# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

# DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

## ELLEMBELLE DISTRICT

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

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

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

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**
**Government Statistician**

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 Device |
| 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 |

# 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.

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ellembelle District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 87,501 constituting 3.7 percent of the total population in the Western Region. Males constitute 48.4 percent and females represent 51.6 percent. About 79.4 percent of the population resides in rural and 20.6 percent in urban areas. The district has a sex ratio of 93.7. The population of the district depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The age dependency ratio for the district is 82.2, the age dependency ratio for males is lower (40.5) than that of females (42.3).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 89.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.4 per 1000. Among migrants living in the district, 15.8 percent was born elsewhere in the Western Region and 17.9 percent was born outside Ghana. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, 19.5 percent was born in Greater Accra Region, 18 percent was born in the Brong Ahafo region and 17.1 percent in the Eastern Region.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 85,338 with a total number of 18,682 households. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 40.9 percent. Spouses form about 9.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.1 percent of the household structure in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (40.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.6 percent have never married, 3.4 percent are in consensual unions, 5 percent is widowed, 5.7 percent divorced and 2.5 percent separated. At age 25-29 years, about six of every ten females (59.8%) are married compared to their male counterpart (40.2%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 53.7 percent while widowed males account for only 10.9 percent. . Among the married, 34.8 percent have no education and about 8.8 percent of those who are never married also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (76.8%) are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 20.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (76.9%) are economically not active and 3 percent of them are also not employed.

**Nationality**

The population of the district shows that Ghanaians by birth constitute 96.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.2 percent.

**Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 73.8 percent are literate and 26.2 percent is not literate. Slightly more than seven out of ten people (74.3%) could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. About 22.1 percent of the population have never attended school while 43.8 percent are currently in school and 34.1 percent have attended school in the past. Of the population aged 3 years and older 35,231 are currently attending school in the district.

**Economic Activity Status**

About 58.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 41.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.8 percent is employed while 5.2 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.1%), 24.6 percent perform household duties and 5.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly six out of ten (61.1%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 35.2 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers 22.5 percent, 22.5 percent, in the service and sales work and 18 percent are in craft and related trades. Females are more likely than males to be engaged in Service and sales work (35.7%) whereas males are more likely than females to be engaged as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (39.1%). About 69 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 77.5 percent and 59.7 percent respectively.

**Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 40.4 percent own mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.3 percent as compared to 35.1 percent of females. Only 3.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. About 581 households representing 3.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

**Disability**

About 1.6 percent of the district's total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same as the female (1.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (37.1%) followed by physical disability (35.7%). Of the population (1428) who has disability, 641 constituting 46.5 percent have never been to school.

**Agriculture**

About 44.8 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Of those in Agriculture, 92 percent are into crop farming and 22.4 percent are into livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) and fish farming are the dominant animal reared in the district.

**Housing**

The housing stock of Ellembelle District is 12,290. The rural areas have a higher proportion of the houses (82.9%) compared to the urban areas (17.1%). The average number of persons per house is 7.

*Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units*

About 29.5 percent of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses, 54 percent, compound houses; and 6 percent, huts. About 68.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of households, 11.9 percent is owned by private individuals and 16.3 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

*Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof*

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete (51.4%) and Mud bricks or earth (30.3%). Cement (89.7%) and Mud (7.5%) are the two main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (36.8 %), Slate/asbestos (27.4%) and Thatch or palm leaf or raffia (23.8%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

*Utilities and household facilities*

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (77.9%), kerosene lamp (13.3%) and flashlight/torch (7.2%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are wood (56.8%) and charcoal (26.3%). Water for drinking in the district are mainly obtained from boreholes (25.3%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (17%) and river or stream water (13.1%).

The main toilet facility used in the district is public toilet facility (31.9%) and pit latrine (24.3%). About 30 percent of the households in the district have no toilet facility. About 40.4 percent share bath rooms in the same house and 27.1 percent own bathroom for exclusive use in their dwellings and 13.4 percent use shared open cubicles for bathing.

*Waste disposal*

The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) (43.5%) and public dump (open space) (38.2%). Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 8.2 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (49.1%) and onto the street or outside (34.4%) are the two most common practices by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    Background

The Ellembelle District is one of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Western Region of Ghana. The district was carved out of the then Nzema East District in December 2007 by (LI) 1918. It was inaugurated on 29th February 2008 with its capital at Nkroful, the birthplace of the first President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

**Location and size**

The district is located at the southern part of the region between Longitude $2^0$ 05″W and $2^0$ 35″W, and Latitude $4^0$ 40″N and $5^0$ 20″N. It shares boundaries with the Jomoro District to the West, Wassa Amenfi West District to the North, Nzema East Municipal to the Southeast, Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal to the East, and a-70km stretch of sandy beach along the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

It   covers a total area of 995.8 $Km^2$, which constitutes about 9.8 percent of the landmass of the Western Region. The District has one constituency, the Ellembelle Constituency with a total of seven (7) Area Councils and 31 Electoral Areas.

### 1.1.2   Population

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicates that the district has a population of 87,501 constituting 3.7 percent of the entire population of the Western Region. Out of this figure, the female population is 45,184 representing 51.6 percent while the remaining 42,317 (48.4 percent) are males. The population of 87,501 may suggest that there is not much pressure on the land, given population density of about 88 persons per $km^2$. However, the same cannot be said of the pressure on resources.

The District is largely rural (79.4 percent) while 20.6 percent reside in urban centers. The district experiences a considerable degree of movement of people (migration) into and out of it. This could be largely attributed to seasonal fishing activities as well as migrant farm labourers, the influx of people to secure jobs in mining activities, and refugees in the district.

## 1.2    Physical Features

### 1.2.1   Geology, relief and soil

The topography of the district is generally undulating with the highest point at about 450ft above sea level. The underlying rock is made up mainly of the Cambrian type of the Birimian formation and the Tarkwaian Sandstone-Association of Quartzite and Phylites types. This contains economic minerals such as kaolin, silica and gold, as well as sandstone deposits. The soil in the district is mainly the ferric acrisols and dysric fluvisols types. The ferric acrisols type of soil constitutes about 98 percent of the entire land of the area and it supports the cultivation of

a wide range of crops including cocoa, coffee, coconut, oil palm, plantain, and cassava (Ghanadistricts.com, 2013).

### 1.2.2 Drainage

The district is drained by a number of rivers and streams. Prominent among them is the Ankobra River with its major tributaries like the Ahama and Nwini rivers. Others such as the Ankasa and Draw rivers and their tributaries drain the northern part and act as boundaries between Ellembelle and Wassa Amenfi West Districts. The Amansure River in the southwestern part and some other minor rivers and streams also flow throughout the year in the district. These streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern that forms the Ankobra Basin.

### 1.2.3 Climate

The district lies within the semi-equatorial climatic zone of the West African sub-region. The area experiences an all-year round rainfall with the highest or maximum monthly mean rainfall occurring around May and June. Mean annual rainfall figures range from 26.8mm to 46.6mm. The average temperature in the district is about $29.40^0C$ with variation in the mean monthly temperature ranging between $40^0C$ to $50^0C$ throughout the year. The district records high relative humidity figures ranging from 26.6 percent to 27.6 percent between May and June, and 27.3 percent to 27.9 percent during the rest of the year.

### 1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is made up of the moist semi-deciduous rain forest in the northern part of the district, but turns into secondary forest southwards mainly due to human activities like tree felling and farming. The Coastline, which is about 70kilometers long, is mainly of savanna vegetation (Ghanadistricts.com, 2013). The district has several timber species and other non-timber forest products like rattan, bamboo, among others. It also abounds in game and wildlife all of which offer opportunities for resource extraction, tourism and enterprise development. Figure 1.1 shows the map of the District.

## 1.3    Political and Administrative Structure

The Ellembelle District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district and the District Chief Executive (DCE) is the head of the District Administration. The DCE also chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly. There are 54 Assembly Members comprising 36 elected members and 18 government appointees who constitute the General Assembly - the highest decision-making body of The District Assembly. The Presiding Member (PM) chairs The District Assembly meetings. The district has one constituency called the 'Ellembelle Constituency' with a total of seven Area Councils and 31 Electoral Areas. The Assembly has seven sub-committees namely; Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Social Services, Agriculture, Works, Justice and Security, and Mines and Environment. The District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) performs the administrative role of co-coordinating the activities of all the eleven (11) decentralized departments (created by LI 1961) in the district.

**Figure 1.1:  Map of Ellembelle District**



DISTRICT MAP OF ELLEMBELLE
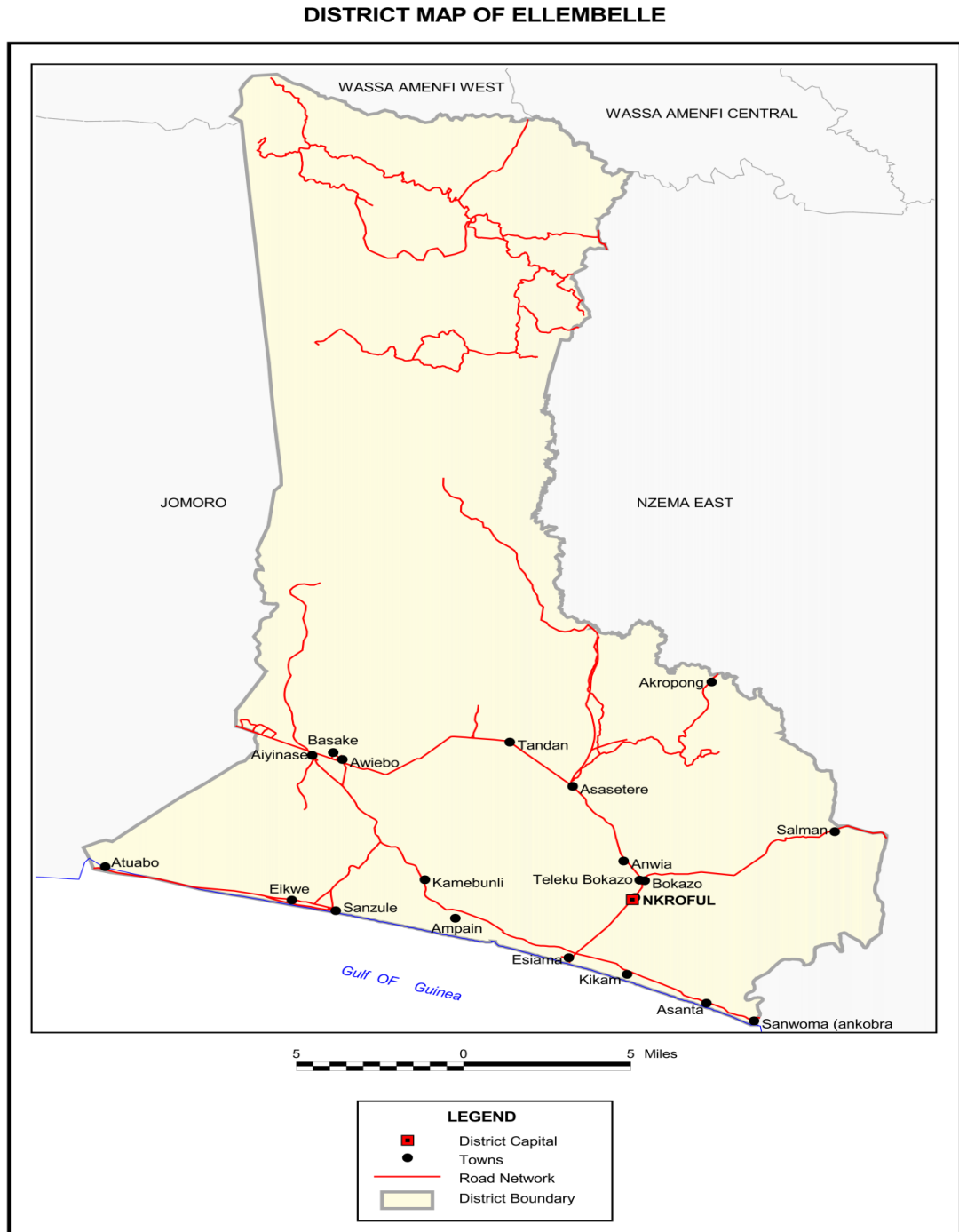
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## 1.4    Social and Cultural Structure

The 2010 PHC shows that the predominant ethnic group in the district is Akan representing 89 percent of the population, followed by Ewe 4 percent, Mole-Dagbani 4 percent and Ga-Adangbe 3 percent. The major language spoken all over the district is Nzema with other dialects like Evalue and Gwira, Fanti and Twi are also widely spoken. In terms of religious affiliation, Christians are in the majority constituting 79 percent, followed by Moslems 8 percent, and Traditionalists form only 0.3 percent. Ten percent of the population in the district belongs to other religious affiliations. The people live in families organized into lineages and clans. Each lineage and clan has its own head. The system of inheritance (property and succession) in the area is predominantly by matrilineal arrangement.

The district has one Paramount Chief- the Eastern Nzema Traditional Council-which is situated at Atuabo and headed by Awulae Amihere Kpanyinli III. All the Traditional Councils in the three (3) districts of Nzema East, Ellembelle, and Jomoro constitute the Nzema Manle Council. The people celebrate the 'Kundum' traditional festival of in all the communities of the district between the months of August and October each year.

The social infrastructure and amenities in the district include health and educational facilities, water and sanitation, telecommunication facilities, information and communication technology (ICT) facilities, among others.

### 1.4.1    Health facilities

As at 2010 the district had two health training institutions; the Community Health Training School (CHTS) located at Esiama and the Seventh-Day Adventist Health Assistant Training School (HATS) at Asanta. There is only one hospital in the district; the St. Martin de Porres Catholic Hospital at Eikwe, eight Health Centres, a Clinic and four Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds. ENI Foundation, a subsidiary of ENI Ghana, an oil exploration and production company was engaged in the construction of a number of CHPS Compounds in the District. The National Health Insurance Authority has established a scheme at Nkroful for the district in addition to that of the Nzema East Municipality.

### 1.4.2    Educational facilities

According to the 2012 Education Management Information System (EMIS) of the Education Directorate of the district, there were 74 Pre-schools/Kindergartens, 78 Primary Schools, 50 Junior High Schools, four Senior High Schools, one Technical School, one Vocational School and one Special School (i.e. the Trades School for the physically challenged) in the district. Most of these educational facilities (especially the secondary ones) are situated in the southern part of the district.

### 1.4.3    Information communication technology

Telecommunication in the district is mainly by individual cell phones either networked to MTN, TIGO or in some few areas, by Vodafone. The whole of the New Anyinasi Sub-District (northern portion of the district) can hardly be reached by phone. There were postal services located at Nkroful, Esiama, and Anyinasi.

Until recently, ICT facilities were absent in the district. The recent inclusion of ICT in the curricula of Junior High and Senior High Schools in the country has improved ICT awareness among the population leading to the springing up of few Internet cafes and computer schools mainly at Nkroful, Esiama, and Anyinasi. Additionally, Esiama and Anyinasi have benefited from the government's commercial ICT Centres. A Community Information Centre (CIC) has been established at Anyinasi with funds from the UNDP to improve ICT knowledge among students in the district. The District Assembly and the Member of Parliament (MP) for the area commissioned another ICT facility at Nkroful on the 14th of October 2013. The only radio station in the district - West End Radio - is located at Esiama.

### 1.4.4  Water and sanitation

Most of the communities in the southern part of the district have good water supply either by borehole or running pipes. However, other communities (especially those in the northern part) have no access to potable water and rather resort to the use of unprotected wells and streams/rivers. Communities such as Anyinasi, Asasetre, Kikam, Nkroful, Awiebo-Baseke, had Small Town Water Supply Systems from the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Esiama is yet to benefit from the same small town water supply system under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) as work on the project began in January 2013. Also, Safe Water Network and Kosmos Energy are constructing a water supply system for Atuabo and the adjoining communities.

### 1.4.5  Law and order and the administration of justice

The Ellembelle District had three functional police stations at Nkroful, Esiama and Anyinasi. The newly created Marine Police Unit of the Ghana Police Service is at Anyinasi. There is a Magistrate Court at Nkroful to ensure the administration of justice in the district.

## 1.5  Economy

### 1.5.1  Main occupation

Data from the 2010 PHC indicates that agriculture (including fishing and forestry) remains the major occupation in the district engaging 35.2 percent of the population. Large portions of the total land area of the district have forest vegetation cover (in the northern part) while the southern portion is mainly the coastline. Consequently, majority of the people in the northern belt of the district are mainly engaged in tree crop farming such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm, in addition to cassava and plantain while large proportion of the people along the coastal belt engage in fishing and coconut farming as the main sources of livelihood. The relief and drainage system of the district also favours the development of fish farming and cultivation of rice, sugar cane and dry season vegetables.

The district ranked second as far as marine fishing in the country is concerned. Out of 90 landing beaches in the region, 31 could be found in the district. The major marine fishing season is between July and September with the minor season occurring in November-January. The common types of fish landed include sardinella and tunas (see Ghanadistricts.com, 2013). Despite this potential, fishing activities are still largely based on traditional techniques with the use of dug-out canoes and nets. Fishing in the district is seasonal. During the major fishing season, economic activities in the district become very brisk with a lot of in-migration into the

district capital. However, during off-season period, there is recession in economic activities, thus, creating seasonal unemployment among the population, which adversely affects the revenue of the District Assembly.

Fish farming or inland fishing (fish ponds) is not well developed in the district. Many ponds are small with an average area of $7 \times 100$ feet.

Land acquisition, sharecropping, tree tenure, and exploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) among others still pose constraints to agricultural development in the district. With high amounts of rainfall in that part of the country and many rivers and water bodies all year round, agriculture in the district is still rain-fed. Irrigation schemes are totally absent. The seasonality in fishing and farming creates seasonal unemployment. This is being addressed through the creation of opportunities for non-farming employment through promotion of small/medium scale, labour-intensive, rural enterprises or work opportunities such as the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) being implemented in the district.

### 1.5.2   Mining

The district is endowed with a number of mineral deposits such as gold, kaolin, silica and sandstone which are either untapped or underutilized. Adamus Resource Limited (now known as Endeavour Mining Ltd) is the only mining company in full-scale operation in the district. A number of mining companies have applied for and secured mining leases especially for gold but are yet to start work in the district. Until recent times, however, there was a thriving small-scale gold mining operation in the district especially around Nkroful. Although this has created employment and boosted the local economy, like all other areas where the operations are carried out, it has created significant environmental and social problems in the district.

