2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

JOMORO 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 Jomoro 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.

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Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	Degree Celsius
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km^2	Kilometer Square
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
N	North

NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
No.	Number
OPD	Out Patient Department
PDA	Portable Digital Assistant
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SRI	Soil Research Institute
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
W	West
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Jomoro District is 150,107 representing 6.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.0 percent and females represent 51.0 percent. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 96.1 The population of the district is youthful (40.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 79.8, the dependency ratios for the males and females are 82.8 and 77.1 respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 111.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.7 per 1000. From age 14 to age 34 years, more female deaths are observed than males. Though rising, female deaths remain lower throughout the rest of the older ages than male deaths. Majority of migrants (58.9) living in the district were born in another region while 41.1 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Central region (23.9), and outside the country (8.5%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 145,490 with a total number of 34,502 households. The average household size in the district is about 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.8 percent. Heads form about 31.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.9 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.6 percent have never married, 5.5 percent are widowed, 5.5 percent are divorced and 2.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.7%) are married compared to a little below half of males (41.4%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 49.0 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 10.4 percent. . Among the married, 40.5 percent have no education while about 11.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (80.5%) are employed, 2.8

percent are unemployed and 16.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.4%) are economically not active with 3.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 94.9 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 69.1 percent are literate and 30.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (80.2 %) than that of females (58.7%). Six out of ten people (64.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 26.5 percent have never attended school, 41.5 percent are currently attending and 32.0 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 67.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 32.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.3 percent are employed while 5.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.6%), 26.4% perform household duties and 6.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 39.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 20.7 percent in service and sales, 20.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.6percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 66.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.2 percent are employees, 8.5 percent are contributing family workers, 2.3 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.5 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 39.2 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 46.0 percent as compared to 33.0 percent of females. About 3 out of every 100 (3.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 1,018 households representing 3.0 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About three percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.0%) than females (3.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.6 percent followed by physical disability (30.5%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 46.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 44.7 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 5 out of ten households (53.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities three out of every 10 (29.7%) households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (93.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Jomoro District is 24,140 representing 6.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is about 4.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (55.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 27.1 percent are separate houses and 7.7 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (65.9%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.4 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.9%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks or concrete accounting for 44.3 percent with mud brick or earth constituting 26.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (83.1%) and mud/earth (12.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. thatch and palm are the main roofing material (35.6%), followed by metal sheet (30.3%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (53.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in occupy housing units in the district. About 7.1 percent of households with 10 or more members single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (70.9%), kerosene lamp (17.9%) and flashlight/torch (9.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (59.8%). The proportion for rural (77.2%) is higher than that of urban (31.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About a third of households (27.6%) drink water from pipe-borne water outside dwelling.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 24.3 percent followed by pit latrine (21.1%). About 36.5 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Two out of five households (37.7%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 29.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 59.7 percent. About one in ten households (10.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (49.5%) and onto the compound (33.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

The Jomoro District is one of the 22 districts in the Western Region. The district, which used to be part of the then Nzema District was created by Legislative Instrument 1394 in 1988. The capital town of the District is Half Assini. The District has ten area councils (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

1.1.1   Location

Jomoro District is located in the South western part of the Western Region of Ghana. It is located between Latitudes 4°, 80″ N and 5^0, 21″ N and Longitudes 2°, 35″ W and 3°, 07″ W. It shares boundaries with Wassa-Amenfi and Aowin-Suaman to the North, Nzema East District to the East and La Côte D'Ivoire to the West and the Gulf of Guinea to the South. The district covers a total land area of 1,495 square kilometres. This is about 5.6 percent of the total land area of the Western Region (Ghana Districts, 2013)

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Landscape and Types of Rocks

The south-central part of the District is an area of rolling granite topography consisting of frequent steep-sided small round hills rising from 200 to 600m. Around the coastal area, the relief is lower consisting of flat upland areas and steep valleys. However, there are a few highlands formed by a ridge of highlands running northwest to southeast from Tano to Bonyere terminating on its northern side in the Nawulley scarp.

