



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Yilo Krobo Municipal 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

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS:	Community-based Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA:	District Assembly
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCE:	District Chief Executive
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPCU:	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS:	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA:	General Assembly
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology

ISSER:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs:	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCTA:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PDA:	Portable Digital Assistant
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defense Council
PAS:	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
PASEX:	Population Analysis System
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	People Living with Disabilities
SADA:	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHEP:	Self Help Electrification Project
SHC:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TBAs:	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
W.C:	Water Closet
ZIMSTAT:	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

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 Yilo Krobo Municipal according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 87,847 representing 3.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.2 percent and females represent 51.8 percent. About seventy of the population is rural. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 93.2. The population of the municipal is youthful (47.4 %) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (8.7 %). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipal is 77.1, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (70) than that of females (62).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 2.9. The General Fertility Rate is 90.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is lower than the average for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 13.6 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (69 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in Eastern region while 31 percent were born other regions of the country.. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta constitute the largest (2,429) followed by Greater Accra (1,931) w and Ashanti (1,188) respectively.

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipal has a household population of 86,567 with a total number of 20,613 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 39.4 percent. Spouses form about 10.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.3 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (39.5 %) of the population aged 12 years and older have never married, 28.6 percent are married, 18.2 percent are in consensual unions, 7.2 percent are widowed, 2.8 percent are divorced and 3.7 percent are separated. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.8 percent while widowed males account for only 16.6 percent. . Among the married, 27.3 percent have no education while about 7.1percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (85. 0%) is employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 13.3 percent are economically not active. A greater

proportion of those who have never married (61.5 %) are economically not active with 4.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipal is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.0 percent are literate (50,012) and 21.0 percent are non-literate (13,290). The proportion of literate males is higher (87.9 %) than that of females (71.0 %). About six out of ten people (57.0 %) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (110,282) in the municipality, 19.0 percent has never attended school, 38.6 percent are currently attending and 42.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent are employed while 5.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.2 %), 18.2 % perform household duties and 14.3 percent are too old or young to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 41.9 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 21.7 percent in service and sales, 18.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 73.2 percent are self-employed without employees, and 14.1 percent are employees, 5.3 percent are contributing family workers, 1.1 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipal, employing 89.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 43.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 49.9 percent as compared to 37.8 percent of females. About 4.6 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 400 households representing 1.5 percent of the total households in the municipal have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 5.8 percent of the municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (6.1 %) than males (5.5 %). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 50.9 percent followed by physical disability (28.1 %). There are more females with sight, physical and

emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 36.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 57.3 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (72.2 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 29.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (93.9 %) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipal

Housing

The housing stock of Yilo Krobo Municipal is 12,161 representing 2.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.1 .

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (63.5 %) of all dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses and 4.5 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (53.7 %) of the dwelling units in the municipal are owned by members of the household, one-fourth (24.9%) live in rented properties and a slightly lower than two-fifth (18.4%) live in rent-free houses.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipal is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 50.2 percent with cement/concrete constituting 45.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipal. Cement (78.7 %) and mud/earth (19.0 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (94.9 %) for dwelling units in the municipal.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.5 %) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipal.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (52.4%), electricity (55.3%) kerosene lamp (30.1%) and flashlight/torch (12.8 %), The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipal is charcoal (43.8 %). The proportion for urban (70.8 %) is higher than that of rural (29.2 %). The four main sources of water in the municipal are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (22.1 %) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the municipal is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) pit latrine representing 39.7 percent followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) (35.0 %). About a third of households (28.7 %) in the municipal share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.5 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Dumping of solid waste into public containers (29.1%) is the common method of disposal of solid waste, followed by burning of solid waste by household (22.4%). More than a fifth of households (22.3%) dispose solid waste by dumping at public dump sites. A little over one-tenth of households (14.5 %) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (49.4%) and onto the street (34.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipal.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “Population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility”. (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population.). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District and Municipal Assemblies are expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District and Municipal Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Districts, Urban and Rural localities.

The report deals with the Yilo Krobo Municipality. Its objective is to make available to the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the Municipality

Yilo Krobo Municipality is one of the twenty-six (26) administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was established under Legislative Instrument No. 1427 of 1988¹. Formerly, it was known as Kaoga District Council which comprised Yilo Krobo, Manya Krobo and Asuogyaman Local Councils. Eventually, it was split into three distinctive administrative districts; Yilo Krobo, Manya Krobo and Asuogyaman. The District was accorded a Municipal status on the 6th of February, 2012 with the passage of Legislative Instrument (L.I.) No.2051².

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Yilo Krobo Municipality is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the Municipality.

¹ Medium Term Development Plan 2010 -2013

² Legislative Instrument, 2012

1.2.1 Location and size

The Municipality shares common boundaries with Lower and Upper Manya Krobo Districts to the North and East respectively. To the South, the Municipality shares boundary with Dangme West and Akwapim North Districts. In addition, the Municipality shares boundaries with New Juaben and East Akim in the south-west. The Municipality also shares its western boundary with Fanteakwa District. It lies approximately between latitude 6⁰.00'N and 0⁰.30'N and between longitude 0⁰.30'W and 1⁰.00'W. The Municipality covers an estimated area of about 805 square kilometres, constituting 4.2 percent of the total area of the Eastern Region. The Municipal Capital, Somanya is approximately 45 km from Koforidua and 50 km from Accra, the nation's capital.

1.2.2 Climate

The Yilo Krobo Municipality is within the dry equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a bi-modal rainy season, which reaches its maximum during the two peak periods of May - June and September - October. The annual rainfall is between 750 mm in the southeast and 1600 mm on the slopes of the Akwapim ranges in the northwest. Temperature ranges between a minimum of 24.9⁰ C and a maximum of 29.9⁰ C. A relative humidity of 60-93 percent is a characteristic of the Municipality.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous rain forest and the coastal savanna zone of the country. There is the dry semi-deciduous (fire zone) which stretches from the Municipality to the lower part of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. Tree types that are widespread in the Municipality include palm, mango, nim, ceiba and acassia. The coastal savanna zone in the south-eastern part forms part of the Accra plains.

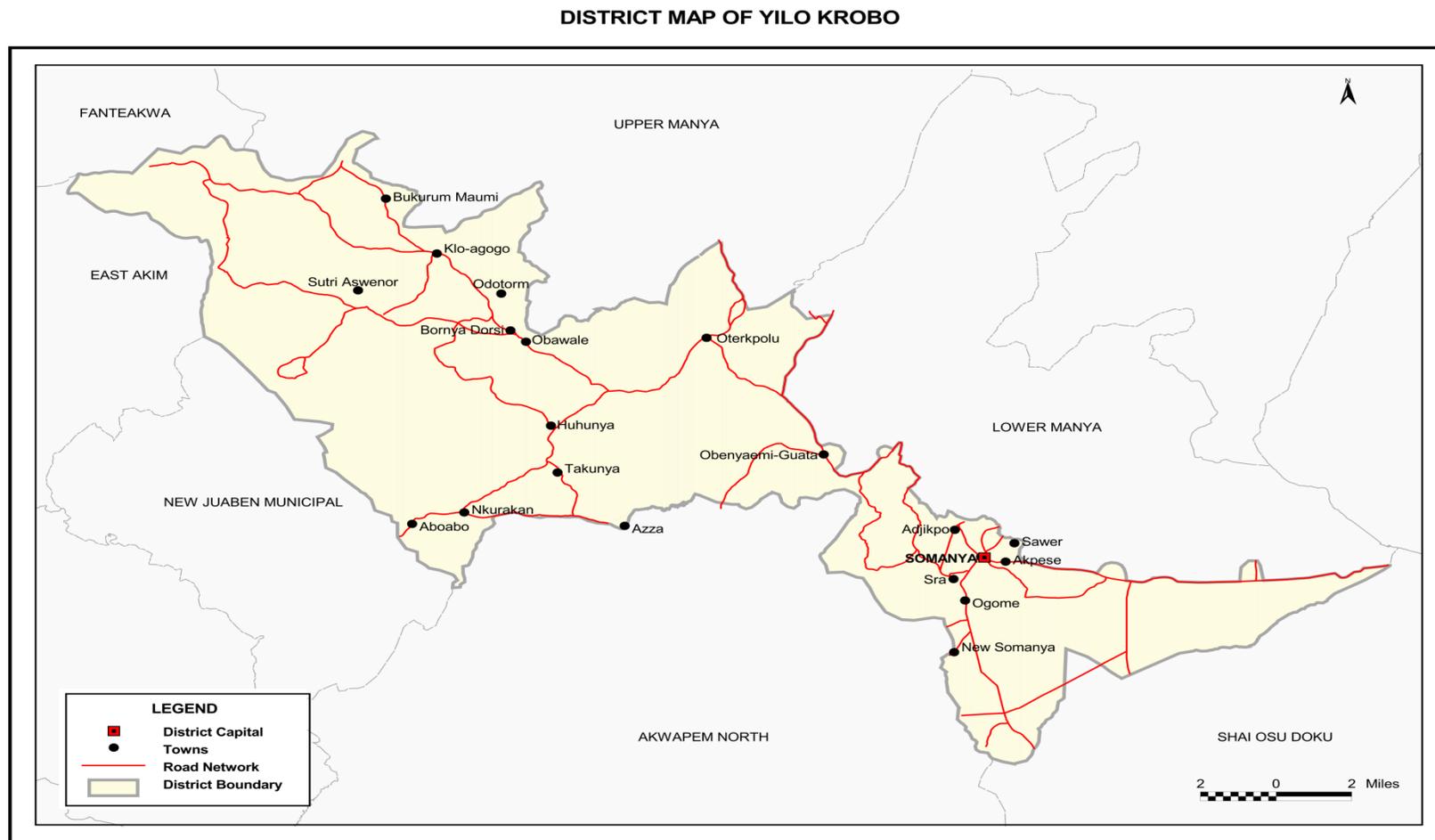
1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The Municipality is predominantly mountainous. The Akwapim Ranges stretch into the Municipality from southwest to northeast across the Municipality. With its accompanying deep valleys, it provides an undulating landscape. The low lands are in the south-eastern part of the Municipality. The rocks forming the ranges are called the Akwapim Togo Ranges. On the average, the height of the highlands in the Municipality ranges between 300 and 500 metres above sea level. There is a scarp rising up to 600 metres, which forms the boundary with the New Juaben Municipality.

1.3 Political Administration

The political-administrative head of the Yilo Krobo Municipality is the Municipal Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is responsible for the performance of the executive functions of the Municipality as a chief representative of the central government at the grassroots. He works with the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) who is the head of the day to day administration of the thirteen (13) decentralized departments. The Municipality is resolved into one (1) constituency and Forty-Four (44) electoral areas. There are seven (7) Zonal Councils and forty-four (44) Unit Committees.

Figure 1.1: Map of Yilo Krobo Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural structure

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies.

1.4.1 Languages and Ethnicity

Dangme is the dominant language spoken in the Municipality because of the predominance of the Krobos which is one of the Dangme speaking tribes. Other languages spoken are the Akwapem, Twi, Ewe and Ga which are in the minority.

1.4.2 Traditional Administration

The Yilo Krobo Traditional Area is divided into six (6) chieftaincy divisions and one paramountcy headed by the Konor. The divisions are: Bornya, Plau, Bunase, Nyeweh, Ogome and Okper. The six divisional chiefs have their ancestral homes on the Krobo Mountain which has a lot of tourism potential.

1.4.3 Festival

The chiefs and people of Yilo Krobo in November each year celebrate Kloyosikplemi festival to pay homage to their ancestral home on the Krobo Mountain. This festival attracts a lot of people into the Municipality during the period. The Krobos also practise the Dipo rites usually held in March and April. Being a widely celebrated festival, it includes the preparation of special meals and the wearing of special costumes, which prove interesting to tourists. The rites usually take three days.

1.5 Economy

The major economic activities in the Municipality are Agriculture, Services, Trading and Small Scale Industrial activities. 58 percent of the working population is engaged in agricultural activities producing mainly staple food like maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam. The Service Sector consists predominantly of Government sector employees.

Most farmers in the Municipality are into the cultivation of mangoes on a very large scale which is exported and also used locally in their raw state. There are huge deposits of limestone in the Municipality which could be mined for the production of cement and other building materials for both local and international uses. Somanya is also noted for the production of high quality beads used by traditional rulers and queens. Their use, however, is not restricted to these two groups and investors could take advantage by creating satellite beads markets.

1.5.1 Tourism

Tourists' attraction sceneries abound in the Municipality. Notable among them is the Boti Falls at Boti-Okwenya which is unique because the water falls from two angles. When the two merge, it is said that they are mating. The merging usually forms a rainbow. Within the vicinity of the falls, there is a three-edged palm tree with a stone breast. What makes this tree unique is the three branches from the base of the tree, an extremely unusual occurrence. A total land area of 183 acres has been surveyed for the development of these potentials. There is also a Snake-like Palm Tree located at Yiwase in the Municipality. The ancestral caves in

the Krobo Mountains form an ancestral home of the Krobos. The top of the mountain has a lot of natural features, including cells in which social misfits are detained.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of

the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 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 is organized into nine chapters. Chapter one deals with the introduction of the analysis and profile of the Municipality. Chapter two covers the demographic characteristics of the Municipality. Chapter three focuses on the social characteristics. Economic characteristics are dealt with in chapter four. Access to information and communication Technology (ICT) has been captured in chapter five. Chapter six contains issues on disability while chapters seven and eight dealt with agricultural activities and housing conditions respectively

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

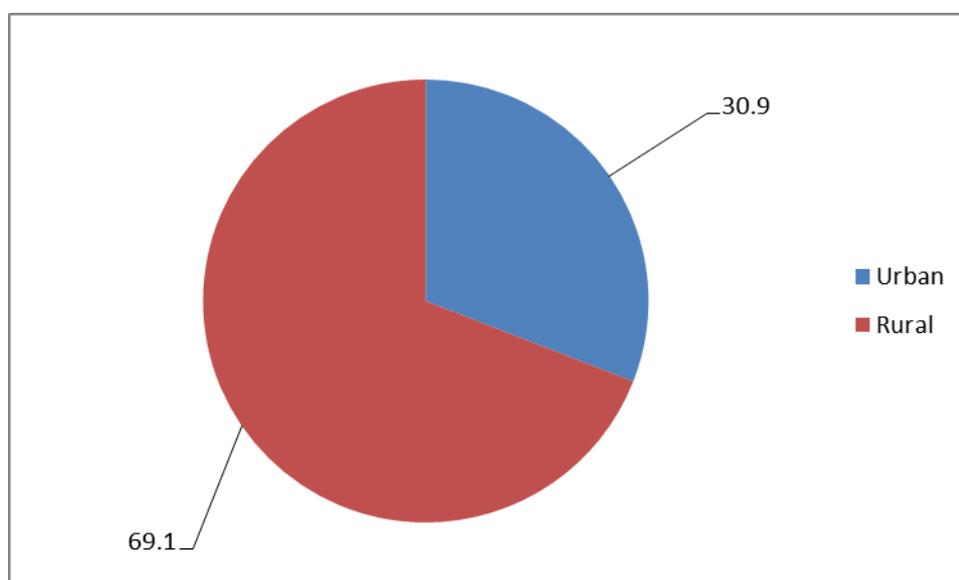
2.1 Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. Population composition is the description of a population according to the characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. It is important to analyze the size and distribution of any population since it helps facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the distribution of the population size and distribution (urban/rural), age-sex structure (including dependency ratio), fertility, mortality and migration in the Yilo Krobo Municipality in the Eastern Region of Ghana, using the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data.

2.2 Population size and Distribution

The results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) shows that the number of persons enumerated in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 87,847. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 27,159 (30.9%) and 60,688 (69.1%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the Municipality reside in the rural communities

Figure 2.1: Population by locality of residence



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition, the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

Table 2.1 presents the population by age and sex in the Municipality. For both sexes, the most populous age group is 0-4 years with a proportion of 13.0 percent of the total population. The age group with the lowest population is the 80-85 plus year groups (0.9%).

The most populous age group for males is also the group 0 - 4, with a proportion of 13.7 percent of the male population. The age group with the lowest population for males is the 80-84 years and the older age group (0.6%). For the female's population, the most populous age group is also in the group 0-4 (12.3%) with the group 80-84 having the lowest population (1.1%). It is observed that the population across the age groups reduces as age increases.

The data further shows that, majority of the population in the Municipality are concentrated in the young age group 0-19 years (47.4%). This situation is similar for males and females 49.8 percent and 45.3 percent respectively. For those aged 60 years and older constitute only (8.7%) of the population with males and females accounting for (7.8 %) and (9.6%) each.