### 1.5.3   Tourism potentials

The district has a huge potential for tourism development. There are numerous potential tourist attractions, which if properly developed and packaged, could attract a lot of tourists to the district. These include historical sites like the birth place and initial tomb of the first President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah at Nkroful, a 70km stretch of sandy coastline that borders the district to the south, the navigable Ankobra River which links the northern and southern parts of the district through water transport, and tracts of wetlands. There are also three forest reserves in the district namely: the Shelter Forest Reserve, the Draw River Forest Reserve (the largest and located to the northern part of the district) and the Ndumfri Forest Reserve located in the North Eastern end of the district. There is also the existence of some nature conservation and biodiversity-restricted areas such as the Ankasa Conservation Area and the Draw River at the northern part of the district. The Kundum festival, celebrated by all the chiefs and people of the district between the months of August and October every year is also a potential for tourist attraction. The hospitality industry, however, is still at an infant stage in the district but it could offer a huge investment opportunity in the area considering the recent oil and gas activities in the district and the consequent influx of people into the area.

### 1.5.4 Trade and commerce

The major marketing centers in the district are located at Anyinasi and Asasetre. While Asasetre has one market day, Anyinase has two market days in a week. Items sold at the market include a variety of foodstuffs, household items, and clothes, among others.

### 1.5.5 Roads and transport

The district has 154 km of trunk roads of which 63.9 km representing 41.5 percent is tarred. It must be noted that this forms part of the Tans-African Highway. The rest of the trunk roads are either graveled or earth surfaced. Apart from these trunk roads the district has 253 km of feeder roads. Out of this, only about 150 km is motorable all year round. It must also be noted that about 70 percent of these feeder roads are located in the southern part of the district.

Lack of maintenance coupled with the heavy rainfall make these roads unmotorable especially during the raining season. The absence of bridges and culverts along some feeder roads also render some of the major food producing areas inaccessible. Besides the poor state of the roads, road density is also low. Due to the poor road network a number of major farming communities are not linked by road at all, especially, in the northern parts of the district. This does not facilitate inter and intra district flow of goods and services especially agricultural produce. Many farmers are therefore compelled to transport their produce by head poterage along footpaths or to market centres in other nearby districts.

The major means of transportation is by road but there are some few communities along the Ankobra River, which could be accessed by boat. The northern part of the district is, however, almost inaccessible by road. Some areas in the District can only be reached through Prestea in the Prestea Hunni-Valley District.

### 1.5.6 Financial institutions

The financial institutions in the district are mainly rural banks and micro-financial agencies including: the Nzema Manle Rural Bank (with its headquarters at Awiebo and branches at Asasetre and Anyinasi); the Lower Pra Rural Bank at Nkroful; and the Ankobra West Rural Bank (with its headquarters at Esiama and a branch at Nkroful). The Standard Chartered Bank has, however, established a branch at Esiama and hopes to begin operation by the end of December 2013.

## 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 organization, 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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

**Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

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

### 1.6.3 Census Enumeration

**Method of enumeration and field work**

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is

thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

### 1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

### 1.6.6   Concepts and definitions

**Introduction**

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, household and Non-household population, literacy and education, emigration, demographic and economic characteristics, disability, information 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)**

Information communication technology (ICT) questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on

mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

**Fertility**

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

**Mortality**

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

**Agriculture**

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

**Housing conditions and facilities**

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

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

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

## 1.7   Organization of the Report

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

structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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

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

# CHAPTER TWO
# DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1    Introduction

The size, age and sex structure of a population have a lot of implications for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. Changes in a population are mainly through fertility, mortality and the rates of migration, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. This chapter discusses the size, distribution, age and sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality characteristics of the population in the Ellembelle District using data from the 2010 PHC.

## 2.2    Population Size and Distribution

Population size refers to the number of individuals in a given population within a specified period of time. The 2010 PHC data shows that the total population of the Ellembelle District is 87,501 constituting 3.7 percent of the total population in the Western Region. Out of this population, 42,317 (representing 48.4 percent) are males while the remaining 45,184, (representing 51.6 percent), are females (Table 2.1). The table further indicates that the 0-4 age group constitutes the highest proportion (i.e. 13.6 percent) of the population in the district followed by the age groups 5-9 with 13.2 percent, and the 10-14 years group represents 12.6 percent. The 80-84 and 85 years and older age groups constitute the lowest proportion of the population with both age groups reporting a proportion of 0.7 percent each.

The distribution by sex also reveals high proportions of the population in the younger age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years with the higher age groups reporting smaller proportions.

**Table 2.1:  Age structure by sex**

| Age Group | Both Sexes Number | Both Sexes Percent | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 87,501 | 100.0 | 42,317 | 45,184 | 93.7 | 18,010 | 69,491 |
| 0 - 4 | 11,904 | 13.6 | 6,014 | 5,890 | 102.1 | 2,316 | 9,588 |
| 5 – 9 | 11,574 | 13.2 | 5,864 | 5,710 | 102.7 | 2,315 | 9,259 |
| 10 – 14 | 10,987 | 12.6 | 5,519 | 5,468 | 100.9 | 2,334 | 8,653 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,146 | 11.6 | 5,190 | 4,956 | 104.7 | 2,032 | 8,114 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,192 | 9.4 | 3,851 | 4,341 | 88.7 | 1,789 | 6,403 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,910 | 7.9 | 3,133 | 3,777 | 82.9 | 1,498 | 5,412 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,432 | 6.2 | 2,627 | 2,805 | 93.7 | 1,191 | 4,241 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,925 | 5.6 | 2,308 | 2,617 | 88.2 | 1,031 | 3,894 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,006 | 4.6 | 1,937 | 2,069 | 93.6 | 857 | 3,149 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,091 | 3.5 | 1,508 | 1,583 | 95.3 | 634 | 2,457 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,849 | 3.3 | 1,279 | 1,570 | 81.5 | 558 | 2,291 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,612 | 1.8 | 755 | 857 | 88.1 | 308 | 1,304 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,567 | 1.8 | 713 | 854 | 83.5 | 324 | 1,243 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,028 | 1.2 | 424 | 604 | 70.2 | 210 | 818 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,371 | 1.6 | 509 | 862 | 59 | 273 | 1,098 |
| 75 - 79 | 702 | 0.8 | 271 | 431 | 62.9 | 134 | 568 |
| 80 - 84 | 628 | 0.7 | 213 | 415 | 51.3 | 102 | 526 |
| 85 - 89 | 302 | 0.3 | 117 | 185 | 63.2 | 57 | 245 |
| 90 - 94 | 190 | 0.2 | 52 | 138 | 37.7 | 27 | 163 |
| 95 - 99 | 85 | 0.1 | 33 | 52 | 63.5 | 20 | 65 |
| All Ages | 87,501 | | 42,317 | 45,184 | 93.7 | 18,010 | 69,491 |
| 0-14 | 34,465 | 39.4 | 17,397 | 17,068 | 101.9 | 6,965 | 27,500 |
| 15-64 | 48,730 | 55.7 | 23,301 | 25,429 | 91.6 | 10,222 | 38,508 |
| 65+ | 4,306 | 4.9 | 1,619 | 2,687 | 60.3 | 823 | 3,483 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 79.56 | | 81.61 | 77.69 | | 76.19 | 80.46 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table shows that majority of the population in The District (i.e. 79.4%) live in rural areas while only 20.6 percent live in urban areas. Thus, the population in the district is predominantly rural. The table further shows that the female population that lives in urban areas is slightly higher (20.9%) than their male counterparts (20.2%). However, the opposite is the case in rural areas where the male population of 79.8 percent outweighs the female population of 79.1 percent. The sex ratio of the district is 94 males to 100 females.

## 2.3    Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid of the district (Figure 3.1), like that of the country depicts a youthful one made up  of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons, giving it a conical

shape. The table shows that the proportion of the population under 15 years (39.4%) constituted the largest proportion of the total population in the district; followed by the 15-24 age group (21.0%) while the lowest proportion was the population aged 60 years and older (6.7%). Again, the data show that the female population generally outnumbers that of the male population in all the age groups except the under 15 age group where the proportion of the male population (50.5%) was slightly higher than the females (49.5 percent).

The population pyramid for the Ellembelle District (Figure 2.1) reflects a typical scenario in a developing country's population, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**
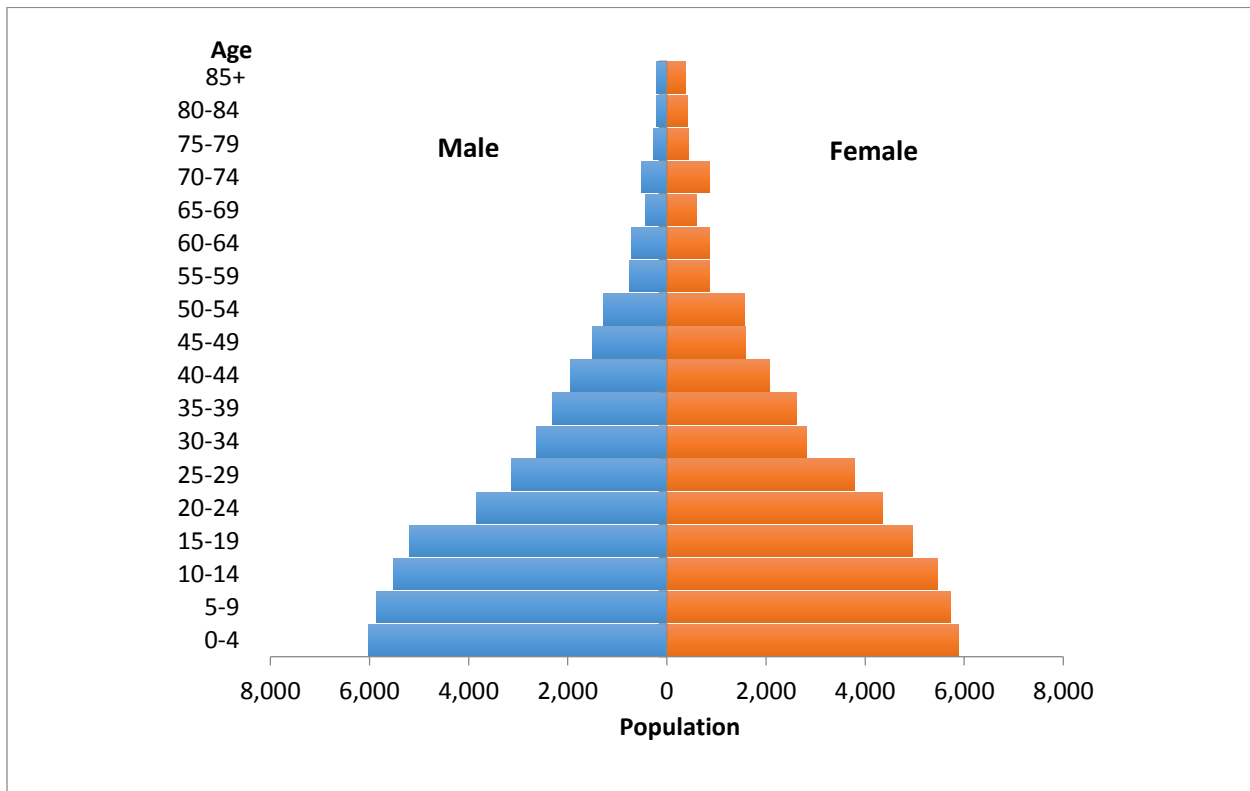


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The relationship between the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years determine age dependency, which is measured per 100 working population. The age-dependency ratio by sex in the district is presented in Table 2.2. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district (83 persons per 100 of the population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to care for. The table further indicates that more children depend on the population 71 persons per 100 of the working population as compared to the old age dependency ratio 12 persons per 100 of the working population. The female dependent population (42/100) is slightly higher than the male population (40/100) in the district. While the proportion of male child dependents (36/100) is slightly higher than that of the female (35/100), the opposite is the

case for old age dependency ratio where the proportion of female population (7/100) is slightly higher than that of the male population (5/100).

**Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex**

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Ages | 87,501 | 100.0 | 42,317 | 48.4 | 45,184 | 51.6 |
| 0-14 | 34,465 | 39.4 | 17,392 | 50.5 | 17,068 | 49.5 |
| 15-64 | 48,730 | 55.7 | 23,301 | 47.8 | 25,429 | 52.2 |
| 65+ | 5,873 | 6.7 | 2,332 | 39.7 | 3,541 | 60.3 |
| Total dependency ratio | 82.8 | | 40.5 | | 42.3 | |
| Child dependency ratio | 70.7 | | 35.7 | | 35 | |
| Old age dependency ratio | 12.1 | | 4.8 | | 7.3 | |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982 as cited in the 2010 PHC, National Analytical Report).

**Crude birth rate (CBR)**

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. Table 2.3 shows that Ellembelle has a CBR of 27.6 that is almost the same as the Western regional figure of 27.2. Prestea Huni-Valley and Mpohor-Wassa East Districts have the highest figures for CBR in the region with 31.3 and 31.0 respectively.

**Total fertility rate (TFR)**

The 2010 Census Data (Table 2.3) indicates that the district again has a relatively higher TFR of 3.62 as compared to the regional figure of 3.57 and again the Mpohor-Wassa East District, which has the highest figure of 4.40 in the region.

**General fertility rate (GFR)**

Table 2.3 further shows that the Ellembelle district has a GFR of 89.7, which is slightly higher than the rate for the Western Region which is 89.2. Thus, the CBR of 27.6., the TFR of 3.62 and GFR of 89.7 for the Ellembelle District are generally higher than that of the region whose figures are 27.2, 3.57 .and 89.2 respectively.

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

| District | Population | Number of women 15-49 years | Number of births in last 12 months | Total Fertility Rate | General Fertility Rate | Crude Birth Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | 2,376,021 | 724,276 | 64,623 | 3.57 | 89.2 | 27.2 |
| Jomoro | 150,107 | 45,696 | 4,310 | 3.74 | 94.3 | 28.7 |
| **Ellembelle** | **87,501** | **26,930** | **2,416** | **3.62** | **89.7** | **27.6** |
| Nzema East Municipal | 60,828 | 18,367 | 1,743 | 3.74 | 94.9 | 28.7 |
| Ahanta West | 106,215 | 31,989 | 3,153 | 3.9 | 98.6 | 29.7 |
| Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis | 559,548 | 187,915 | 13,043 | 2.82 | 69.4 | 23.3 |
| Shama | 81,966 | 25,540 | 2,391 | 3.88 | 93.6 | 29.2 |
| Mpohor-Wassa East | 123,996 | 35,512 | 3,846 | 4.4 | 108.3 | 31 |
| Tarkwa Nsuaem | 90,477 | 27,089 | 2,288 | 3.23 | 84.5 | 25.3 |
| Prestea/Huni Valley | 159,304 | 47,111 | 4,988 | 4.22 | 105.9 | 31.3 |
| Wassa Amenfi East | 83,478 | 23,607 | 2,523 | 4.43 | 106.9 | 30.2 |
| Wassa Amenfi West | 161,166 | 46,203 | 4,362 | 3.88 | 94.4 | 27.1 |
| Aowin/Suaman | 138,415 | 40,083 | 3,798 | 3.79 | 94.8 | 27.4 |
| Sefwi Akontombra | 82,467 | 22,818 | 2,169 | 3.61 | 95.1 | 26.3 |
| Sefwi Wiawso | 139,200 | 41,611 | 3,760 | 3.71 | 90.4 | 27 |
| Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso | 123,272 | 37,415 | 2,952 | 3.19 | 78.9 | 23.9 |
| Juabeso | 111,749 | 32,635 | 3,380 | 4.14 | 103.6 | 30.2 |
| Bia | 116,332 | 33,755 | 3,501 | 3.94 | 103.7 | 30.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 indicates that a total of 78,856 children were ever born to 31,328 females 12 years and older in the district.  From this figure of children ever born, 67,514 survived out of which 34,421 are males while the remaining 33,093 are males.

Again, there are 18,660 children ever born to females aged 60 years and above out of which 9,043 are males and 9,617 females. More females (7,184) have survived than males (6,565) out of the total of 13,749 surviving children.

The table further shows that the lowest number of children ever born is 43 and is to females aged 12-14. From this figure, surviving males ware 19 (out of 23 ever born) while surviving females ware also 19 (out of 20 ever born). In general, more females ever born have survived than their male counterparts for all the females aged 12 years and above in the district.

**Table 2.4:** **Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | Children Surviving | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| All Ages | 31,328 | 78,856 | 39,019 | 39,837 | 67,514 | 33,093 | 34,421 |
| 12-14 | 3,212 | 43 | 23 | 20 | 38 | 19 | 19 |
| 15-19 | 4,956 | 767 | 345 | 422 | 679 | 294 | 385 |
| 20-24 | 4,341 | 3,727 | 1,896 | 1,831 | 3,398 | 1,696 | 1,702 |
| 25-29 | 3,777 | 7,027 | 3,537 | 3,490 | 6,496 | 3,216 | 3,280 |
| 30-34 | 2,805 | 8,651 | 4,328 | 4,323 | 7,989 | 3,962 | 4,027 |
| 35-39 | 2,617 | 10,174 | 5,149 | 5,025 | 9,239 | 4,589 | 4,650 |
| 40-44 | 2,069 | 9,337 | 4,628 | 4,709 | 8,386 | 4,144 | 4,242 |
| 45-49 | 1,583 | 7,852 | 3,789 | 4,063 | 6,895 | 3,326 | 3,569 |
| 50-54 | 1,570 | 8,151 | 4,104 | 4,047 | 6,931 | 3,486 | 3,445 |
| 55-59 | 857 | 4,467 | 2,177 | 2,290 | 3,714 | 1,796 | 1,918 |
| 60+ | 3,541 | 18,660 | 9,043 | 9,617 | 13,749 | 6,565 | 7,184 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population dynamics and plays a critical role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Generally, mortality data is used in calculating probable life span of population which are then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival (GSS, 2013a)

Childhood mortality measures the risk of dying from birth to age five years. The specific measures considered are infant, child and under-five mortality rates (in years).

Table 2.5 captures household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex in the Ellembelle District. The table indicates that households in the district have recorded 471 deaths within 12 months preceding the census out of which 234 are males and 237 are females. Again, the proportion of deaths in the district caused by accidents, violence, homicide, or suicide is 56 out of which 36 are males and 20 are females.

The table indicates that 37 infant mortalities are recorded in households 12 months preceding the census in the district. Out of this figure, males account for 21 while 16 are females. Only one male infant died as a result of accidents, violence, homicide, or suicide in the district.

Again, the table shows that there are 92 under-five deaths in the district in households for the period 12 months preceding the census. Out of the figure, 56 are males while 36 are females. Only one (1) male death could be attributed to accidents, violence, homicide, or suicide in the district. In general therefore, more males died within 12 months preceding the census than females in the district.