1.2.2   Geology and Mineral Resources

The district lies within five main geological formations namely, the Lower Birimian, the Upper Birimian, the Granites Tertiary Sands and the Coastal Sands. The Lower Birimian consists mostly of phillites with injected quartz veins, while the Upper Birimian consists mostly of volcanic rocks and relatively minor amounts of phillites. The granite was formed into the older Birimian formations. The Lower and Upper Birimian and the granites are all Pre-Cambrian and were formed very early in the geological time scale. The tertiary deposits of the southwest of the district are very much younger and represent a relatively recent addition to the Ancient African massif of which other formations form part. These deposits form a mantle of uniform sandy clays overlying a number of different geological formations below. The coastal sands consist of very young sand and alluvial deposits along and behind the shoreline of the district.

The district's mineral and natural resource endowments are diverse, among which experts have identified vast deposits of limestone in Nawulley; huge deposits of Kaolin are found in places such as Bawia, Nvellenu and Tikobo No. 2. There are deposits of Silica in Half Assini, the Capital and Newtown, alluvial gold in the Tano Basin, while recently, and perhaps of far greater economic significance, is the discovery and development of oil and gas within the Tano Basin off the coast of Jomoro.

Figure 1.1: District map of Jomoro District
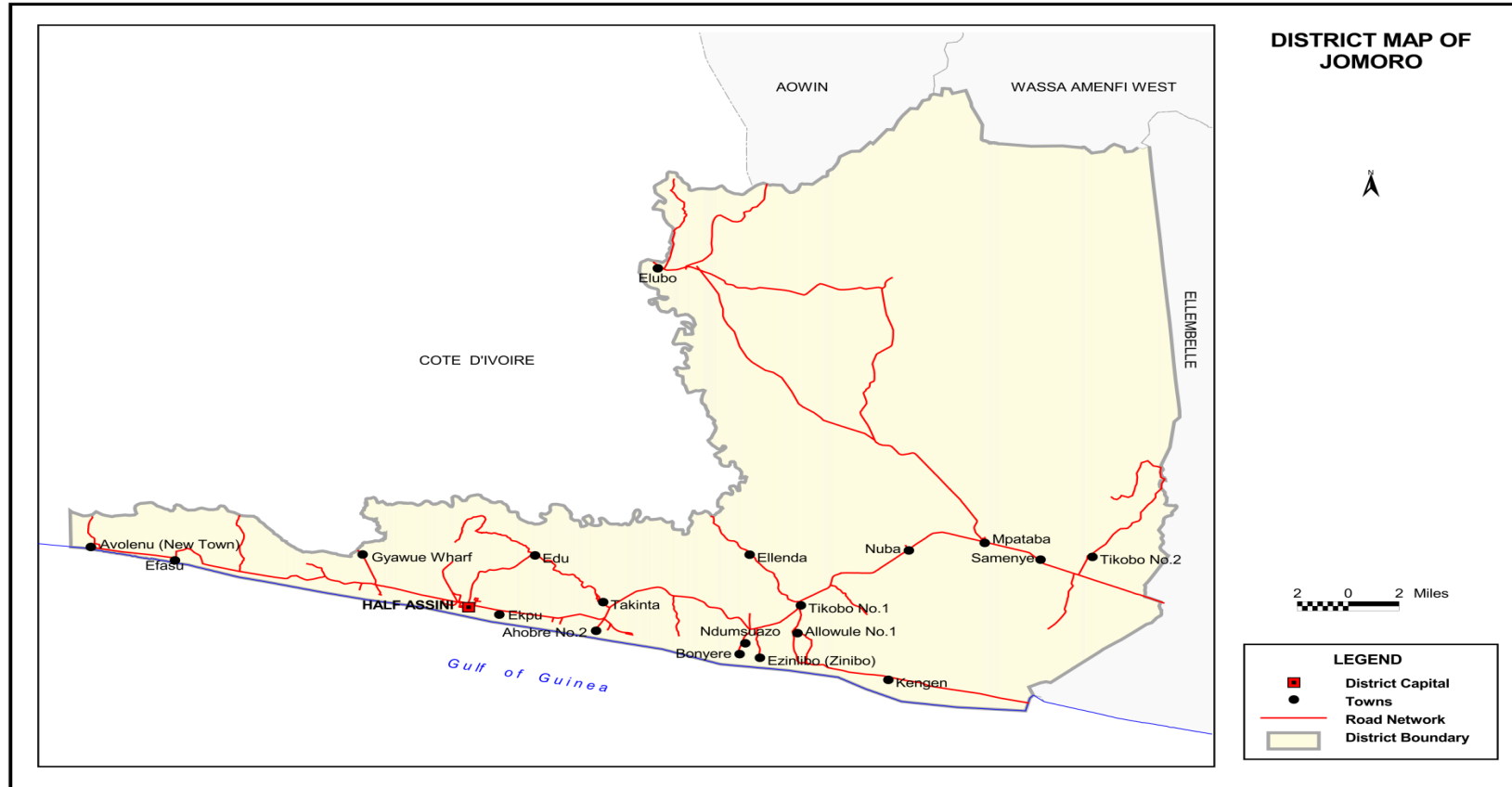
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District lies within the forest belt of Ghana. The original vegetation in the interior parts of the District was the Tropical Rain Forest type characterized by its evergreen scenery with a vast variety of plant species (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010). The present vegetation is made up of a forest reserve at Ankasa, which is characterized by l high forest. There are designated areas of fallow land and tree crops, and farms/plantations (Damnyag et. al, 2013). There are also major areas of swampy forest, which have not seen much cultivation because of their waterlogged nature for most times of the year.

