Hearing	173	110	63.6	110	100.0	0	0.0	63	36.4
Speech	101	69	68.3	68	98.6	1	1.4	32	31.7
Physical	314	143	45.5	143	100.0	0	0.0	171	54.5
Intellect	103	49	47.6	48	98.0	1	2.0	54	52.4
Emotion	106	51	48.1	49	96.1	2	3.9	55	51.9
Other	79	52	65.8	52	100.0	0	0.0	27	34.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability, Education and Literacy

Over three percent (2,317 persons) of the school going population in the district (66,091) are disabled (as in Appendix 2). Figure 6.2 shows persons with disability by educational levels in the district. Most of the disabled persons who are of school going age have never been to school. As shown in Figure 6.2, over one thousand two hundred persons with various forms of disability in the district have never attended school whilst less than fifty persons have attained primary school, senior high school or tertiary level.

Figure 6.2: Persons with disability by educational levels
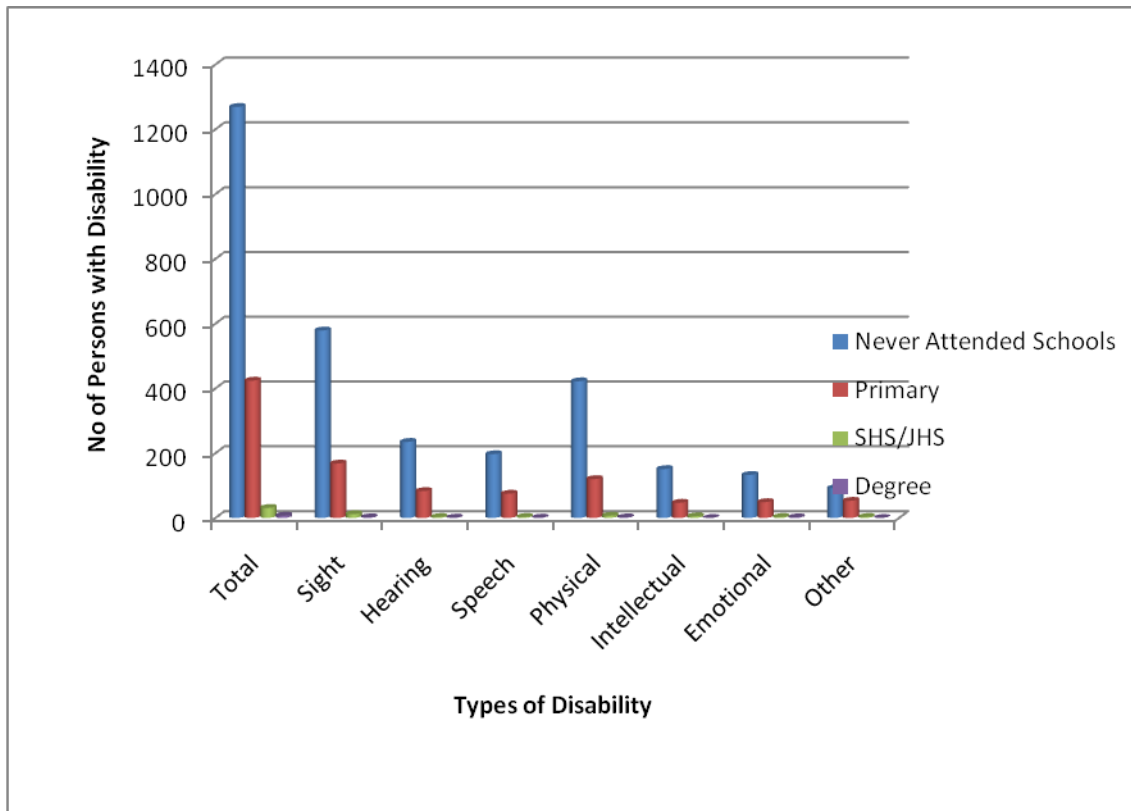
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy, the districts economy is also mainly agricultural, employing more than 73 percent of the population (GSS, PHC 2010). The census data analyzed and discussed in this chapter are on agricultural activity and include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality type (rural/urban).Agricultural activities such as crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming in the district are also discussed.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

For the 2010 PHC, a household was defined as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engaged in agricultural production. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households by locality and agricultural activity. In the district, 82.5 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities. The table further shows that of the rural households, 89.2 percent are engaged in agricultural activities while 45.1 percent of the households in urban areas are engaged in agricultural activities. This is further demonstrated in Figure 7.1. Crop farming and livestock rearing are the two major agricultural activities in the district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,379	100	2,341	100.0	13,038	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	12,686	82.5	1,056	45.1	11,630	89.2
Crop Farming	12,218	96.3	915	86.6	11,303	97.2
Tree Planting	53	0.4	7	0.7	46	0.4
Livestock Rearing	7,694	60.6	411	38.9	7,283	62.6
Fish Farming	14	0.1	1	0.1	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Agricultural Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming and animal rearing. Overall, the majority of agricultural households 96.3 percent are engaged in crop farming.   About 60.6 percent are also engaged in livestock farming. Only small proportions are engaged in tree planting (0.4%) and fish farming (0.1%). More rural households (97.2%) than urban households 86.6 percent are engaged in crop faming and livestock farming (62.6% rural and 38.9% urban).

7.3.1 Livestock rearing

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. On the whole, 219,773 animals are reared in the district. Out of this number, 68.6 percent are chicken which is the highest in the district. This is followed by goats (18.5%,), sheep (6.5%), cattle (3.2%) and duck (1.1%). Though, some other animals are reared in the district, their number put together is less than 2.5 percent of the total animal production in the district.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	219,773	100.0	14,889	100.0	15
Beehives	40	0.0	7	0.0	6
Chicken	150,682	68.6	6,902	46.4	22
Dove	362	0.2	11	0.1	33
Duck	2,460	1.1	264	1.8	9
Goat	40,745	18.5	5,034	33.8	8
Grass-cutter	201	0.1	23	0.2	9
Guinea fowl	995	0.5	54	0.4	18
Ostrich	232	0.1	17	0.1	14
Pig	1,916	0.9	142	1.0	13
Rabbit	77	0.0	9	0.1	9
Sheep	14,252	6.5	2,186	14.7	7
Silk worm	323	0.1	22	0.1	15
Snail	14	0.0	1	0.0	14
Turkey	55	0.0	10	0.1	6
Fish farming	18	0.0	2	0.0	9
Inland fishing	325	0.1	2	0.0	163
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	127	0.1	31	0.2	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

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

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Upper Manya Krobo District in 2010 PHC. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy arrangements, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, liquid and solid waste disposal and source of water for drinking and other domestic use among others.