Table 2.1: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes		Sex		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	87,847	100.0	42,378	100.0	45,469	100.0	93.2
0 - 4	11,390	13.0	5,798	13.7	5,592	12.3	103.7
5 - 9	10,572	12.0	5,270	12.4	5,302	11.7	99.4
10-14	10,578	12.0	5,397	12.7	5,181	11.4	104.2
15 - 19	9,174	10.4	4,658	11.0	4,516	9.9	103.1
20 - 24	7,628	8.7	3,498	8.3	4,130	9.1	84.7
25 - 29	7,277	8.3	3,268	7.7	4,009	8.8	81.5
30 - 34	5,783	6.6	2,718	6.4	3,065	6.7	88.7
35 - 39	4,877	5.6	2,298	5.4	2,579	5.7	89.1
40 - 44	4,130	4.7	1,955	4.6	2,175	4.8	89.9
45 - 49	3,328	3.8	1,603	3.8	1,725	3.8	92.9
50 - 54	3,250	3.7	1,526	3.6	1,724	3.8	88.5
55 - 59	2,196	2.5	1,101	2.6	1,095	2.4	100.5
60 - 64	1,965	2.2	938	2.2	1,027	2.3	91.3
65 - 69	1,293	1.5	607	1.4	686	1.5	88.5
70 - 74	1,719	2.0	714	1.7	1,005	2.2	71.0
75 - 79	1,127	1.3	475	1.1	652	1.4	72.9
80 - 84	748	0.9	266	0.6	482	1.1	55.2
85+	812	0.9	288	0.7	524	1.2	48.0

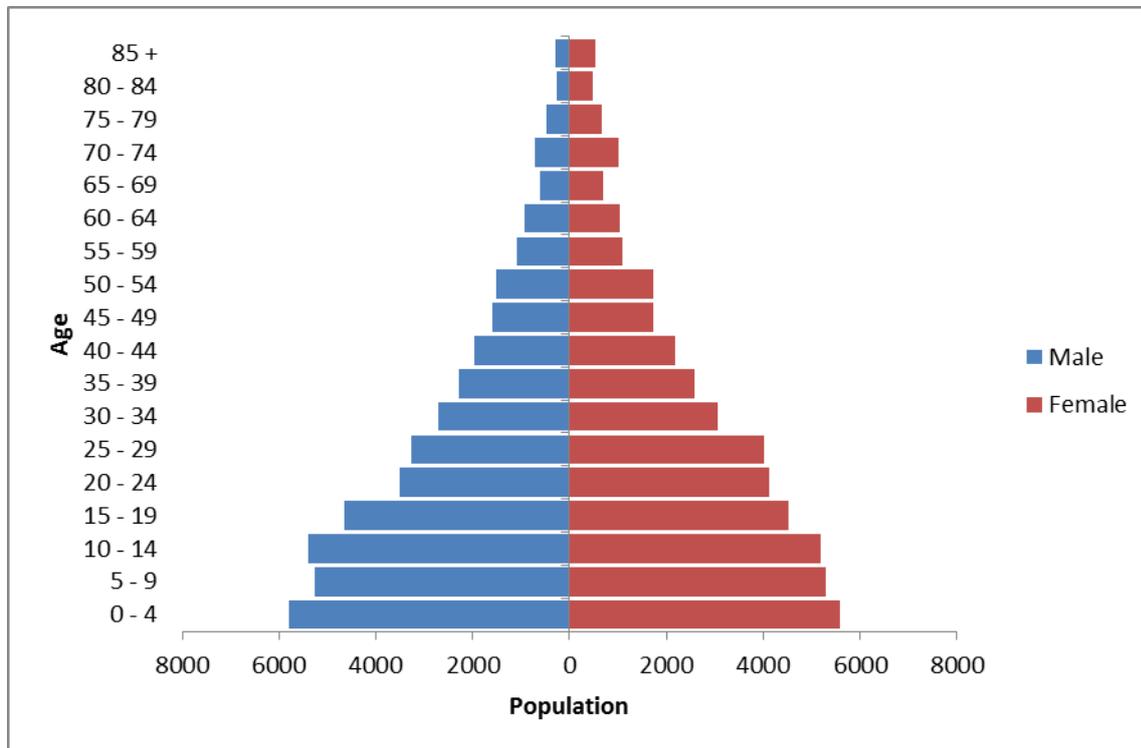
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Yilo Krobo Municipality in 2010. The data shows that the Municipality has a youthful population with the concentration in age group 0-4 and 10-14 years. The age structure of the Municipality is relatively youthful with a broad base. The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced years. Horizontal bars present the numbers

of proportions of males and females in each age group. The sum of all the age-sex groups in the population pyramid equals 100 percent or the total number of people in the Municipality.

Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is the relationship between the populations aged 0-14, 65 years and above and the working age (15-64) in a population. This constitute age dependency ratio, measured per 100 population. The age-dependency ratio is an indicator that measures the welfare of the people. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

As shown in Table 2.2, the dependency ratio for Yilo Krobo Municipality is 77. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age, 77 people are dependent on them. This is almost the same as the dependency ratio for the Eastern region (79). The child dependency ratio in the Municipality is 65.6. This means that there are 66 children to be catered for every 100 persons in the working class. The old age dependency ratio in the Municipality is 11.5. This is as a result of few aged people in the Municipality. This means most people do not live very long in the Municipality and this is exactly what the age pyramid of the Municipality depicts.

Again, the Table shows that there are more males dependent (70) than females (62). The child ratio shows the same pattern with more male children to cater for than female children. However the old age dependent ratio shows a different scenario, with more female old women than old males to cater for.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	87,847	100.0	42,378	100.0	45,469	100.0
0-14	32,540	37.0	16,465	38.9	16,075	35.4
15-64	49,608	56.5	23,563	55.6	26,045	57.3
65+	5,699	6.5	2,350	5.5	3,349	7.4
All Ages dependency ratio	77.1		79.8		74.6	
Child dependency ratio	65.6		69.9		61.7	
Old age dependency ratio	11.5		10		12.9	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of a population is the number of males per 100 female. In total, the Municipality has 42,378 (48.2%) males and 45,469 (51.8%) female. Data in Table 2.3 shows that, sex ratio for Yilo Krobo Municipality is 93.2 meaning there are about 93 males, for every 100 females. The percentage of the female in the urban area is (54.5%) and that of males (45.5%). Females still dominate in the rural area with 50.5 percent.

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

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Municipality	87,847	100.0	27,159	100.0	60,688	100.0
Male	42,378	48.2	12,352	45.5	30,026	49.5
Female	45,469	51.8	14,807	54.5	30,662	50.5
Sex Ratio	93.2		83.4		98.0	
Percent of regional population	3.3		2.4		4.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration, are important components of population dynamics. These three components are important for socio-economic planning and policy formulation and they are components of population change. It has also been established that specific factors such as educational attainment, occupation, marital status, place of residence and quality of health facilities exert some influence on fertility, mortality and migration, (Shryock and Sieyel, 1976). In this section, we examine the components of population change; fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point, births of persons aged zero and deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families.

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors which in turn are affected by a many other factors: social, cultural, health, environmental and economic. Table 2.4 shows the reported Total Fertility Rate, the General Fertility Rate and the Crude Birth Rate in the Municipality.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The 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 15-49 per 1,000. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis 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. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rate prevails.

According to Table 2.4, the Total Fertility Rate is 2.9 births per woman, and the General Fertility Rate is 90.1 births per 1000 women while the crude birth rate is 22.8 births per 1000 population for the Municipality. These rates are the lowest compared to the regional rate and among the lowest reported rates in all 26 districts in the region.

Children ever born and Children surviving

Table 2.5 describes the female population 12 years and older by age, Children Ever Born, children surviving and sex of child. This is an indication that children below 15 years are bearing children as teenagers. Policy makers will also have to address child bearing among children just like they do for teenagers since this affects the child's attendance at school and career developments of the child's mother.

From the Table it is interesting to note that there are more males than females for all ages for Children Ever Born (CEB) except for ages 45-49 years which recorded 34 more females than that of the males. This is similar to that of the region which also recorded more males than that of females for CEB for females' age 45-49 years. As the years in age of child bearing increases, the average number of children ever born to a woman also increases. This means age in child bearing years is directly proportional to the number of children given birth to. Also for age 60 years and above have an average is about 6 children to a woman (5.6). This is because, the older a person is, and the likelihood that the person has a lot of children in Yilo Krobo Municipality.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, General fertility rate and Crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3	87.4	24
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

There is a sharp increase in the number of children born by women from age 15-19 (581) to age 20-24 (3,306). This means that most people in the Yilo Krobo Municipality start giving birth at the age of 20 years. More males are born in the Municipality as compared to the females.

The Children Surviving shows that, of the Children Ever Born, the more the children are given birth to, the greater the number of children ever surviving and vice-versa. Ages 12-14 years had almost no child surviving as compared to age 60 years and older having about 4 children surviving.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Average	Male	Female
All Ages	32,478	81,420	2.5	41,045	40,375	68,304	2.1	34,194	34,110
12-14	3,084	20	0.0	9	11	19	0.0	9	10
15-19	4,516	581	0.1	310	271	534	0.1	278	256
20-24	4,130	3,306	0.8	1,674	1,632	3,003	0.7	1,483	1,520
25-29	4,009	6,648	1.7	3,368	3,280	6,062	1.5	3,024	3,038
30-34	3,065	7,943	2.6	4,078	3,865	7,326	2.4	3,735	3,591
35-39	2,579	8,728	3.4	4,417	4,311	7,893	3.1	3,975	3,918
40-44	2,175	8,763	4.0	4,414	4,349	7,846	3.6	3,891	3,955
45-49	1,725	7,480	4.3	3,723	3,757	6,712	3.9	3,317	3,395
50-54	1,724	8,096	4.7	4,065	4,031	6,849	4.0	3,417	3,432
55-59	1,095	5,386	4.9	2,696	2,690	4,509	4.1	2,274	2,235
60+	4,376	24,469	5.6	12,291	12,178	17,551	4.0	8,791	8,760

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to the deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying in a given period of time period is linked to many features such as age, sex, race, occupation and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's living standard and health care. The death rate (crude death rate) is the number of deaths per thousand people in that population in a given year. The factors that have been selected for consideration in this section concerning changes in mortality indicators include infant mortality, under-five mortality and under-one mortality.

Deaths in the Household

Table 2.6 presents the number of deaths that occurred in households within the Municipality 12 months preceding census by age, cause of death and sex. Out of 87,847 deaths in the households in the total population 1,198 deaths occurred in the Municipality. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the municipality is 13.6. . This is higher than that of the regional rate.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7
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
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

Distribution on Causes of Death

The 2010 PHC collected information on causes of death in the Municipality and the whole country. Data on Table 2.7 indicates that, death due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in the Municipality accounts for 9 percent, while other causes constitute 91.0 percent of deaths in the district.

Table 2.7: Causes of death by district

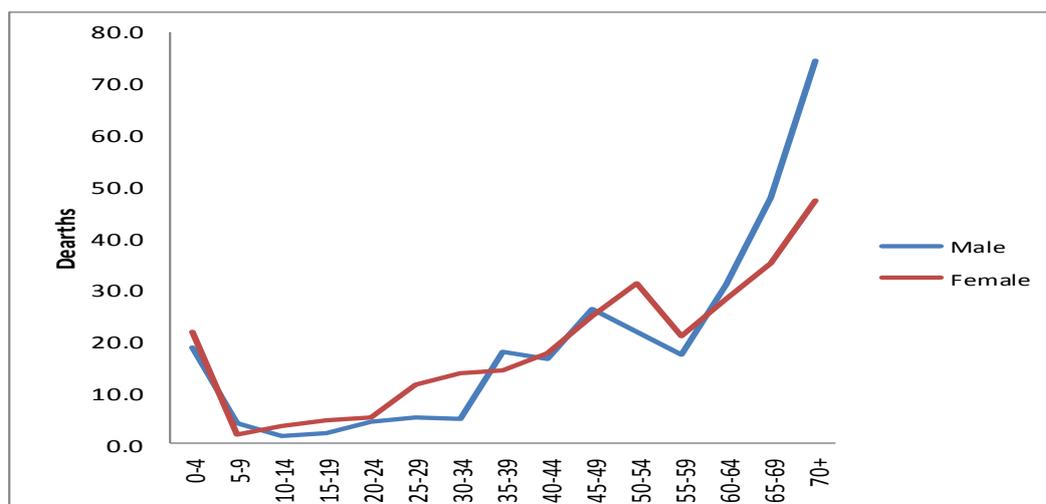
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
EASTERN	21,519	10.4	89.6
Birim South	1,351	11.3	88.7
Birim Municipal	966	12.2	87.8
West Akim Municipal	866	11.4	88.6
Suhum Municipal	640	5.5	94.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	10.3	89.7
Akwapem North	1,317	8.0	92.0
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	11.2	88.8
Yilo Krobo	1,198	9.0	91.0
Lower Manya	940	6.7	93.3
Asuogyaman	853	10.0	90.0
Upper Manya	607	5.3	94.7
Fanteakwa	911	8.0	92.0
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	12.0	88.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	11.1	88.9
Tatale	210	13.3	86.7
Mamprugu Moagduri	277	6.1	93.9

Source: Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.3 shows age specific death rates for the Municipality. The age specific death rates for both females and males is high in the age group 0-4 age group but decrease as age advances to 34 years. This rate picks up again from 34 years (17.6) and drops to (16.4) at age group 40-44 and then to the highest of 75 at age 70 plus to 74.6 for males and 47 for females. The female age-specific death rates are, however, higher than that of the males. Again, age group 50-54 death rates of females are higher than those of males.

Figure 2.3: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Migration is the movement by individuals or groups of people from one area to another or across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. This could be either outside one's country (immigration/ emigration) or within one's country (internal migration). We also have out-migration which refers to the proportion of the population born in the region who currently or usually resides in other regions and in-migration which refers to the proportion of residents of the region who were born in other region besides the one they live in.

Information in Table 2.8 shows that, the place of birth by duration of residents of migrants who were enumerated on census night (26th September, 2010) in Yilo Krobo Municipality is 27,474. Out of this about 69 percent which is equivalent to 19,045 persons are born in the same region but leaving elsewhere other than their place of birth in that same region (intra-regional migration).

With respect to in-migrants, the Volta, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions have relatively large in-migrant areas to the Municipality. Volta region has 2,429 in-migrants, Greater Accra region has 1,931 and Ashanti region has 1,188 persons respectively. The least in-migrant are from Upper East and Upper West regions i.e. 77 and 57 persons respectively.

The duration of stay in an area by migrants can influence the Municipality either positively or negatively. The Table further shows that, most of the migrants (almost 30%) have stayed for a period of 1-4 years. About 22 percent of the migrants have stayed there for 20 years and above. Almost 18 percent (17.7%) have stayed for 10-19 years and 17 percent have stayed for 5-9 years. Only about 15 percent have stayed less than a year. Again, the Table shows that, about 2.2 percent representing 609 persons in Yilo Krobo Municipality are born outside Ghana with 12.2 percent having stayed for less than a year, 31 percent for 1-4 years and 21.5 percent for 10-19 years with 17.1 percent who have stayed for 20 years and above.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residents of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	27,474	100.0	14.8	29.0	16.9	17.7	21.6
Different locality in this region	19,045	100.0	14.0	27.7	17.3	18.3	22.7
Western	933	100.0	14.3	35.9	18.0	18.0	13.8
Central	593	100.0	21.1	30.4	15.7	13.7	19.2
Greater Accra	1,931	100.0	18.6	31.8	15.0	15.5	19.2
Volta	2,429	100.0	16.0	30.8	15.9	15.7	21.7
Eastern	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashanti	1,188	100.0	19.2	30.2	15.7	17.1	17.8
Brong Ahafo	330	100.0	11.8	38.2	19.4	15.2	15.5
Northern	282	100.0	11.3	37.9	11.3	16.3	23.0
Upper East	77	100.0	9.1	32.5	7.8	20.8	29.9
Upper West	57	100.0	15.8	38.6	15.8	17.5	12.3
Outside Ghana	609	100.0	12.2	31.0	18.2	21.5	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the social characteristics of a population. This includes the size, household composition and headship; marital status; nationality; religious affiliations and literacy and education.

3.2 Household size, composition and composition

The nation's welfare, the community and the people can be better understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics: living arrangements of members, migration of household members, household relations, among others. The size, structure and the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Shyrock et al. 1976). Household formation is distinguished in Ghana based on the nuclear (father, mother and children) and extended (parents, siblings and other relatives) family systems. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kingship type and inheritance also influence household formation.