1.2.4 Climate-rainfall pattern, dry conditions

A high rainfall, falling in two wet seasons and a uniformly high temperature characterizes the climate of the District. The climate is classified as Equatorial Monsoon and owes its rains to low pressure areas over the Sahara attracting winds from the South of the Equator (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

The climate is favourable for plant growth and is considered as greatest asset of the District. The harmattan air mass that brings dry conditions comes under the effects of the Monsoon and the Equatorial mass. The result is a variable weather, which includes moderate to very heavy rains (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

Although gaps in climatic records on the district make them unreliable for planning purposes, the district is believed to be the wettest part of the country (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010). Temperature in the district is generally very high with a monthly mean of 26° C. Relative humidity throughout the district is also very high about 90 percent during the night and falling to about 75 percent when temperature rises in the afternoon.

1.2.5 Conditions of the natural environment

The district has extensive rainforest, which has given rise to timber extraction. Lumbering activities can be found around Mpataba, Nuba, Ankasa, Tikobo No.1, Ellenda and Anwiafutu area. The activities of timber extractors in the district have had negative effects by way of depleting economic trees as a result of the neglect of afforestation and re-afforestation programmes and the destruction of young trees, all leading to micro climatic change and ecological imbalance.

Some portions of the forests are also earmarked for crop farming. Major crops grown are cassava, coconut, maize, cocoa, and plantain. The use of traditional farming methods, which is predominantly by slash and burn and the extraction of wood fuel are gradually having a deleterious effect on the natural environment by degradation whilst contributing to global warming (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

1.3 Political Administration

Jomoro district's uniqueness is not limited to the natural beauty of its topography and its astounding ecosystem. The geographical boundaries of Jomoro as an administrative district, its size and stature as a political constituency and its traditional leadership structure, are all so coincidentally conterminous to one another, making Jomoro's political leadership structure one of the most distinctly homogenous in the country.

The Jomoro District Assembly has 50 Assembly Members out of which 70 percent (36) were elected and 30 percent (24) were appointed from 10 area councils. The 10 area councils include: Elubo, Gwenye, Tikobo No.1, Tikobo No.2, Benyin, Half Assini, Takinta, Bonyere,

Mpataba and Newtown. The Local Government Act empowers the Jomoro District Assembly to exercise deliberative, administrative and executive functions within the district. Principal among the Assembly's functions are the formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the district's resources and the promotion of productive activity and social development in the District.