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Table 2.5 presents the age specific death rates reported in the Ellembelle district. The table shows a significant under five mortality rate among the male population (about 9 child deaths per 1000 of the population within the age category) as compared with females (about 6/1000) in the district. The highest death rate is among the population aged 70 years and older with the rate among males significantly higher (about 44/1000) than females (about 27/1000). It is followed by the population aged 65-69 years with the rate again higher among males (about 31/1000) compared with that among females in the age category (about 15/1000).

In general, the male population in The Ellembelle District has a higher death rate than their female counterparts.

**Table 2.5:  Household deaths (within 12 months preceding the census) by age, cause of death and sex**

| Age Group | Household deaths in past 12 months | | | | | Deaths by accident, violence, homicide or suicide | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both Sexes | Male | | Female | | Both Sexes | Male | | Female | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All ages | 471 | 234 | 100.0 | 237 | 100.0 | 56 | 36 | 100.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Under1 | 37 | 21 | 9.0 | 16 | 6.8 | 1 | 1 | 2.8 | - | 0.0 |
| 1 - 4 | 55 | 35 | 15.0 | 20 | 8.4 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| 5 - 9 | 15 | 10 | 4.3 | 5 | 2.1 | 5 | 5 | 13.9 | - | 0.0 |
| 10 - 14 | 13 | 5 | 2.1 | 8 | 3.4 | 1 | 1 | 2.8 | - | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 12 | 6 | 2.6 | 6 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | 5.6 | - | 0.0 |
| 20 - 24 | 16 | 1 | 0.4 | 15 | 6.3 | 4 | - | 0.0 | 4 | 20.0 |
| 25 - 29 | 18 | 6 | 2.6 | 12 | 5.1 | 3 | 2 | 5.6 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 30 - 34 | 32 | 17 | 7.3 | 15 | 6.3 | 2 | 2 | 5.6 | - | 0.0 |
| 35 - 39 | 27 | 10 | 4.3 | 17 | 7.2 | 6 | 2 | 5.6 | 4 | 20.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 30 | 8 | 3.4 | 22 | 9.3 | 7 | 3 | 8.3 | 4 | 20.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 23 | 10 | 4.3 | 13 | 5.5 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 30 | 18 | 7.7 | 12 | 5.1 | 2 | 1 | 2.8 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 55 - 59 | 12 | 7 | 3.0 | 5 | 2.1 | 2 | 2 | 5.6 | - | 0.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 19 | 14 | 6.0 | 5 | 2.1 | 8 | 7 | 19.4 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 65 - 69 | 22 | 13 | 5.6 | 9 | 3.8 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| 70 - 74 | 33 | 18 | 7.7 | 15 | 6.3 | 6 | 3 | 8.3 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 75 - 79 | 16 | 7 | 3.0 | 9 | 3.8 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| 80 - 84 | 23 | 11 | 4.7 | 12 | 5.1 | 5 | 3 | 8.3 | 2 | 10.0 |
| 85 - 89 | 25 | 10 | 4.3 | 15 | 6.3 | 2 | 2 | 5.6 | - | 0.0 |
| 90 + | 13 | 7 | 3.0 | 6 | 2.5 | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 represents population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Western Region. Out of a total population of 87,501bin the district, 471 deaths have been recorded in the households with a CDR of 5.4.  The CDR for the district is less than that of the region which is 6.2 percent.

**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 | 2,376,021 | 14,825 | 6.2 |
| Jomoro | 150,107 | 1,452 | 9.7 |
| **Ellembelle** | **87,501** | **471** | **5.4** |
| Nzema East | 60,828 | 425 | 7.0 |
| Ahanta West | 106,215 | 683 | 6.4 |
| Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis | 559,548 | 2,721 | 4.9 |
| Shama | 81,966 | 590 | 7.2 |
| Wassa East | 81,073 | 926 | 11.4 |
| Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal | 90,477 | 351 | 3.9 |
| Prestea/Huni Valley | 159,304 | 974 | 6.1 |
| Wassa Amenfi East | 83,478 | 589 | 7.1 |
| Wassa Amenfi West | 92,152 | 530 | 5.8 |
| Aowin | 117,886 | 551 | 4.7 |
| Sefwi Akontombra | 82,467 | 316 | 3.8 |
| Sefwi Wiawso | 139,200 | 890 | 6.4 |
| Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai | 123,272 | 1,053 | 8.5 |
| Juabeso | 58,435 | 355 | 6.1 |
| Bia west | 88,939 | 595 | 6.7 |
| Mpohor | 42,923 | 390 | 9.1 |
| Wassa Amenfi Central | 69,014 | 375 | 5.4 |
| Suaman | 20,529 | 98 | 4.8 |
| Bodi | 53,314 | 364 | 6.8 |
| Bia East | 27,393 | 126 | 4.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.7 shows the age specific death rates. From the table, age specific deaths are highest among age group 70 and older which stands at 27.4. This is closely followed by age group 40-44 which is 10.6 and then those in the under-five age group, 6.1. The age group with the least age specific deaths is 5-9 years which accounts for just under one percent (0.9%.

**Table 2.7:   Age specific death rates**

| Age Group | Sex | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | |
| | | Rate | | Rate |
| Under 5 | 0.009 | 9.3 | 0.006 | 6.1 |
| 5-9 | 0.002 | 1.7 | 0.001 | 0.9 |
| 10-14 | 0.001 | 0.9 | 0.001 | 1.5 |
| 15-19 | 0.001 | 1.2 | 0.001 | 1.2 |
| 20-24 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.003 | 3.5 |
| 25-29 | 0.002 | 1.9 | 0.003 | 3.2 |
| 30-34 | 0.006 | 6.5 | 0.005 | 5.3 |
| 35-39 | 0.004 | 4.3 | 0.006 | 6.5 |
| 40-44 | 0.004 | 4.1 | 0.011 | 10.6 |
| 45-49 | 0.007 | 6.6 | 0.008 | 8.2 |
| 50-54 | 0.014 | 14.1 | 0.008 | 7.6 |
| 55-59 | 0.009 | 9.3 | 0.006 | 5.8 |
| 60-64 | 0.020 | 19.6 | 0.006 | 5.9 |
| 65-69 | 0.031 | 30.7 | 0.015 | 14.9 |
| 70+ | 0.044 | 44.4 | 0.027 | 27.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The figure below depicts reported age specific death rates in the Ellembelle District.

**Figure 2.2:   Reported age specific death rates by sex**
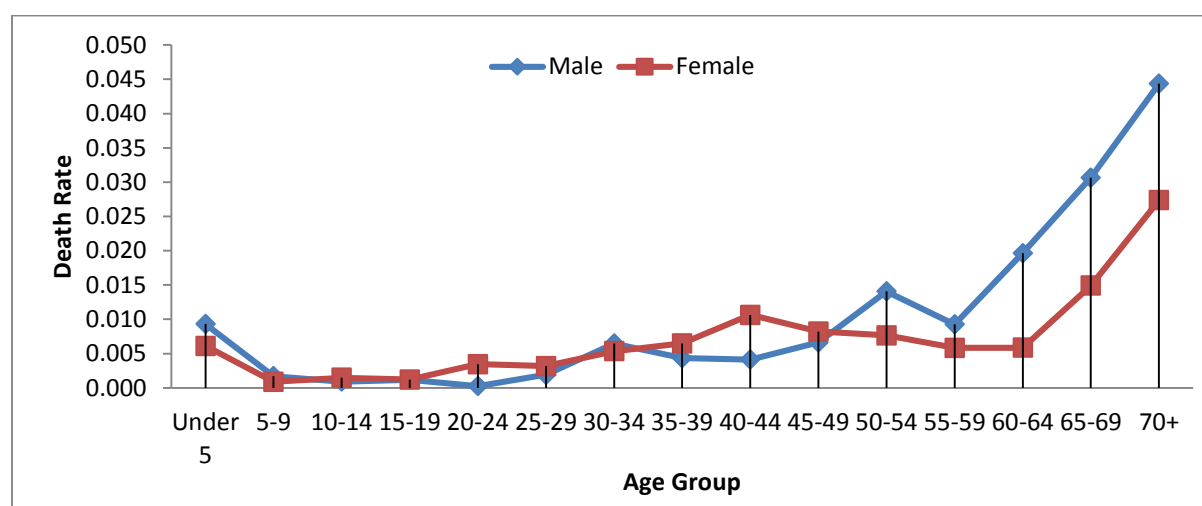


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3   Migration

The questions on migration in the 2010 PHC included place of birth, duration of residence, emigration and nationality. On the basis of the answers to the place of birth question, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a different place from where they were born, while non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.8 shows that the district has a total of 18,653 migrants. . Out of this figure, 33 percent have lived for 1-4 years in the district while 16 percent have stayed for less than a year in the district. Significantly, 16 percent of the migrants have lived in the district for more than 20 years - the longest time spent by migrants in the district.

The table further indicates that out of the total number of migrants in the district, 10,401 (56%) are born elsewhere in the Western region. From this figure, the highest proportion (35%) have lived for 1-4 years in the district while those who have lived for less than a year and 5-9 years constitute approximately 15 percent each.

For the proportion of the migrants born elsewhere in another region in the country, the table further shows that the highest proportion 21.9 percent (1,810) were born in the Central Region while the lowest proportion of 5.4 percent (442) were born in the Greater Accra region.

A significant number of the migrant population (1,338 or 16.2%) was born outside the country. This significant number may be attributed to the presence of refugees (from both Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire) in the district. The data also indicates that migrants who have lived in the district for between one year or less and 4 years constitute about 50 percent and that may be attributable to the recent oil find located not too far from the district could have influenced this movement into the district.

**Table 2.8:  Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 18,653 | 15.8 | 33.2 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 16.2 |
| Born elsewhere in the region: | 10,401 | 15.8 | 34.8 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 16.6 |
| **Born elsewhere in another region:** | | | | | | |
| Western | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Central | 1,810 | 15.0 | 32.8 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 19.7 |
| Greater Accra | 442 | 19.5 | 42.1 | 11.5 | 14.7 | 12.2 |
| Volta | 1,198 | 11.2 | 21.1 | 17.4 | 23.7 | 26.5 |
| Eastern | 638 | 17.1 | 36.1 | 18.3 | 12.1 | 16.5 |
| Ashanti | 1,280 | 15.3 | 37.9 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 17.0 |
| Brong Ahafo | 450 | 18.0 | 32.2 | 21.3 | 20.0 | 8.4 |
| Northern | 555 | 16.0 | 31.4 | 29.5 | 16.8 | 6.3 |
| Upper East | 304 | 16.4 | 30.6 | 34.9 | 9.5 | 8.6 |
| Upper West | 237 | 16.0 | 29.5 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 10.1 |
| Outside Ghana | 1,338 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 32.4 | 14.4 | 9.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE
# SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 3.1    Introduction

This chapter discusses important social characteristics such as household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education of the Ellembelle District as captured by the 2010 PHC. Knowledge of these characteristics of the population in the district provides important statistical information for planning the district.

## 3.2    Household Size, Composition and Headship

### 3.2.1   Household size by locality

Table 3.1 indicates the household size of residence of Ellembelle District. The total household population of the district is 85,338 and total number of household is 18,683. The average number of households per house in The District is 1.5 with a higher average of 1.9 for the urban localities and 1.5 for rural. There is an average household size of 4.6 of which the urban localities is 4.5 and rural 4.6.

**Table 3.1:  Household size by locality**

|  | Total | | District | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | Country | Region | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,307,395 | 85,338 | 17,619 | 67,719 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 3,911 | 14,771 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 indicates that there are a total of 85,338 people living in households in the Ellembelle District comprising  41,247 males and 44,091 females, thus reflecting the same proportion of females (51.6%) outnumbering the males (48.4%) as the district population. Out of the total household population, 18,682 are household heads representing 62 percent males and 38 percent females. Of the males in the household population 28 percent are household heads whilst 16.2 percent of the females are heads of household. The table further shows that the households in the district are dominated by children (40.9%) with the male proportion (43.2%) higher than the females (38.7%). The table further shows that son/daughter in-law represented the lowest composition (0.4%) of households in the district.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

| Household composition | Total Number | Total Percent | Male Number | Male Percent | Female Number | Female Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 85,338 | 100.0 | 41,247 | 100.0 | 44,091 | 100.0 |
| Head | 18,682 | 21.9 | 11,543 | 28.0 | 7,139 | 16.2 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 7,881 | 9.2 | 470 | 1.1 | 7,411 | 16.8 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 34,894 | 40.9 | 17,812 | 43.2 | 17,082 | 38.7 |
| Parent/Parent in-law | 775 | 0.9 | 81 | 0.2 | 694 | 1.6 |
| Son/daughter in-law | 363 | 0.4 | 99 | 0.2 | 264 | 0.6 |
| Grandchild | 9,909 | 11.6 | 4,754 | 11.5 | 5,155 | 11.7 |
| Brother/sister | 3,863 | 4.5 | 2,039 | 4.9 | 1,824 | 4.1 |
| Step child | 918 | 1.1 | 495 | 1.2 | 423 | 1.0 |
| Adopted/Foster child | 697 | 0.8 | 329 | 0.8 | 368 | 0.8 |
| Other relative | 5,919 | 6.9 | 2,818 | 6.8 | 3,101 | 7.0 |
| Non-relative | 1,437 | 1.7 | 807 | 2.0 | 630 | 1.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 shows that only 3.3 percent of households in the district have heads only as members with 4.6 percent being males and 2.1 percent females. Significantly, nuclear families (with head, spouse(s), and children) constitute the highest percentage (26.1%) of households in the district representing 27.9 percent males and 24.4 percent females. Extended families comprising heads, spouse(s), children, and head's relatives represented the next highest percentage (21%) of households with 21.6 percent being males and 20.4 percent females. This is followed by extended families with single parents (20.2%) whereas the proportion of females (23%) is higher than that of males (20.2%). Households with a head and a spouse only have the least percentage (1.4 percent) in the district with 4.6 percent males and 2.1 percent females.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

| Household structure | Total Number | Total Percent | Male Number | Male Percent | Female Number | Female Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 85,338 | 100.0 | 41,247 | 100.0 | 44,091 | 100.0 |
| Head only | 2,835 | 3.3 | 1,902 | 4.6 | 933 | 2.1 |
| Head and a spouse only | 1,160 | 1.4 | 584 | 1.4 | 576 | 1.3 |
| Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) | 22,263 | 26.1 | 11,520 | 27.9 | 10,743 | 24.4 |
| Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) | 17,923 | 21.0 | 8,926 | 21.6 | 8,997 | 20.4 |
| Extended + non relatives | 1,316 | 1.5 | 688 | 1.7 | 628 | 1.4 |
| Head, spouse(s) and other composition | 2,447 | 2.9 | 1,250 | 3.0 | 1,197 | 2.7 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 9,563 | 11.2 | 4,211 | 10.2 | 5,352 | 12.1 |
| Single parent Extended | 17,215 | 20.2 | 7,079 | 17.2 | 10,136 | 23.0 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 1,349 | 1.6 | 583 | 1.4 | 766 | 1.7 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 9,267 | 10.9 | 4,504 | 10.9 | 4,763 | 10.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.3    Marital Status

The question on marital status was administered to persons aged 12 years and older in the district. Table 3.4 indicates that out of a total number of 59, 572, a high proportion of 42.6 percent have never been married, 40.9 percent are married, 5.7 percent divorced, 5 percent widowed, 3.4 percent in informal/consensual unions and 2.5 percent separated. The table again shows that the proportion of young adolescents aged 12-14 years and the old adolescents aged 15-19 years who have never been married are 95.7 percent and 90.4 percent respectively. However, 0.3 percent and 2.1 percent of the young and old adolescents respectively are in consensual unions. Only 3 percent of persons aged 55-59 (representing the least proportion) have never married. The table further indicates that persons aged 35-39 years in the district are in the majority of persons married (75%) while the least (4%) is among the young adolescents. Persons aged 65 years and older represent the highest proportion of the divorced (17.8%) while the old adolescent (aged 15-19 years) constitute the least among    divorced (0.3%). Besides, persons aged 55-59 years form the highest proportion of the separated (5.8%) while the old adolescents (aged 15-19 years) again are least among the separated (0.4%).

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

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/ Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | 59,572 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 3.4 | 40.9 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| 12 - 14 | 6,536 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,146 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,192 | 100.0 | 64.3 | 6.7 | 25.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,910 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 6.7 | 50.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,432 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 5.0 | 69.1 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,925 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 75.1 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,006 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 74.2 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 3.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,091 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 72.2 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 5.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,849 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 65.1 | 4.7 | 16.1 | 9.2 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,612 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 61.6 | 5.8 | 16.1 | 11.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,567 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 50.0 | 4.7 | 17.0 | 22.9 |
| 65+ | 4,306 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 35.0 | 4.3 | 17.8 | 37.6 |
| **Male** | 28,244 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 2.9 | 40.7 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| 12 - 14 | 3,324 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 5,190 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,851 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 3,133 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 6.7 | 40.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,627 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 5.7 | 63.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,308 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 3.5 | 76.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 0.5 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,937 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 78.6 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,508 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 79.8 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 1.3 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,279 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 80.8 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 2.3 |
| 55 - 59 | 755 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 77.2 | 4.0 | 9.4 | 3.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 713 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 72.4 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 6.2 |
| 65+ | 1,619 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 63.6 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 10.9 |

**Table 3.4:  Persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status (cont'd)**

| Sex/Age-group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/ Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 31,328 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 3.7 | 41.1 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| 12 - 14 | 3,212 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 4,956 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 4,341 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 8.2 | 36.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 3,777 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 6.7 | 59.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,805 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 74.1 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 1.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,617 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 74.1 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 3.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,069 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 70.1 | 4.9 | 12.5 | 5.6 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,583 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 65.0 | 4.8 | 15.8 | 8.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,570 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 52.3 | 5.5 | 23.1 | 14.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 857 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 47.8 | 7.5 | 22.1 | 19.3 |
| 60 - 64 | 854 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 31.3 | 5.4 | 22.4 | 36.9 |
| 65+ | 2,687 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 17.9 | 4.2 | 20.3 | 53.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows that out of a total of 59,572 persons 12 years and older who responded to the question on marital status, majority (55%) have attained basic education; 26.8 while percent have no education, 11.8 percent have had received secondary education, 1.6 percent vocational/technical/commercial education, 3.9 percent post middle/secondary certificate/ diploma while only 0.9 percent have attained tertiary education.

In all the proportion of persons with higher educational attainment has decrease as age increased and again, educational attainment is relatively higher among males in all the categories as compared with their female counterparts.