8.2   Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows the total stock of houses by type of locality in the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 13,111 houses in the district. The rural areas have a higher proportion of houses(11,819) which is 90.0 percent of the total housing stock with the urban areas having only (1,292) being 10.0 percent of the total housing stock. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons and is higher than the national and regional averages of 4.4 percent and 4.1 percent respectively. This implies one is likely to find about five persons in a household in the district. Table 8.1 also indicates the average households per house in the district as 1.2. This means that there is on average one household in a structure/house. However, in the urban areas, one is likely to find about two households in a house.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	72,092	9,189	62,903
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	71,227	9,014	62,213
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	13,111	1,292	11,819
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	2,341	13,038
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6	5.4	7	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

Across the localities, differences are observed between distribution of dwellings types occupied by urban and rural households. Figure 8.1 shows the distribution of type of dwelling units by locality. There are higher proportions of compound houses (74.6%) than semi-detached houses (7.3%), flat/apartment (1.5%) in urban areas (See Figure 8.1). On the other hand, rural areas recorded higher proportions of separate houses (over 43%) and compound houses (40%) while huts/buildings, same compound form two percent. The rest of the dwelling types generally recorded below one percent irrespective of the locality.

Figure 8.1: Type of occupied dwelling unit by type of locality
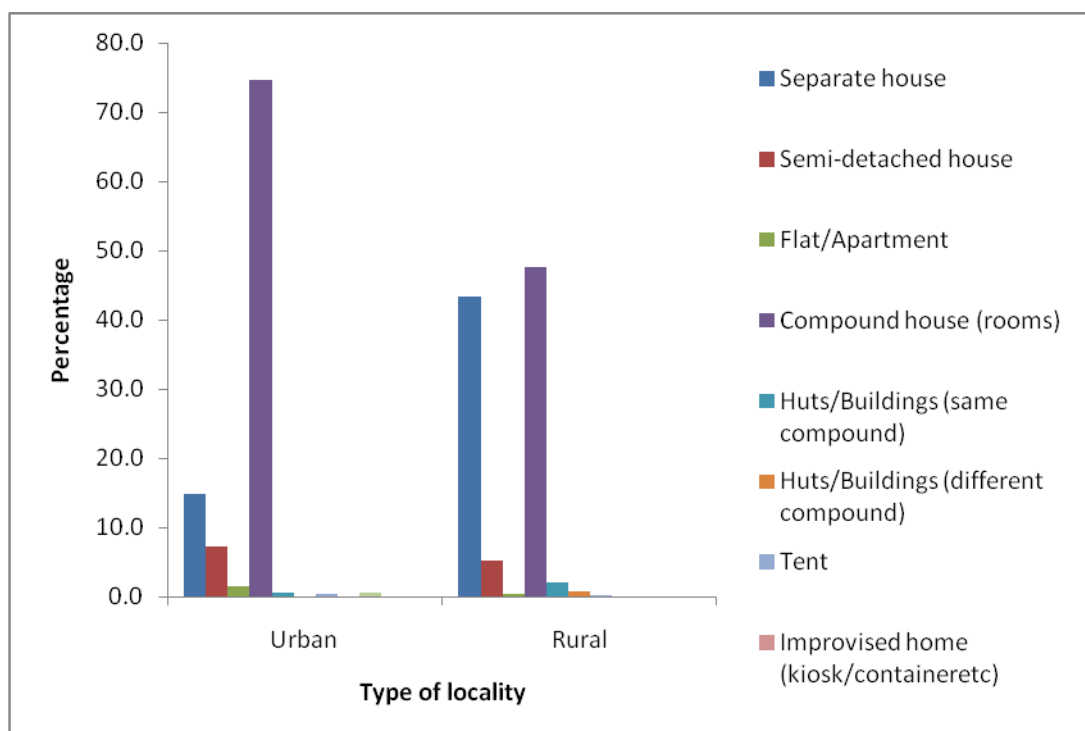
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Ownership Status

Table 8.2 shows that most dwelling units (70.4%) are owned by household members. Other private individuals also own about 14.8 percent of dwelling units, while relatives not a household member own 12.7 percent. In male headed households, 71.5 percent of dwelling units are owned by a household member while females head households 67.3 percent dwelling units owned by household members. However, more dwelling units of female headed than male headed households are owned by other private individual and these are 16.6 percent and 14.2 percent respectively. For dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members, 13.8 percent are headed by female and 12.3 percent by male heads. The data on ownership status of urban and rural dwelling units show considerable variations. While 75.8 percent of rural dwelling units are owned by a household member the proportion in urban areas is 40 percent. Most urban dwelling units are owned by other private individuals (50 percent) compared with only 9.0 percent of those in rural areas. The data also shows that twice as many rural dwellings (13.8%) as those in urban areas 6.1 percent are owned by relative not a household member.

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

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | District | | | | | |
			Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	10,831	70.4	71.5	67.3	40.3	75.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	1,949	12.7	12.3	13.9	6.1	13.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	2,283	14.8	14.3	16.7	50.0	8.5
Private employer	83,610	6,862	41	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	64	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	146	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.8
Other	24,000	2,331	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Construction materials

8.5.1 Outer Wall

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction material of the house. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more likely to be destroyed during natural disasters. The types of construction materials used for the dwellings in the district are presented in Table 8.3. The two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district are cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth which constitutes 96.7 percent of all construction materials. More than 80 percent of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth. The other widely used material is cement blocks/concrete constituting 16.3 percent. Stone, bamboo and palm leaves constitute the smallest percentage of 0.1 percent each. The majority 88.3 percent of rural houses compared with 32.7 percent urban houses are constructed with mud brick/earth. In contrast, most urban houses, 61.4 percent, compared with only 8.8 percent of rural houses are built with cement blocks/concrete.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Nunber	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	17,263	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	13,886	80.4	32.7	88.3
Wood	200,594	12,028	153	0.9	0.4	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	56	0.3	0.9	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,182	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	13	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	2,807	16.3	61.4	8.8
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	211	1.2	2.0	1.1
Bamboo	8,206	954	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	80	0.5	2.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2 Material for floor