The political and executive head of the district is the District Chief Executive. He/she is appointed by the president and confirmed by the Assembly Members through voting. The Chief Executive is also the chairperson of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly and is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and its ancillary departments. At the base of the District Assembly's political structure are the Area Councils which serve as rallying points for promoting programmes and policies to support the development of the District. The Jomoro has some 113 Unit Committees.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1   Chieftaincy

The District falls under the traditional jurisdiction and paramountcy of the Western Nzema Traditional Council, with its seat at Benyin. Benyin is literally the traditional as well as cultural capital from which the Omanhene, Awulae Annor Adjaye II exercises traditional authority over his people. The jurisdictional interest of the paramountcy stretches from Ekabaku, near Atuabo in the West, to Newtown, in the extreme east, along Ghana's frontier with La Côte d'Ivoire.

1.4.2   Festival

The people of Jomoro district celebrate the 'Kundum' Festival between September and October and the festival is celebrated in all parts of the district and climaxed at Beyin, the seat of the paramountcy, with a colourful durbar of the chiefs and people. The modern day Kundum festival is still characterized by extensive drumming, dancing and feasting but has, over the years, evolved into a colourful occasion for the Nzema and Ahanta people of the Western Region to showcase their culture. The festival serves as a unifier, bringing Nzemas and Ahantas in the diaspora back home. It brings about reconciliation, rekindling the sense of community, and instilling moral values among the people.

1.4.3   Ethnicity and language

The Jomoro District is predominately Akan, which constitutes 88.7 percent out of which 60.5 percent are Nzemas and 15.4 percent are Fantis. About 6.0 percent of the population in the District are Ewe with the other foreign languages forming 3.1 percent.

1.5   Economy

1.5.1   Agricultural activities

Like most other districts in Ghana, Jomoro district has a large traditional agrarian sector, with agriculture engaging nearly 60% of the district's total labour force. These mostly comprise small-scale peasant farmers growing cash crops like cocoa, coconut, oil palm and a range of food crops among which cassava and maize are most notable. Commercial or large-scale farming, although not so widespread, is gradually picking up, especially the cultivation of cash crops. Incidentally although, cocoa accounts for only 9.4% of the total agricultural

output for the District, Jomoro produced the country's Best Cocoa Farmer for 2009 (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

For ages, coconut cultivation has been a significant mainstay for many Jomoro families. The crop however stagnated slightly in the mid-90s because farmers feared that the dreaded Cape Saint Paul disease, which had already devastated coconut plants all along Ghana's coastline, would catch up with coconut farms in the district. Farmers, who took their chances with the crop, today tell a puzzling tale about how, as expected, the disease ravaged its way across Ghana's western coastline but mysteriously let off Jomoro and literally jumped across the border into the Ivory Coast to cause havoc on the Ivorian crop just miles away. 'God and nature working in our favour' is how local coconut farmers interpreted this strange phenomenon and the Jomoro landscape has vast stretches of healthy, although aging coconut farms to prove it.

The survival of Jomoro's coconut farms and the subsequent introduction of disease-resistant hybrids and improved varieties have served as a boost for farmers as well as for the local agro-processing industry-specifically the copra extracting business which relies on large harvests of copra. Cassava dough is also extracted in large quantities and marketed in special cassava dough markets in Tikobo No. 1 and in Half Assini. Unfortunately, copra extraction, the most common agro-based enterprise in the district, is currently under threat from the direct sale of copra to supposed buyers from Nigeria, who are said to pay high rates for truckloads of copra which they transport by road to Nigeria for onward export to Europe.

Quite a sizeable number of young men in Jomoro draw their livelihood from marine canoe-fishing, as well as from the district's network of natural wetlands and fresh water bodies. The Amansuri and Dormuli wetlands, the Abby Lagoon, the Old Kabenlasuazo and Jaway Wharf, among others, all service the local fishing industry in one way or the other. Some 3,500 people are engaged in fishing and its related activities. By the close of 2009, the district had 199 registered canoes (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

1.5.2 Trade and commerce

With new impetus derived from increased traffic in people and goods across the Elubo and Jawah Wharf borders, Jomoro district is currently witnessing the gradual emergence of an informal sector of small businessmen, artisans and technicians. During the last couple of years, a business advisory centre attached to the District **administration has trained young** men and women in a variety of practical vocations like soap making.