**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 | Secon-dary | Vocational/ technical/ commercial | Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma | Tertiary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59,572 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 55.1 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| Never married | 25,360 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 66.4 | 18.2 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 0.7 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 2,001 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 54.4 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.2 |
| Married | 24,372 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 50.3 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Separated | 1,460 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 42.8 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Divorced | 3,420 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 40.9 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Widowed | 2,959 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 20.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28,244 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 60.3 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 |
| Never married | 14,136 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 65.9 | 19.2 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 831 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 56.3 | 15.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Married | 11,482 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 55.2 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 2.3 |
| Separated | 507 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 50.1 | 14.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 |
| Divorced | 926 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 54.4 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.8 |
| Widowed | 362 | 100.0 | 46.7 | 40.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,328 | 100.0 | 36.4 | 50.4 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| Never married | 11,224 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 67.0 | 16.8 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 1,170 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 53.1 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Married | 12,890 | 100.0 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Separated | 953 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 38.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Divorced | 2,494 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 35.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Widowed | 2,597 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 17.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 indicates that the married population represents the highest percentage (63%) of the employed population while the least employed persons 12 years and older was represented by those separated (3.3%). The highest proportion of persons unemployed was the never married (47%) representing the least percentage of persons unemployed (2.6%). The table further shows that the never married constitute the highest proportion of those economically not active (68.9%) while the separated again constituted the least percentage (1.6%) of the economically not active.

The table shows again that the married male populations were relatively more employed than their female counterparts. Within the male population, the never married had the highest percentage of the unemployed (58.6%) while the least proportion of the unemployed was the widowed (1.4%). The never married represented the highest proportion of the economically not active (78.7%) with the lowest proportion being the population in consensual unions (1.2%).

Within the female population, both the highest proportion of the population employed (61.5%) and the unemployed (39.2%) were married while the never married had the highest percentage (60.2%) of the economically not active population.

Table 3.6 represents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Married people are in the majority of all employed persons 76.8 percent. About 2.3 percent of them are unemployed while 20.9 percent are economically not active. Majority of those in informal/consensual/living together 6.1 percent are unemployed. Again majority of these never married, 76.9 percent are economically not active. With regards to the sexes, 80 percent of males who are never married are employed compared with 73.8 percent females.  However, there are more females never married 80.7 percent who are economically not active than males 73.8 percent.

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

| Sex/marital status | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59,572 | 100.0 | 29,669 | 49.8 | 1,618 | 2.7 | 28,285 | 47.5 |
| Never married | 25,360 | 100.0 | 5,107 | 20.1 | 762 | 3.0 | 19,491 | 76.9 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 2,001 | 100.0 | 1,288 | 64.4 | 122 | 6.1 | 591 | 29.5 |
| Married | 24,372 | 100.0 | 18,706 | 76.8 | 562 | 2.3 | 5,104 | 20.9 |
| Separated | 1,460 | 100.0 | 970 | 66.4 | 51 | 3.5 | 439 | 30.1 |
| Divorced | 3,420 | 100.0 | 2,313 | 67.6 | 79 | 2.3 | 1,028 | 30.1 |
| Widowed | 2,959 | 100.0 | 1,285 | 43.4 | 42 | 1.4 | 1,632 | 55.2 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28,244 | 100.0 | 14,204 | 50.3 | 787 | 2.8 | 13,253 | 46.9 |
| Never married | 14,136 | 100.0 | 3,240 | 22.9 | 461 | 3.3 | 10,435 | 73.8 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 831 | 100.0 | 628 | 75.6 | 47 | 5.7 | 156 | 18.8 |
| Married | 11,482 | 100.0 | 9,191 | 80.0 | 236 | 2.1 | 2,055 | 17.9 |
| Separated | 507 | 100.0 | 334 | 65.9 | 16 | 3.2 | 157 | 31.0 |
| Divorced | 926 | 100.0 | 647 | 69.9 | 16 | 1.7 | 263 | 28.4 |
| Widowed | 362 | 100.0 | 164 | 45.3 | 11 | 3.0 | 187 | 51.7 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,328 | 100.0 | 15,465 | 49.4 | 831 | 2.7 | 15,032 | 48.0 |
| Never married | 11,224 | 100.0 | 1,867 | 16.6 | 301 | 2.7 | 9,056 | 80.7 |
| Informal/consensual union/living together | 1,170 | 100.0 | 660 | 56.4 | 75 | 6.4 | 435 | 37.2 |
| Married | 12,890 | 100.0 | 9,515 | 73.8 | 326 | 2.5 | 3,049 | 23.7 |
| Separated | 953 | 100.0 | 636 | 66.7 | 35 | 3.7 | 282 | 29.6 |
| Divorced | 2,494 | 100.0 | 1,666 | 66.8 | 63 | 2.5 | 765 | 30.7 |
| Widowed | 2,597 | 100.0 | 1,121 | 43.2 | 31 | 1.2 | 1,445 | 55.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.4    Nationality

A Ghanaian by birth means a person born by at least one Ghanaian parent. Table 3.7 depicts that more than 97 percent of the population in the Ellembelle District are Ghanaians. The proportion of the Ghanaian population by birth is 96.2 percent out of which    the female proportion of (96.5%) is slightly higher than the male percentage (95.9%). The proportion of Ghanaians by naturalization is 0.2 percent while Ghanaians with dual citizenship status form 1.2 percent.

**Table 3.7:  Population by nationality and sex**

| Nationality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 87,501 | 100.0 | 42,317 | 100 | 45,184 | 100.0 |
| Ghanaian by birth | 84,168 | 96.2 | 40,588 | 95.9 | 43,580 | 96.5 |
| Dual Nationality | 1,067 | 1.2 | 518 | 1.2 | 549 | 1.2 |
| Ghanaian by naturalization | 352 | 0.4 | 172 | 0.4 | 180 | 0.4 |
| ECOWAS | 1,126 | 1.3 | 590 | 1.4 | 536 | 1.2 |
| Africa other than ECOWAS | 487 | 0.6 | 284 | 0.7 | 203 | 0.4 |
| Other | 301 | 0.3 | 165 | 0.4 | 136 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.5    Religious Affiliation

The religious groups considered by the 2010 PHC in the district are Christianity Islam, Traditionalists and others, Table 3.8 shows that persons who fall within Other Christians category constituted the highest proportion of 22.9 percent, followed by Catholics  22.4 percent, Pentecostal/Charismatic constitute 21.3 percent, Protestants 14 percent and Islam only 9 percent. Those with no religion constituted 8 percent, while persons who profess other religion represent just one percent while traditionalists constitute only 0.9 percent. There are no significant differences between males and females in the various categories of religious affiliation.

**Table 3.8:  Population by religion and sex**

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 87,501 | 100.0 | 42,317 | 100.0 | 45,184 | 100.0 |
| No Religion | 7,271 | 8.3 | 4,455 | 10.5 | 2,816 | 6.2 |
| Catholic | 19,557 | 22.4 | 9,000 | 21.3 | 10,557 | 23.4 |
| Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 12,352 | 14.1 | 5,727 | 13.5 | 6,625 | 14.7 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 18,623 | 21.3 | 8,587 | 20.3 | 10,036 | 22.2 |
| Other Christians | 20,050 | 22.9 | 9,663 | 22.8 | 10,387 | 23.0 |
| Islam | 7,918 | 9.0 | 4,149 | 9.8 | 3,769 | 8.3 |
| Traditionalist | 813 | 0.9 | 332 | 0.8 | 481 | 1.1 |
| Other (Specify) | 917 | 1.0 | 404 | 1.0 | 513 | 1.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.6    Literacy and Education

Education plays a critical role in societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is, therefore, a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

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

Figure 3.1 below illustrates statistics on school attendance in Ellembelle District. About 22.1 percent of the population has never attended school while 43.8 percent are currently in school, higher than the proportion of those who have attended school in the past, 34.1 percent. With regard to the sexes, there are more males currently in school, 46.9 percent than females 40.9 percent. The proportion of males who have attended school in the past is 38.9 percent compared with 29.6 females.

**Figure 3.1:  School attendance by sex**
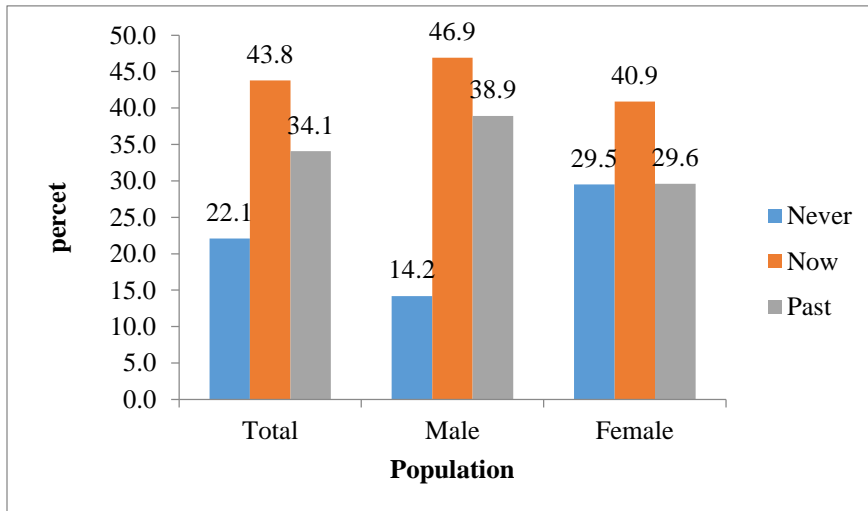


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents population 11 years and older by sex, age, and literacy status. The table shows that the population aged 15-19 years has the highest proportion of non-literates in the district (20.8%) while persons aged 60-64 years have the lowest proportion of the non-literate population (1.6%). Persons aged 30-39 years constituted the highest proportion of the literate population (11.8%) while those aged 11-14 years had the lowest proportion 1.7 percent of the literate population.

The table further indicates that significant proportions of the population in all the age categories are literate in English language only. Persons aged 35-39 years have the highest percentage of literacy in the English language only. A relatively low proportion of the population are literate in Ghanaian Language only for all the age groups except persons aged 35-39 years among whom 10.2 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language. A significantly high proportion of the

population in all the age groups is literate in both English and a Ghanaian Language with persons aged 65 years and older representing the highest percentage (80%). Notably, all the age groups in the district have low literacy in English and French as well the three languages. Generally, the highest literate populations in the district fall within the age group 35-39 years.

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

| Age | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,033 | 45,282 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 7.0 | 74.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| 12-14 | 263 | 8,016 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 6.5 | 67.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 15-19 | 736 | 9,410 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 5.0 | 79.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | 1,330 | 6,862 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 78.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 25-29 | 1,634 | 5,276 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 74.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| 30-34 | 1,734 | 3,698 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 8.7 | 71.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 35-39 | 1,887 | 3,038 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 69.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 40-44 | 1,601 | 2,405 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 71.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 45-49 | 1,147 | 1,944 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 9.9 | 73.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| 50-54 | 1,187 | 1,662 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 75.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| 55-59 | 646 | 966 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 7.8 | 76.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| 60-64 | 852 | 715 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 79.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| 65+ | 3,016 | 1,290 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 80.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,592 | 24,523 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 5.8 | 76.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| 12-14 | 124 | 4,071 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 6.1 | 67.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 15-19 | 315 | 4,875 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 4.9 | 79.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | 433 | 3,418 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 81.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| 25-29 | 513 | 2,620 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 5.4 | 77.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| 30-34 | 498 | 2,129 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 75.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| 35-39 | 505 | 1,803 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 8.1 | 72.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 40-44 | 488 | 1,449 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 74.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 45-49 | 343 | 1,165 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 74.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| 50-54 | 318 | 961 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 80.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| 55-59 | 164 | 591 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 78.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| 60-64 | 205 | 508 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 81.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| 65+ | 686 | 933 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 82.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11,441 | 20,759 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 8.3 | 71.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 12-14 | 139 | 3,945 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 6.9 | 67.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 15-19 | 421 | 4,535 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 78.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | 897 | 3,444 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 75.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 25-29 | 1,121 | 2,656 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 9.8 | 71.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 30-34 | 1,236 | 1,569 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 11.7 | 66.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 35-39 | 1,382 | 1,235 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 13.3 | 65.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 40-44 | 1,113 | 956 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 67.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 45-49 | 804 | 779 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 12.2 | 70.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 50-54 | 869 | 701 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 69.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 55-59 | 482 | 375 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 8.3 | 74.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| 60-64 | 647 | 207 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 73.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 2,330 | 357 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 9.8 | 74.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. In terms of current school attendance, the table shows that the highest proportion (45.6%) of the population 3 years and older are in primary school, followed by those in JSS/JHS (19.5%), nursery (12.1%), kindergarten (10.3%), and SSS/SHS (8.9%). The lowest proportions are those in post middle/secondary (2.1%), tertiary (0.9%) and vocational/technical/commercial (0.6%).

The table further shows that out of the population currently attending school, the proportion of males is slightly higher (51.6%) than their female counterparts (48.4%). The least proportion of the population currently attends school is in vocational/technical/commercial schools where the male population constitutes 0.8 percent while the proportion of females is 0.4 percent. For the proportion of the population who attended school in the past, the table shows that the highest proportion has had JSS/JHS education (32.7%) with female proportion (37.3%) slightly exceeding that of the male proportion (28.9%). The least percentage of the population who have attended school in the past are those with post middle/secondary certificate (2.1%) where the proportion of males (2.4%) is higher than that of females (1.7%).

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

| | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
| Level of education | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 35,231 | 100.0 | 18,185 | 100.0 | 17,046 | 100.0 | 27,450 | 100.0 | 15,101 | 100.0 | 12,349 | 100.0 |
| Nursery | 4,268 | 12.1 | 2,209 | 12.1 | 2,059 | 12.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Kindergarten | 3,618 | 10.3 | 1,858 | 10.2 | 1,760 | 10.3 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Primary | 16,075 | 45.6 | 8,098 | 44.5 | 7,977 | 46.8 | 5,043 | 18.4 | 2,128 | 14.1 | 2,915 | 23.6 |
| JSS/JHS | 6,881 | 19.5 | 3,678 | 20.2 | 3,203 | 18.8 | 8,976 | 32.7 | 4,365 | 28.9 | 4,611 | 37.3 |
| Middle | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 7,027 | 25.6 | 4,290 | 28.4 | 2,737 | 22.2 |
| SSS/SHS | 3,125 | 8.9 | 1,763 | 9.7 | 1,362 | 8.0 | 3,047 | 11.1 | 1,856 | 12.3 | 1,191 | 9.6 |
| Secondary | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 839 | 3.1 | 619 | 4.1 | 220 | 1.8 |
| Vocational/ technical/ commercial | 210 | 0.6 | 145 | 0.8 | 65 | 0.4 | 764 | 2.8 | 508 | 3.4 | 256 | 2.1 |
| Post middle/secondary certificate | 754 | 2.1 | 202 | 1.1 | 552 | 3.2 | 570 | 2.1 | 360 | 2.4 | 210 | 1.7 |
| Tertiary | 300 | 0.9 | 232 | 1.3 | 68 | 0.4 | 1,184 | 4.3 | 975 | 6.5 | 209 | 1.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR
# ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## 4.1    Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a section of the working population often referred to as the "employed". Generally, it is assumed that the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Statistical data on economic activities and economic characteristics of the population are therefore vital for planning. This chapter discusses the economic characteristics of the population in the Ellembelle District including the type of economic activity, occupation, industry, institutions and employment status.

## 4.2    Economic Activity Status

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and older who are engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

Table 4.1  on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex shows that out of the total of 53,036 in the district who answered the question on activity status, 58.8 percent are economically active whereas the remaining 41.2 percent are economically not active.

Out of the proportion of the economically active population, 94.8 percent are employed with the proportion of males (94.8%) almost the same as that of females (94.9%). About 50 percent (5.2%) are unemployed with the percentage of females (5.1%) almost the same as that of males (5.2%). Thus, there are no significant variations between the male and female population in the district as far as employment is concerned.

For the proportion of the economically not active population who constitute 41.2 percent, the table shows that the percentage of the female population was slightly higher (42.2%) compared with their male counterparts (40.1%). It is further shown from the table that more females (29.1%) are engaged in household chores compared with the males (19.2%) while a higher percentage of males are engaged in full time education (54.5%) as against the proportion of the female population (39.1%).

**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 | 53,036 | 100.0 | 24,920 | 100 | 28,116 | 100.0 |
| **Economically active** | **31,178** | **58.8** | **14,936** | **59.9** | **16,242** | **57.8** |
| *Employed* | *29,567* | *94.8* | *14,153* | *94.8* | *15,414* | *94.9* |
| *Worked* | *27,637* | *93.5* | *13,266* | *93.7* | *14,371* | *93.2* |
| *Did not work but had job to go back to* | *1,730* | *5.9* | *794* | *5.6* | *936* | *6.1* |
| *Did voluntary work without pay* | *200* | *0.7* | *93* | *0.7* | *107* | *0.7* |
| *Unemployed* | *1,611* | *5.2* | *783* | *5.2* | *828* | *5.1* |
| *Worked before, seeking work and available* | *627* | *38.9* | *275* | *35.1* | *352* | *42.5* |
| *Seeking work for the first time and available* | *984* | *61.1* | *508* | *64.9* | *476* | *57.5* |
| **Economically not active** | **21,858** | **41.2** | **9,984** | **40.1** | **11,874** | **42.2** |
| Did home duties (household chore) | 5,380 | 24.6 | 1,921 | 19.2 | 3,459 | 29.1 |
| Full time education | 10,087 | 46.1 | 5,443 | 54.5 | 4,644 | 39.1 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 328 | 1.5 | 256 | 2.6 | 72 | 0.6 |
| Disabled/Sick | 1,134 | 5.2 | 501 | 5.0 | 633 | 5.3 |
| Too old/young | 2,492 | 11.4 | 712 | 7.1 | 1,780 | 15.0 |
| Other | 2,437 | 11.1 | 1,151 | 11.5 | 1,286 | 10.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 represents persons 15 years and older by age, economic activity and sex. Out of a total population of 53,036 in the district, 55.7 percent are employed, three percent are unemployed while 41.2 percent are economically not active. Majority of employed persons fall within age group 40-44 constituting 83.7 percent. While age group 20-24 is the age group with the highest unemployed percentage 6.2 percent, the age group that is least employed is 65 and over (0.6%). The proportion of males who are employed is 56.8 percent with 54.8 percent for females. Again there are more females who are economically not active (42.2%), than males (40.1%).