In the Upper Manya Krobo District, a higher proportions of the urban households (86.8 %) use cement for their floor than their rural counterparts which has 57.5 percent. Mud/earth is is also used extensively for floors in rural areas with 41.5 percent of households using it compared with 10.6 percent for urban areas.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	5,662	36.8	10.6	41.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	9,524	61.9	86.8	57.5
Stone	32,817	6,076	69	0.4	1.1	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	710	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,345	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	64	0.4	0.7	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,246	32	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.3: Material for roofing

Table 8.5 shows the main material used for roofing dwellings in the district. Metal sheet is the most widely used material for roofing in the district. For all dwelling units, 87.9 percent are roofed with metal sheets, followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia with 9.6 percent. However differences exist regarding roofing materials used in urban and rural areas. Metal sheet is still the most widely used roofing material in both urban and rural areas. However, metal sheets are used for roofing a higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (97.6%) than in rural areas (86.3%). Thatch, palm /leaf raffia is used more in rural areas (11.1%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	17,263	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	187	1.1	0.3	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,527	81	0.5	0.3	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	15,171	87.9	97.6	86.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	35	0.2	0.5	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	74	0.4	0.4	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,650	9.6	0.5	11.1
Other	35,935	2,643	54	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Room Occupancy

Table 8.6 presents data on household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied in the district. From the table 36.8 percent of households occupy one room while 32.7 percent occupy 2 rooms with less than 3.0 percent of households sleeping in six rooms or more.. As expected most (84.2%) single person households have only one room. However, significant proportions of households of various sizes also occupy one sleeping room. Thus 54.8 percent of 2 person households, 45.3 percent of 3 person households, (33.9 %) 4 person households all occupy one sleeping room. The situation as shown in the table implies that there are higher proportions of households in the district with limited access to adequate sleeping place.

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

Household size	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	15,379	100.0	36.8	32.7	16.2	8.2	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
1	2,336	100.0	84.2	11.3	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	1,813	100.0	54.8	34.8	6.3	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
3	1,843	100.0	45.3	36.8	12.5	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1
4	2,128	100.0	33.9	41.4	15.0	6.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5
5	2,037	100.0	24.9	43.9	19.2	7.3	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3
6	1,635	100.0	19.0	40.3	23.7	10.6	4.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
7	1,164	100.0	11.0	35.2	29.6	16.1	5.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
8	881	100.0	9.9	29.4	28.8	17.4	9.2	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
9	511	100.0	6.7	25.8	26.4	23.9	9.8	5.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
10+	1,031	100.0	6.6	20.9	24.7	20.7	11.9	7.4	3.9	1.6	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section discusses households' access to utilities and facilities including sources of lighting, water, cooking fuel and cooking space.

8.7.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling units

Table 8.7 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. On the whole, 48.3 percent of the population use kerosene lamp followed by flashlight (26.3%). In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most widely used source of light constituting 55.3 percent, whereas in urban areas, electricity (mains), is the main source of lighting for 87.8 percent of dwelling units. Only about twelve percent of the rural dwellings are connected to the main electricity grid. All other sources of lightning for units constitute less than five percent. This can be seen in Figure 8.2.

Table 8.7: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	3,670	23.9	87.8	12.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	100	0.7	0.3	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	7,421	48.3	8.9	55.3
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	43	0.3	0.0	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,595	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	4,043	26.3	2.6	30.5
Firewood	13,241	1,593	26	0.2	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	27	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	932	9	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2: Main source of lighting of dwelling units
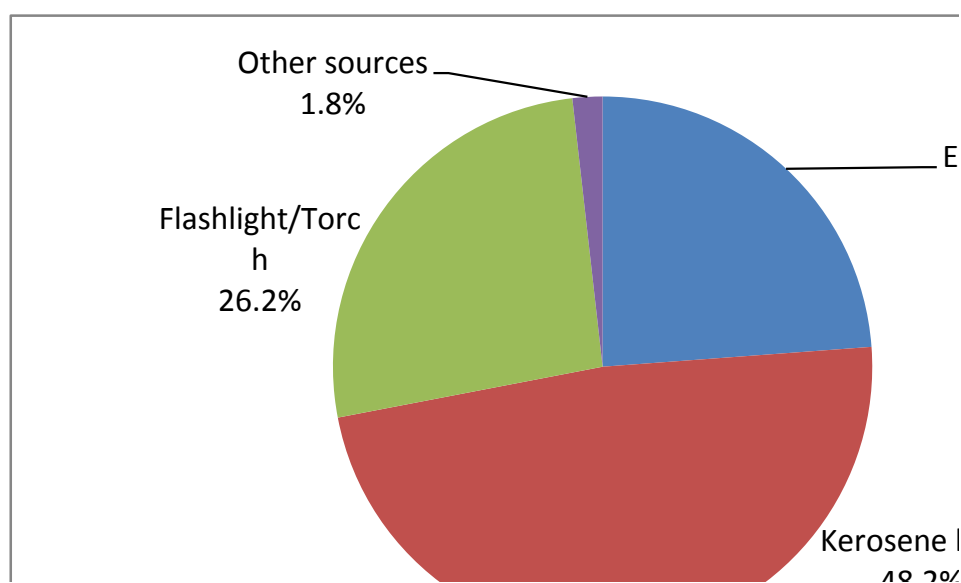
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space

The main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district are presented in Table 8.8. Overall, wood is the main cooking fuel used by 78.2 percent of households in the district. This is followed by charcoal with 16.3 percent. From the table, the least used cooking fuel by households in the district is electricity and kerosene with percentages of 0.2 each. However, most rural households (89.8%) depend on wood for cooking compared to 13.8 percent for their counterpart households in urban areas. For most urban households (69.3%) charcoal is the most widely used fuel.

From Table 8.8, about one out of three households (31.7%) use separate room exclusively as cooking space and nearly six percent share separate room exclusively for cooking. The next

commonly used cooking space is structure with roof without walls which constitute27.9 percent and the least used cooking space by households is cooking in the bedroom/hall/living room (0.7%).