1.5.3 Heavy industry

The imminent commencement of work on two highly strategic national industrial facilities – the Osagyefo Barge (Power Generation) and the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation's (GNPC) proposed Gas Processing Plant – is bound to catapult the Jomoro District into a strategic site for national industrial facilities and strategic energy production hub not only for servicing the Western Region but also to beef up the national energy output. When it eventually becomes operational, the Osagyefo Barge, located at Effasu-Mangyea, will produce a minimum of 125 Megawatts of electric power to support the national grid. It was conceived as an integrated energy generation project to accelerate the development of the Tano basin. The Osagyefo Barge is a dual fired power-generating unit, which can operate on both diesel and natural gas. It was commissioned in 1999 and moved to its present base at Effasu-Mangyea in the Jomoro District in March 2007 (Jomoro District MTDP, 2010).

1.5.4   Tourism (Places of attraction and historical facts)

The Ankasa National Park is the world's second richest nature reserve. It is a two-in-one forest reserve, covering a total land area of about 509 square kilometres (Km) and incorporating the former Nini-Suhien National Park. Ankasa has virgin evergreen rainforest and is the most botanically diverse forest in Ghana. The park is often classified as the world's second richest nature reserve and boast of rare botanical species like 'psychosis ankasensis' and more than 300 plant species have been logged in a single hectre. Ankasa also has a horde of mammals, including forest elephants, leopards, wildcat, African civet, bush broad fronted crocodile and chimpanzees and the bongo, which conservation experts have proposed as the great Park's symbol (Jomoro Brochure, 2010 and Ghana districts, 2013).

Nzulezo (the village on stilts)

The village is over 500 years old and home to about 450 natives who are predominantly farmers. They live a traditional life, which adapts to delicate watery environments in which all houses are built with raffia palm, suspended on stilts on the Amansuri Lake. What makes Nzulezo exciting is that, it is self-sufficient in many ways and has its own primary schools, churches, shops, a walkway (streets and alleys) and even a couple of motels.

Jomoro's Pristine Wetlands

There are several wetlands within the district. The major ones are the Amansuri, Dormuli and the Abby wetlands located near Benyin, Old Kabenlasuazo and Jaway Wharf respectively. The Amansuri wetland in particular, has a great national importance as Ghana's largest intact swamp peat forest. It is the only forest in Ghana whose vegetation encompasses mangrove, raffia palm, and coconut palm and swamp peat. It is also home to a wide variety of wildlife, including monkeys, crocodiles, marine turtles and birds.

The meander nature trail

This is home to the Meadah Crocodile Pond, which is a habitat for some long snout, Dwarf and Nile crocodile. It is also a place for the Ebonloa Bird Sanctuary and the Ebonloa's intriguing Local Gin Distilleries.

The Apollonia Fort

It is the very last English Fort in the Gold Coast. It is located on the beaches of Benyin and was built by the English Committee of Merchants from 1768 to 1770 following an invitation from Chief Amenihyia. The fort took its name from a Portugese explorer who first sighted the area supposedly on St. Appollonia's Day. The English gave up the fort in 1819, soon after the abolition of the slave trade, transferring ownership to the Dutch in 1868. The Dutch rechristened the fort after their king, Willem III and held it until 1872.