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 are catered for as one unit. The household usually recognizes one person as the head. The head of the household is generally the person who has the economic and social responsibilities of the household. The information on households basically includes size, household composition and headship.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 describes the household size by locality. As shown, the total number of households in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 20,613 with a population of 86,567. Out of this, 13,387 households are in the rural areas with 7,226 in the urban areas. The average household size for the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 4.2. This means that on the average each household in the Municipality is made up of 4 persons. It is interesting to note that the average household size of rural areas (4.5) is higher than that of the urban (3.7) areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Indicator	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	86,567	26,701	59,866
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	7,226	13,387
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.5
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationship between the head of the household and other members. Children constitute largest of 39.4 percent of all household members in the Municipality. This is more than one-third of the population in the Municipality. Spouses form about 10.5 percent this includes 41.6 percent of the children

being males and 37.4 percent being females. The heads constitute the second largest (23.8%) household members while adopted/foster constitute the least (0.4%). The households headed by males are higher (31.5%) than the households headed by female (16.7%). There are more male children (41.6%) than female children (37.4%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,567	100.0	41,702	100.0	44,865	100.0
Head	20,613	23.8	13,145	31.5	7,468	16.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,064	10.5	670	1.6	8,394	18.7
Child (son/daughter)	34,096	39.4	17,328	41.6	16,768	37.4
Parent/Parent in-law	1,108	1.3	176	0.4	932	2.1
Son/Daughter in-law	728	0.8	121	0.3	607	1.4
Grandchild	9,714	11.2	4,880	11.7	4,834	10.8
Brother/Sister	3,641	4.2	1,811	4.3	1,830	4.1
Step child	886	1.0	447	1.1	439	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	347	0.4	154	0.4	193	0.4
Other relative	5,444	6.3	2,502	6.0	2,942	6.6
Non-relative	926	1.1	468	1.1	458	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether related or unrelated. The classification of household structure used in this section is adopted from Afranie (2013). Nuclear household consists of head, with or without spouse(s), biological and adopted children only. Extended household is made up of head, with or without spouse(s), biological and adopted children, and relatives of head only.

Table 3.3 describes the household population by structure and sex. From the Table, the household structure mainly found in the Municipality is the nuclear family system. The nuclear family system is made up of the head, spouse(s) and children and this constitutes 26.3 percent of the population. This is followed by the extended (head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) family system which is 24.8 percent of the population

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,567	100.0	41,702	100.0	44,865	100.0
Head only	3,785	4.4	2,371	5.7	1,414	3.2
Head and a spouse only	1,572	1.8	789	1.9	783	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	22,757	26.3	11,647	27.9	11,110	24.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	21,460	24.8	10,585	25.4	10,875	24.2
Extended + non relatives	1,082	1.3	540	1.3	542	1.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,762	3.2	1,356	3.3	1,406	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	8,787	10.2	3,798	9.1	4,989	11.1
Single parent Extended	15,687	18.1	6,588	15.8	9,099	20.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,033	1.2	427	1.0	606	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,642	8.8	3,601	8.6	4,041	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This shows that the Municipality mainly practices the nuclear and extended family systems. The least practiced are the single parent extended and the non-relative (1.2%).

Of the nuclear family system, 27.9 percent are males and 25.4 percent are females. There are more females than males in the single extended family systems.

3.3 Marital status

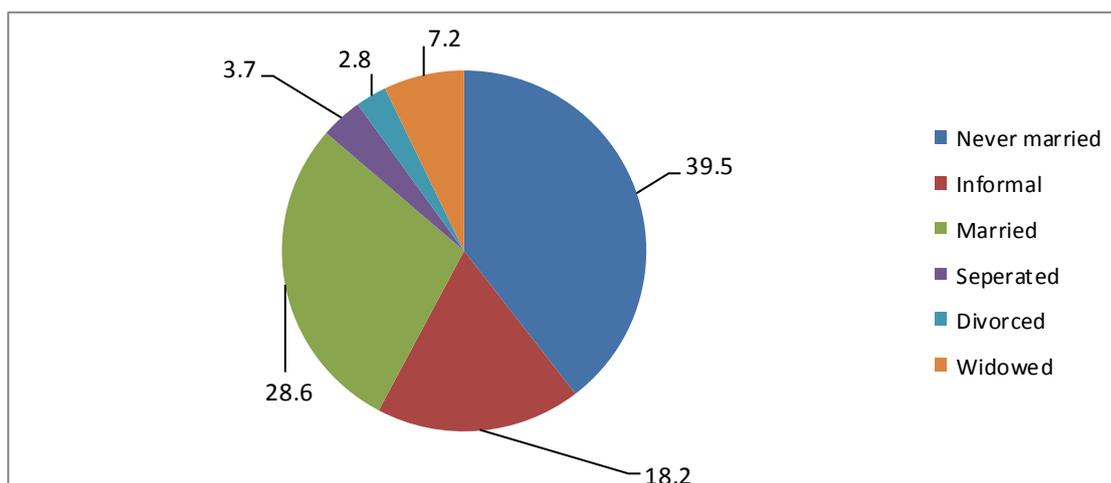
Marriage is a cherished institution in every society in Ghana and early marriage and several forms of marriages can be found in many parts of the country. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. Even though there is a legal minimum age for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional and some religious settings as a cultural practice. To capture such information in the 2010 PHC, data on marital status was collected for persons 12 years and older.

Information on marital status, usually classified by age and sex, shows the extent to which people of different ages have never married, are married (formerly or consensually/living together) were formerly married (separated, widowed or divorced). Each person in any given population will definitely fall into one of these categories at any given time.

3.3.1 Marital status

Figure 3.1 shows that 39.5 percent of the population 12 years and above have never been married. This is followed by the married population which is 28.6 percent, 18.2 percent are in consensual unions, 7.2 percent widowed and 3.7 percent are separated. The least is the divorced which represents 2.8 percent of the population.

Figure 3.1: Percentage of the population (12 years and older) and their marital status



Source Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, the marital status by sex and age group of the Yilo Krobo Municipality is presented in Table 3.4. Approximately 2 out of every 5 persons (39.5%) of the people in the Yilo Krobo Municipality have never been married. A high percentage of the number of males (46.2%) which is almost half of the male population have never been married as compared to that of

the females (33.6%) which is a little over one-third (1/3) of the female population. No person in the category 15-19 years is separated, divorced or widowed.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	61,490	100.0	39.5	18.2	28.6	3.7	2.8	7.2
12-14	6,183	100.0	95.7	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,174	100.0	91.2	5.2	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	7,628	100.0	63.7	24.3	9.7	1.6	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	7,277	100.0	35.4	36.6	23.3	2.9	1.2	0.6
30 - 34	5,783	100.0	19.4	35.2	36.6	5.5	2.0	1.4
35 - 39	4,877	100.0	11.2	29.7	47.0	6.0	3.1	2.9
40 - 44	4,130	100.0	6.7	22.4	54.9	6.7	4.3	4.9
45 - 49	3,328	100.0	5.3	16.1	57.4	7.2	6.4	7.6
50 - 54	3,250	100.0	4.2	13.4	53.8	7.2	7.2	14.2
55 - 59	2,196	100.0	4.5	10.2	55.9	7.7	7.1	14.6
60 - 64	1,965	100.0	3.5	9.8	49.2	7.2	7.9	22.4
65+	5,699	100.0	3.0	5.6	37.8	4.5	6.5	42.6
Male								
Total	29,012	100.0	46.2	17.3	29.1	2.8	2.0	2.6
14-Dec	3,099	100.0	95.2	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,658	100.0	95.2	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,498	100.0	81.1	12.7	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	3,268	100.0	48.6	32.3	16.9	1.5	0.5	0.1
30 - 34	2,718	100.0	27.3	37.5	30.0	3.7	1.0	0.5
35 - 39	2,298	100.0	14.4	33.2	45.6	4.2	1.7	0.9
40 - 44	1,955	100.0	8.1	26.6	55.5	5.4	2.9	1.4
45 - 49	1,603	100.0	5.6	20.0	60.0	6.5	4.8	3.1
50 - 54	1,526	100.0	5.4	16.8	61.7	6.0	5.1	5.0
55 - 59	1,101	100.0	5.3	13.2	63.9	5.9	4.8	6.9
60 - 64	938	100.0	4.7	13.4	59.4	6.8	6.2	9.5
65+	2,350	100.0	4.0	9.2	58.4	4.9	6.9	16.6
Female								
Total	32,478	100.0	33.6	19.1	28.1	4.6	3.5	11.2
14-Dec	3,084	100.0	96.2	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,516	100.0	87.0	8.4	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,130	100.0	48.9	34.1	13.5	2.3	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	4,009	100.0	24.7	40.0	28.6	4.1	1.7	1.0
30 - 34	3,065	100.0	12.3	33.1	42.5	7.1	2.9	2.1
35 - 39	2,579	100.0	8.4	26.6	48.2	7.7	4.3	4.8
40 - 44	2,175	100.0	5.5	18.7	54.3	7.9	5.5	8.1
45 - 49	1,725	100.0	5.0	12.5	55.1	7.8	7.8	11.8
50 - 54	1,724	100.0	3.1	10.5	46.8	8.3	9.0	22.3
55 - 59	1,095	100.0	3.7	7.3	47.8	9.5	9.4	22.3
60 - 64	1,027	100.0	2.4	6.4	39.8	7.6	9.5	34.2
65+	3,349	100.0	2.3	3.0	23.4	4.2	6.3	60.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of those married increased sharply from 9.7 percent to 23.3 percent in ages 25-29 and then to 55.9 percent in the ages 55-59 years age group. Those widowed also increased almost twice from ages 45-49 (7.6%) to 50-54 years (14.2%). More females are

widowed at the age 50-54 years (22.3%) than the males (5.0%). The rate of divorce in the Municipality is very low (2.8%).

The Table further shows that, there are more males (46.2%) than females (33.6%) who have never been married while almost equal proportions of males and females are married. Again, (3.5%) of females are divorced with only 2 percent male divorced. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.8 percent while widowed males account for only 16.6 percent

3.2.2 Marital status by age and level of education

From Table 3.5, a substantial proportion of persons who have attained basic education (71.0%) have never married. A high percentage is recorded for persons who have never married but have attained only Basic level of education (71.0%), followed by those informal (62.3%) marriages, and the least are those who are widowed (31.6%) all have attained basic education. Among the married, 27.3 percent have no education while about 7.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	61,490	100.0	21.5	62.4	10.0	1.4	3.5	1.1
Never married	24,312	100.0	7.1	71.0	16.2	0.9	3.8	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	11,203	100.0	22.1	67.3	7.0	1.3	1.8	0.4
Married	17,577	100.0	27.3	56.7	6.8	2.1	5.0	2.2
Separated	2,295	100.0	31.7	58.1	5.8	1.7	2.4	0.4
Divorced	1,705	100.0	38.8	52.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	0.4
Widowed	4,398	100.0	63.8	31.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.3
Male								
Total	29,012	100.0	12.4	67.1	12.2	1.7	4.8	1.8
Never married	13,411	100.0	6.3	70.7	16.8	0.8	4.2	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,011	100.0	14.2	70.7	9.3	2.0	3.1	0.7
Married	8,447	100.0	16.9	61.3	8.4	2.7	7.1	3.5
Separated	817	100.0	20.4	65.7	6.6	2.4	3.9	0.9
Divorced	577	100.0	23.9	62.7	5.0	3.6	4.0	0.7
Widowed	749	100.0	39.8	50.1	3.2	2.5	3.6	0.8
Female								
Total	32,478	100.0	29.6	58.2	8.1	1.2	2.4	0.5
Never married	10,901	100.0	8.2	71.4	15.5	1.0	3.3	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,192	100.0	28.5	64.5	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.2
Married	9,130	100.0	36.9	52.4	5.2	1.5	3.0	1.0
Separated	1,478	100.0	38.0	53.9	5.3	1.3	1.5	0.1
Divorced	1,128	100.0	46.4	46.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	0.3
Widowed	3,649	100.0	68.7	27.8	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most people who have attained higher level of education at the tertiary institutions (0.2%) are married. A high percentage of persons (38.8%) who have no education or have attained only the basic level of education (52.0%) are divorced. Majority of the people who are divorced have attained vocational or technical education.

There are more females married (9,130) than males (8,447). This is not surprising because women are married off more than men. A higher proportion of males in the informal or consensual form of relationship (70.7%) than females (64.5%) have attained basic education.

3.2.3 Marital status and Economic Activity Status

The activity status of persons in a population in a way helps to understand the categories into which people are placed in a country when discussing financial status of married people. In some cultures or religions, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not. Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older.

In the Table, majority of those who are never married (61.5%) are economically not active, and only 33.8 percent of the economically active are employed with 4.7 percent unemployed. In contrast, almost 85 percent of the married people are employed with only 13.3 percent economically not active and 1.8 percent are unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	61,490	100.0	38,115	62.0	2,357	3.8	21,018	34.2
Never married	24,312	100.0	8,206	33.8	1,147	4.7	14,959	61.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	11,203	100.0	9,270	82.7	683	6.1	1,250	11.2
Married	17,577	100.0	14,917	84.9	321	1.8	2,339	13.3
Separated	2,295	100.0	1,853	80.7	84	3.7	358	15.6
Divorced	1,705	100.0	1,327	77.8	58	3.4	320	18.8
Widowed	4,398	100.0	2,542	57.8	64	1.5	1,792	40.7
Male								
Total	29,012	100.0	18,451	63.6	1,008	3.5	9,553	32.9
Never married	13,411	100.0	4,993	37.2	673	5	7,745	57.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,011	100.0	4,501	89.8	198	4	312	6.2
Married	8,447	100.0	7,317	86.6	93	1.1	1,037	12.3
Separated	817	100.0	701	85.8	20	2.4	96	11.8
Divorced	577	100.0	467	80.9	13	2.3	97	16.8
Widowed	749	100.0	472	63.0	11	1.5	266	35.5
Female								
Total	32,478	100.0	19,664	60.5	1,349	4.2	11,465	35.3
Never married	10,901	100.0	3,213	29.5	474	4.3	7,214	66.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,192	100.0	4,769	77.0	485	7.8	938	15.1
Married	9,130	100.0	7,600	83.2	228	2.5	1,302	14.3
Separated	1,478	100.0	1,152	77.9	64	4.3	262	17.7
Divorced	1,128	100.0	860	76.2	45	4.0	223	19.8
Widowed	3,649	100.0	2,070	56.7	53	1.5	1,526	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

With respect to the sex distribution, 42.2 percent of males who have never been married are economically active; while 33.8 of the female who have never been married are economically active. Almost 4 out of every 5 people in the Municipality of both sexes who are married are also employed.

The nationality of a person is defined as the country to which the person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals and non-Africans. Table 3.7, shows that 96.3 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 1.6 percent hold dual nationality and 0.5 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. This means 9 out of 10 persons in the Municipality are Ghanaians, followed by dual nationality which is 1.6 percent. The least is other (non-Africans) which is 0.3 percent. The percentage of the population in the municipal who are not Ghanaians is 1.7 percent. The distribution of males to females for all categories is almost constant. There are almost as many males as females Ghanaians in the Municipality.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,847	100.0	42,378	100	45,469	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	84,590	96.3	40,781	96.2	43,809	96.3
Dual Nationality	1,423	1.6	661	1.6	762	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	462	0.5	221	0.5	241	0.5
ECOWAS	794	0.9	450	1.1	344	0.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	324	0.4	148	0.3	176	0.4
Other	254	0.3	117	0.3	137	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

A person's religious affiliation is defined as the individual's religion as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person (GSS, 2013). No attempt was made to find out if the respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by the various religious affiliations. About 94 percent (93.9%) of the population in Yilo Krobo professed to be Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian). This figure is about 10 percent higher than that of the Eastern Regional figure (84.5 %). This implies that nine out of every ten persons in Municipality are Christians. Among the Christians, those who professed to be Pentecostal/ Charismatic are in the majority (49%) while other Christian recorded the lowest (9.2%). By contrast, those who are traditionalist recorded the lowest (0.5%) of the religious groupings in the Municipality. The second most dominant religious affiliation in the Municipality is those who adhere to the Islamic religion (2.8%). About two percent (2.2%) of the population in the Municipality reported that they did not subscribe to any religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,847	100.0	42,378	100.0	45,469	100.0
No Religion	1,910	2.2	1,237	2.9	673	1.5
Catholic	9,376	10.7	4,717	11.1	4,659	10.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,717	24.7	10,643	25.1	11,074	24.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	43,275	49.3	20,086	47.4	23,189	51.0
Other Christians	8,091	9.2	3,821	9.0	4,270	9.4
Islam	2,502	2.8	1,351	3.2	1,151	2.5
Traditionalist	472	0.5	262	0.6	210	0.5
Other (Specify)	504	0.6	261	0.6	243	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. Education involves the adoption of procedures to formally gain knowledge, skills and values for the advancement of societies. Education influences human resource and economic development positively. Due to this, most countries place emphasis on educational policies and strive for their implementation. Due to this, since the late 1980's an educational policy such as the "Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) has been implemented. Also to increase the enrollment of girls in schools, a number of strategies including the setting up of the Girl's Education Unit at the Ghana Education Service to ensure higher enrollment rate of girls and the development and implementation of the Ghana Educational Strategic Plan (ESP), 2003-2015.