More rural (34.2%) than urban (17.8%) households use separate room exclusively for cooking. In addition, structure with roof but without walls is also used mainly by rural households (32.5%) than urban households (2.6%). In contrast more urban households (49.4%) than rural households (9.9%) cook on their verandahs.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	195	1.3	3.2	0.9
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	12,029	78.2	13.8	89.8
Gas	996,518	74,339	530	3.4	13.0	1.7
Electricity	29,794	3,438	33	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	30	0.2	0.5	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	2,501	16.3	69.3	6.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	59	0.4	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	548	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	425	2.8	4.7	2.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	4,874	31.7	17.8	34.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	967	6.3	9.7	5.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	342	2.2	0.7	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	4,296	27.9	2.6	32.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	101	0.7	1.7	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	2,444	15.9	49.4	9.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	1,896	12.3	13.2	12.2
Other	21,007	2,465	34	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

Good drinking water largely minimizes the prevalence of water borne diseases among household members. The source of drinking water is important because water borne diseases are common in the district and members of households are healthier if they have access to good drinking water.

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Table 8.9 shows the percentage

distribution of main sources of drinking water and for other domestic use in the district. Overall, only 128 dwelling units/houses representing 0.8 percent have access to pipe borne water in their dwellings as their main source of drinking water. The table further reveals that boreholes/pump/tube well are the main source of drinking water in the district used by 37.7 percent of households followed by river/ stream (30.4%). In the urban areas, public standpipe is most widely used water source by about 86 percent of dwelling units in the district. This could be due to the presence of the small water supply system at Asesewa. The least used water sources in the urban areas are protected spring. The major source of drinking water for rural households is bore hole (44.3%) followed by the river or the stream which constitute 35.8 percent.

8.8.3   Sources of water for other domestic use

Table 8.9 again shows that for other domestic use, about 36 percent of the dwelling units use boreholes/pump/tube well. The use of river/stream by households for other domestic purposes constitutes the next highest proportion of 33.3 percent. Sources of water for other domestic purposes used by the lowest proportion of households in the district are protected spring and tanker supply (0.1% each respectively) as shown in Table 8.9. From the table, about 86 percent of urban households use public tap/standpipe for other domestic purposes while less than one percent of their rural counterparts doing so.

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	128	0.8	4.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	324	2.1	5.3	1.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	2,078	13.5	85.9	0.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	5,804	37.7	1.4	44.3
Protected well	321,091	58,167	652	4.2	0.2	5.0
Rain water	39,438	7,948	69	0.4	0.3	0.5
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	262	1.7	2.3	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	589	3.8	0.0	4.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	46	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	4,674	30.4	0.3	35.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	723	4.7	0.1	5.5
Other	3,972	259	15	0.1	0.0	0.1

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes (cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	15,379	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	118	0.8	4.0	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	351	2.3	5.6	1.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	2,099	13.6	87.4	0.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	5,521	35.9	1.3	42.1
Protected well	465,775	95,179	659	4.3	0.3	5.0
Rain water	39,916	7,577	74	0.5	0.4	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	528	3.4	0.2	4.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	37	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	5,127	33.3	0.3	39.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	800	5.2	0.0	6.1
Other	10,302	1,341	48	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Toilet and Bathing Facilities

The distribution of households by type of toilet and bathing facilities used and type of locality is presented in Table 8.10.

8.9.1   Toilet Facilities

Overall, about 71 percent of the households in the district use pit latrines. This high percentage could be due to the sanitation interventions implemented by Plan Ghana International, a non-Governmental Organization. In the urban and rural areas, the proportion of households using pit latrines are 23.4 percent and 80.1 percent respectively (Figure 8.3) (less than 10.0 percent). Public toilet is patronized more by urban households (56.8%) than rural dwellers.

Figure 8.3: Types of toilet facilities
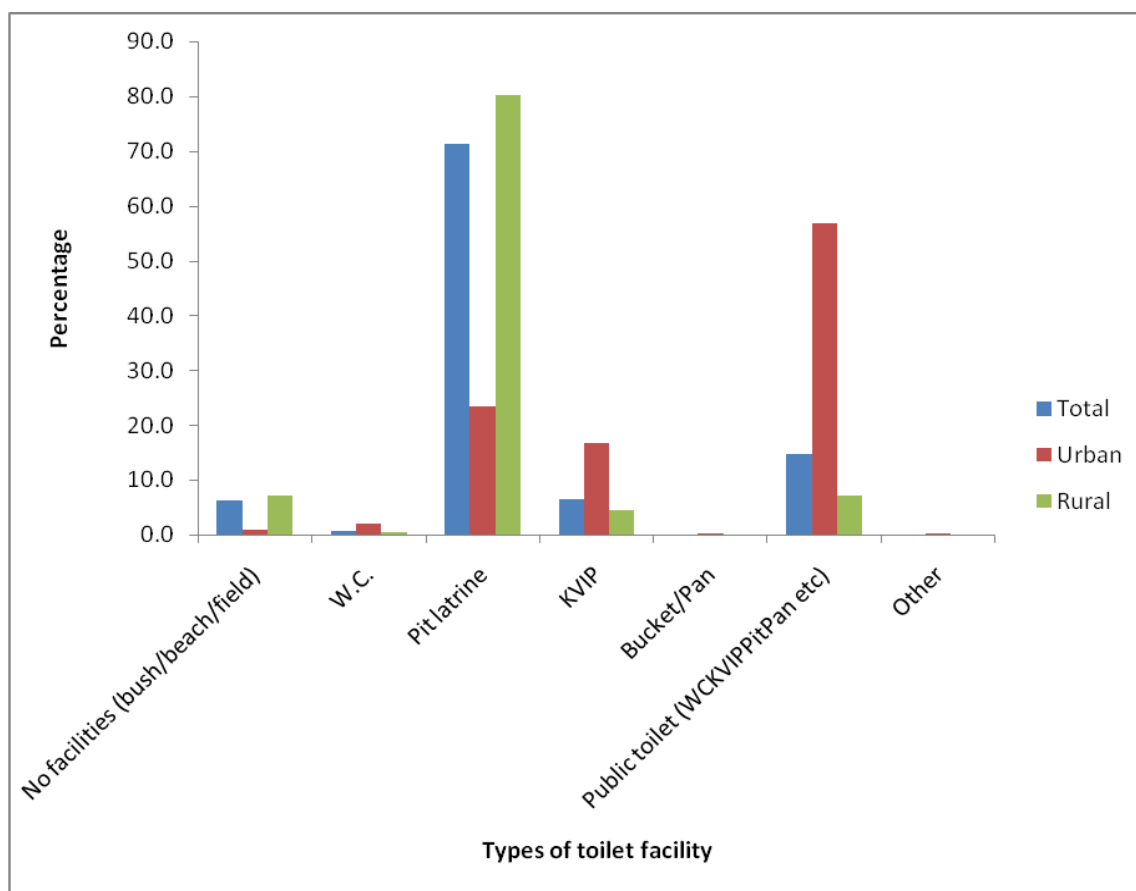
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Bathing Facilities