**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 | 53,036 | 100.0 | 29,567 | 55.7 | 1,611 | 3.0 | 21,858 | 41.2 |
| 15-19 | 10,146 | 100.0 | 1,035 | 10.2 | 207 | 2.0 | 8,904 | 87.8 |
| 20-24 | 8,192 | 100.0 | 3,399 | 41.5 | 504 | 6.2 | 4,289 | 52.4 |
| 25-29 | 6,910 | 100.0 | 4,705 | 68.1 | 375 | 5.4 | 1,830 | 26.5 |
| 30-34 | 5,432 | 100.0 | 4,245 | 78.1 | 184 | 3.4 | 1,003 | 18.5 |
| 35-39 | 4,925 | 100.0 | 4,044 | 82.1 | 97 | 2.0 | 784 | 15.9 |
| 40-44 | 4,006 | 100.0 | 3,352 | 83.7 | 72 | 1.8 | 582 | 14.5 |
| 45-49 | 3,091 | 100.0 | 2,577 | 83.4 | 44 | 1.4 | 470 | 15.2 |
| 50-54 | 2,849 | 100.0 | 2,334 | 81.9 | 33 | 1.2 | 482 | 16.9 |
| 55-59 | 1,612 | 100.0 | 1,250 | 77.5 | 24 | 1.5 | 338 | 21.0 |
| 60-64 | 1,567 | 100.0 | 1,004 | 64.1 | 47 | 3.0 | 516 | 32.9 |
| 65+ | 4,306 | 100.0 | 1,622 | 37.7 | 24 | 0.6 | 2,660 | 61.8 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24,920 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 56.8 | 783 | 3.1 | 9,984 | 40.1 |
| 15-19 | 5,190 | 100.0 | 492 | 9.5 | 88 | 1.7 | 4,610 | 88.8 |
| 20-24 | 3,851 | 100.0 | 1,476 | 38.3 | 258 | 6.7 | 2,117 | 55.0 |
| 25-29 | 3,133 | 100.0 | 2,215 | 70.7 | 168 | 5.4 | 750 | 23.9 |
| 30-34 | 2,627 | 100.0 | 2,127 | 81.0 | 103 | 3.9 | 397 | 15.1 |
| 35-39 | 2,308 | 100.0 | 1,951 | 84.5 | 52 | 2.3 | 305 | 13.2 |
| 40-44 | 1,937 | 100.0 | 1,640 | 84.7 | 39 | 2.0 | 258 | 13.3 |
| 45-49 | 1,508 | 100.0 | 1,283 | 85.1 | 22 | 1.5 | 203 | 13.5 |
| 50-54 | 1,279 | 100.0 | 1,125 | 88.0 | 13 | 1.0 | 141 | 11.0 |
| 55-59 | 755 | 100.0 | 623 | 82.5 | 9 | 1.2 | 123 | 16.3 |
| 60-64 | 713 | 100.0 | 480 | 67.3 | 23 | 3.2 | 210 | 29.5 |
| 65+ | 1,619 | 100.0 | 741 | 45.8 | 8 | 0.5 | 870 | 53.7 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28,116 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 54.8 | 828 | 2.9 | 11,874 | 42.2 |
| 15-19 | 4,956 | 100.0 | 543 | 11.0 | 119 | 2.4 | 4,294 | 86.6 |
| 20-24 | 4,341 | 100.0 | 1,923 | 44.3 | 246 | 5.7 | 2,172 | 50.0 |
| 25-29 | 3,777 | 100.0 | 2,490 | 65.9 | 207 | 5.5 | 1,080 | 28.6 |
| 30-34 | 2,805 | 100.0 | 2,118 | 75.5 | 81 | 2.9 | 606 | 21.6 |
| 35-39 | 2,617 | 100.0 | 2,093 | 80.0 | 45 | 1.7 | 479 | 18.3 |
| 40-44 | 2,069 | 100.0 | 1,712 | 82.7 | 33 | 1.6 | 324 | 15.7 |
| 45-49 | 1,583 | 100.0 | 1,294 | 81.7 | 22 | 1.4 | 267 | 16.9 |
| 50-54 | 1,570 | 100.0 | 1,209 | 77.0 | 20 | 1.3 | 341 | 21.7 |
| 55-59 | 857 | 100.0 | 627 | 73.2 | 15 | 1.8 | 215 | 25.1 |
| 60-64 | 854 | 100.0 | 524 | 61.4 | 24 | 2.8 | 306 | 35.8 |
| 65+ | 2,687 | 100.0 | 881 | 32.8 | 16 | 0.6 | 1,790 | 66.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.3    Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the Ellembelle District. The table shows that skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries constitute the occupation with the highest percentage of the employed population (35.2%) with the proportion of the male workers significantly higher (39.1%) than female workers (31.7%). This is followed

by service and sales workers (22.5%) and craft and related trades (18.0%). Clerical support work and other occupations accounts for the least percentage of occupations for which people are employed in the district.

**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 | 29,567 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 797 | 2.7 | 260 | 1.8 | 537 | 3.5 |
| Professionals | 1,695 | 5.7 | 1,113 | 7.9 | 582 | 3.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 514 | 1.7 | 302 | 2.1 | 212 | 1.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 286 | 1.0 | 183 | 1.3 | 103 | 0.7 |
| Service and sales workers | 6,642 | 22.5 | 1,139 | 8.0 | 5,503 | 35.7 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 10,422 | 35.2 | 5,539 | 39.1 | 4,883 | 31.7 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 5,321 | 18.0 | 2,794 | 19.7 | 2,527 | 16.4 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 2,533 | 8.6 | 2,313 | 16.3 | 220 | 1.4 |
| Elementary occupations | 1,356 | 4.6 | 509 | 3.6 | 847 | 5.5 |
| Other occupations | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry. It shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing constitute the industry with highest percentage of the employed population (35.4%) in the Ellembelle District with the proportion of the male population (39.7%) significantly higher than their female counterparts (31.5%). Electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply, information and communication and water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities represented industries recording the lowest percentages of the employed population in the district.

**Table 4.4:    Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

| Industry | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 29,567 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 10,471 | 35.4 | 5,612 | 39.7 | 4,859 | 31.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,264 | 4.3 | 1,061 | 7.5 | 203 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 4,246 | 14.4 | 1,749 | 12.4 | 2,497 | 16.2 |
| Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply | 22 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | 194 | 0.7 | 108 | 0.8 | 86 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 868 | 2.9 | 851 | 6.0 | 17 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 4,704 | 15.9 | 1,167 | 8.2 | 3,537 | 22.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 1,078 | 3.6 | 1,055 | 7.5 | 23 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 2,676 | 9.1 | 255 | 1.8 | 2,421 | 15.7 |
| Information and communication | 19 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Finance and insurance activities | 136 | 0.5 | 70 | 0.5 | 66 | 0.4 |
| Real estate activities | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 82 | 0.3 | 70 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 113 | 0.4 | 93 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.1 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 208 | 0.7 | 155 | 1.1 | 53 | 0.3 |
| Education | 1,592 | 5.4 | 1,059 | 7.5 | 533 | 3.5 |
| Human health and social work activities | 501 | 1.7 | 239 | 1.7 | 262 | 1.7 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 126 | 0.4 | 121 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Other service activities | 1,182 | 4.0 | 415 | 2.9 | 767 | 5.0 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use | 85 | 0.3 | 38 | 0.3 | 47 | 0.3 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5    Employment Status

The distribution of the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the Ellembelle District (Table 4.5) indicates that persons self-employed without employees represent the highest proportion of the employed population in the district (69.0%) with the percentage of females significantly higher (77.5%) than that of males (59.7%). Following closely is the population with employee status (17.3%) with the male population (26.4%), higher than the females (8.9%). The population with other employment status has the lowest percentage of the

employed population in the district. Figure 4.2 depicts the employment status of persons 15 years and older in the district.

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

| Employment Status | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 29,567 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 5,104 | 17.3 | 3,730 | 26.4 | 1,374 | 8.9 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 20,407 | 69.0 | 8,456 | 59.7 | 11,951 | 77.5 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 919 | 3.1 | 550 | 3.9 | 369 | 2.4 |
| Casual worker | 822 | 2.8 | 643 | 4.5 | 179 | 1.2 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,459 | 4.9 | 386 | 2.7 | 1,073 | 7.0 |
| Apprentice | 636 | 2.2 | 275 | 1.9 | 361 | 2.3 |
| Domestic employee (House help) | 183 | 0.6 | 96 | 0.7 | 87 | 0.6 |
| Other | 37 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 20 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 4.2:    Employment status of persons 15 years and older**
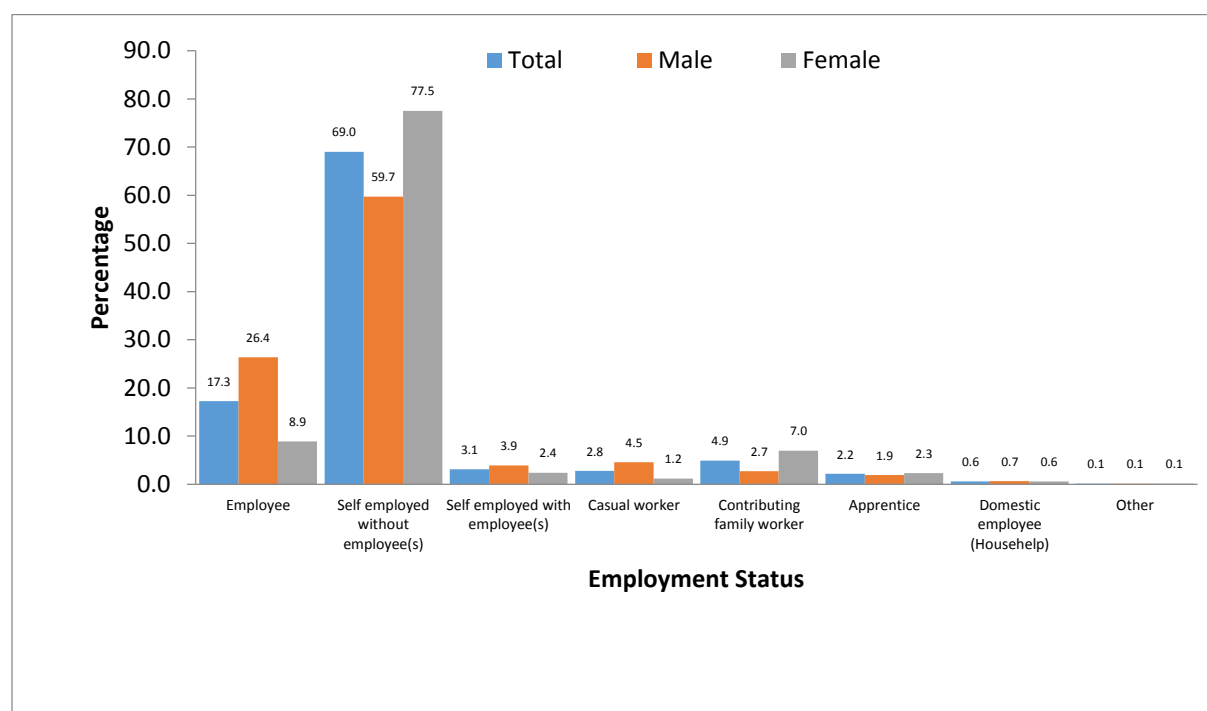


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6    Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the district. It indicates that the predominant employment sector in the district is the private informal sector constituting 86.9 percent of the employed population with the proportion of the female population (92.8%) far exceeding that of males (80.5%). It further shows that semi-

public/parastatal and organizations represent the employment sectors with the least employed population in the district.

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

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 29,567 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 1,869 | 6.3 | 1,258 | 8.9 | 611 | 4.0 |
| Private formal | 1,735 | 5.9 | 1,332 | 9.4 | 403 | 2.6 |
| Private informal | 25,703 | 86.9 | 11,392 | 80.5 | 14,311 | 92.8 |
| Semi-public/parastatal | 97 | 0.3 | 53 | 0.4 | 44 | 0.3 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 157 | 0.5 | 113 | 0.8 | 44 | 0.3 |
| Other international Organizations | 6 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.01 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

# INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

## 5.1    Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is now such an important area as well as a tool for development in today's knowledge-based economies/societies. The role of ICT in a developing economy like Ghana and the potential it offers for development cannot be over emphasised. It is widely recognized and applied at various levels of administration and governance. This realization is reflected in various development plans of the country such as the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing ICT, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy as well as in the levels of governance including the district, as well as e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. Today many Districts in Ghana have ICT centres.

This chapter examines access and ownership of ICT technologies/facilities such as mobile phones, fixed telephone lines, and desktop and laptop computers by the population 12 years and older in the Ellembelle district.

## 5.2    Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage and sex. It indicates that out of the total of 59,572 persons 12 years and older in the district, a proportion of 40.4 percent owned mobile phones. Out of this figure, the percentage of males who have mobile phones is higher (46.3%) than females (35.1%).

**Table 5.1:  Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage, and Sex**

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | | Population using internet facility | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 59,572 | 100.0 | 24,064 | 40.4 | 1,849 | 3.1 |
| Male | 28,244 | 100.0 | 13,067 | 46.3 | 1,162 | 4.1 |
| Female | 31,328 | 100.0 | 10,997 | 35.1 | 687 | 2.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 5.3　Use of Internet

Table 5.2 further shows that only of 3.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district use Internet facilities and they are predominantly males (62.8%) as against the female proportion (37.2%).

## 5.4　Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Table 5.2 indicates that of all the total number of households in the district, only a small proportion of 3.1 percent owned desktop/laptop computers. Out of these households, the proportion of male-headed households constitutes 4.1 percent as against 1.6 percent female households.

**Table 5.2:　Households with desktop/laptop computers by sex of head**

| Sex | Number of households | | Households having desktop/laptop computers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | percent |
| Total | 18,682 | 100.0 | 581 | 3.1 |
| Male | 11,543 | 100.0 | 470 | 4.1 |
| Female | 7,139 | 100.0 | 111 | 1.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

# DISABILITY

## 6.1    Introduction

Persons with disability (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (GSS, 2012). As PWDs face a wide range of challenges due to their in-ability to perform certain activities to their full capacity, the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedom and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity. But with all these statutes and conventions, there are barriers experienced by PWDs preventing them from having full and effective participation in activities within the society on an equal basis with persons without disability.

Generally PWDs are marginalized and discriminated on account of their disability status. They are usually regarded as less productive and a nuisance to society. So most of them tend to be poor and have poorer health status, lower educational achievements and limited participation in economic activities. Consequently, governments and civil society organizations (CSOs) in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues. The Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) for example deals with issues such as the right to employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities. Currently, every district assembly is expected to allocate three percent of District Assembly Common Fund to activities of PWDs.

The Ghana Statistical Service for the first time collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 PHC in order to understand and monitor the situation of PWDs. The data collected could be analysed and used as a guide for policy formulation.

This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs. It examines disability with respect to the proportion of the population with disability, types of disability, distribution of disability by type of locality, activities of disabled and education and literacy level of PWDs

## 6.2    Population with Disability

It is worth to note that some PWDs reported multiple disability conditions hence the computed percentages of disability types in the tables to be discussed in this chapter may not necessarily add up to 100 percent.  Table 7.1 shows the distribution of the population by type of locality, disability type and sex in the Ellembelle District. Out of the district's population of 87,501, 1,428 persons constituting 1.6 percent have some form of disability. The percentages for males and females are the same (1.6%).  Out of the 42,317 male population in the district, 689 (1.6%) have

disability. Similarly 739 females representing 1.6 percent of the 45,184 females in the district also have some form of disability.

## 6.3 Type of Disability

The type of disability captured in the 2010 PHC includes sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, emotion among others. The Table 6.1 shows that sight impairment is the leading form of disability affecting 37.1 percent of the 1,428 PWDs in the district. This is followed by physical (mobility) disability 35.7 percent, speech disability 16.3 percent while intellect disability constitutes 14.1 percent. The least type of disability in the district is hearing disability involving 12.0 percent of PWDs, while other disabilities constitute 9.0 percent.

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

| Disability Type/locality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **All localities** | | | | | | |
| Total | 87,501 | 100.0 | 42,317 | 100.0 | 45,184 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 86,073 | 98.4 | 41,628 | 98.4 | 44,445 | 98.4 |
| With disability | 1,428 | 1.6 | 689 | 1.6 | 739 | 1.6 |
| Sight | 530 | 37.1 | 235 | 34.1 | 295 | 39.9 |
| Hearing | 171 | 12.0 | 91 | 13.2 | 80 | 10.8 |
| Speech | 233 | 16.3 | 117 | 17.0 | 116 | 15.7 |
| Physical | 510 | 35.7 | 234 | 34.0 | 276 | 37.3 |
| Intellect | 202 | 14.1 | 114 | 16.5 | 88 | 11.9 |
| Emotion | 184 | 12.9 | 83 | 12.0 | 101 | 13.7 |
| Other | 128 | 9.0 | 75 | 10.9 | 53 | 7.2 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,010 | 100.0 | 8,568 | 100.0 | 9,442 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 17,688 | 98.2 | 8,420 | 98.3 | 9,268 | 98.2 |
| With disability | 322 | 1.8 | 148 | 1.7 | 174 | 1.8 |
| Sight | 168 | 52.2 | 67 | 45.3 | 101 | 58.0 |
| Hearing | 28 | 8.7 | 14 | 9.5 | 14 | 8.0 |
| Speech | 58 | 18.0 | 36 | 24.3 | 22 | 12.6 |
| Physical | 84 | 26.1 | 37 | 25.0 | 47 | 27.0 |
| Intellect | 51 | 15.8 | 31 | 20.9 | 20 | 11.5 |
| Emotion | 38 | 11.8 | 17 | 11.5 | 21 | 12.1 |
| Other | 25 | 7.8 | 14 | 9.5 | 11 | 6.3 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Total | 69,491 | 100.0 | 33,749 | 100.0 | 35,742 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 68,385 | 98.4 | 33,208 | 98.4 | 35,177 | 98.4 |
| With disability | 1,106 | 1.6 | 541 | 1.6 | 565 | 1.6 |
| Sight | 362 | 32.7 | 168 | 31.1 | 194 | 34.3 |
| Hearing | 143 | 12.9 | 77 | 14.2 | 66 | 11.7 |
| Speech | 175 | 15.8 | 81 | 15.0 | 94 | 16.6 |
| Physical | 426 | 38.5 | 197 | 36.4 | 229 | 40.5 |
| Intellect | 151 | 13.7 | 83 | 15.3 | 68 | 12.0 |
| Emotion | 146 | 13.2 | 66 | 12.2 | 80 | 14.2 |
| Other | 103 | 9.3 | 61 | 11.3 | 42 | 7.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of the type of disability by sex follows the same pattern in the district. Sight disability is the most common type, followed by physical (mobility) and speech disabilities. Females have the highest proportion of sight disability, 39.9 percent and physical (mobility) disability 37.3 percent. Sight disability among males amounts to 34.1 percent and physical (mobility) disability 34.0 percent. For speech disability the proportion among males is higher (17%) compared with 15.7 percent among females.