Literacy programmes have also been implemented to improve the rate of literacy in the adult population even in rural communities. Education is one of the indicators of human development and the second of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG2) to attain a universal primary education by 2015.

3.6.1 Literacy

The literacy and education status of the population of the Yilo Krobo Municipality based on the 2010 PHC is discussed in this chapter. Of the population 11 years and above, 79.0 percent are literate (50,012) and 21.0 percent are non-literate (13,290). The proportion of literate males is higher (87.9 %) than that of females (71.0 %). From Table 3.9, majority of the people in the Municipality (57%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language, about 36.8 percent speak English only with 5.1 percent who speak Ghanaian language. A majority of children (49%) in the age group 11-14 are literate in only English language. A higher proportion of people, 64 percent from age 60 years and above are literate in English and Ghanaian language.

The Table also reveals that, there are more female illiterates than the males for all the categories of ages. However, there are more female (39.7%) who are literate in English than males (34.3%). The same pattern is observed with the sex distribution of literacy as observed in the total with a higher proportion of people from age 60 years and above, with the range of 60-70 percent who are literate in English and Ghanaian language.

3.6.2 Education

Figure 3.2 presents the level of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance in the Municipality. . Of the population aged 3 years and above (63302) in the municipality, 19.0 percent has never attended school, 38.6 percent are currently attending and 42.4 percent have attended in the past.

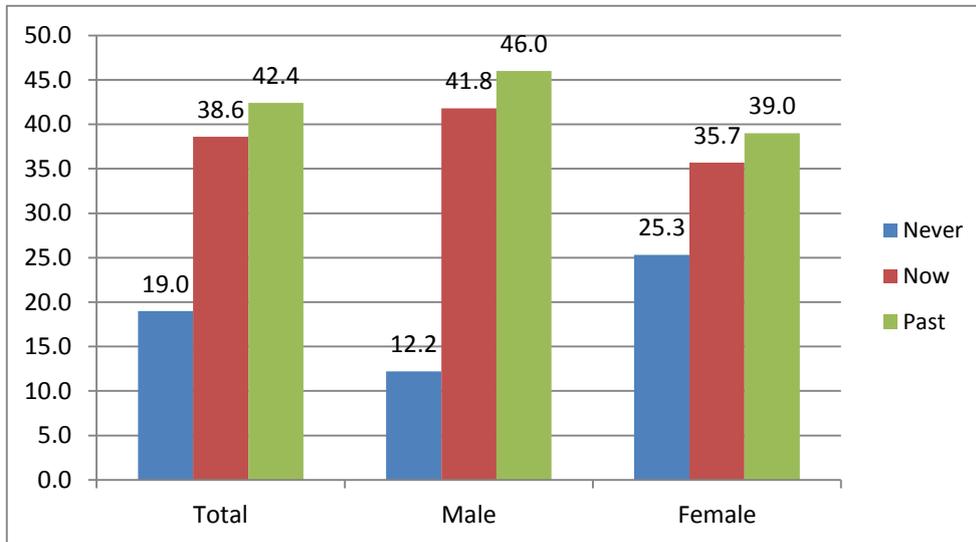
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	None (not literate)	Number	Percent	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	13,290	50,012	100.0	36.8	5.1	57.0	0.3	0.8
11-14	242	7,753	100.0	49.0	3.7	46.5	0.2	0.7
15-19	443	8,731	100.0	37.5	2.7	58.8	0.2	0.8
20-24	849	6,779	100.0	34.0	3.9	60.4	0.4	1.3
25-29	1,183	6,094	100.0	36.0	5.1	57.8	0.4	0.7
30-34	1,173	4,610	100.0	36.2	6.6	55.9	0.3	0.9
35-39	1,133	3,744	100.0	36.5	7.6	55.1	0.3	0.5
40-44	1,148	2,982	100.0	35.9	7.0	56.3	0.1	0.7
45-49	927	2,401	100.0	31.9	7.3	60.3	0.0	0.5
50-54	1,027	2,223	100.0	31.5	6.8	61.1	0.2	0.3
55-59	683	1,513	100.0	29.1	5.9	64.3	0.1	0.6
60-64	818	1,147	100.0	27.6	6.5	64.8	0.3	0.8
65+	3,664	2,035	100.0	25.7	8.9	64.8	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	3,629	26,332	100.0	34.3	4.0	60.6	0.3	0.8
11-14	106	3,942	100.0	47.8	3.3	48.1	0.1	0.7
15-19	182	4,476	100.0	36.5	2.5	60.1	0.2	0.8
20-24	278	3,220	100.0	30.4	2.8	65.2	0.4	1.2
25-29	337	2,931	100.0	31.9	3.8	63.1	0.5	0.7
30-34	311	2,407	100.0	33.6	4.9	60.0	0.5	1.1
35-39	303	1,995	100.0	33.8	5.8	59.5	0.3	0.6
40-44	277	1,678	100.0	33.0	5.6	60.4	0.2	0.8
45-49	229	1,374	100.0	29.5	4.8	65.0	0.1	0.6
50-54	266	1,260	100.0	29.4	4.6	65.6	0.2	0.2
55-59	172	929	100.0	26.7	3.7	68.8	0.2	0.6
60-64	195	743	100.0	27.2	6.2	65.4	0.4	0.8
65+	973	1,377	100.0	24.5	6.2	68.9	0.1	0.1
Female								
Total	9,661	23,680	100.0	39.7	6.4	53.0	0.2	0.7
11-14	136	3,811	100.0	50.3	4.1	44.8	0.3	0.6
15-19	261	4,255	100.0	38.5	2.9	57.6	0.2	0.8
20-24	571	3,559	100.0	37.2	4.9	56.2	0.4	1.4
25-29	846	3,163	100.0	39.8	6.3	53.0	0.2	0.6
30-34	862	2,203	100.0	39.1	8.4	51.6	0.2	0.7
35-39	830	1,749	100.0	39.6	9.7	50.0	0.2	0.5
40-44	871	1,304	100.0	39.7	8.8	50.9	0.1	0.5
45-49	698	1,027	100.0	35.1	10.6	53.9	0.0	0.4
50-54	761	963	100.0	34.4	9.8	55.2	0.2	0.4
55-59	511	584	100.0	32.9	9.4	57.2	0.0	0.5
60-64	623	404	100.0	28.5	7.2	63.6	0.0	0.7
65+	2,691	658	100.0	28.0	14.6	56.1	0.3	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 further shows that the number of females who have never attended school (25,3%) is higher than that of males (12,2%)

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and above who are currently attending school or have attended school in the past and their level of education. Data in the Table indicates that 31, 369 persons are currently pursuing some form of education in the Municipality and 34, 412 have pursued some form of education in the past. Almost half of the population (48.2%) who are currently attending school are in the primary level. This is followed by the JSS/JHS (19.6%). Very few people are currently in the tertiary institution (2.1%). The number of males in the tertiary institution (2.6%) is more than that of the females (1.5%).

The Table further shows equal proportions for males (34.7%) and female (27.2%) for those who have attended school and have either completed JSS/JHS or Middle school. For those who have attended primary school, there are more females (24%) than males (18.6%). On the other hand, males (4.2%) and female (2.2%) have completed tertiary education.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,369	100.0	16,314	100.0	15,055	100.0	34,412	100.0	17,957	100.0	16,455	100.0
Nursery	1,737	5.5	894	5.5	843	5.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,202	16.6	2,627	16.1	2,575	17.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,127	48.2	7,692	47.1	7,435	49.4	6,392	18.6	2,437	13.6	3,955	24.0
JSS/JHS	6,137	19.6	3,294	20.2	2,843	18.9	11,932	34.7	5,692	31.7	6,240	37.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	9,347	27.2	5,692	31.7	3,655	22.2
SSS/SHS	2,331	7.4	1,303	8.0	1,028	6.8	2,880	8.4	1,578	8.8	1,302	7.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	955	2.8	652	3.6	303	1.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	66	0.2	29	0.2	37	0.2	802	2.3	459	2.6	343	2.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	121	0.4	56	0.3	65	0.4	663	1.9	373	2.1	290	1.8
Tertiary	648	2.1	419	2.6	229	1.5	1,441	4.2	1,074	6.0	367	2.2

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 and policy formulation. They are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their population and resources in order to provide the needs of their population, and thereby achieving their human development goals. The economic characteristic of a population also helps in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies can be adopted.

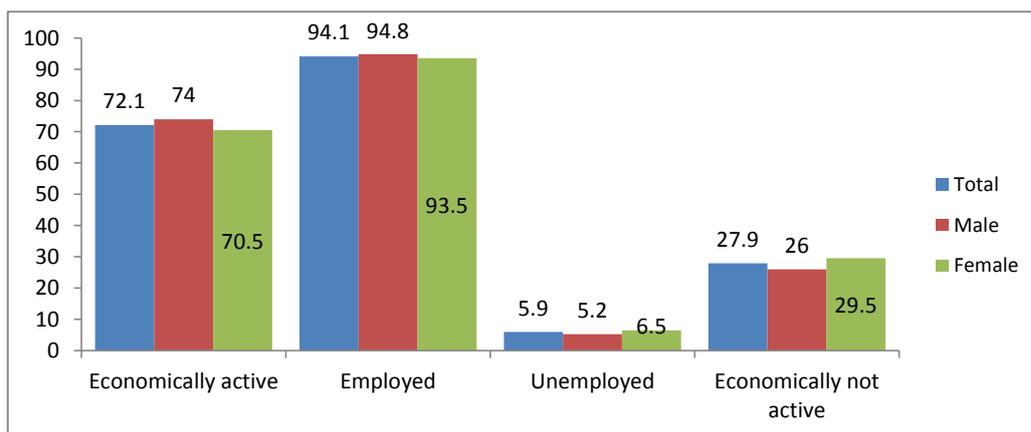
It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the Yilo Krobo Municipality are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include the economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status.

4.2 Economic activity status

The economic activity questions sought to find out from the individuals whether they engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding the census night.

Figure 4.1 shows a graphical representation of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in the Yilo Krobo Municipality. The data shows that, 72.1 percent are economically active, with 74 percent representing males and 70.5 percent representing females. The Figure further shows that, 94.1 percent of the economically active, are employed with male (94.8%) and female (93.5%).

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



Source: Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic activity status of the population

Table 4.1 describes the activity status of the population in the Municipality. This is makeup of the economically active and not economically active persons in the Municipality. The economically active consists of the employed and unemployed. The employed population is made up of those who worked (the worked include voluntary work without pay) within the reference period, as well as those who did not work but had jobs to go back to. The unemployed include those who did not work but had worked before, seeking and available for work and those seeking job for the first time and available for work. The not economically active population is the category of people who did not work, did not seek work and were not available for work.

Table 4.1 shows that more than half (67.6%) of the unemployed are first time job seekers while 32.4 percent had worked before. The population 15 years and older is 55,307 of which 72.1 percent are economically active and 27.9 percent are not economically active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent were employed and 5.9 percent were unemployed. Table 4.1 shows that more than half (67.6%) of the unemployed are first time job seekers while 32.4 percent had worked before. Males (94.8%) are more likely to be employed compared to females (93.5%). On the other hand, females (6.5%) are more likely to be unemployed compared to males (5.2%).

Table 4.1 further shows that about half (50.2%) of the not economically active population in the Municipality is attending school full time, followed by 18.2 percent performed household duties. Pensioners and retirees formed the least proportion (3.7%) of the economically not active population. There are disparities between sexes. Whereas 63.2 percent of the male population is in full time education, 40 percent - two-fifth of the female are in full time education. As expected, more females (24.6%) than males (9.8%) did home duties. There were more male retirees (6.4%) than their female counterparts (1.7%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,307	100.0	25,913	100.0	29,394	100.0
Economically active	39,899	72.1	19,167	74.0	20,732	70.5
Employed	37,558	94.1	18,170	94.8	19,388	93.5
<i>Worked</i>	36,314	96.7	17,676	97.3	18,638	96.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,125	3.0	442	2.4	683	3.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	119	0.3	52	0.3	67	0.3
Unemployed	2,341	5.9	997	5.2	1,344	6.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	758	32.4	271	27.2	487	36.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,583	67.6	726	72.8	857	63.8
Economically not active	15,408	27.9	6,746	26.0	8,662	29.5
Did home duties (household chores)	2,798	18.2	663	9.8	2,135	24.6
Full time education	7,731	50.2	4,264	63.2	3,467	40.0
Pensioner/Retired	577	3.7	433	6.4	144	1.7
Disabled/Sick	1,060	6.9	376	5.6	684	7.9
Too old/young	2,200	14.3	575	8.5	1,625	18.8
Other	1,042	6.8	435	6.4	607	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status and age groups

Table 4.2 describes population 15 years and older by activity status, age and sex. Of the total population, 72.1 percent are economically active with 67.9 employed. Data in the Table shows that, as age increases, the percentage of those employed also increases. However, majority of the economically active population is observed in 40-44 age group with 91.8 percent employed population. The least economically active is observed in 15-19 age group with only 21.2 percent employed.

With respect to sex distribution, more male of almost 74 percent are economically active with 70 percent employed. However, a majority of the female in the 40-44 age groups are economically active (96.5%) with 95 percent of them employed. This is followed by the 45-49 age group (94.9%). It is worthy to note that, among the female population, the percentage of employment decreases from 89 percent at age 40-44 to as low as 47 percent at age 65 years and above.

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	55,307	100.0	37,558	67.9	2,341	4.2	15,408	27.9
15-19	9,174	100.0	1,945	21.2	376	4.1	6,853	74.7
20-24	7,628	100.0	4,233	55.5	814	10.7	2,581	33.8
25-29	7,277	100.0	5,682	78.1	526	7.2	1,069	14.7
30-34	5,783	100.0	5,072	87.7	236	4.1	475	8.2
35-39	4,877	100.0	4,423	90.7	127	2.6	327	6.7
40-44	4,130	100.0	3,790	91.8	71	1.7	269	6.5
45-49	3,328	100.0	3,054	91.8	49	1.5	225	6.8
50-54	3,250	100.0	2,929	90.1	44	1.4	277	8.5
55-59	2,196	100.0	1,961	89.3	23	1.0	212	9.7
60-64	1,965	100.0	1,455	74.0	44	2.2	466	23.7
65+	5,699	100.0	3,014	52.9	31	0.5	2,654	46.6
Male								
Total	25,913	100.0	18,170	70.1	997	3.8	6,746	26.0
15-19	4,658	100.0	1,007	21.6	154	3.3	3,497	75.1
20-24	3,498	100.0	1,943	55.5	351	10.0	1,204	34.4
25-29	3,268	100.0	2,621	80.2	235	7.2	412	12.6
30-34	2,718	100.0	2,465	90.7	83	3.1	170	6.3
35-39	2,298	100.0	2,141	93.2	60	2.6	97	4.2
40-44	1,955	100.0	1,857	95.0	30	1.5	68	3.5
45-49	1,603	100.0	1,522	94.9	27	1.7	54	3.4
50-54	1,526	100.0	1,432	93.8	19	1.2	75	4.9
55-59	1,101	100.0	1,018	92.5	5	0.5	78	7.1
60-64	938	100.0	729	77.7	23	2.5	186	19.8
65+	2,350	100.0	1,435	61.1	10	0.4	905	38.5

Table 4.2: Persons 15 years and older by age economic activity status and sex (cont'd)

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	29,394	100.0	19,388	66.0	1,344	4.6	8,662	29.5
15-19	4,516	100.0	938	20.8	222	4.9	3,356	74.3
20-24	4,130	100.0	2,290	55.4	463	11.2	1,377	33.3
25-29	4,009	100.0	3,061	76.4	291	7.3	657	16.4
30-34	3,065	100.0	2,607	85.1	153	5.0	305	10.0
35-39	2,579	100.0	2,282	88.5	67	2.6	230	8.9
40-44	2,175	100.0	1,933	88.9	41	1.9	201	9.2
45-49	1,725	100.0	1,532	88.8	22	1.3	171	9.9
50-54	1,724	100.0	1,497	86.8	25	1.5	202	11.7
55-59	1,095	100.0	943	86.1	18	1.6	134	12.2
60-64	1,027	100.0	726	70.7	21	2.0	280	27.3
65+	3,349	100.0	1,579	47.1	21	0.6	1,749	52.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation is defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 presents the main occupation of employed persons 15 years and older in the Yilo Krobo Municipality.