About one-third (32.2%) of the households in the district use their own bathroom exclusively. However, about one percent (0.9%) of households uses public bath house and river/pond/dam (0.8

More urban households compared to rural households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (31.2% urban, 15.8% rural) and shared open cubicle (40.1% urban and 12.6% rural). Conversely, more rural than urban households use private open cubicle, (17.4%, 4.0%) and open space around house is made up of 14.4 percent rural and 7.6 percent urban.

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	**5,467,054**	**632,045**	**15,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	963	6.3	0.8	7.2
W.C.	839,611	55,161	120	0.8	2.0	0.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	10,988	71.4	23.4	80.1
KVIP	572,824	100,193	994	6.5	16.6	4.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	22	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/ etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	2,276	14.8	56.8	7.3
Other	23,385	2,185	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	**5,467,054**	**632,045**	**15,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	4,947	32.2	15.4	35.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	2,792	18.2	31.2	15.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,364	15.4	4.0	17.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	2,582	16.8	40.1	12.6
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	117	0.8	0.1	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	391	2.5	1.4	2.7
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	2,056	13.4	7.6	14.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	52	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	16,276	1,635	78	0.5	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

This section discusses the various liquid and solid waste disposal methods used by households in the district.

8.10.1 Liquid Waste Disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households are presented in Table 8.11. From the table, majority of households (72.5%) throw their liquid waste onto compounds, with 20.0 percent disposing off their liquid waste liquid waste onto streets/outside. Among urban households 43.0 percent throw liquid waste onto streets outside, while 31.4 percent throw onto compound and 21.4 into gutter. In the rural areas most households (79.9%) throw their liquid waste onto their compounds (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	**5,467,054**	**632,045**	**15,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Collected	785,889	26,049	802	5.2	0.3	6.1
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,990	25.9	9.3	28.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	2,376	15.4	77.7	4.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	2,201	14.3	4.8	16.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	4,445	28.9	6.2	33.0
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	595	3.9	1.0	4.4
Other	53,805	6,324	970	6.3	0.6	7.3
Liquid waste						
Total	**5,467,054**	**632,045**	**15,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	98	0.6	0.3	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	169	1.1	2.6	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	37	0.2	1.0	0.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	3,102	20.2	43.0	16.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	708	4.6	21.4	1.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	11,156	72.5	31.4	79.9
Other	38,294	5,108	109	0.7	0.3	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10.2 Solid Waste Disposal

Figure 8.5 shows various methods of solid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of disposal of solid waste disposal by household in the urban areas is dumping into containers (about 78%).   But 6.2 percent also dump their garbage indiscriminately.

For rural households, the highest proportions (33%) dump garbage indiscriminately while 28.9 burn their garbage.   A significant proportion (16.0%) also dump garbage in public dumps in open spaces

Figure 8.4: Solid waste disposal methods by type of locality in the district

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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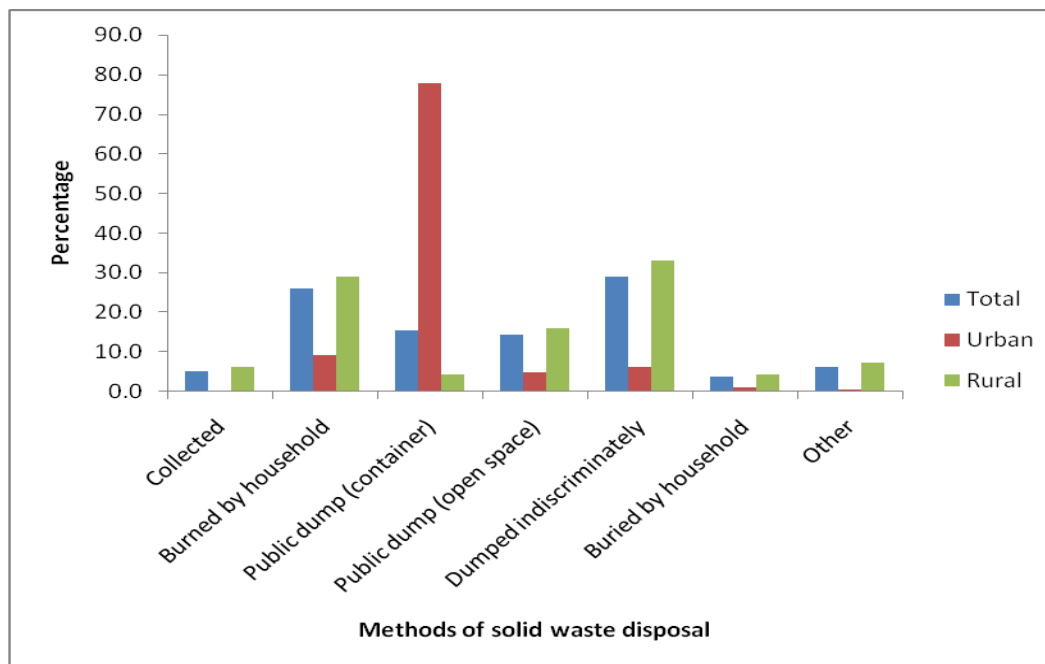
CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, and relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing conditions. In addition, data on ICT, disability, migration, fertility, mortality and agriculture was collected. Census results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities. This section covers summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications of the data at the district level.

9.2   Summary of findings and Conclusion

The section is organized under seven broad areas, namely demographic characteristics, social characteristics, economic characteristics, ownership of ICT devices, disability, agricultural activities, and housing conditions.