## 6.4    Distribution of PWDs by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows that PWDs in urban areas are 322 (1.8%), while in the rural areas they are 1,106 persons constituting 1.6 percent. The most common types of disability among PWDs in both urban and rural localities are sight, physical and speech. In the urban areas, sight related disability accounts for 52.2 percent, and is the leading disability among the 322 PWDs, followed by physical (mobility) with 26.1 percent and speech 18.0 percent. Intellect, emotions and hearing account for 15.8 percent, 11.8 percent and 8.7 percent respectively

Also in the rural areas the most common type of disability is physical (mobility) with 38.5 percent among the 1,106 PWDs. This is followed by sight with 32.7 percent and speech with 15.8 percent. Intellect, emotions and hearing comprised 13.7, 13.2 and 12.9 percent respectively.

About 1.8 percent of female PWDs   live in urban localities compared with 1.6 for their rural counterparts. In the urban localities, there are more females than males living with disability. Of the female population with disability in the urban localities those living with sight related disabilities are 58.0 percent and physical disability, 27.0 percent.  Males living with sight related disability are 45.3 percent and physical disability 25 percent. However, males have the highest proportion for speech related disability (24.3%) as against 12.6 percent females. In the rural areas the situation is not much different; the females have the highest proportions in all the three most common type of disability. Females living with sight disability are 34.3 percent, physical disability (40.5%) and speech disability (16.6%) as against males living with sight disability (31.1%), physical (mobility) disability (36.4%) and speech (15%).

## 6.5    Disability and Economic Activity

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activities of persons during the reference period (the 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 are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and were unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work. Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex.

Out of a total of 1,192 PWDs in the district, 30.7 percent are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and as much as 67.4 percent are economically not active. With regard to the various disability types in the district, those with 'Other' disability are in the majority of these employed constituting 37.8 percent while majority of persons with Emotional Disability, 79.5 percent, are economically not active. There are more male PWDs who are employed 56.8 percent compared with 54.8 percent females. On the other hand, there are more female PWDs who are economically not active, 42.2 percent compared 40.1 percent males.

**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 | 53,036 | 100.0 | 29,567 | 55.7 | 1,611 | 3.0 | 21,858 | 41.2 |
| No disability | 51,844 | 100.0 | 29,201 | 56.3 | 1,588 | 3.1 | 21,055 | 40.6 |
| With a disability | 1,192 | 100.0 | 366 | 30.7 | 23 | 1.9 | 803 | 67.4 |
| Sight | 451 | 100.0 | 159 | 35.3 | 10 | 2.2 | 282 | 62.5 |
| Hearing | 139 | 100.0 | 50 | 36.0 | 4 | 2.9 | 85 | 61.2 |
| Speech | 168 | 100.0 | 46 | 27.4 | 6 | 3.6 | 116 | 69.0 |
| Physical | 448 | 100.0 | 116 | 25.9 | 6 | 1.3 | 326 | 72.8 |
| Intellectual | 147 | 100.0 | 29 | 19.7 | 2 | 1.4 | 116 | 78.9 |
| Emotional | 156 | 100.0 | 31 | 19.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 124 | 79.5 |
| Other | 98 | 100.0 | 37 | 37.8 | 3 | 3.1 | 58 | 59.2 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24,920 | 100.0 | 14,153 | 56.8 | 783 | 3.1 | 9,984 | 40.1 |
| No disability | 24,362 | 100.0 | 13,970 | 57.3 | 774 | 3.2 | 9,618 | 39.5 |
| With a disability | 558 | 100.0 | 183 | 32.8 | 9 | 1.6 | 366 | 65.6 |
| Sight | 193 | 100.0 | 75 | 38.9 | 2 | 1.0 | 116 | 60.1 |
| Hearing | 73 | 100.0 | 26 | 35.6 | 1 | 1.4 | 46 | 63.0 |
| Speech | 79 | 100.0 | 26 | 32.9 | 3 | 3.8 | 50 | 63.3 |
| Physical | 204 | 100.0 | 54 | 26.5 | 5 | 2.5 | 145 | 71.1 |
| Intellectual | 80 | 100.0 | 12 | 15.0 | 1 | 1.3 | 67 | 83.8 |
| Emotional | 67 | 100.0 | 14 | 20.9 | 1 | 1.5 | 52 | 77.6 |
| Other | 58 | 100.0 | 22 | 37.9 | 1 | 1.7 | 35 | 60.3 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28,116 | 100.0 | 15,414 | 54.8 | 828 | 2.9 | 11,874 | 42.2 |
| No disability | 27,482 | 100.0 | 15,231 | 55.4 | 814 | 3.0 | 11,437 | 41.6 |
| With a disability | 634 | 100.0 | 183 | 28.9 | 14 | 2.2 | 437 | 68.9 |
| Sight | 258 | 100.0 | 84 | 32.6 | 8 | 3.1 | 166 | 64.3 |
| Hearing | 66 | 100.0 | 24 | 36.4 | 3 | 4.5 | 39 | 59.1 |
| Speech | 89 | 100.0 | 20 | 22.5 | 3 | 3.4 | 66 | 74.2 |
| Physical | 244 | 100.0 | 62 | 25.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 181 | 74.2 |
| Intellectual | 67 | 100.0 | 17 | 25.4 | 1 | 1.5 | 49 | 73.1 |
| Emotional | 89 | 100.0 | 17 | 19.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 72 | 80.9 |
| Other | 40 | 100.0 | 15 | 37.5 | 2 | 5.0 | 23 | 57.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 represents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Ellembelle District. Out of a total population of 1,379 persons with disability, 46.5 have never attended school, 40.8 percent have had basic education while only 9.6 percent have attended SHS or Higher Education. Persons with hearing disability are in the majority of PDWs who have never attended school, 58.8 percent while persons with other forms of disability are in the majority of those who have had Basic Education in the district 14.0 percent. The lowest proportion of PWDs with SHS or Higher level of education in the district is those with physical

disability constituting just about eight percent. Majority of female PWDs with hearing disability have never attended school, 63.2 percent, compared with 54.8 percent males. Only 2.9 percent of females with physical disability have attended SHS or Higher Education, much lower than 14.2 percent males in the same category.

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

| Sex/Disability type | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher | Total | Never | Pre-Prim | Basic | Sec/SHS and higher |
| **All localities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 80,498 | 17,817 | 7,886 | 44,002 | 10,793 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 9.8 | 54.7 | 13.4 |
| No disability | 79,119 | 17,176 | 7,843 | 43,440 | 10,660 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 9.9 | 54.9 | 13.5 |
| With a disability | 1,379 | 641 | 43 | 562 | 133 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 3.1 | 40.8 | 9.6 |
| Sight | 515 | 233 | 14 | 219 | 49 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 2.7 | 42.5 | 9.5 |
| Hearing | 160 | 94 | 1 | 51 | 14 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 0.6 | 31.9 | 8.8 |
| Speech | 212 | 115 | 15 | 62 | 20 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 7.1 | 29.2 | 9.4 |
| Physical | 500 | 252 | 7 | 201 | 40 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 1.4 | 40.2 | 8.0 |
| Intellectual | 189 | 79 | 16 | 75 | 19 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 8.5 | 39.7 | 10.1 |
| Emotional | 178 | 81 | 8 | 65 | 24 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 4.5 | 36.5 | 13.5 |
| Other | 121 | 25 | 8 | 71 | 17 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 6.6 | 58.7 | 14.0 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38,808 | 5,522 | 4,067 | 22,559 | 6,660 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 58.1 | 17.2 |
| No disability | 38,153 | 5,328 | 4,045 | 22,223 | 6,557 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 58.2 | 17.2 |
| With a disability | 655 | 194 | 22 | 336 | 103 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 3.4 | 51.3 | 15.7 |
| Sight | 225 | 55 | 5 | 127 | 38 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 2.2 | 56.4 | 16.9 |
| Hearing | 84 | 46 | 1 | 28 | 9 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 1.2 | 33.3 | 10.7 |
| Speech | 104 | 47 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 9.6 | 34.6 | 10.6 |
| Physical | 226 | 73 | 2 | 119 | 32 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 0.9 | 52.7 | 14.2 |
| Intellectual | 104 | 33 | 12 | 45 | 14 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 11.5 | 43.3 | 13.5 |
| Emotional | 79 | 21 | 7 | 36 | 15 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 8.9 | 45.6 | 19.0 |
| Other | 69 | 8 | 4 | 43 | 14 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 62.3 | 20.3 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 41,690 | 12,295 | 3,819 | 21,443 | 4,133 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 9.2 | 51.4 | 9.9 |
| No disability | 40,966 | 11,848 | 3,798 | 21,217 | 4,103 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 51.8 | 10.0 |
| With a disability | 724 | 447 | 21 | 226 | 30 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 2.9 | 31.2 | 4.1 |
| Sight | 290 | 178 | 9 | 92 | 11 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 3.1 | 31.7 | 3.8 |
| Hearing | 76 | 48 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 6.6 |
| Speech | 108 | 68 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 4.6 | 24.1 | 8.3 |
| Physical | 274 | 179 | 5 | 82 | 8 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 1.8 | 29.9 | 2.9 |
| Intellectual | 85 | 46 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 4.7 | 35.3 | 5.9 |
| Emotional | 99 | 60 | 1 | 29 | 9 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 1.0 | 29.3 | 9.1 |
| Other | 52 | 17 | 4 | 28 | 3 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 7.7 | 53.8 | 5.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN
# AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

## 7.1    Introduction

Agriculture continues to be the bedrock of the economy of Ellembelle District and the soil supports the cultivation of many different crops. The people in the district are mainly farmers who contribute not only to the district but substantially to the region and national food basket, fishing and agro-processing cocoa has become the most predominant tree crop grown in the district as a result of the devastation of the coconut crop by the lethal yellowing disease (Cape Saint Paul's Wilt Disease). Other tree crops of economic importance include oil palm, rubber and citrus. Major food crops include cassava, plantain, and rice, vegetables such as garden eggs, and tomatoes as well as spices like pepper. Livestock include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, local poultry and ducks. Marine fishing is another major activity along the coastal belt of the district.

This chapter seeks to discuss the households' engaged in agriculture, types of farming activities of the households and the distribution of livestock farming.

## 7.2    Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the households by agricultural activities and locality in the Ellembelle district in 2010. The number of agricultural households in 2010 was 8,364 representing 44.8 percent of the total households (18,682) in the district. In the urban areas, out of 3,911 households 24.7 percent are engaged in agricultural activities, while in the rural areas, 50.1 percent of the 14,771 households are also engaged in the same activities.

The type of agricultural activities the people are involved in are indicated in Table 7.1.  The data shows that 7,693 out of 8,364 agricultural households in the district are engaged in crop farming, representing 92 percent of the agricultural households and 22.4 percent engaged in livestock rearing. Only 0.6 percent and 1.9 percent of agricultural households are involved in tree planting and fish farming respectively.

**Table 7.1:  Households by agricultural activities and locality**

| Agriculture activities | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total households | 18,682 | 100.0 | 3,911 | 100.0 | 14,771 | 100.0 |
| Households engaged in Agric. | 8,364 | 44.8 | 967 | 24.7 | 7,397 | 50.1 |
| Crop farming | 7,693 | 92.0 | 852 | 88.1 | 6,541 | 92.5 |
| Tree planting | 52 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 49 | 0.7 |
| Livestock rearing | 1,872 | 22.4 | 207 | 21.4 | 1,665 | 22.5 |
| Fish farming | 163 | 1.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 158 | 2.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are no significant variations in the activities in terms of the locality. In the urban areas 88.1 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, and in the rural areas it is 92.5 percent. Livestock rearing is the second most important activity in the district, constituting 21.4 percent urban and rural areas 22.5 percent.

Figure 7.1 shows that crop farming (92%) was the most dominant agricultural activity in the district followed by livestock rearing (22.4%), fish farming (1.9%) and tree planting (0.6%).

**Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture**
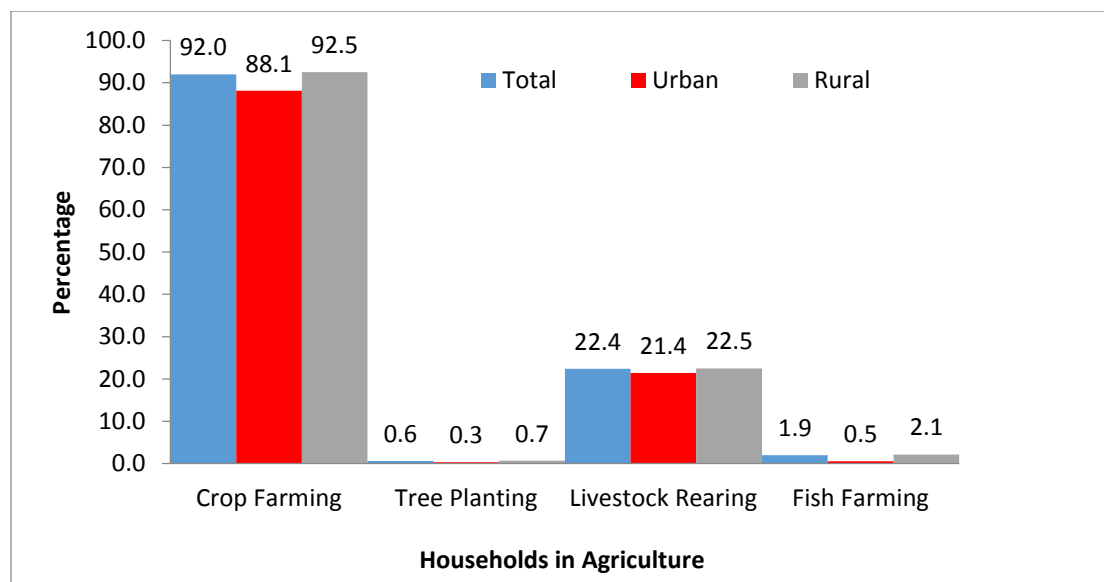


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.3    Distribution of Livestock and Other Animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, birds, others reared and the keepers in the district. The total of all livestock, birds and others reared in the district is 84,142. Ruminants reared in the district are sheep (7.5%), goats (3.5%) and cattle (0.4%). All of these ruminants constitute 11.4 percent of all animals reared in the district.  Chicken constitutes 58.1 percent of all livestock, birds and others reared followed by ducks with 1.8 percent, guinea fowls (0.1%), and doves (0.2%).  All together birds reared constitute 60.2 percent of all animals in the district. Among the non-traditional livestock reared are grass cutters 0.2 percent and rabbits (0.1%).  Pigs (8.4%) and silkworm (0.7%) are also reared in the district but there were no snail reared.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

| Type of animal/keepers | Total Number of animals | | Number of keepers | | Average animals per Keeper |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All animal/birds etc. | 84,142 | 100.0 | 2,489 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Cattle | 356 | 0.4 | 23 | 0.9 | 15 |
| Goat | 2,914 | 3.5 | 313 | 12.6 | 9 |
| Pig | 7,051 | 8.4 | 306 | 12.3 | 23 |
| Sheep | 6,285 | 7.5 | 378 | 15.2 | 17 |
| Chicken | 48,872 | 58.1 | 1,252 | 50.3 | 39 |
| Dove | 144 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.1 | 48 |
| Duck | 1,485 | 1.8 | 76 | 3.1 | 20 |
| Guinea fowl | 122 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.5 | 10 |
| Turkey | 9 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | 5 |
| Grass-cutter | 153 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.3 | 22 |
| Rabbit | 62 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.2 | 10 |
| Silk worm | 595 | 0.7 | 15 | 0.6 | 40 |
| Snail | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Beehives | 11 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Other | 274 | 0.3 | 16 | 0.6 | 17 |
| Fish farming | 14,739 | 17.5 | 71 | 2.9 | 208 |
| Inland fishing | 1,070 | 1.3 | 4 | 0.2 | 268 |
| Marine fishing | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of the farmers keep chicken 50.3 percent with an average of 39 birds per farmer. The farmers of the three most dominant ruminants (Sheep, Pig, Goat), keep an average of 16 animals per farmer while fish farmers keep an average of 208 fishes per farmer.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

# HOUSING CONDITIONS

## 8.1    Introduction

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

## 8.2    Housing Stock

Figure 8.1 shows the stock of housing and households in the Ellembelle District. The total population is 87,501 with 18,010 urban and 69,491 rural.  The number of houses is 12, 290 with majority being rural (10,183). The population per house is 6.9, higher than the regional figure of 6.1 percent.  It is 8.4 percent for urban and 6.7 percent for rural localities.

**Table 8.1:  Stock of houses and households**

|  | Total | | District | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Categories | Country | Region | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total population | 24,658,823 | 2,376,021 | 87,501 | 18,010 | 69,491 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,307,395 | 85,338 | 17,619 | 67,719 |
| Number of houses | 3,392,745 | 380,104 | 12,290 | 2,107 | 10,183 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 3,911 | 14,771 |
| Average households per house | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Population per house* | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.7 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.3    Type of Dwelling Unit, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

### 9.3.1    Ownership Status of Dwelling Units

Shelter is one of the basic necessities for every human being in a society. Therefore owning a house becomes a dream for many people. Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Out of 18,682 dwellings, the proportion of houses owned by members of the household is 12,817 (68.6%). On other hand the proportion of houses

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

| | Total | | District | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Sex of Household head | | | | Type of locality | | | |
| Ownership status | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | Urban | Percent | Rural | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 11,543 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 100.0 | 3,911 | 100.0 | 14,771 | 100.0 |
| Owned by household member | 2,883,236 | 313,579 | 12,817 | 68.6 | 7,997 | 69.3 | 4,820 | 67.5 | 2,019 | 51.6 | 10,798 | 73.1 |
| Being purchased (e.g. mortgage) | 45,630 | 5,093 | 152 | 0.8 | 103 | 0.9 | 49 | 0.7 | 44 | 1.1 | 108 | 0.7 |
| Relative not a household member | 851,630 | 71,742 | 3,040 | 16.3 | 1,700 | 14.7 | 1,340 | 18.8 | 694 | 17.7 | 2,346 | 15.9 |
| Other private individual | 1,439,021 | 123,401 | 2,220 | 11.9 | 1,437 | 12.4 | 783 | 11.0 | 1,040 | 26.6 | 1,180 | 8.0 |
| Private employer | 83,610 | 15,343 | 151 | 0.8 | 88 | 0.8 | 63 | 0.9 | 45 | 1.2 | 106 | 0.7 |
| Other private agency | 21,123 | 2,689 | 55 | 0.3 | 34 | 0.3 | 21 | 0.3 | 23 | 0.6 | 32 | 0.2 |
| Public/Government ownership | 118,804 | 19,307 | 205 | 1.1 | 156 | 1.4 | 49 | 0.7 | 39 | 1.0 | 166 | 1.1 |
| Other | 24,000 | 2,480 | 42 | 0.0 | 28 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.2 | 35 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

owned by a relative who is not a household member is 3,040 (16.3%). The proportion of dwelling units owned by private individuals other than relatives is 2,220 (11.9%), public/government is 205 (1.1%) and only 152 (0.8%) dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes. Private employers own 0.8 percent while other private agencies own 0.3 percent. There are no marked variations in terms of ownership status between the sexes. However, by place of residence, nearly three quarters (73.1%) of the houses in the rural areas are owned by a household member while household member owns a lower percentage (51.6%) in the urban area.