The Abby Lagoon

This is a trans-boundary wetland important to both Ghana and la Cote d'Ivoire because of its high productivity as a medium of transport and for fishing. It is widely believed that the lagoon has considerable stocks of the West African Manatees (Trichechus senegalensis)

Clean cosy beaches

Jomoro district has a 50 kilometres stretch of clean sandy beaches, which lie from Ekabaku to Newtown, Ghana's last coastal community on its western frontier. Most of Jomoro's beaches have clean white sands, laced with rows of coconut trees mysteriously spared by the onslaught of the Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease, which ravaged most of the coconut crop along

Ghana's coastal belt. Besides their suitability for hospitality and recreation, Jomoro beaches are Ghana's most favourable nesting habitat for marine turtles, which are of global conservation interest (Jomoro Brochure, 2010 and Ghana districts, 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 organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4   Post enumeration survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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 analysed 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 demographic characteristics of a geographically defined area have implications on the socio-economic perspective of the people in terms of welfare and standard of living. Factors that affect the changes in the population of a given geographic area are fertility, mortality and migration. These factors, to a large extent, are influenced by the age-sex composition of the area (Cudjoe and Amoah, 2013).

This chapter analyses the 2010 population and housing census for Jomoro District with respect to population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the age structure by sex of the population of the Jomoro District. The total population of Jomoro District in 2010 is 150,107. Females are 76,546 representing 51.0 percent of the population of the district. About 65percent of the population is in the rural areas and a little over a third of the population lives in the urban areas.

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

| Age Group | Sex | | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | | | |
| | Both Sexes | | Male | Female | | Urban | | Rural | |
	Number	Percent	Male	Female		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	150,107	100.0	73,561	76,546	96.1	53,084	35.4	97,023	64.6
0 - 4	21,684	14.4	11,143	10,541	105.7	7,231	33.3	14,453	66.7
5 - 9	20,124	13.4	10,251	9,873	103.8	6,686	33.2	13,438	66.8
10 - 14	18,238	12.1	9,317	8,921	104.4	6,259	34.3	11,979	65.7
15 - 19	16,341	10.9	8,146	8,195	99.4	6,175	37.8	10,166	62.2
20 - 24	13,438	9.0	6,441	6,997	92.1	5,333	39.7	8,105	60.3
25 - 29	12,253	8.2	5,685	6,568	86.6	4,717	38.5	7,536	61.5
30 - 34	10,031	6.7	4,804	5,227	91.9	3,800	37.9	6,231	62.1
35 - 39	8,943	6.0	4,285	4,658	92	3,251	36.4	5,692	63.6
40 - 44	7,025	4.7	3,353	3,672	91.3	2,475	35.2	4,550	64.8
45 - 49	5,599	3.7	2,771	2,828	98	1,833	32.7	3,766	67.3
50 - 54	4,709	3.1	2,212	2,497	88.6	1,486	31.6	3,223	68.4
55 - 59	2,652	1.8	1,400	1,252	111.8	878	33.1	1,774	66.9
60 - 64	2,476	1.6	1,153	1,323	87.2	855	34.5	1,621	65.5
65 - 69	1,585	1.1	763	822	92.8	554	35.0	1,031	65.0
70 - 74	2,183	1.5	818	1,365	59.9	661	30.3	1,522	69.7
75 - 79	1,103	0.7	467	636	73.4	349	31.6	754	68.4
80 - 84	900	0.6	286	614	46.6	270	30.0	630	70.0
85+	387	0.6	266	557	47.8	271	70.0	552	142.6
All Ages	150,107	100.0	73,561	76,546	96.1	53,084	35.4	97,023	64.6
0-14	60,046	40.0	30,711	29,335	104.7	20,176	33.6	39,870	66.4
15-64	83,467	55.6	40,250	43,217	93.1	30,803	36.9	52,664	63.1
65+	6,594	4.4	2,600	3,994	65.1	2,105	31.9	4,489	68.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of the district's population being 14.4 percent is in the age group 0-4 which is followed by those aged 5-9 representing 13.4 percent and 10-14 age group forms 12.1 percent. The lowest proportion is those aged 85+ years with 0.5 percent. The male population in age groups 0-14, 25-29, 55-59 and 60-64 are more than the females in the same age category.

Persons under 15 years constitute 40 percent of the total population in the district. About 56 percent of the population are in the working age group (15-65) and a smaller percentage (4.4%) are 65 years and older.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 is a graphical representation of age and sex structure of the population of Jomoro district. The district has a youthful population structure with a broad base and a conical shape that depicts a pattern of reducing population as age increases. The pyramid further shows that more males are born within the age group 0-4 in Jomoro district than females. However, the male population decreases faster than the female all through the various age cohorts except age 70-74.