9.2.1   Demographic Characteristics

Upper Manya Krobo District recorded a population of 72,092 in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Out of the total population, there are more males (36,500) which constitute 50.6 percent than females (35, 592) in the district. The district is predominantly rural with 62,903(87.3%) of the population living in rural areas and 9,189 people residing in urban areas. Sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of the district is 102.6. This means there are more males than females in the district. The age dependency ratio of district is 85.5 which mean that there are almost eighty-six (86) persons in the dependency ages for every 100 persons in the working ages in the district.

9.2.2   Social characteristics

Religion

The dominant religious group in the district is Christianity with about 92 percent professing adherence to the Christian faith. Islam forms 3.2 percent of the population.

Nationality

Ghanaian nationals constitute the majority of the total population in the district with 98.1 percent and those from ECOWAS countries forms only 1.3 percent.

Marital Characteristics

About 38 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district have never been married while a higher proportion (41.0%) is married. The percentage in consensual union is 9.8 percent. Those who are ever married constitute more than a tenth (12.4%), of the population 12 years and older. This includes those separated (3.6%), divorced (2.5%) and widowed (6.3%). The percentage of the male population who has never married is about 43.5 percent as against 30.2 percent of females. Also, the proportion of widows among females 65 years and older is much higher (57.4%) compared to their male counterparts 16.3 percent.

Literacy and Education

The district has a literacy rate of 67 percent; this also means that 33 percent of the population 3 years and older are illiterate. Differences exist in literacy and illiteracy rates between the sexes. Literacy for males and females are 76.8 percent and 56.4 percent respectively. Illiteracy among males and females are 23.2 percent and 43.6 percent respectively.

Household size, composition and headship

The total household population of the district is 71,227 and the average household size is 4.6 persons per household. About 22 percent of all household members are household heads. There are more male- headed households (32.1%) than female-headed households (10.8%). Majority of the household members are children who form a little over 44 percent of the total household population.

9.2.3   Economic characteristics

The economic characteristics of any population as discussed below are important for development planning, policy making and other purposes.

Economic activity status

The economically active and non-active population of the district constitutes 82.7 percent and 17.3 percent respectively. About 1.2 percent of the economically active population are unemployed. Again, more than half of the economically not active population are in full time education.

Occupation

A little over 73 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trade workers (11.5%) and service and sales workers (7.3%). These occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training.

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing about 73 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above. Other major industries which employ significant proportions are manufacturing (9.6%), wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (7.3%), accommodation and food services (2.2%) and education (2.1%).

Employment Status

Nearly 80.0 percent of the total workforce in the district are self-employed without employees. Self-employed with employees engages only 1.8 percent of the workforce.

Employment Sector

Private informal sector employs the highest percentage (95.8%) of the employed population, followed by public sector which employs 3.1 percent. NGOs employs the least of 0.1 percent.

9.2.4   Information Communication Technology

In the 2010 PHC data on, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were collected at both individuals and household levels.

Mobile phone ownership

In the district, 24.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones and of the male population 12 years and older, 31.1 percent own mobile phones while of the females 12 years and older, 17.6 percent own the device

Internet facility usage

Only about two percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facility and again male dominance is seen here.

Household ownership of Desktop/Laptop computer

About two percent of households own desktop or laptop computer with male headed households dominating with 2.0 percent.

9.2.5 Disability

The total proportion of the population with disability in the district is 3.3 percent. While the prevalence among the female population is 3.2 percent, the disabled male population is 3.4 percent.

The disability data by type of locality, show a higher incidence of disability in the rural areas (3.5%) compared to (1.9%) in the urban areas. Adult persons with disability constitute about five percent of the adult population in the district. Over three percent of disabled adult population are employed (four percent male and three percent female). The unemployment rate among disabled adult persons in the district is about four percent. Sight disability has the highest proportion of persons with disability in the district.

9.2.6 Agriculture

The district economy is based agriculture employing more than 73 percent of the population (GSS, PHC 2010). Overall, about 83 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities. Most of the households who are engaged in agricultural activities live in rural localities.

The types of agricultural activities carried out are crop farming, tree planting, fish farming and animal rearing. Most households engage in crop farming. Livestock reared by households in the district include cattle, sheep, goat, dove, duck, grass-cutter, chicken, guinea fowls, pig, rabbit, and bee keeping among others.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Housing stock & construction materials

The total stock of houses in the district is 13,111 houses. The rural areas have higher proportion of 90.0 percent of the housing stock and the urban areas only 10.0 percent. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons higher than the national and regional averages of 4.4 and 4.1 persons respectively.

Compound houses constitute the highest proportion (74.6%) of houses in the urban areas. On the other hand, rural areas recorded higher proportion of separate houses (over 43%).

More than 80 percent of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth. The next widely used material is cement blocks/concrete constituting 16 percent and mainly used in urban areas.

Ownership of dwelling units

About 70.0 percent of dwelling units in the district are owned by household members.

Room occupancy

The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons. Over 43 percent of the households with five members sleep in two rooms, about 25 percent sleep in one room.

Access to Utilities and Household facilities

On the whole, a greater proportion of households (48.3%) use kerosene lamp followed by flashlight (26.3%). In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most widely used source of light (about 55%). In the urban areas however, most households use electricity (mains) 87.8 percent. Only about twelve percent of rural households use electricity (mains).

Wood is the main cooking fuel used by 78.2 percent of the households, followed by charcoal 16.3 percent. However, the least used cooking fuel by households in the district is electricity and kerosene with proportions of 0.2 each.

About one out of three households (31.7%) use separate room exclusively for cooking and over six percent share separate room exclusively for cooking. More than a quarter of households in the district cook in structures with roof but without walls.

Overall, only 128 dwelling units/houses representing 0.8 percent has access to pipe borne water in their dwellings. Boreholes/pump/tube well are the main source of drinking water used by 37.7 percent, of households followed by river/ stream (30.4%).

Toilet and Bathing facilities

About 71 percent of the households in the district use pit latrines. This higher percentage could be due to the sanitation interventions implemented by Plan Ghana International, a Non-Governmental Organization. In the urban and rural areas, the proportions of households that use pit latrine are 23.4 percent and 80.1 percent respectively.

About one-third (32.2%) of households in the district have their own bathroom, 15.4 percent and 35.2 percent urban and rural households respectively. However, less than one percent (0.8%) of the households use public bath house.