### 8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling units

The most common type of dwelling units in the district is compound houses (rooms) that accounted for 54 percent and separate houses accounting for 29.5 percent. Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The data shows that there are 18,682 dwelling units in the district. These two forms account for 83.5 percent of the dwelling units in the district. Apart from the two most common dwelling units, the semi-detached houses (6.1%), hut/building in same compound (5.6%) and flat/apartment (3.6%) all together also constituted 15.3 percent of the total dwelling units.

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

| | Total | | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male | Female | | |
| Type of dwelling | Country | Region | Number | Percent | headed | headed | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Separate house | 1,471,391 | 185,809 | 5,508 | 29.5 | 31.7 | 25.9 | 16.6 | 32.9 |
| Semi-detached house | 391,548 | 48,683 | 1,142 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 6.6 |
| Flat/apartment | 256,355 | 33,980 | 678 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Compound house (rooms) | 2,942,147 | 259,471 | 10,079 | 54.0 | 51.5 | 57.9 | 68.0 | 50.2 |
| Huts/Buildings (same compound) | 170,957 | 13,962 | 1,047 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Huts/Buildings (different compound) | 36,410 | 2,158 | 83 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Tent | 10,343 | 1,120 | 31 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) | 90,934 | 3,707 | 32 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Living quarters attached to office/ shop | 20,499 | 1,743 | 32 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Uncompleted building | 66,624 | 2,049 | 22 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 9,846 | 952 | 28 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of male-headed households (31.7%) in separate houses was higher than female-headed households (25.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of female-headed households (57.9%) in compound houses (rooms) was higher than male-headed households (51.5%). As expected the proportion in huts (both in the same and in different compounds) was higher in rural areas (5.7%) than urban localities (5.1%), while the proportion in improvised homes (kiosks, containers, etc.) is higher in urban areas (0.3%) compared with rural localities (0.1%).

The proportion of households in separate houses is higher in rural areas (32.9%) than urban localities (16.6%). On the other hand, the percentage in compound houses (rooms) is higher in urban areas (68%) than rural areas (50.2%).

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Main Material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for the outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. The table indicates that out of 19,664 dwelling units, the main materials for outer walls are cement blocks/concrete (51.4 percent), mud brick/earth (30.3%) and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia (12.2).

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

| Material for outer wall | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,817,607 | 594,292 | 19,664 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud brick/earth | 1,991,540 | 241,414 | 5,953 | 30.3 | 12.5 | 34.9 |
| Wood | 200,594 | 19,221 | 383 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Metal sheet/slate/asbestos | 43,708 | 3,170 | 86 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Stone | 11,330 | 835 | 45 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Burnt bricks | 38,237 | 5,273 | 63 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Cement blocks/concrete | 3,342,462 | 297,909 | 10,108 | 51.4 | 73.7 | 45.6 |
| Landcrete | 104,270 | 9,463 | 368 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Bamboo | 8,206 | 1,957 | 201 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia | 38,054 | 11,618 | 2,396 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 13.1 |
| Other | 39,206 | 3,432 | 61 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas the main construction material for the outer walls of dwelling units is cement blocks/concrete (73.7%), which is higher than those in the rural areas (45.6%). Mud bricks/Earth (34.9%) is dominant in the rural areas while in the urban areas it accounts for 12.5 percent of the construction materials.

### 8.4.2 Main material for floor

The main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality for the district are shown in Table 8.5. The table indicates that out of 18,682 dwelling units, the floors are largely made of cement/concrete (89.7%) in the district. In the urban areas 93.5 percent of the floors of the dwelling units are made of cement/concrete. In the rural areas the proportion of dwelling units made of concrete/cement floors is 88.7 percent.

It must be noted that the appearance, quality, durability and health status of a dwelling depends on the material used for the floor of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and difficult to clean.

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

| Materials for the floor | Total | | District | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earth/mud | 872,161 | 77,859 | 1,410 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 8.6 |
| Cement/concrete | 4,255,611 | 450,286 | 16,736 | 89.7 | 93.5 | 88.7 |
| Stone | 32,817 | 2,432 | 37 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Burnt brick | 6,537 | 569 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 52,856 | 2,848 | 49 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Vinyl tiles | 57,032 | 4,158 | 53 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles | 88,500 | 6,608 | 145 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles | 85,973 | 7,055 | 66 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other | 15,567 | 1,819 | 149 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Main material for roofing

There is varied material for roofing dwelling units in the district namely Mud/earth wood, metal sheets slate/asbestos etc. Tale 8.6 shows the main material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality in the district. This table reveals that the main material for roofing in the district is metal sheet (36.8%), slate/asbestos (27.4%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (23.8%), whilst cement/concrete, bamboo and others constitute 12 percent of the roofing materials.

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

| Main Roofing material | Total | | District | | | |
| | Country | Region | Total Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,817,607 | 594,292 | 19,664 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud/mud bricks/earth | 80,644 | 4,795 | 102 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Wood | 45,547 | 4,333 | 91 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Metal sheet | 4,152,259 | 375,579 | 7,228 | 36.8 | 32.9 | 37.8 |
| Slate/asbestos | 759,039 | 90,669 | 5,389 | 27.4 | 41.2 | 23.9 |
| Cement/concrete | 141,072 | 35,736 | 906 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 3.6 |
| Roofing tile | 31,456 | 2,538 | 88 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Bamboo | 71,049 | 32,363 | 995 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 5.8 |
| Thatch/palm leaf or raffia | 500,606 | 43,836 | 4,689 | 23.8 | 12.3 | 26.8 |
| Other | 35,935 | 4,443 | 176 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas more of slate/asbestos (41.2%) are used as roofing material compared with 23.9 percent in rural areas. Furthermore, the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia (26.8%) as roofing material is more common in rural areas than in urban areas (12.3%).

## 8.5    Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. The number of sleeping rooms provides an indicator of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications and can increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and other respiratory infections. Table 8.7 provides information on household size and the number of sleeping rooms per household.

From the Table, 45.7 percent of all households have one sleeping room and 27.8 percent have two sleeping rooms, 12.3 percent have three sleeping rooms and 5.8 percent use four rooms for sleeping.  The proportion having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 4.0 percent. This shows that as the household size increases, the proportion of households that have one sleeping room decreases.

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

| House-hold size | Total | | Number of sleeping rooms | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Six rooms | Seven rooms | Eight rooms | Nine rooms or more |
| Total | 18,682 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 27.8 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| 1 | 2,835 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 2,288 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 21.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 2,566 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 24.6 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 4 | 2,637 | 100.0 | 56.2 | 30.1 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| 5 | 2,364 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 37.0 | 12.0 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 1,830 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 39.2 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 7 | 1,316 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 37.3 | 17.8 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| 8 | 944 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 33.9 | 21.2 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| 9 | 655 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 39.2 | 22.0 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 10+ | 1,247 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 17.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6    Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

### 8.6.1   Source of lighting

The nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society develops the source of lighting shift from the use of low quality sources such as lanterns to more efficient ones like electricity. The main source of lighting for dwellings by type of locality in the district is shown in Table 8.8. The table indicates that, the three main sources of lighting of the dwelling unit in the district are electricity (77.9%); kerosene lamp (13.3%) and flashlight torch (7.2%). These three sources of lighting in households are common both in rural and urban areas. However, at the locality level there are some differences.

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

| Main source of light | Total | | District | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | | |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 3,511,065 | 360,079 | 14,562 | 77.9 | 91.9 | 74.2 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 36,142 | 4,931 | 151 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Kerosene lamp | 971,807 | 67,662 | 2,485 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 15.4 |
| Gas lamp | 9,378 | 915 | 23 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solar energy | 9,194 | 928 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 41,214 | 2,085 | 59 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Flashlight/torch | 858,651 | 114,514 | 1,347 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 8.7 |
| Firewood | 13,241 | 1,055 | 23 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Crop residue | 4,623 | 315 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 11,739 | 1,150 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas, the number using electricity, kerosene lamp and flashlight torch is about 91.9 percent, 5.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. The corresponding figures for rural areas are 74.2 percent, 15.4 percent and 8.7 percent respectively.  Electricity is used by 91.9 percent of urban households compared with 74.2 percent by their rural counterparts. Kerosene lamp is used by 13.3 percent of dwelling units in urban areas as against 15.4 percent in rural areas, and flashlight torch by 1.7 percent of urban households as against 8.7 percent in rural areas.

## 8.6.2   Source of cooking fuel

The three main sources of energy for cooking in the district are wood (56.8%), charcoal (26.3%) and gas (9.6%), as shown in Table 8.9. There are marked differences between urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, 26 percent use wood as cooking fuel compared with a much higher percentage (65.0%) of their rural counterparts. The use of charcoal is observed to be higher in urban areas 47.1 percent than in rural areas (21.0%). While 18.3 percent of urban dwellers use gas for cooking, only 7 percent in the rural areas use gas as cooking fuel.

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
| Source of cooking fuel/cooking space | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main source of cooking fuel for household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None no cooking | 306,118 | 29,196 | 1,095 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Wood | 2,197,083 | 267,976 | 10,614 | 56.8 | 26.5 | 64.8 |
| Gas | 996,518 | 82,912 | 1,796 | 9.6 | 18.3 | 7.3 |
| Electricity | 29,794 | 3,314 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kerosene | 29,868 | 2,413 | 81 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Charcoal | 1,844,290 | 164,627 | 4,909 | 26.3 | 47.1 | 20.8 |
| Crop residue | 45,292 | 1,864 | 108 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Saw dust | 8,000 | 597 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Animal waste | 2,332 | 211 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7,759 | 524 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Cooking space used by household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No cooking space | 386,883 | 38,816 | 1,395 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Separate room for exclusive use of household | 1,817,018 | 258,116 | 9,275 | 49.6 | 37.6 | 52.8 |
| Separate room shared with other household(s) | 410,765 | 43,983 | 2,186 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 12.3 |
| Enclosure without roof | 117,614 | 6,279 | 114 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Structure with roof but without walls | 349,832 | 26,140 | 866 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 5.1 |
| Bedroom/Hall/Living room) | 74,525 | 3,685 | 120 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Verandah | 1,173,946 | 115,053 | 3,580 | 19.2 | 34.2 | 15.2 |
| Open space in compound | 1,115,464 | 60,015 | 1,119 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Other | 21,007 | 1,547 | 27 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households in the district. The most common cooking spaces used by the households in the district are separate room exclusively for household (49.6%), verandah (19.2%) and separate room shared with other household(s) (11.7%). In the rural areas a greater proportion of the household cooking spaces are separate rooms exclusively for household (52.8%) and separate room shared with other household(s) (12.3%) compared with 37.6 percent and 9.4 percent respectively for their counterparts in urban areas. Greater proportions of urban households (34.2%) use the verandah as cooking space as against 15.2 percent of their rural counterparts.

## 8.7 Main Source Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

### 8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

The availability and accessibility of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The United Nations Millennium Development Goal 7 aims at reducing by half the proportion of the people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. Clean drinking water supply reduces the incidence of diarrhea.

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' and 'unimproved'. Sources considered as 'improved' are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole and protected dug well, protected spring and rainwater collection. 'Unimproved' sources include unprotected wells and springs, vendors and tanker trucks (World Health Organisation, 2000).

The main sources of drinking water for the district are presented in Table 8.10. The households' drinking water is obtained from seven main sources including, borehole/pump/tube well (25.3%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (17%), river/stream (13.1%), sachet water (12.6%), public stand pipe (10.8%), protected wells (9.2%) and unprotected wells (9.1%). This implies that 97.1 percent of the households in the district obtain their drinking water mainly from these seven sources.

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

| Source of water | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
| | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main source of drinking water for household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 58,258 | 367 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 108,321 | 3,185 | 17.0 | 34.0 | 12.6 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 712,375 | 90,198 | 2,014 | 10.8 | 17.0 | 9.1 |
| Bore-hole/pump/tube well | 1,267,688 | 100,915 | 4,729 | 25.3 | 7.0 | 30.2 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 39,026 | 1,715 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 9.8 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 707 | 14 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 1,857 | 42 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 1,734 | 42 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 30,053 | 2,355 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 10.3 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 58,400 | 3,328 | 23 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 22,976 | 1,707 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 9.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,850 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| River/Stream | 502,804 | 90,453 | 2,455 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 16.6 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 76,448 | 3,517 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 3,972 | 441 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Main source of water for other domestic use of household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 905,566 | 61,523 | 456 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 1.4 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,089,030 | 100,763 | 2,996 | 16.0 | 32.2 | 11.8 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 704,293 | 85,182 | 1,765 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 8.3 |
| Bore-hole/pump/tube well | 1,280,465 | 104,503 | 4,521 | 24.2 | 8.6 | 28.3 |
| Protected well | 465,775 | 61,075 | 2,493 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 12.9 |
| Rain water | 39,916 | 1,171 | 30 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Protected spring | 18,854 | 1,860 | 65 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Tanker supply/vendor provided | 100,048 | 3,467 | 32 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Unprotected well | 152,055 | 30,543 | 3,423 | 18.3 | 21.8 | 17.4 |
| Unprotected spring | 15,738 | 1,885 | 48 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| River/Stream | 588,590 | 96,641 | 2,809 | 15.0 | 0.7 | 18.8 |
| Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal | 96,422 | 3,644 | 27 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 10,302 | 1,377 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are wide variations in the main sources of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water outside dwelling (34%) is the main source of drinking water in the

urban areas while in the rural areas it is water from borehole/pump/tube (30.2%). In urban areas 21.2 percent of the households use sachet water as the main source of drinking water whiles it is 10.3 percent in rural households. In the rural areas 16.6 percent of the households use the river/stream as the main source of drinking water compared with 0.2 percent for their counterparts in urban areas.

From Figure 8.2, the least sources of drinking water in the district are bottled water and protected spring (0.2 percent each) and dug out/pond/lake/dam, unprotected spring, tanker supply and rainwater (0.1 percent each).

**Figure 8.2:  Main source of water**
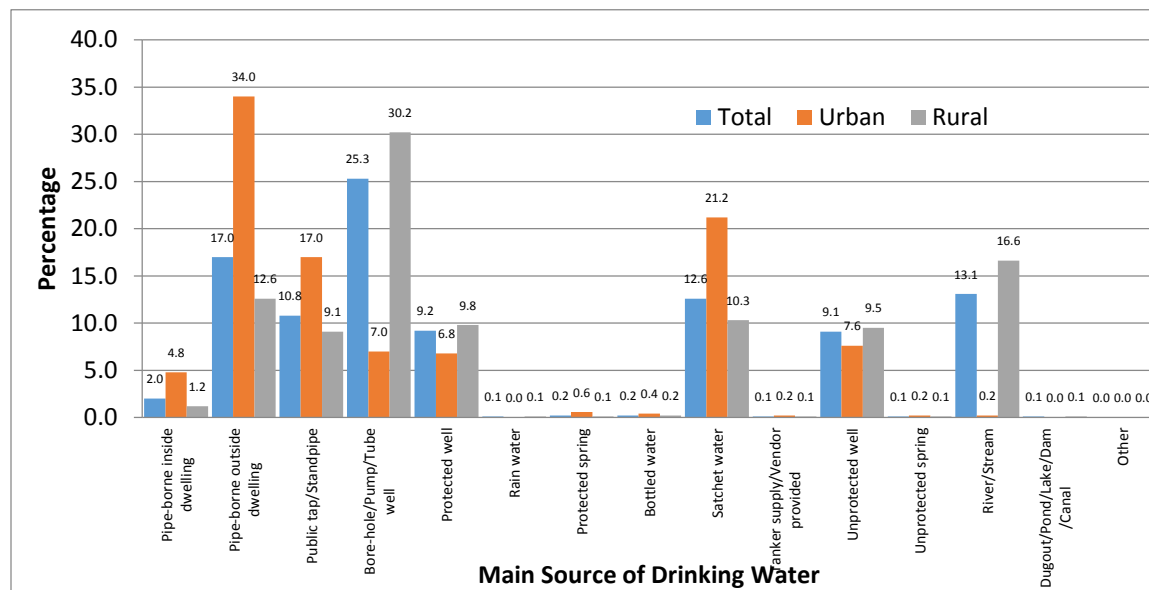


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.7.2    Main Source of water for domestic use

The source of water for domestic use is similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet water. As shown in Table 8.10, the main sources of water for domestic use are borehole/pump/tube well (24.1%), unprotected well (18.3%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (16%), river/stream (15%), protected well (13.3%) and public tap/stand pipe (9.4%). Nearly three in ten households in the district use wells (both protected and unprotected) for their domestic use.

There are marked differences in the main sources of water for domestic use in urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water outside dwelling (32.2%) is the main source of water for domestic use in the urban areas while in the rural areas it is water from borehole/pump/tube (28.3%). In urban areas 21.8 percent of the households use unprotected wells as the main source of water for domestic use as against 17.4 percent in the rural areas. However, in the rural areas 18.8 percent of the households use the river/stream as the main source of water for domestic use compared with 0.7 percent in urban areas.

### 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### 8.8.1 Toilet facility

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the dwelling unit, and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facility used by households in the district. The Table shows that four main types of toilet facilities are used in the district and facilities with the highest proportions include public toilet (31.9 percent), pit latrine (24.3 percent), WC (7.3 percent) and KVIP (5.9 percent). Thirty percent of the households in the district have no toilet facilities. Some household members use the bush/beach and open fields. Other households also use movable bucket/pan latrine but this is insignificant amounting to 0.3 percent. In terms of urban-rural locality differences, one in three households (34.6 percent) in rural areas have no toilet facilities and use bush/beach or open fields while in urban areas 12.5 percent also have no toilet facilities. The highest facility used in urban areas is public toilet (47.9 percent) as against 27.6 percent in the rural areas. The highest type of toilet facility used in the rural areas bucket/pan latrine (26.1 percent) compared with 17.5 percent in urban areas.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | Total | | Total | | | |
| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Country | Region | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Toilet facility used by household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 65,781 | 5,602 | 30.0 | 12.5 | 34.6 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 74,100 | 1,373 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 6.0 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 166,530 | 4,547 | 24.3 | 17.5 | 26.1 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 34,822 | 1,101 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 |
| Bucket/Pan | 40,678 | 2,263 | 52 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) | 1,893,291 | 207,221 | 5,955 | 31.9 | 47.9 | 27.6 |
| Other | 23,385 | 2,917 | 52 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| **Bathing facility used by household** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 172,397 | 5,065 | 27.1 | 26.0 | 27.4 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 184,496 | 7,553 | 40.4 | 50.7 | 37.7 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 29,430 | 879 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.2 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 81,605 | 2,496 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 13.5 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 12,880 | 90 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 32,531 | 728 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 34,738 | 1,724 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 10.3 |
| River/pond/lake/dam | 14,234 | 4,159 | 119 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Other | 16,276 | 1,398 | 28 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.8.2 Bathing facility

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types. These are bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The most common bathing facilities in the district are shared separate

bathrooms in the same house (40.4 percent), own bathroom for exclusive use (27.1 percent), shared open cubicle (13.4 percent) and open space around house (9.2 percent).