A higher proportion of the population (41.9%) is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery. The next occupation is service and sales (21.7%). Followed by craft and related trade, 18.1 % and 7.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians. The least practiced occupation is clerical support, 0.9 percent.

The proportion of males and females in various occupations varies from one occupation to the other. For instance, more males (50.7%) than females (33.6%) are into the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work while more females (35.4%) than males (17.2%) are in the service and sales.

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	37,558	100.0	18,170	100.0	19,388	100.0
Managers	740	2.0	288	1.6	452	2.3
Professionals	1,914	5.1	1,235	6.8	679	3.5
Technicians and associate professionals	547	1.5	343	1.9	204	1.1
Clerical support workers	338	0.9	201	1.1	137	0.7
Service and sales workers	8,157	21.7	1,300	17.2	6,857	35.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,736	41.9	9,213	50.7	6,523	33.6
Craft and related trades workers	6,791	18.1	3,460	19.0	3,331	17.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,587	4.2	1,548	8.5	39	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,735	4.6	571	3.1	1,164	6.0
Other occupations	13	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product or service rendered at a person's workplace. Changes in the structural composition of the workforce often reflect the course of social and economic development. As a country progresses through industrialization, workers in agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors play a major role. By extension, the more urbanized a District is, the smaller the proportion of its workforce in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the Municipality's workforce in the industry of employment by sex. The main industry in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing (41.2%). This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (19.0%) and manufacturing (12.6%). The least industry is information and communication which represents 0.2 percent of the population 15 years and older.

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	37,558	100.0	18,170	100.0	19,388	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,473	41.2	9,186	50.6	6,287	32.4
Mining and quarrying	278	0.7	159	0.9	119	0.6
Manufacturing	4,740	12.6	1,951	10.7	2,789	14.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	83	0.2	71	0.4	12	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	109	0.3	84	0.5	25	0.1
Construction	886	2.4	835	4.6	51	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,133	19.0	1,547	8.5	5,586	28.8
Transportation and storage	1,440	3.8	1,407	7.7	33	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,279	6.1	205	1.1	2,074	10.7
Information and communication	70	0.2	54	0.3	16	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	120	0.3	73	0.4	47	0.2
Real estate activities	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	384	1.0	160	0.9	224	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	210	0.6	171	0.9	39	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	350	0.9	268	1.5	82	0.4
Education	1,524	4.1	910	5.0	614	3.2
Human health and social work activities	500	1.3	276	1.5	224	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	157	0.4	150	0.8	7	0.0
Other service activities	1,598	4.3	562	3.1	1,036	5.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	218	0.6	95	0.5	123	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, the Table shows that, agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 50.6 percent of males and 32.4 percent of females. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second largest industry for females (28.8%) while that of the males is manufacturing (10.7%). As expected, most women are into services than men and most men are into manufacturing than women. The least industry is information and communication (0.3% for males and 0.1% for females).

4.5 Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex.

Out of 37,558 employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality, almost three-quarters (73.2%) are self-employed without employee(s), 14.1 percent are employees and 5.3 percent are contributing family workers, 1.1 percent are casual workers. The least employment status in the Municipality is the domestic employee (house help) which is 0.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older.

About 4 out of 5 females (79.4%) more than 6 out of 10 males (66.5%) are self-employed without employee(s). Also 21.2 percent of the males and 7.6 percent of the females are employees. There are fewer females who are employees because most of the females are self-employed. The least employment status for both males and females is the other employment status that has not been outlined in Table 4.5 which are 0.3% and 0.4% respectively.

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	37,558	100.0	18,170	100.0	19,388	100.0
Employee	5,285	14.1	3,811	21.0	1,474	7.6
Self- employed without employee(s)	27,479	73.2	12,084	66.5	15,395	79.4
Self- employed with employee(s)	1,261	3.4	750	4.1	511	2.6
Casual worker	408	1.1	229	1.3	179	0.9
Contributing family worker	1,982	5.3	774	4.3	1,208	6.2
Apprentice	954	2.5	435	2.4	519	2.7
Domestic employee (House help)	140	0.4	57	0.3	83	0.4
Other	49	0.1	30	0.2	19	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the section in which a person worked. Results on employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex are presented in Table 4.6.

Information in the Table shows that, majority of the population, about 9 in 10 persons (89.6%) who are employed in the seven days prior to the census night are in the private informal sector. The next highest employment sector in the Municipality is the Public (Government) (5.7%).

For both males (84.7%) and females (94.2%), majority are employed in the private informal sector. The least employment sector is the semi-parastatal (0.2%) for males and NGOs (local and international) (0.2%) for females.

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	37,558	100.0	18,170	100.0	19,388	100.0
Public (Government)	2,138	5.7	1,415	7.8	723	3.7
Private Formal	1,641	4.4	1,283	7.1	358	1.8
Private Informal	33,654	89.6	15,385	84.7	18,269	94.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	47	0.1	39	0.2	8	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	76	0.2	46	0.3	30	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	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) has become one of the important tools globally. Its application encompasses any field and a sector of the economy for which Yilo Krobo Municipality is no exception. The use of mobile phone, internet and desktop computers by households and businesses has been increasing has emerged globally as the most resilient indicator and a key driver for development, growth and employment. It is for this reason that for the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. Specifically, information is sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices. Again, households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines were also determined. This chapter therefore analyses access and use of these ICT technologies and facilities by age and sex.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and internet usage

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The data indicates that out of the total population of 61,490 aged 12 years and older in the Municipality 26,729 (43.5%) have mobile phones. It also indicates that the proportion of males who own mobile phones, (49.9%) is higher than the same proportion for females (37.8 %). Access to mobile phones is therefore higher for the males in the Municipality than the females.

The Table further shows that, out of the total population of 2,808 aged 12 years and older in the in the Municipality, 4.6 percent use the internet. Of the population using the internet facility, the males constitute 6.7percent and 2.6 percent are females.

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

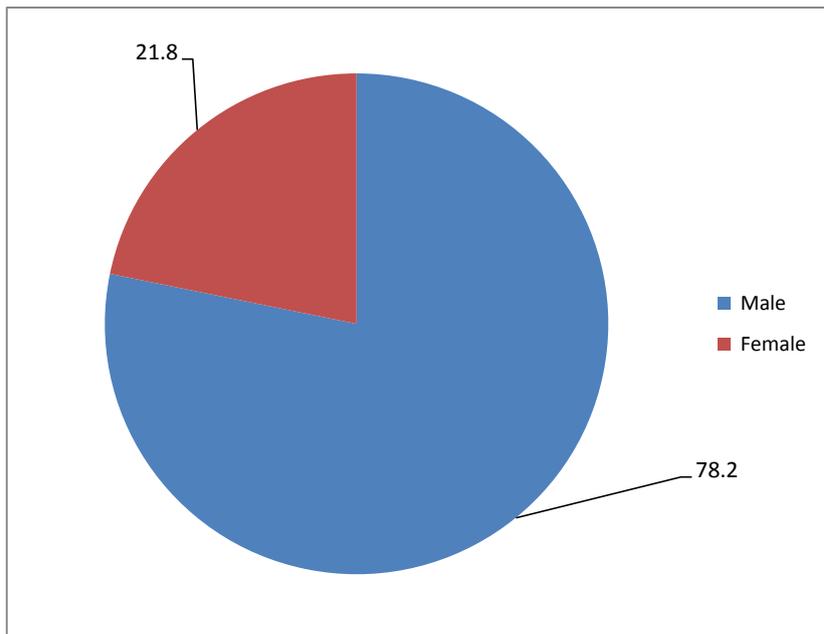
Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,490	100.0	26,729	43.5	2,808	4.6
Male	29,012	100.0	14,465	49.9	1,948	6.7
Female	32,478	100.0	12,264	37.8	860	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Ownership of desk and laptop computers

Ownership of laptop and desktop computers by households is very critical in improving self-study and the use of the internet. Figure 5.1 presents the percentage of households that reported owning a laptop and or desktop computers. A little over four percent (4.1%) of households in the Municipality reported owning laptop and or desktop computers. Out of every ten households that reported owning laptop and desktop computers, only about two (21.8%) is reported owning desk or laptop computers.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of population owning desk/laptop computers by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

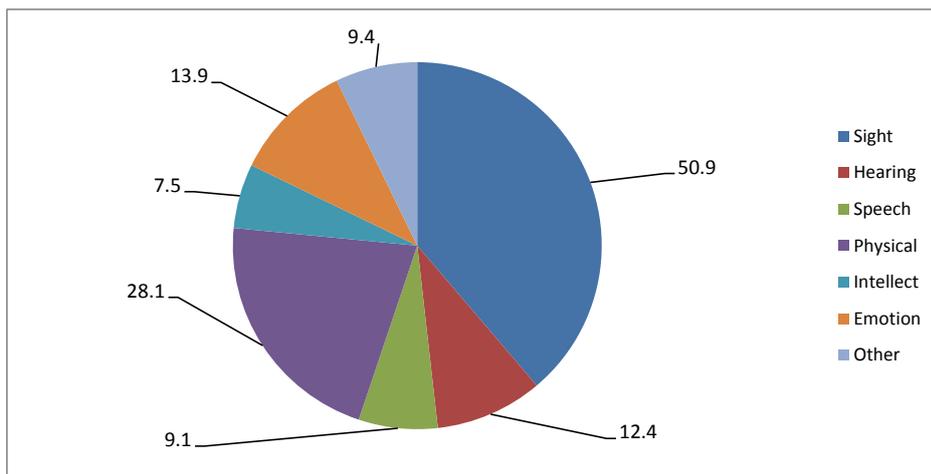
6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been used to refer to those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/ activities due to the loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Data is collected on persons with visual/sight disability, hearing disability, mental retardation, emotional or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. Measures are being put in place to mainstream persons with disability into all socio-economic activities at the Municipality level through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in all Districts in the country. The key areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability, disability and activity, and disability type by education and literacy.

6.2 Type of disability

Disability cases can be multiple implying that one person can have more than one type of disability. Figure 6.1 shows how the various types of PWDs are distributed in the Municipality during the census. The most prevalent type of disability reported is sight disability. The number of persons with sight disability is 2,604 which constitute a little more than half (50.9 %) of the total population of PWDs. The least reported type of disability is intellectual (7.5%). It can also be observed from Table 6.1 that, the physically challenged formed one-fourth of PWDs (28.1%) and the second most prevalent form of disability reported. This means that out of every four PWDs, at least one is physically challenged. The percentages of the types of disability reported in the Municipality during the reference period are illustrated in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 reports the population with disability in the Municipality by sex and locality of residence. The number of persons with disability (PWDs) in the Municipality is 5,114. This represents 5.8 percent of the total population of the Municipality.

The sex distribution of males and females for persons with disability is almost one to one while urban to rural distribution is one is to two.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	87,847	100.0	42,378	100.0	45,469	100.0
Without disability	82,733	94.2	40,035	94.5	42,698	93.9
With disability	5,114	5.8	2,343	5.5	2,771	6.1
Sight	2,604	50.9	1,183	50.5	1,421	51.3
Hearing	633	12.4	260	11.1	373	13.5
Speech	465	9.1	258	11.0	207	7.5
Physical	1,436	28.1	608	25.9	828	29.9
Intellect	381	7.5	170	7.3	211	7.6
Emotion	711	13.9	321	13.7	390	14.1
Other	483	9.4	244	10.4	239	8.6
Urban						
Total	27,159	100.0	12,352	100.0	14,807	100.0
Without disability	26,001	95.7	11,870	96.1	14,131	95.4
With disability	1,158	4.3	482	3.9	676	4.6
Sight	617	53.3	261	54.1	356	52.7
Hearing	133	11.5	37	7.7	96	14.2
Speech	87	7.5	45	9.3	42	6.2
Physical	401	34.6	165	34.2	236	34.9
Intellect	101	8.7	39	8.1	62	9.2
Emotion	118	10.2	43	8.9	75	11.1
Other	80	6.9	28	5.8	52	7.7
Rural						
Total	60,688	100.0	30,026	100.0	30,662	100.0
Without disability	56,732	93.5	28,165	93.8	28,567	93.2
With disability	3,956	6.5	1,861	6.2	2,095	6.8
Sight	1,987	50.2	922	49.5	1,065	50.8
Hearing	500	12.6	223	12.0	277	13.2
Speech	378	9.6	213	11.4	165	7.9
Physical	1,035	26.2	443	23.8	592	28.3
Intellect	280	7.1	131	7.0	149	7.1
Emotion	593	15.0	278	14.9	315	15.0
Other	403	10.2	216	11.6	187	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Again, by type of locality, the data shows that the visual or sight disability is the most prevalent type of disability in both urban (53.3%) and rural areas (50.2%) followed by physical disability (34.6%) in urban areas and (26.2%) in rural localities. Nevertheless, the

percentage of PWDs with hearing disability is slightly higher in rural (12.6%) than in urban (11.5%). Similarly, the percentage of PWDs with intellectual disability is higher in the urban areas (8.7%) than in the rural (7.1%) localities. The percentage of PWDs with emotional challenges is higher in rural (15.0%) than in urban (10.2%) localities. Also, the percentage of PWDs with speech disability is higher in rural ((9.6%) than in urban (7.5%) localities.

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons seven days preceding the census night. Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gains, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active persons are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled who are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work. Table 6.2 presents the distribution of population 15 years and older with disability and by activity status (employed, unemployed and not economically active). There are 4,467 persons 15 years and older with disability in the Municipality. People with sight disability are the highest of 65.2 percent economically active with 62.5 percent employed. This is followed by those who have other forms of disability 960.9%) than the ones outlined.

Considering the sex distribution and their employment status, the males who have other forms of disability are in majority with 71.4 percent, followed by those who have disability with sight (68.8%) and hearing disability (66.4%). With respect to the female PWDs and their employment status, though the figures are lower than the proportions in the males category, the majority of those employed are with sight disability (57.4%), followed by hearing disability (50.8 %). The least female PWDs who are employed are with disability in intellectual (31.3%)

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	55,307	100.0	37,558	67.9	2,341	4.2	15,408	27.9
No disability	50,840	100.0	34,924	68.7	2,220	4.4	13,696	26.9
With a disability	4,467	100.0	2,634	59.0	121	2.7	1,712	38.3
Sight	2,349	100.0	1,468	62.5	63	2.7	818	34.8
Hearing	531	100.0	304	57.3	9	1.7	218	41.1
Speech	351	100.0	202	57.5	7	2.0	142	40.5
Physical	1,322	100.0	577	43.6	28	2.1	717	54.2
Intellectual	318	100.0	119	37.4	16	5.0	183	57.5
Emotional	621	100.0	352	56.7	23	3.7	246	39.6
Other	389	100.0	237	60.9	11	2.8	141	36.2
Male								
Total	25,913	100.0	18,170	70.1	997	3.8	6,746	26.0
No disability	23,902	100.0	16,853	70.5	951	4.0	6,098	25.5
With a disability	2,011	100.0	1,317	65.5	46	2.3	648	32.2
Sight	1,053	100.0	724	68.8	26	2.5	303	28.8
Hearing	220	100.0	146	66.4	2	0.9	72	32.7
Speech	200	100.0	132	66.0	4	2.0	64	32.0
Physical	553	100.0	270	48.8	7	1.3	276	49.9
Intellectual	136	100.0	62	45.6	7	5.1	67	49.3
Emotional	272	100.0	180	66.2	6	2.2	86	31.6
Other	189	100.0	135	71.4	2	1.1	52	27.5
Female								
Total	29,394	100.0	19,388	66.0	1,344	4.6	8,662	29.5
No disability	26,938	100.0	18,071	67.1	1,269	4.7	7,598	28.2
With a disability	2,456	100.0	1,317	53.6	75	3.1	1,064	43.3
Sight	1,296	100.0	744	57.4	37	2.9	515	39.7
Hearing	311	100.0	158	50.8	7	2.3	146	46.9
Speech	151	100.0	70	46.4	3	2.0	78	51.7
Physical	769	100.0	307	39.9	21	2.7	441	57.3
Intellectual	182	100.0	57	31.3	9	4.9	116	63.7
Emotional	349	100.0	172	49.3	17	4.9	160	45.8
Other	200	100.0	102	51.0	9	4.5	89	44.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents population 3 years and older by sex, disability and level of education. From the Table, of the population with disability in the Municipality, more than half of the population (52.7%) have attended basic education, with a little over one-third (36.3%) never attended school. Those who attained higher than secondary education are almost 10 percent