Solid and liquid waste disposal

About a quarter of households burn their solid waste and nearly a third (28.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Only 3.9 percent bury their solid waste. Regarding liquid waste, majority of households in the district (72.5%) throw their waste onto compounds and 20.2 percent of households liquid waste thrown onto the street/outside.

9.3   Conclusion

Upper Manya Krobo District is mostly rural and has a youthful population. The large proportion of the population aged 0-14 years would affect the level of dependency, which means less people working to cater for more people, thereby reducing savings amongst the population. New jobs would have to be created for the ever-increasing number of new entrants into the labour force, putting a severe strain on the economy, and the development of the district. The data also show that most of the population 65 years and over are widowed.

This would have implications on the well-being of the population if they do not have the means to cater for the family.

The use of internet facility is low in the district. This could be due to the lack of access to the telecommunication networks to access the internet facility. In this era of technological advancement, private sectors in ICT should be encouraged to extend their services to the district to enable them enjoy the benefits that come with using the internet facility.

In terms of main material for construction of outer wall, floor and roofing, the people in urban areas use more quality material for their floors. However, in the rural areas, there is more room for improvement. People still live in poor housing conditions and slums, leading to congestion, sanitation and health issues.

Indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste, especially onto compounds, gutters, streets and outside has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death.

9.4   Policy Implications

The characteristics of the population of the Upper Manya Krobo district have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. The data indicates that appropriate policies are required to improve the living conditions of the population. The policies should also ensure that the human resource potentials are fully utilized for the economic advancement of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

It is known that a lower fertility rate enhances the availability of economic and social benefits to families and the community as a whole, and ensures better maternal and child health, as a result of proper spacing of births. Fertility rates therefore need to be reduced through deliberate policy interventions especially in terms of advocacy.

The government and the private sector involved in humanitarian activities should set up a fund to support and cater for the vulnerable, including the widowed and aged.

Efforts should be made to curb illiteracy at all levels in the district. There gap between the males and females in terms of employment should be bridged with policy interventions. Policy interventions like girls empowerment through scholarships should be put in place to address challenges in the educational system.

Although employed persons are higher in the district than the unemployed, the government should put strategies and interventions in place in terms of skills acquisition for the youth. This would enable them to get access to jobs when they come out of school. In doing this the skills acquired should be included in their course work or syllabus and relevant to current skills demanded in the job market.

The percentage of persons with disability employed should be increased so that more persons with disability will be employed in order to fend for the family. Policies should also be amended to enable them access free education in selected academic institutions.

All the organisations and institutions should be made aware of the benefits of ICT and assist in formulating an ICT policy document that can impact the development of the district and country. Training of the youth in the use of computers should be reinforced to enable the

youth to be effective and efficient at school and the workplace. Some specific institutions in Ghana responsible for development of scientific and technological capabilities need to be strengthened and be focused on demand-driven initiatives in order to provide products to meet local needs.

There should be efforts by the government to mechanise agriculture in the district. Policy interventions in afforestation should be considered in the district. Government and the private sector should ensure that protected areas are preserved as game reserves and other places of recreation.

Private estate developers with the support of the government should be encouraged to invest in building houses at affordable prices in the rural localities. Private sectors involve in construction and housing could organize training workshops for some of the officers in Town and Country Planning to educate the people in the rural areas on how to put up cheap and durable structure to protect them against natural disaster like heavy rains and flooding. There is also the need to commit more resources to provide portable and improved water sources for the dominant rural communities in the district.

Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C or KVIP in the houses built, so that household would easily have access to the facilities and to reduce the risk of contracting infections from the public toilets and other toilet facilities. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses. The government and authorities involve in ensuring the safety of our environment should reinforce the campaign and advocacy in order to educate the people in the district on sanitation and better hygienic ways to dump of solid and liquid waste.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelo r degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Male														
Total	33,439	7385	664	2,515	10,181	6,156	3,948	1,341	300	181	215	370	158	25
No disability	32,234	6874	658	2,495	9,929	6,056	3,710	1,317	284	178	200	357	151	25
With a disability	1,205	511	6	20	252	100	238	24	16	3	15	13	7	-
Sight	559	232	2	11	95	41	137	9	11	2	6	11	2	-
Hearing	182	88	-	4	40	15	26	2	2	1	1	2	1	-
Speech	182	100	1	7	37	14	15	3	2	-	2	-	1	-
Physical	360	164	1	4	66	26	78	6	5	-	5	3	2	-
Intellectual	114	63	2	2	9	14	10	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Emotional	117	52	2	5	22	12	18	3	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other	107	36	-	3	33	9	17	2	3	-	3	1	-	-
Female														
Total	32,652	12210	539	2,444	9,945	4,791	1,488	788	77	64	116	148	37	5
No disability	31,540	11452	537	2,423	9,773	4,738	1,404	781	70	62	112	146	37	5
With a disability	1,112	758	2	21	172	53	84	7	7	2	4	2	-	-
Sight	504	347	2	6	73	15	49	3	4	1	4	-	-	-
Hearing	219	147	2	10	43	8	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Speech	161	97	2	9	38	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	363	258	2	4	54	17	23	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
Intellectual	132	88	-	2	28	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	129	81	1	5	27	8	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	92	56	-	1	20	6	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Household Composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Number		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	15,379	15,379	2,341	13,038
Household with head and a spouse only	543	543	72	471
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,336	4,336	537	3,799
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,748	2,748	276	2,472
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	109	109	18	91
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	510	510	66	444
Head only	2,336	2,336	546	1,790
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	1,691	1,691	331	1,360
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1,755	1,755	244	1,511
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	60	60	13	47
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,291	1,291	238	1,053