As shown in Table 8.11 the proportion of households that use shared separate bathrooms in the same house is higher in urban areas (50.7 percent) than rural areas (37.7 percent). On the other hand 27.4 percent of rural households have bathrooms for exclusive use compared with 26 percent for the urban households. Furthermore, 0.8 percent of the households in the rural areas use river/pond/lake/dam as bathing facilities.

## 8.9    Method of Waste Disposal

### 8.9.1   Solid waste

One of the most protracted challenges facing both urban and rural areas in the country is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal methods. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infections and improves the quality of the environment. As shown in Table 8.12, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the district is either public dumping (open space) (59.8%) or public dump (container) (16.5%). Routine house-to-house collection of solid waste is used by only 3.6 percent of households in the district. In 8.2 percent of dwelling units, solid waste disposal is done indiscriminately. The proportion of households that burn their solid waste is 7.2 percent.

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

| Method of waste disposal | Total country | Region | District Total Number | District Total Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Solid waste** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 45,630 | 675 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 4.3 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 32,348 | 1,344 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 7.5 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 116,994 | 3,088 | 16.5 | 43.5 | 9.4 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 280,109 | 11,172 | 59.8 | 38.2 | 65.5 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 53,725 | 1,526 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 8.7 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 19,641 | 651 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Other | 53,805 | 5,187 | 226 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| **Liquid waste** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 553,634 | 18,682 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 14,000 | 156 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 60,735 | 421 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 11,486 | 689 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 131,104 | 6,425 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 34.8 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 119,736 | 1,699 | 9.1 | 15.3 | 7.4 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 211,768 | 9,182 | 49.1 | 41.1 | 51.3 |
| Other | 38,294 | 4,805 | 110 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main method of solid waste disposal is public dumping in open space in rural localities (65.5%) but for the urban localities, the proportion is 38.2 percent. In urban areas 43.5 percent of the households dump their solid waste in public containers, compared with 9.4 percent in rural areas. About 8.7 percent of rural households and 6.1 percent of urban households indiscriminately dump their solid waste. Slightly higher proportions of rural households (7.5%) and their urban counterparts (6.1%) burn their solid waste.

### 8.9.2   Liquid waste

Among the methods of liquid waste disposal in the district were throwing either onto a compound, onto a street/outside or into gutters. As shown in Table 8.12, the proportion of households who throw liquid waste onto the compound is 49.1 percent. Throwing onto the street or any space outside the house accounts for 34.4 percent, while those who dispose of their liquid waste through the drainage into pits (soak away) is 3.7 percent. The proportion of households disposing of liquid waste through drainage system into gutters is 2.3 percent. Only 0.8 percent of the households are connected to the sewage system.

In rural localities, there were two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table 8.12). These are throwing liquid waste onto compound and throwing the waste onto the street/outside the house. A little over half of the rural households (51.3%) dispose of their liquid waste onto their compounds, and 34.8 percent threw theirs onto streets or open spaces outside the house. In urban areas, throwing liquid waste onto the compound, street and gutter accounts for 89.4 percent of households. A further 5.5 percent have liquid waste system connected into pits or soak away and 4.2 percent connected into gutters.  A higher proportion of rural households (0.9%) are connected to sewage systems as against 0.6 percent in urban areas.

# CHAPTER NINE

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

## 9.1    Summary of Findings

### 9.1.1    Population size, composition and age-sex structure

The population of the Ellembelle district is 87,501 constituting about 3.7 percent of total population of the Western Region. The female population is slightly higher (51.6%) than that of the males (48.4%) giving a sex ratio of 94 males to 100 females. The district is predominantly rural (79.4%). The population of the district is youthful with a broad base consisting of large a number of children and a small number of the elderly population. The dependency ratio of the district is about 83 persons per 100 working population which is higher than the regional dependency ratio of 75.6.

### 9.1.2    Fertility and mortality

The district has total fertility rate 3.6 children per woman, which is the same as the regional figure. The district's general fertility rate of 89.7 and crude fertility rate of 27.6 are both slightly higher than the regional figures of 89.2 and 27.2 respectively.

### 9.1.3    Household size, composition and structure

Out of the total household population of 85,338 in the district, 41,247 representing 48 percent of them are males while females constitute 44,091 or 52 percent. The household composition of the district shows that, children (son/daughter) constitute the highest proportion (40.9%), followed by household heads (21.9%), and grandchildren (11.6%).

Generally, the household composition and structure in the district shows that while nuclear families system dominates the family structure, the traditional extended family system still largely persist in the district.

### 9.1.4    Marital characteristics

The data shows that out of a total number of 59,572 persons aged 12 years and older in the district, the highest proportion of 42.6 percent have never married, 40.9 percent have married and 5.7 percent have divorced. . Only about 2.5 percent are separated.

As many as 75 percent of persons aged 35-39 and 4 percent of the young adolescents years in the district are married. Persons aged 65 years and older represent the highest proportion of the divorced (17.8%) while the older adolescents (aged 15-19 years) are the least divorced (0.3%). Besides, persons aged 55-59 years constitute the highest proportion of those separated (5.8%) while the old adolescents (aged 15-19 years) again, are the least separated.

The majority of persons 12 years and older (55%) have attained basic education, 26.8 percent of them have not attained any level of education, 11.8 percent have received secondary education, 1.6 percent have gained vocational/technical/commercial education, and 3.9 percent have

received post middle/secondary certificate/diploma while only 0.9 percent of them have attained tertiary education.

The married population represents the highest percentage (63%) of the employed population while the least employed persons 12 years and older are those who separated (3.3 percent). The highest proportion of unemployed persons is the never married (47%) with the least percentage of persons who are unemployed (2.6%). The married male populations are relatively more employed than their female counterparts.

### 9.1.5 Nationality and religious affiliation

The data indicates that more than 97 percent of the population in the Ellembelle district is Ghanaian. The proportion of the Ghanaian population by birth is 96.2 percent out of which the percentage of females (96.5%) is slightly higher than males (95.9%). The proportion of Ghanaians by naturalization is 0.2 percent while Ghanaians with dual citizenship status has a proportion of 1.2 percent.

In terms of religious affiliation, it is observed that persons with other Christian orientation constitute the highest proportion of 22.9 percent of the population in the district, followed by Catholics with 22.4 percent, Pentecostal/Charismatic (21.3%), Protestants (14%) and Islam (9%). Those with no religion are 8 percent, while persons who profess other religions represent one percent (1%) with traditionalists constituting only 0.9 percent.

### 9.1.6 Literacy and education

The data indicates that the population aged 15-19 years has the highest proportion of non-literates in the district (20.8%), while persons aged 60-64 years represent the least proportion of the non-literate population (1.6%). Persons aged 30-39 years constitute the highest proportion of the literate population (11.8%) while those aged 11-14 years have the least proportion (1.7%) of the literate population.

Notably, there is a generally low literacy in English and French and for the three languages (English, French, and Ghanaian Language) among all the age groups in the district. In terms of level of education, it is noticed that the highest proportion of 45.6 percent of the population aged 3 years and older are in primary school followed by 19.5 percent in JSS/JHS while only 0.9 percent have tertiary education.

### 9.1.7 Economic characteristics

The data indicates that out of the total population aged 15 years and older (53,036), 58.8 percent are economically active whereas the remaining 41.2 percent are economically not active. Out of the proportion of the economically active population, 94.8 percent are employed with the proportion of the male population (94.8%) almost the same as that of the female population (94.9%) while 5.2 percent are unemployed with the percentage of the female population (5.1%) almost the same as the male population (5.2%). There are no significant variations between the male and female population in the district as far as employment is concerned.

Majority of employed persons in the district fall within the 40-44 age group, accounting for 83.7 percent of the employed in all the age categories. Those in the 20-24 age group on the other hand dominate among all the unemployed age groups. In all 56.8 percent of males are employed against 54.8 percent females.

Skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries constitute the occupation with the highest percentage of the employed population (35.2%) with the proportion of male workers significantly higher (39.1%) than female workers (31.7%). This is followed by service and sales workers (22.5%) and craft and related trades (18.0%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing therefore constitute the industry with the highest percentage of the employed population (35.4%) in the Ellembelle district.

Persons self-employed without employees have the highest proportion of the employed population in the district (69.0%). The dominant employment sector in the district is private informal, which constitutes for 86.9 percent of the employed population. This demonstrates the key role that the informal sector plays in the economy of the district.

### 9.1.8    Information communication technology

The population aged 12 years and over in the district has low access to ICT facilities such as desktop and laptop computers and the Internet. However, ownership of mobile phones is quite better (40.4%) than the other ICT facilities.

### 9.1.9    Agriculture

People engaged in tree crop cultivation, including cocoa account for only 0.6 percent of the population engaged in agriculture in the district. This low proportion of the agriculture population in tree cropping presents a challenge for the sector, which will need to be addressed. Livestock rearing, tree cropping and fish farming in the district require effective promotion to bring about diversity in the district's agriculture and subsequent improvement in the district economy.

### 9.1.10  Disability, agriculture and housing

The district had 1,428 PWDs (which constitutes 1.6 percent of the district population), and (1,106) representing 77 percent of the PWDs were in the rural areas while 322 or 27 percent were in the urban areas. Thus proportionately there were more PWDs in rural areas than urban areas. Sight disability accounted for 37.1 percent of all disabilities reported. There were two leading types of disabilities - sight (37.1%) and physical (35.7%). For all categories of disabilities, 30.7 percent of them were employed, 1.9 percent was unemployed and 67.4 percent were economically not active.

The population of agriculture households constituted 44.8 percent of the entire district household population (18,682). Among the agricultural households 92 percent were engaged in crop farming, 22.4 percent in livestock rearing, while 0.6 percent was engaged in tree cropping and 1.9 percent in fish farming.

On housing, the number of houses in the district is 12,290. The highest type of dwelling unit is compound houses (rooms), which accounts for 54 percent of the total housing stock in the district. The number of households per house is 1.5 and the average number of persons per house

is 6.9. Slightly over 52.2 percent of the dwellings have only one sleeping room, 68.6 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a member residing in the household while 1.1 percent is owned by public/government. About 78 percent use electricity as the main source of power for lighting. The proportion with exclusive cooking space in the household is 49.6 percent while the main source of energy for household cooing is firewood and charcoal

Nearly 30 percent of the dwelling units rely on access to pipe-borne water (pipe-borne inside dwelling, outside dwelling and public tap/standpipe) as the main source of drinking water. In urban areas 21.2 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water while 16.6 percent of the population in the rural area rely on river/stream as the main source of drinking water.  Sanitation and the availability of toilet facilities are generally or poor or inadequate in the district. For instance, only 7.3 percent of the dwelling units have access to WC, 31.9 percent use public toilets and 30 percent of the dwelling units have no toilet facility and household members either used open fields, the beach or other open areas. Over 70 percent of dwelling units not not have exclusive use of bathrooms for the households. The proportion of dwelling units from which solid waste is collected from the houses is 3.6 percent. The main mode of solid waste disposal is public dump site (59.8 percent).

## 9.2    Policy Implications

There is the need for the provision of more health facilities to deal with health-related problems especially infant and under five mortalities in the district. For instance, the provision of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in the rural areas should be vigorously pursued.

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in today's business world. While there is evidence of high mobile phone usage, there will be the need to monitor it to ensure that every person is able to use the mobile phone at least for the social benefit and for development. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT in view of the findings of the 2010 PHC. Access to education is key to societal and individual development. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. This should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to PWDs, for example, provision of hearing aid, braille and wheel chairs by the District Assembly and NGOs. The Assembly should provide subsidies for parents whose children attend special schools. Also skills development training centres should be built and equipped by the assembly in the district to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable to reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live decent and quality lives.

Aquaculture, which accounts for only 2.9 percent of the agricultural population is an emerging area that will need to be encouraged. This will help to provide the much needed protein for the growing population. Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres will reduce cost and post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers which will help to attract the youth in the district into agriculture and reduce youth unemployment.

Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate overcrowding, provision of potable water to all localities (urban and rural) to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases, proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help to reduce the burden of diseases. District Assembly by-laws on sanitation should be enforced for each dwelling unit to have access to safe and clean toilet facility in their dwellings. There is also the need to provide and maintain public toilet facilities in the district. Although there is electricity in many parts of the district, much more needs to be done.  There is therefore the need to intensify efforts in rural electrification. efforts aimed at rural electrification should be intensified. As a long term solution, The District Assembly should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar to power the district. This way they can reduce their dependence on the national grid.

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# APPENDICES

**Table A1:  Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

| S/No. | Locality Community Name | Sex Both Sexes | Male | Female | House holds | Houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aiyinase | 10,136 | 4,881 | 5,255 | 2,177 | 1,371 |
| 2 | Esiama | 7,874 | 3,687 | 4,187 | 1,734 | 736 |
| 3 | Asasetere | 4,155 | 2,002 | 2,153 | 966 | 547 |
| 4 | Kikam | 3,742 | 1,809 | 1,933 | 991 | 476 |
| 5 | Teleku Bokazo | 3,610 | 1,727 | 1,883 | 881 | 408 |
| 6 | Awiebo | 3,559 | 1,633 | 1,926 | 796 | 587 |
| 7 | Nkroful | 3,421 | 1,794 | 1,627 | 755 | 397 |
| 8 | Asanta | 3,300 | 1,507 | 1,793 | 715 | 404 |
| 9 | Kamebunli | 2,562 | 1,280 | 1,282 | 322 | 238 |
| 10 | Eikwe | 2,052 | 806 | 1,246 | 517 | 320 |
| 11 | Tandan | 1,913 | 904 | 1,009 | 443 | 307 |
| 12 | Salman | 1,884 | 971 | 913 | 410 | 221 |
| 13 | Bokazo | 1,834 | 897 | 937 | 346 | 280 |
| 14 | Atuabo | 1,584 | 729 | 855 | 325 | 243 |
| 15 | Anwia | 1,506 | 711 | 795 | 346 | 223 |
| 16 | Basake | 1,448 | 711 | 737 | 367 | 214 |
| 17 | Ampain | 1,394 | 666 | 728 | 282 | 243 |
| 18 | Sanwoma (Ankobra) | 1,373 | 636 | 737 | 256 | 158 |
| 19 | Sanzule | 1,326 | 632 | 694 | 234 | 192 |
| 20 | Akropong | 1,209 | 609 | 600 | 255 | 240 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities**

| S/No. | 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 | 10,136 | 1,364 | 1,390 | 1,446 | 1,187 | 892 | 782 | 629 | 604 | 459 | 339 | 304 | 158 | 170 | 114 | 134 | 164 |
| 2 | 7,874 | 952 | 925 | 888 | 845 | 897 | 716 | 562 | 427 | 398 | 295 | 254 | 150 | 154 | 96 | 139 | 176 |
| 3 | 4,155 | 618 | 593 | 555 | 518 | 368 | 301 | 212 | 236 | 182 | 132 | 139 | 82 | 65 | 43 | 49 | 62 |
| 4 | 3,742 | 427 | 430 | 446 | 403 | 351 | 312 | 270 | 226 | 193 | 138 | 125 | 95 | 67 | 53 | 79 | 127 |
| 5 | 3,610 | 577 | 457 | 426 | 379 | 367 | 302 | 213 | 190 | 164 | 117 | 114 | 56 | 53 | 35 | 55 | 105 |
| 6 | 3,559 | 505 | 511 | 440 | 441 | 285 | 259 | 210 | 180 | 140 | 135 | 113 | 71 | 67 | 45 | 59 | 98 |
| 7 | 3,421 | 432 | 361 | 408 | 453 | 331 | 296 | 270 | 216 | 160 | 113 | 113 | 60 | 71 | 34 | 43 | 60 |
| 8 | 3,300 | 432 | 414 | 371 | 349 | 380 | 266 | 201 | 168 | 119 | 98 | 135 | 63 | 68 | 49 | 76 | 111 |
| 9 | 2,562 | 312 | 389 | 586 | 336 | 288 | 191 | 170 | 113 | 95 | 74 | 72 | 39 | 28 | 17 | 35 | 37 |
| 10 | 2,052 | 247 | 223 | 272 | 252 | 175 | 129 | 139 | 118 | 100 | 109 | 62 | 69 | 34 | 28 | 34 | 61 |
| 11 | 1,913 | 253 | 275 | 233 | 219 | 161 | 160 | 247 | 129 | 75 | 67 | 57 | 33 | 34 | 26 | 39 | 34 |
| 12 | 1,884 | 284 | 277 | 234 | 198 | 175 | 166 | 130 | 109 | 74 | 78 | 49 | 36 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 21 |
| 13 | 1,834 | 260 | 261 | 212 | 242 | 163 | 112 | 99 | 94 | 71 | 74 | 68 | 44 | 32 | 23 | 37 | 42 |
| 14 | 1,584 | 192 | 235 | 229 | 177 | 129 | 97 | 61 | 55 | 81 | 56 | 62 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 38 | 65 |
| 15 | 1,506 | 237 | 209 | 183 | 159 | 129 | 135 | 98 | 80 | 43 | 49 | 45 | 24 | 27 | 16 | 27 | 45 |
| 16 | 1,448 | 180 | 183 | 205 | 194 | 133 | 111 | 68 | 75 | 60 | 54 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 17 | 29 | 23 |
| 17 | 1,394 | 155 | 194 | 218 | 184 | 126 | 105 | 80 | 74 | 67 | 36 | 44 | 15 | 29 | 8 | 24 | 35 |
| 18 | 1,373 | 182 | 203 | 141 | 159 | 109 | 112 | 100 | 72 | 78 | 58 | 55 | 19 | 30 | 8 | 24 | 23 |
| 19 | 1,326 | 173 | 156 | 140 | 122 | 119 | 107 | 87 | 89 | 55 | 64 | 37 | 32 | 39 | 34 | 30 | 42 |
| 20 | 1,209 | 202 | 196 | 158 | 118 | 81 | 84 | 57 | 88 | 55 | 46 | 51 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 18 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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