In terms of sex distribution of PWDs and level of education, it is observed from the Table that, of the PWDs who never attended school, the females are more (25.3%) than the males (9.4%). While the majority (63.7%) of the males with emotional disability have attended basic education, the female with sight disability have the majority (44%) who have attended basic education. With respect to the PWDs who have attained a higher level of education, those with sight disability and are males recorded the highest of 13.4 percent and the female who also have disability in sight recorded 7.2 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	81,184	100.0	15,403	19.0	6,939	8.5	48,935	60.3	9,907	12.2
No disability	76,168	100.0	13,581	17.8	6,835	9.0	46,292	60.8	9,460	12.4
With a disability	5,016	100.0	1,822	36.3	104	2.1	2,643	52.7	447	8.9
Sight	2,558	100.0	923	36.1	43	1.7	1,335	52.2	257	10.0
Hearing	620	100.0	291	46.9	14	2.3	286	46.1	29	4.7
Speech	447	100.0	202	45.2	16	3.6	202	45.2	27	6.0
Physical	1,425	100.0	649	45.5	23	1.6	644	45.2	109	7.6
Intellectual	367	100.0	182	49.6	5	1.4	156	42.5	24	6.5
Emotional	696	100.0	232	33.3	8	1.1	402	57.8	54	7.8
Other	462	100.0	144	31.2	13	2.8	271	58.7	34	7.4
Male										
Total	39,024	100.0	4,753	12.2	3,521	9.0	24,807	63.6	5,943	15.2
No disability	36,735	100.0	4,226	11.5	3,468	9.4	23,387	63.7	5,654	15.4
With a disability	2,289	100.0	527	23.0	53	2.3	1,420	62.0	289	12.6
Sight	1,161	100.0	264	22.7	20	1.7	721	62.1	156	13.4
Hearing	254	100.0	71	28.0	3	1.2	160	63.0	20	7.9
Speech	251	100.0	86	34.3	5	2.0	139	55.4	21	8.4
Physical	601	100.0	168	28.0	14	2.3	341	56.7	78	13.0
Intellectual	163	100.0	59	36.2	3	1.8	83	50.9	18	11.0
Emotional	311	100.0	77	24.8	4	1.3	198	63.7	32	10.3
Other	231	100.0	51	22.1	11	4.8	145	62.8	24	10.4
Female										
Total	42,160	100.0	10,650	25.3	3,418	8.1	24,128	57.2	3,964	9.4
No disability	39,433	100.0	9,355	23.7	3,367	8.5	22,905	58.1	3,806	9.7
With a disability	2,727	100.0	1,295	47.5	51	1.9	1,223	44.8	158	5.8
Sight	1,397	100.0	659	47.2	23	1.6	614	44.0	101	7.2
Hearing	366	100.0	220	60.1	11	3.0	126	34.4	9	2.5
Speech	196	100.0	116	59.2	11	5.6	63	32.1	6	3.1
Physical	824	100.0	481	58.4	9	1.1	303	36.8	31	3.8
Intellectual	204	100.0	123	60.3	2	1.0	73	35.8	6	2.9
Emotional	385	100.0	155	40.3	4	1.0	204	53.0	22	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy of developing countries, and it provides the main source of food, income and employment to their rural population. Ghana produces a variety of crops in various climatic zones which range from dry savannah to wet forest which run across the country. Currently, Ghana's agriculture is made up, predominantly of subsistence small holder production units, with weak linkages to industry and the services sectors. Given its central role in generating income and providing livelihood for majority of the people as well as its potential to lead the transformation of the economy, agriculture is expected to drive the new development agenda (GSGA, 2010-2013). The main focus of agricultural development, over the medium-term, is to accelerate the modernisation of agriculture and ensure an effective linkage between agriculture and industry. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by type of locality. Types of farming activities are also considered.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of households involved in agriculture in the Municipality. There are 11,820 agricultural households in the Municipality, representing 57.3% of all households in the Municipality. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (72.2 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 29.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity among all agricultural households (93.9%). The second most predominant activity is livestock rearing (52.0%). Slightly more than two percent (2.2%) were engaged in tree planting. Fish farming which is the least farming activity employs about 0.2% of agricultural households. As expected, the percent of rural households (72.2 %) is higher than that of urban households (29.7%) engaged in farming activities. It is however, worth mentioning that more households are engaged in tree planting (4.4%) in urban localities than the rural (1.7%) localities as illustrated in Table 7.1.

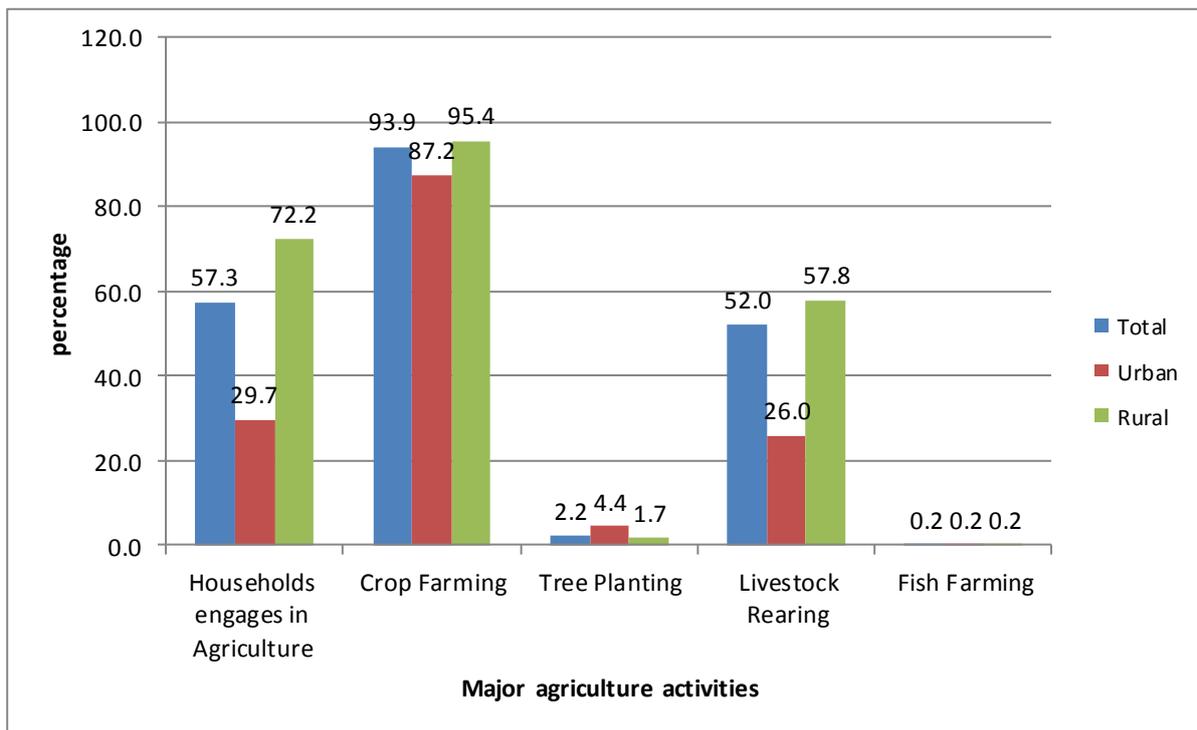
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,613	100.0	7,226	100.0	13,387	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,820	57.3	2,148	29.7	9,672	72.2
Crop Farming	11,103	93.9	1,874	87.2	9,229	95.4
Tree Planting	260	2.2	95	4.4	165	1.7
Livestock Rearing	6,148	52.0	558	26.0	5,590	57.8
Fish Farming	20	0.2	5	0.2	15	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 7.1 is captured in Figure 7.1 to help throw more light on the distribution of households in agriculture by locality. This is a pictorial presentation of the household activities. As shown in the Figure, agricultural activities in households predominantly rural except three planting which is highest in the urban areas of 4.4 percent compared to 1.7 percent.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Municipality. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the Municipality.. Among the livestock reared, the top three are 30,974 goats, 11,329 sheep and 5,098 cattle. In the bird category, there are 109,435 chickens, 1,839 ducks, 774 guinea fowls and 461 doves. Among other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported are ostrich, grass-cutters and rabbits are 238, 257 and 447 respectively. In the case of pigs, 3,234 animals are

With respect to the keepers, the average number of keepers is 16.. The highest reported livestock kept per keeper is fish farming (93). Over all, fishing activity is not a common agricultural activity in the Municipality because of the absence water bodies. The 121 inland fishing activities that are reported as presented in table 7.2 might probably have been carried out on the Ponpon River which feeds the Boti falls in the Municipality. Also, snail farming is not a common activity of the Krobos; hence only one keeper is recorded during the 2010 population and housing census as presented in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	165,719	10,672	16
Beehives	4	2	2
Cattle	5,098	121	42
Chicken	109,435	4,731	23
Dove	461	15	31
Duck	1,839	144	13
Goat	30,974	3,663	8
Grass-cutter	257	22	12
Guinea fowl	774	41	19
Ostrich	238	11	22
Pig	3,234	162	20
Rabbit	447	31	14
Sheep	11,329	1,616	7
Silk worm	123	17	7
Snail	50	1	50
Turkey	97	13	7
Other	588	70	8
Fish farming	650	7	93
Inland fishing	121	5	24
Other	588	70	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on selected housing characteristics of the households and a descriptive analysis of the housing situation for the Yilo Krobo Municipality using the 2010 population and housing census data. The critical role of infrastructure in propelling economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction has become more crucial as Ghana aspires to move to become a middle level middle-income country. A country's housing conditions play an important role in population dynamics. One of the challenges confronting governments of many developing nations is providing shelter as one of the basic necessities of life. The 2010 population and housing census like the 2000 population and housing census solicited information on housing stocks, room occupancy, construction materials, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, waste disposal and sources of water for domestic uses and other domestic facilities. It is envisioned that the housing data obtained from the census would aid planners and policy makers in the Assembly to formulate relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the housing needs of people in the Municipality.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 presents information on the population, housing stock and households by locality of residence. The total housing stock recorded during the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 12,161 which represent 2.8 percent of the total housing stock in the Eastern Region. The mean person per house for the Municipality is 7.1 which is the same as the total country. Average household size and households per house are 4.2 and 1.7 respectively.

The rural localities have higher percentage (75.6%) of houses than urban centres (24.4%) probably due to the rural nature of the Municipality. The average number of persons per house in the Municipality by locality is rural (1.5) and urban (2.4). There are 9.0 persons per house in the urban areas compared with 6.5 in rural areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	87,847	27,159	60,688
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	86,567	26,701	59,866
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	12,161	2,964	9,197
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	7,226	13,387
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	7.1	9.0	6.5
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and Institutional population

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy agreement

The type of dwelling refers to housing type while holding and tenancy arrangement deals with condition of occupancy

8.3.1 Ownership Status

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. According to the data, three major types of tenancy exist in the Municipality: owner occupied, renting and rent-free. More than half (53.7%) of the households own the house they live in and one-fourth (24.9%) live in rented properties and a slightly lower than two-fifth (18.4%) live in rent-free houses

Owning a house is more common in the rural areas (59.6%) than urban areas (42.7%), whereas renting houses is more common in urban areas (35.2%) than in the rural areas (19.4%). Living in a rent-free house is rather common in both rural and urban areas (both 18.7). Ownership of the dwelling by household members themselves is highest in rural (59.6%) as compares with the urban (42.75)

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	Municipality							
			Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	13,145	100.0	7,468	100.0	7,226	100.0	13,387	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	7,343	55.9	3,721	49.8	3,086	42.7	7,978	59.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	90	0.7	50	0.7	16	0.2	124	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	2,122	16.1	1,680	22.5	1,354	18.7	2,448	18.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	3,258	24.8	1,884	25.2	2,543	35.2	2,599	19.4
Private employer	83,610	6,862	101	0.8	21	0.3	30	0.4	92	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	80	0.6	55	0.7	93	1.3	42	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	121	0.9	46	0.6	89	1.2	78	0.6
Other	24,000	2,331	30	0.2	11	0.1	15	0.2	26	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the various types of dwelling units the household live in by sex of household head and locality. Most people in the Municipality (63.5%) live either in rooms in compound houses. In addition 4.5 percent of the households; live in semi-detached houses. The third commonest dwelling unit in the Municipality is flat/ apartments (1.8%).

Living in semi-detached houses and flats or apartments is not common among Yilo Krobo Municipality households. Only about 6.3 percent of households in the Municipality live in these types of dwelling. About 7.7 percent of urban households live in semi-detached houses and flats or apartments, while only 5.4 percent of rural households live in such dwellings. For the whole Municipality, higher proportions of compound houses (74.0%), semi-detached are in the urban areas. Conversely, rural areas have higher proportions of huts (2.4%). Compound houses recorded the highest unit of dwellings headed by both females (68.7%) and males (60.7%). Over all, three out of every five (63.8%) dwelling units in the Municipality were male headed.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	14908	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	921	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	366	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	1.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	13,083	63.5	60.7	68.3	74.0	57.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	332	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.4	2.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	29	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	950	28	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	59	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	36	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	33	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	9,846	654	21	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials for dwelling

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Yilo Krobo Municipality. There are two main construction materials for outer walls in the Municipality; they are cement or concrete and Mud brick/earth. Other materials such as stone, metal sheets, bamboo raffia are hardly used in the construction of outer walls. The areas discussed are the outer wall, floor and roof.

8.4.1 Main Materials for outer wall

One of the important indicators of the economic wellbeing of households is the quality of materials used in the construction of the dwelling unit. Table 8.4 presents materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. The data revealed that 21,805 dwelling units existed in the Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. A little over half (50.2%) of dwellings are constructed with mud brick/earth and almost the same proportion (45.5%) are constructed with cement/concrete blocks.

Again, the data also revealed that nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of dwelling in rural areas are constructed with mud bricks/earth compared with about one-fifth of dwelling units in the urban (20.5%) areas constructed with mud/earth. Almost every dwelling unit in the urban (75.5%) is constructed with cement block/concrete while about one-third of houses in the rural areas (30.2%) have their outer walls constructed with cement block/concretes. There are only two dwelling units constructed with palm front/thatch (grass)/raffia.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by

Material for Outer wall	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	21,805	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	10,938	50.2	20.5	65.3
Wood	200,594	12,028	180	0.8	0.7	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	101	0.5	0.7	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,182	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	99	0.5	0.9	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	9,912	45.5	75.4	30.2
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	436	2.0	1.5	2.2
Bamboo	8,206	954	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,062	96	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction Material for floor

The main material used for the construction of the floor of dwelling units is captured in Table 8.5. The main material used in majority to construct the floor is cement/ concrete (78.7%), followed by earth/mud (19.0%).

On the average, there is a higher proportion of usage of cement/Concrete (92.5%) to construct floor in the rural areas than in the urban areas (71.2%). As expected, 26.4 percent of rural households used mud/earth to construct the floor compared to about 5.4 percent in urban areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	3,924	19.0	5.4	26.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	16,216	78.7	92.5	71.2
Stone	32,817	6,076	153	0.7	0.5	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	710	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	123	0.6	0.5	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	74	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	55	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Material used for roof

Type of material used for roofing is one of the key indicators of quality of housing and it is an indicator of welfare of occupants of such dwelling units. Table 8.6 shows that during the census 94.9 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets. The two other main materials used are raffia (1.6%) and cement/ concrete (1.0%). Over all, the same proportions of dwelling units in both urban (95.0%) and rural (94.8%) use metal sheets in roofing their dwellings. As characteristic of rural areas, higher percentage of raffia is used in rural (2.1%) areas than in the urban (0.6%) areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	21,805	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	119	0.5	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,527	111	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	20,685	94.9	95.0	94.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	158	0.7	1.3	0.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	221	1.0	1.7	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	350	1.6	0.6	2.1
Other	35,935	2,643	107	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The percentage distribution of household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the Municipality is shown in Table 8.7. The data shows that the majority of the households, (89.5%) occupying single rooms are single member households. But households with two or three members accounts for 69 percent and 58.9 percent respectively of the single room occupants.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,613	100.0	50.1	26.9	12.2	5.5	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
1	3,785	100.0	89.5	7.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1
2	2,904	100.0	69.0	25.0	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
3	2,955	100.0	58.8	27.2	9.8	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	*
4	2,940	100.0	46.6	34.4	12.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	2,494	100.0	36.7	37.1	15.9	6.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
6	1,861	100.0	25.8	39.4	20.9	8.5	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
7	1,299	100.0	15.5	35.9	25.8	12.8	6.4	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
8	815	100.0	12.6	31.3	24.7	15.6	7.6	5.2	1.5	1.0	0.6
9	561	100.0	12.5	27.3	27.5	16.2	8.6	4.8	1.2	1.1	0.9
10+	999	100.0	6.1	16.2	22.4	17.8	14.1	8.1	6.5	4.2	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In addition, almost 100 percent of households with six or more member occupy single rooms. Of the household occupying two rooms, almost two out of five have household size of six while households with five members and occupying two rooms constitute 36.7 percent of two-room occupants. Nearly 45 percent of households occupying five or more rooms have household a size of ten or more, while only one percent of households occupying five or more rooms are single member households.