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 engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	15,379	71,227	36,077	35,150	27,572	14,792	12,780
Households engaged in agricultural activities	12,686	61,937	31,556	30,381	27,572	14,792	12,780
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	12,220	59,603	30,359	29,244	26,657	14,284	12,373
Households engaged in crop farming	12,218	59,597	30,356	29,241	26,651	14,281	12,370
Households engaged in tree growing	53	250	125	125	127	67	60
Agro forestry (tree planting)	53	250	125	125	127	67	60
Alligator pepper	19	113	55	58	52	28	24
Apples	8	43	22	21	17	11	6
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	12	57	34	23	29	16	13
Avocado	8	23	10	13	8	7	1
Banana	37	163	74	89	77	38	39
Beans	1,005	5,419	2,733	2,686	2,579	1,391	1,188
Black pepper	4	20	10	10	9	5	4
Black berries	1	8	4	4	3	2	1
Cabbage	4	18	9	9	9	7	2
Carrot	28	129	68	61	71	37	34
Cashew	26	153	75	78	74	37	37
Cassava	9,916	48,777	24,853	23,924	22,208	11,958	10,250
Citronella	14	76	43	33	28	17	11
Citrus	18	93	50	43	44	26	18
Cloves	4	17	9	8	11	6	5
Cocoa	179	1,075	569	506	468	265	203
Coconut	38	181	99	82	85	50	35
Cocoyam	844	4,404	2,205	2,199	2,108	1,124	984
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	107	629	337	292	260	150	110
Coffee	1	4	1	3	1	0	1
Cotton	1	7	4	3	2	1	1
Cucumber	67	329	160	169	158	80	78
Egg plant	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Gallic	2	14	5	9	11	4	7
Garden eggs	264	1,481	732	749	656	340	316
Ginger	2	20	11	9	14	9	5

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Groundnut	261	1,541	734	807	556	280	276
Guava	11	72	35	37	33	15	18
Kenaf	17	76	35	41	45	21	24
Lemon grass	6	21	9	12	18	8	10
Lettuce	3	18	12	6	7	4	3
Maize	11,049	54,121	27,619	26,502	24,319	13,100	11,219
Mango	34	135	71	64	71	38	33
Melon (agusi)	3	9	5	4	5	3	2
Millet	21	109	54	55	44	22	22
Nut meg	2	17	8	9	6	3	3
Oil palm	92	493	257	236	217	116	101
Okro	389	2,159	1,033	1,126	1,022	495	527
Onion	21	121	66	55	48	25	23
Pawpaw	8	60	28	32	23	12	11
Peas	11	61	34	27	27	15	12
Pepper	2,710	14,844	7,406	7,438	6,738	3,440	3,298
Pineapple	37	215	115	100	78	33	45
Plantain	340	1,724	886	838	763	444	319
Potatoes	247	1,514	807	707	552	266	286
Rice	101	590	311	279	229	112	117
Rubber	1	10	7	3	5	3	2
Shallot	1	4	3	1	4	3	1
Shea tree	1	10	7	3	4	3	1
Sorghum	2	8	2	6	6	1	5
Soya beans	13	66	31	35	38	18	20
Spinach	3	14	8	6	12	7	5
Sugarcane	3	20	10	10	7	5	2
Sweet potatoes	154	876	457	419	341	167	174
Tobacco	7	43	21	22	27	15	12
Tomatoes	924	5,152	2,575	2,577	2,383	1,192	1,191
Water melon	58	348	178	170	130	85	45
Yam	1,458	7,723	3,964	3,759	3,676	2,046	1,630
Other	42	223	112	111	106	59	47

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	SEX			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Asesewa	9,189	4,437	4,752	2,341	1,292
2	Akateng	3,527	1,706	1,821	700	569
3	Sekesua	2,546	1,273	1,273	605	424
4	New Anyaboni Quarters	1,636	821	815	383	608
5	Israel	1,045	519	526	207	154
6	Akumersu (Yiti) Banna	883	434	449	132	79
7	Tergwanya	785	385	400	102	85
8	Aketebour Okpe	771	413	358	124	98
9	Otrokper	757	388	369	181	129
10	Akotoe Kyerebuanya	714	359	355	141	126
11	Dawa Kpesebi	643	322	321	126	98
12	Akumersu Odumasi	642	323	319	130	112
13	Akatawia	619	292	327	122	120
14	Osonson Yiti	604	272	332	79	74
15	Odometa Kperti	586	324	262	147	113
16	Mensah Dawa	582	287	295	143	105
17	Odomedje	573	289	284	137	115
18	Ketedom	564	282	282	69	62
19	Akajajeter	547	317	230	106	89
20	Dawa Akekaase	534	272	262	110	108

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																	Age Group	
1	Asesewa	9,189	1,029	1,093	1,202	1,184	903	823	649	544	474	381	276	153	141	72	111	154
2	Akateng	3,527	608	509	456	392	329	279	248	196	152	114	84	39	48	20	18	35
3	Sekesua	2,546	374	315	356	247	195	190	173	153	123	104	96	42	48	29	38	63
4	New Anyaboni Quarters	1,636	270	249	196	165	129	106	95	95	64	64	52	38	34	26	25	28
5	Israel	1,045	177	172	123	119	68	78	77	53	50	44	27	6	17	10	11	13
6	Akumersu (Yiti) Banna	883	103	136	110	74	55	61	53	49	61	37	45	19	23	10	18	29
7	Tergwanya	785	91	117	84	94	54	64	70	34	30	39	34	14	10	14	22	14
8	Aketebour Okpe	771	104	103	92	78	55	52	55	39	43	28	30	19	22	13	16	22
9	Otrokper	757	91	97	100	84	63	56	45	44	38	28	36	14	18	5	15	23
10	Akotoe Kyerebuanya	714	143	97	82	60	64	59	33	41	28	25	22	12	19	7	10	12
11	Dawa Kpesebi	643	103	82	85	62	50	40	30	37	38	23	21	15	18	6	12	21
12	Akumersu Odumasi	642	120	88	86	68	47	42	25	45	24	21	17	15	11	2	13	18
13	Akatawia	619	84	67	82	67	60	27	40	30	45	29	35	8	10	11	9	15
14	Osonson Yiti	604	48	74	72	44	52	58	41	32	30	30	34	19	16	16	12	26
15	Odometa Kperti	586	79	69	81	59	64	29	34	34	24	33	30	12	6	5	11	16
16	Mensah Dawa	582	79	82	76	62	43	36	30	32	33	22	26	14	14	10	7	16
17	Odomedje	573	79	73	63	66	42	46	34	28	32	31	24	11	12	6	10	16
18	Ketedom	564	26	60	68	54	46	80	34	44	26	18	34	6	18	12	12	26
19	Akajajeter	547	84	110	77	51	36	31	33	31	25	20	15	8	10	5	8	3
20	Dawa Akekaase	534	88	85	58	51	39	34	23	28	26	27	20	7	9	9	15	15

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