8.6 Access to utilities and households facilities

Table 8.8 shows the availability of basic utility by locality. A little over of half (55.3%) of households in the Municipality are connected to the national electricity grid as their source of lighting. Households using kerosene lamp as their source of lightening constitute nearly one-third of all dwelling units with flashlight recording about one-tenth (12.8%). There is a slight difference regarding the source of lighting among urban and rural households. Over Eighty-five percent of urban households are connected to the national electricity grid compared to 38.8percent of rural households.

It is worth to note that, one in ten households in urban (10.1%) areas uses kerosene against as four out of ten rural households. Flashlights or touch remained the third most preferred source of light among both urban (2.7%) and rural (18.3%) households in the Municipality.

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

Main source of light	Municipality					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	11,396	55.3	85.8	38.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	137	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	6,196	30.1	10.1	40.8
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,595	75	0.4	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	2,637	12.8	2.7	18.3
Firewood	13,241	1,593	49	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	48	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.1 Source of Energy for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality. The predominant source of cooking fuel is charcoal and firewood. A little over two out of every five households use either charcoal (43.8%) or firewood (43.4%) as cooking fuel. Nearly one-tenth of households (9.3%) use gas as cooking fuel. About two percent (2.2%) of households do not cook.

A little over seven in ten households (70.8%) in urban areas use charcoal compared with a nearly three in ten households (29.2%) in the rural areas. A little over three in five (61.7%) households in the rural areas against just under tenth (9.4%) in the urban dwelling units use firewood as the main source of fuel. A little over twice the number of households in the urban areas use gas as the main source fuel (15.5%) compared with 6.3 percent rural localities.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	451	2.2	3.4	1.5
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	8,937	43.4	9.4	61.7
Gas	996,518	74,339	1,965	9.5	15.5	6.3
Electricity	29,794	3,438	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	94	0.5	0.7	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	9,027	43.8	70.8	29.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	52	0.3	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	548	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	36	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	690	3.3	4.4	2.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	6,133	29.8	20.8	34.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,777	8.6	12.0	6.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	392	1.9	0.9	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	67,390	2,834	13.7	4.8	18.6
Veranda	1,173,946	135,910	6,811	33.0	48.0	24.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	1,689	8.2	7.1	8.8
Other	21,007	2,465	50	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Cooking space used in household

Again, Table 8.10 shows the type of cooking space used in households by the localities. Nearly one-third of households use the veranda (33.0%) as cooking space. Three in ten households (29.8%) have a separate room for exclusive use of the household as cooking space. A little over one in ten households (13.7%) use structure with roof but without walls as cooking space for the household. About three percent of households (3.3%) had no cooking space.

In the urban areas, the number of households using veranda as cooking space (48.0 %) is nearly twice the number of households using veranda as cooking space in rural (14.9%) in rural areas. As expected, the common cooking space used in the rural (34.6%) areas is separate room for exclusive use of households which constitute the second in the urban (20.8%). The least is reported for both rural (2.8%) and urban (4.4%) of no cooking space.

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

The source of water supply to households especially for drinking has serious health implications. Unsafe water may cause water related diseases including diarrhoea and bilharzia. Table 8.10 shows the distribution of the main source of drinking water by locality. Nearly one out of every five (22.1%) households in the Municipality use river/ stream as their main source of drinking water. Other sources of drinking water are pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.9%), public tap/stand pipe (18.3%) and borehole/ pump/ tube well (17.4%).

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

Sources of water	Total Country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	1,958	9.5	18.8	4.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	3,892	18.9	26.8	14.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	3,769	18.3	31.2	11.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	3,578	17.4	9.6	21.5
Protected well	321,091	58,167	573	2.8	2.0	3.2
Rain water	39,438	7,948	116	0.6	0.4	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,100	5.3	5.5	5.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	581	2.8	0.5	4.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	315	1.5	1.1	1.7
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	4,553	22.1	3.7	32.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	98	0.5	0.0	0.7
Other	3,972	259	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	1,877	9.1	17.8	4.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	2,952	14.3	20.0	11.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	2,652	12.9	20.0	9.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	4,126	20.0	12.5	24.1
Protected well	465,775	95,179	1,797	8.7	16.7	4.4
Rain water	39,916	7,577	197	1.0	0.3	1.3
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	53	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	632	3.1	1.2	4.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	381	1.8	1.9	1.8
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	5,590	27.1	9.0	36.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	221	1.1	0.1	1.6
Other	10,302	1,341	111	0.5	0.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In rural localities 32.0% use river/ stream as the main source of drinking water as against 3.7 percent in urban areas. The main source of drinking water in urban areas is public tap/stand pipe (31.2%). Close to three out of ten (26.8%) households in urban localities use pipe-borne outside dwelling as the main source for drinking which is nearly twice (14.3%) the number of households that use pipe-borne outside dwelling as the main source of drinking water as reported in Table 8.10.

Again, the main water source for other domestic activities is presented in the Table. The river/ stream is the most common source of water (27.1%) used by households in the Municipality for other domestic activities like cooking, washing of cooking utensils, vehicles and cloths. Access of water by Bore-hole/pump/tube well is 20.0 percent, that of pipe-borne outside dwelling is 14.3 percent, while public tap/ standpipe is 12.9 percent.

Urban households use more of the six main sources of water for domestic activities while rural households use more of four sources. Rural households use more than four times (36.9%) of river/ stream than urban (9.0%) households while the reverse is the true for pipe-borne inside dwelling which is 17.8 percent for urban households and 4.4percentfor rural households. Also the access to that the use of bore-hole/ pump/ tube well in rural (24.1%) is nearly twice the access to use same source in urban (12.5%). Close to four times use o (16.7%) use protected well compared with (4.4%) use in rural areas.

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Toilet and bathing are an important facilities needed in household. The distribution of both toilets and bathing facilities are captured in Table 8.11 and Fig 8.3

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 presents information on bating facilities of households by locality. The data revealed that during 2010 Population and Housing Census, nearly three in ten (28.7%) households use shared bathroom with others in the same house. A little over one-quarter either own bathroom for exclusive use (25.5%) or shared open cubicle (26.2%) bathing facility. Just under one in ten (8.9%) households use open space as bathing facility. Private open cubicle accounted for 8.1percent of households bathing facilities.

There is much urban-rural differential of the type of facilities used by household for bathing. While close to four in ten households in urban localities shared bathroom with others in the same dwelling unit (39.7%), just a little over two in ten (22.9%) use shared bathroom in same house in rural areas. Rural households (12.0%) use more open space around house compared to 3.3percent third in urban dwelling units. Own bathroom for exclusive use by households in urban and rural dwelling recorded 17.9 percent and 29.6 percent respectively.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,311	6.4	10.4	4.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	8,180	39.7	10.2	55.6
KVIP	572,824	100,193	2,811	13.6	19.6	10.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	134	0.7	1.2	0.3
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	7,212	35.0	56.6	23.3
Other	23,385	2,185	55	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	5,252	25.5	17.9	29.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	5,912	28.7	39.7	22.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,661	8.1	4.9	9.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	5,400	26.2	32.4	22.9
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	29	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	428	2.1	1.6	2.3
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,836	8.9	3.3	12.0
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	67	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet Facilities

Again, the distribution of toilet facilities by locality of residence is also shown in Table 8.11. A third of households (35.0%) use public toilet. Four in ten of households (39.7%) use pit latrine as a toilet facility. The other main facilities used as places of convenience KVIP (13.6%) and water closet facility (6.4%) which is reputed to be the most hygienic toilet facility. Similarly, urban-rural differentials exist in toilet facilities within the Municipality. More than half of households in urban (56.6%) areas use the public toilet facility compared with 23.3 percent in rural localities. Close to sixteen household (59.3) in urban areas use public toilet compared to a little over three in ten household (32.1%) in the rural area. A little over half (55.6%) households in the rural areas use pit latrine while one in ten households use pit latrine in urban dwellings units.

Overall, close to nine in ten households both urban (86.4%) and rural localities use unhygienic toilet facilities.

8.9 Method of waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by household in both urban and rural areas in the Yilo Krobo Municipality. Dumping of solid waste into public containers (29.1%) is the common method of disposal of solid waste, followed by burning of solid waste by household (22.4%). More than a fifth of households (22.3%) dispose solid waste by dumping at public dump sites. House to house collection by companies is uncommon, only 4.0percent patronize the service. A little over one-tenth households (14.5%) dispose solid waste indiscriminately.

There is marked urban-rural variation regarding the method of solid waste disposal used by households. More than half of household (55.3%) in urban areas use public container against a little over one in ten (15.6%) rural dwelling units. More than a fourth of rural households (26.2%) burn their solid waste compared to a little over one tenth households (15.3%) in rural localities with its attendance health implications.

Indiscriminate disposing of solid waste is high among rural household recording 21.9percent against only 0.8percent in the urban areas.

8.9.1 Liquid waste disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households are as presented in table 8.12. Nearly half of all households (49.4%) throw liquid waste onto compound. While three in ten households (34.4%) throw liquid waste onto the street and only one-tenth (9.9%) dispose their liquid waste into the gutters. Usage of soak away is uncommon in the Municipality recording as low as 1.8 percent.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	819	4.0	3.5	4.2
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	4,623	22.4	15.3	26.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	6,000	29.1	55.3	15.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	4,603	22.3	22.6	22.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	2,989	14.5	0.8	21.9
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,016	4.9	2.2	6.4
Other	53,805	6,324	563	2.7	0.3	4.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	20,613	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	108	0.5	0.6	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	476	2.3	4.8	0.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	377	1.8	3.0	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	7,101	34.4	39.9	31.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	2,049	9.9	16.2	6.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	10,174	49.4	35.1	57.0
Other	38,294	5,108	328	1.6	0.4	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The picture seems similar in the urban and rural areas with some few variations. For instance, throwing of liquid waste into gutters is the second common method use (35.1%) following disposal onto the street (39.9%) the most common method liquid waste disposal by households in urban areas. In the rural dwellings more than half (57.0%) throw liquid waste onto their compounds. Almost three out of ten households (31.5%) dispose their liquid waste onto streets with less than a tenth (6.6%) into drains.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

The summary of findings for the Yilo Krobo Municipality during the 2010, Population and Housing Census is discussed below.

9.1.1 Background

The Yilo Krobo Municipality is one of the 26 administrative Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. A relative humidity of 60-93 percent is a characteristic of the Municipality. Tree types that are widespread in the Municipality include palm, mango, nim, ceiba and acassia. The Municipality has one constituency, 44 electoral areas, 7 zonal councils and 44 unit committees. The Municipality is divided into 6 chieftaincy divisions with one paramountcy headed by the Konor.

The major economic activities in the Municipality are agriculture, services and trading. Most farmers in the Municipality are into the cultivation of mangoes on a very large scale. Also there are huge deposits of limestone in the Municipality which could be mined for the production of cement and other building materials for both local and international uses.

9.1.2 Population size and Distribution

Yilo Krobo Municipality had a total population of 87,847 which comprised of 42,378 (48.2%) males and 45,469 (51.8%) females. The Municipality is more rural (69.1%) than urban. The sex ratio for the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 93.2. The dependency ratio in the District is 77. The child dependency ratio is 65.6.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

9.1.3 Fertility

The Yilo Krobo Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.9. This means that a woman in the Municipality who lives through her reproductive age and follows the age-specific rate of a given time, is likely to have three children in her lifetime. The Municipality TFR is lower than the regional average of (3.5). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 90.1 per 1,000 women, meaning 12 months prior to the Census night, there were 90 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the Municipality. Crude Birth Rate is (CBR) 22.8.

9.1.4 Mortality

Out of 87,847 deaths in the households in the total population is 1,198 deaths occurred in the Municipality. Crude death rate of Eastern Region is 8.2 per 1,000 people in a given population is lower than that of Yilo Krobo Municipality (13.6 per 1,000). The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide, suicide in the Municipality accounts for 9.0 percent which is lower than that for the regional percentage of 10.4.

9.1.5 Migration

The Municipality has a total number of 27,474 migrants. Out of the number, 19,045 (69%) are in-migrants from other districts into Yilo Krobo Municipality. There are about 609 international migrants in the Municipality. Majority of the migrants (21.1%) are from the Central Region, followed by 19.2 percent from Ashanti Region. The highest proportion (29.0%) of the migrants in the Municipality has lived there for 1-4 years. The lowest proportion (14.8%) has lived there for less than 1 year.

9.1.6 Household Size, structure and Composition

The total number of households in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 20,613. Out of this, 13,145 households are headed by males and the remaining 7,468 by females. The average household size for the Yilo Krobo Municipality is 4.2. There are more male household heads (31.5%) than female household heads (16.7%). There is more nuclear family households (30%) compared to extended family households (17%). There are more widowed females (27.9%) than male widowers (24.8%).

9.1.7 Marital status

Of persons aged 12 years and above, 39.5 percent have never married, and 28.6 percent married while 7.2 percent are widowed. The proportion of married males with tertiary education (7.3%) is higher than that of the married females (2.8%). The proportion of males with no education and married (8.2%) is less than the proportion of females with no education and married (18.2%). A very high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (95.7%) is not married. A high percentage cuts across all categories for persons who have attained only basic level of education for never married (71.0%),

9.1.8 Nationality

Persons of Ghanaian parentage as expected constitute the largest percentage of the population (96.8%). This includes Ghanaians by birth and naturalization. This means 9 out of 10 persons in the District are Ghanaians, followed by dual nationality which is 1.6 percent. The least is other (non-Africans) which is 0.3 percent. The percentage of Africans other than Ghanaians

9.1.9 Religious Affiliation

About ninety four percent (93.9%) of the population in Yilo Krobo professed to be Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian). This implies that nine out of every ten persons in District are Christians. Among the Christians, those who professed to be Pentecostal/ Charismatic are in the majority (49%) while other Christian recorded the lowest (9.2%). Traditionalist recorded the lowest (0.5%) of the religious groupings in the Municipality. The second most dominant religious affiliation in the District is those who adhere to the Islamic religion (2.8%). About two percent (2.2%) of the population in the Municipality reported that they did not subscribe to any religion.

9.1.10 Literacy and Education

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population 11 years and older. About 57 percent of the populace in the Municipality is literate in English and Ghanaian language, while 37 percent. Those who are literate in English and French (0.3%) form the minority.

The proportion of males currently in tertiary institutions (42.4%) is greater than that of the females (2.2%). while the total proportion of the population attending primary school

currently (38.6%) is lower than the proportion that attended primary school in the past (42.4%). A majority of children (49%) in the age group 11-14 are literate in only English language. A higher proportion of people, 64 percent from age 60 years and above are literate in English and Ghanaian language

9.1.11 Economic Characteristics

In the Yilo Krobo Municipality, 72.1 percent of the work force is economically active. Of these, 94.8 percent males and 93.5 percent females are employed. Service and sales is the predominant (32.7%) occupation. The main economic activity is skilled agricultural activity (41.9%) employing 50.7 percent males and 33.4 percent female. Agriculture, forestry and fishing engage 41.2 percent of the Municipality. Majority, 7 in 10 of the population are self-employed without employees.

9.1.12 Information Communication Technology

There are more people (43.5%) who have mobile phones than those who use the internet facility (6.7%). In addition, more males (49.9%) have mobile phone than females (37.8%) and 16.0 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers.

9.1.13 Disability

Yilo Krobo Municipality, 5,114 (5.8%) of the population have some form of disability, 4.3 percent in the urban areas and 6.5 percent in the rural areas. 5.5 percent males have some form of disability. The most common disability is sight 2,604 (50.9%). About 6 in 10 (59.0 %) of every person with some form of disability are employed; persons with sight disability dominate (62.5%). Disability cases can be multiple implying that one person can have more than one type of disability. A little over one-third (36.3%) of PWDs had never attended school. Basic school attendants also form more than half one-third (52.7%) of disable persons in the Municipality. Those who had secondary school and higher level of education are a little over five percent (5.1%). More females (54.4%) than males (45.6%) never attended school.

9.1.14 Agriculture activities

There are 11,820 (57.3%) agricultural households in the Municipality. Crop farming is the predominant agriculture activity among all agricultural households (93.9%). The second most predominant activity is livestock rearing (52.0%). Slightly more than two percent (2.2%) are engaged in tree planting. Fish farming is the least (0.2%). As expected, the percent of rural households (72.2 %) is higher than that of urban households (29.7%) engaged in farming activities. Chicken is the most numerous of all animals being reared (109,435). The most numerous animal (livestock) keepers are chicken keepers.

9.1.15 Housing conditions

There are 86,567 total household populations in the Municipality, with 12,161 houses. More than half (53.7%) of all dwelling units are owner occupied, Dwellings owned household members and is a male headed household 7,343 (55.9%) while 3,721 (49.8%) dwellings are owned by household members and is female headed household. The most commonly occupied dwelling unit is compound house (63.5%). The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth (50.2%) The main construction material for floor of dwelling units is cement/concrete constituting 78.7 percent. The main construction material for roofing is metal sheet (94.9%). Main source of lighting is electricity (55.3%). Main source of cooking fuel is charcoal (43.8%). The main place of cooking is veranda (33.0%). The main source of water for drinking is stream (22.1%) and for other domestic use

is also stream (27.1%). The most common type of toilet facility is pit latrine (39.7%). The most common type of bathing facility used by households is shared separate bathroom in the same house (28.7%). The main method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) which is 29.1 percent. Main method of liquid waste disposal is throwing onto compound (49.4%).

9.2 Conclusions

Yilo Krobo Municipality is highly rural; 69.1 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Age dependency ratio is lower (61.7) for females is lower than for males (69.9). This means that for females, averagely, every ten people within the working population have about six female in the dependent population to cater for. Whilst for males, every ten working population have about seven males in the dependent group to cater for. This means, theoretically welfare burden will be on the females more than the males. For both males (84.7%) and females (94.2%), majority are employed in the private informal sector.

The proportion of deaths by accidents/homicide/suicide in the Municipality is among (9.0%) the highest. The crude death rate is also the highest (13.6). Steps need to be taken to curb its incidence. The proportion of females who are unemployed but in informal or living with man or in consensual union is high (7.8%) Proportions of males and females in tertiary education, 2.6 percent and 1.5 percent respectively are too low.

Out of the total population of 61,490 aged 12 years and older in the Municipality 26,729 (43.5%) have mobile phones, 49.9 are males, and females are 37.8 percent. 2,808 (4.6) use the internet. Which constitute 6.7percent males and 2.6 percent females.

The main industry in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing (41.2%). The Municipality is also known for the making or manufacturing of beads. The more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated and the females are more into servicing (wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motor cycles).

The number of persons with disability (PWDs) in the Municipality is 5,114. This represents 5.8 percent of the total population of the Municipality. The sex distribution of males and females for persons with disability is almost one to one while urban to rural distribution is one is to two.

Majority of the people living in the Municipality (96.3%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, traditionalists are in the minority (0.5%) and dominant religion is Pentecostal or Charismatic (49.3%). The proportion of those literate in English and French (0.3%) is not commendable, more so, as Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries. Yilo Krobo has a small percentage of foreigners. This might be due to the fact that the District is more rural than urban and most foreigners like to settle in the urban areas. Also, since the main occupation in the District is farming, most foreigners are not attracted to that kind of occupation.

Most people, who have attended school in the past, ended their education at the JHS/JSS and Middle school with the percentage population being 34.7 and 27.2 respectively. The least is post middle (1.9%). This might be because this kind of educational system is currently not being used in the country. About 6.0 percent males and 2.2 percent females have attended tertiary education in the past.

There are 86,567 total household populations in the Municipality, with 12,161 houses. The main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth (50.2%), The main construction material for floor of dwelling units is cement/concrete constituting 78.7 percent. The main construction material for roofing is metal sheet (94.9%). The main place of cooking is veranda (33.0%). The main source of water for drinking is stream (22.1%) and for other domestic use is also stream (27.1%). The most common type of toilet facility is pit latrine (39.7%).

9.3 Policy Implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Municipality specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

Population issues identified in the Municipality includes a broad age base structure with high proportions (37.0%) of persons younger than 15 years. These circumstances are likely to increase the number of entrants into the work force over time. The government should lead other organizations to build capacities of institutions and put in structures to provide jobs.

The age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into regional development planning should be considered a priority.

Religious Organizations, Social institutions such as Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads are encouraged to do all in their power to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting, with all its social and economic consequences.

The government policy of free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) should be enforced in the Municipality to reduce the proportions who have never attended school. Measures should also be put in place to retain girls in the school system beyond primary level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically. There is the need for intensification of teaching of French in schools in the Municipality. The fact that, the proportion of the population attending primary school currently 48.2 percent is greater than the proportion that attended primary school in the past (18.6%) is laudable.

With the presence of foreign migrants in the Municipality, it calls for serious vital registration to be able to track down when these foreigners come in, what they do, where they stay and the date they will be leaving.

Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in low use of the internet. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to all schools in the Municipality. Women should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones in order that, they may benefit from its use.

There is an indication that children below 15 years are bearing children as teenagers. Policy makers will also have to address child bearing among children just like they do for teenagers since this affects the child's attendance at school and career developments of the child's mother.

The fertility rate in the Municipality does not permit women to achieve their full potential, as many years are spent in child bearing and child care. Infant and under-five mortality rates are

proxy indicators of living standards and development. High levels of mortality indicators as found in the Municipality are due to poor environmental conditions; and calls for the need to improve environmental conditions in the Municipality.

Infant mortality is still very high in the Municipality. The highest death occurred in the under-one age group (13.1%). Measures such as educating mothers to go for regular ante-natal and post-natal check-ups, immunizing their children when it is needed and establishing more health facilities should be intensified in the rural areas.

The causes of sight and physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. The Metropolitan authorities should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons in the desired ages. Managers of the disability fund must find innovative ways to support those with disability to be educated as well as to obtain employable skills. Accessibility to schools and workplace should be improved for PWDs in the Municipality.

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the industry. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector would also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce the unemployment rate. Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate overcrowding, provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) can help eliminate water borne diseases. Proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing diseases.

The common knowledge that the private sector is the engine of growth; an economy with a large proportion of the private informal sector is clearly impediment to achieving an accelerated economic growth and development. This is because it is very difficult if not impossible to tax the self-employed (with or without employees) who are mostly in the private informal (market women and street vendors). It follows therefore that with such a low tax revenue base, the Municipality may not receive substantial revenue from Internally Generated Fund. The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) which most of the time is tied among other factors, to internally generated funds (IGF) of the Municipality could be affected. As a result, an innovative ways of improving revenue collection rate must be undertaken. Outsourcing of the revenue collection could be considered and Public Private Partnership projects e.g. using technology in the revenue collection and allowing private investors to invest in areas (infrastructure) which hitherto lies in the bosom of the authorities of the Yilo krobo Municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	20,613	7,226	13,387
Household with head and a spouse only	786	304	482
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,732	1,420	3,312
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,873	692	2,181
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	107	31	76
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	566	181	385
Head only	3,785	1,627	2,158
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,757	1,100	1,657
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,657	946	1,711
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	115	41	74
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,235	884	1,351

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes											
Total	81,184	15,403	1,737	5,202	21,519	27,416	6,166	868	2,178	600	95
No disability	76,168	13,581	1,721	5,114	20,567	25,725	5,946	802	2,046	576	90
With a disability	5,016	1,822	16	88	952	1,691	220	66	132	24	5
Sight	2,558	923	11	32	431	904	125	45	71	12	4
Hearing	620	291	1	13	117	169	17	1	9	2	0
Speech	447	202	1	15	93	109	14	5	6	2	0
Physical	1,425	649	3	20	228	416	52	15	36	5	1
Intellectual	367	182	0	5	67	89	14	5	5	0	0
Emotional	696	232	0	8	154	248	30	8	14	2	0
Other	462	144	1	12	110	161	16	5	10	3	0
Male											
Total	39,024	4,753	894	2,627	10,129	14,678	3,533	488	1,397	447	78
No disability	36,735	4,226	884	2,584	9,732	13,655	3,402	449	1,302	428	73
With a disability	2,289	527	10	43	397	1,023	131	39	95	19	5
Sight	1,161	264	7	13	181	540	69	27	48	8	4
Hearing	254	71	1	2	47	113	11	1	6	2	0
Speech	251	86	0	5	57	82	12	4	3	2	0
Physical	601	168	2	12	85	256	38	6	28	5	1
Intellectual	163	59	0	3	33	50	10	3	5	0	0
Emotional	311	77	0	4	59	139	16	5	10	1	0
Other	231	51	1	10	46	99	9	4	8	3	0

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained										
		Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)	
Female												
Total	42,160	10,650	843	2,575	11,390	12,738	2,633	380	781	153		17
No disability	39,433	9,355	837	2,530	10,835	12,070	2,544	353	744	148		17
With a disability	2,727	1,295	6	45	555	668	89	27	37	5		0
Sight	1,397	659	4	19	250	364	56	18	23	4		0
Hearing	366	220	0	11	70	56	6	0	3	0		0
Speech	196	116	1	10	36	27	2	1	3	0		0
Physical	824	481	1	8	143	160	14	9	8	0		0
Intellectual	204	123	0	2	34	39	4	2	0	0		0
Emotional	385	155	0	4	95	109	14	3	4	1		0
Other	231	93	0	2	64	62	7	1	2	0		0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population 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	20,613	86,567	41,702	44,865	24,573	13,698	10,875
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,820	57,880	29,095	28,785	24,573	13,698	10,875
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,161	54,844	27,731	27,113	23,109	13,011	10,098
Households engaged in crop farming	11,103	54,662	27,642	27,020	22,989	12,939	10,050
Households engaged in tree growing	260	1,100	495	605	570	279	291
Agro forestry (tree planting)	260	1,100	495	605	570	279	291
Alligator pepper	24	103	53	50	55	31	24
Apples	14	47	27	20	23	11	12
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	11	42	21	21	24	14	10
Avocado	7	35	12	23	14	7	7
Banana	28	177	86	91	71	42	29
Beans	268	1,499	781	718	625	354	271
Black pepper	2	22	9	13	3	2	1
Black berries	2	11	3	8	4	2	2
Cabbage	304	1,689	898	791	808	442	366
Carrot	881	3,758	1,759	1,999	2,044	1,002	1,042
Cashew	35	173	87	86	72	42	30
Cassava	7,667	38,603	19,661	18,942	15,933	9,065	6,868
Citronella	13	63	28	35	23	15	8
Citrus	36	196	105	91	83	55	28
Cloves	6	44	24	20	13	8	5
Cocoa	821	4,459	2,233	2,226	1,902	1,068	834
Coconut	34	201	102	99	91	61	30
Cocoyam	435	2,445	1,271	1,174	1,073	628	445
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	40	236	128	108	108	59	49
Coffee	8	47	27	20	18	12	6
Cola	5	34	16	18	12	6	6
Cucumber	25	108	47	61	50	28	22
Egg plant	3	20	11	9	11	7	4
Gallic	1	5	4	1	3	2	1
Garden eggs	700	3,950	1,964	1,986	1,782	938	844
Ginger	1	14	6	8	5	2	3
Groundnut	58	342	174	168	109	57	52
Guava	3	13	8	5	3	3	0
Kenaf	38	179	103	76	76	48	28
Lemon grass	13	65	40	25	30	21	9
Lettuce	70	371	199	172	142	73	69
Maize	8,239	41,831	21,372	20,459	17,143	9,786	7,357
Mango	440	2,112	1,121	991	966	596	370
Melon (agusi)	3	15	9	6	5	4	1
Millet	12	70	31	39	33	18	15
Mushroom	2	7	3	4	3	2	1
Nut meg	5	28	17	11	11	7	4

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
Oil palm	443	2,419	1,301	1,118	1,008	598	410
Okro	828	4,584	2,321	2,263	1,973	1,061	912
Onion	19	100	62	38	45	32	13
Pawpaw	13	85	48	37	35	24	11
Peas	44	223	105	118	80	49	31
Pepper	2,435	13,495	6,743	6,752	5,854	3,092	2,762
Pineapple	17	82	43	39	36	20	16
Plantain	1,023	5,271	2,651	2,620	2,377	1,344	1,033
Potatoes	12	65	28	37	25	13	12
Rice	18	106	46	60	45	21	24
Rubber	1	9	6	3	1	1	0
Shallot	9	63	30	33	15	11	4
Shea tree	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Sorghum	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Soya beans	8	59	26	33	23	8	15
Spinach	19	90	48	42	39	24	15
Sugarcane	23	85	45	40	44	24	20
Sweet pepper	5	18	12	6	8	7	1
Sweet potatoes	3	7	4	3	5	4	1
Tiger nut	2	11	5	6	6	3	3
Tobacco	9	37	22	15	15	9	6
Tomatoes	1,252	7,256	3,705	3,551	3,201	1,728	1,473
Water melon	29	173	88	85	72	42	30
Yam	1,443	8,167	4,180	3,987	3,353	1,904	1,449
Other	46	305	142	163	132	67	65

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Somanya	16,265	7,318	8,947	4,350	1,673
2	Nkurakan	5,540	2,585	2,955	1,352	658
3	Sra	5,354	2,449	2,905	1,524	633
4	Ogome	3,926	1,806	2,120	1,102	636
5	Sawer	3,520	1,613	1,907	968	375
6	Adjikpo	2,318	1,075	1,243	602	332
7	Klo-Agogo	1,699	815	884	416	281
8	Huhunya	1,566	724	842	405	211
9	Aboabo	1,361	677	684	306	179
10	Oterkpolu	1,211	608	603	295	167
11	Obawale	966	479	487	218	141
12	Azza	839	430	409	152	109
13	Takunya	746	368	378	128	105
14	Odotorm	738	340	398	136	115
15	Akpese	658	328	330	165	137
16	New Somanya	658	328	330	165	137
17	Bornya Dorsi	651	302	349	140	111
18	Bukurum Maumi	649	338	311	118	110
19	Sutri Aswenor	636	324	312	105	61
20	Obenyemi - Guata	612	316	296	124	104

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Somanya	16,265	1,690	1,656	1,955	1,822	1,684	1,431	1,096	901	805	581	638	479	393	273	336	525
2	Nkurakan	5,540	775	727	704	526	449	521	449	335	286	170	154	107	87	60	80	110
3	Sra	5,354	609	596	627	571	474	468	388	306	266	233	215	145	130	75	99	152
4	Ogome	3,926	512	419	429	405	374	341	264	221	164	156	131	110	86	72	85	157
5	Sawer	3,520	394	390	390	426	343	311	260	199	153	167	137	100	69	42	51	88
6	Adjikpo	2,318	294	276	267	239	194	223	152	124	86	81	81	49	61	50	40	101
7	Klo-Agogo	1,699	248	199	187	196	172	143	108	104	80	59	61	30	32	18	21	41
8	Huhunya	1,566	239	176	166	167	118	124	100	101	79	57	63	36	39	23	31	47
9	Aboabo	1,361	167	178	165	123	118	142	82	88	53	62	61	34	30	23	17	18
10	Oterkpolu	1,211	160	150	151	119	99	99	78	74	50	39	56	26	30	13	23	44
11	Obawale	966	132	115	120	92	57	89	62	56	52	32	43	23	19	16	22	36
12	Azza	839	139	126	125	78	60	69	43	33	45	19	31	22	10	12	12	15
13	Takunya	746	80	89	98	93	60	53	48	33	41	35	26	24	20	9	17	20
14	Odotorm	738	96	87	104	83	53	50	37	29	40	26	33	20	15	12	17	36
15	Akpese	658	101	80	62	77	59	53	44	31	30	23	24	13	15	15	12	19
16	New Somanya	658	101	80	62	77	59	53	44	31	30	23	24	13	15	15	12	19
17	Bornya Dorsi	651	89	87	69	62	52	59	41	34	30	14	21	11	24	7	25	26
18	Bukurum Maumi	649	92	90	73	56	52	52	49	29	31	20	29	8	17	13	15	23
19	Sutri Aswenor	636	85	88	71	59	54	48	42	38	29	36	25	15	11	4	13	18
20	Obenyemi - Guata	612	77	90	83	55	51	52	33	31	26	20	23	20	16	12	11	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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