Higher proportions of the population are within the ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. The population aged 20-64 falls at a decreasing rate. This trend may be due to migration and mortality. There is also a sharp decline in the population at age 85 and older with males declining faster than the females.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
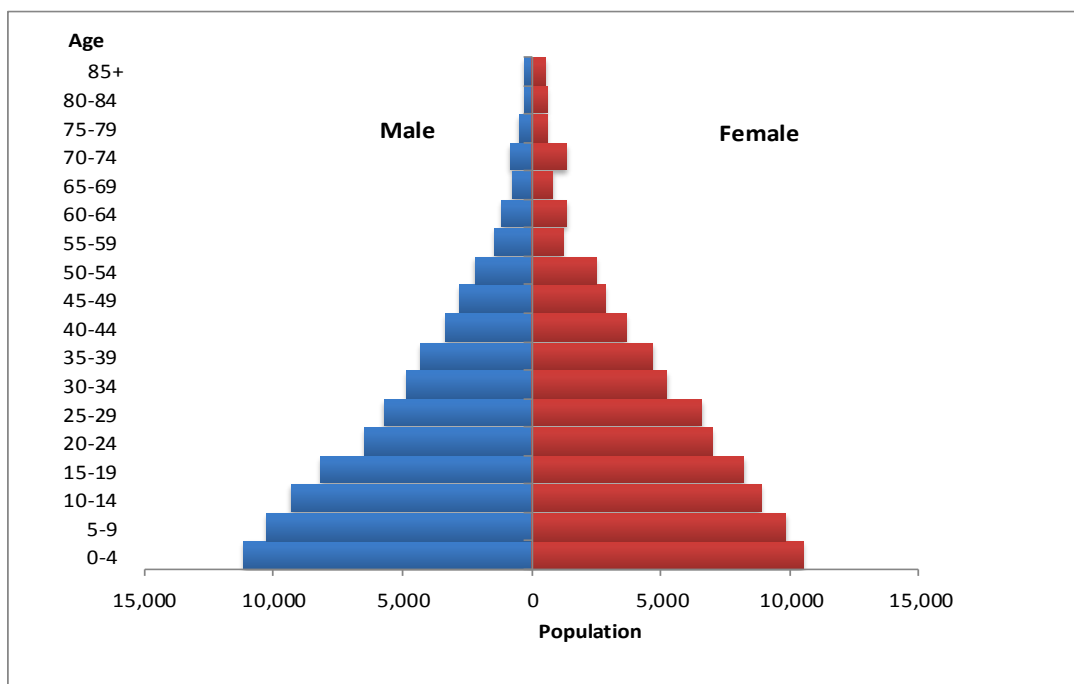
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio of the district is 96.1 males to 100 females. Sex ratios for ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 55-59 are higher than hundred. This indicates that there are more males per 100 females in these age groups.

Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population. Where more detailed data are lacking, the age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry—even though some persons defined as "dependent" are producers and some persons in the "productive" ages are economically dependent[1].

Table 2.2 presents the age dependency ratio by sex. The total dependency ratio of the population in the district is 79.8 which imply that, there are approximately 80 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working age. The male dependency ratio of 82.8 is higher than the female dependency of 77.1 in the district. The old age-dependency ratio is 7.9 which mean that there are about 8 old age dependent persons for every 100 persons in the working age.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	150,107	100.0	73,561	100.0	76,546	100.0
0-14	60,046	40.0	30,711	41.7	29,335	38.3
15-64	83,467	55.6	40,250	54.7	43,217	56.5
65+	6,594	4.4	2,600	3.5	3,994	5.2
Total dependency ratio		79.8		82.8		77.1
Child dependency ratio		71.9		76.3		67.9
Old age dependency ratio		7.9		6.5		9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, fertility and mortality as important components of the growth of a population, play major roles in determining the growth rate of a population. The fertility and mortality rates reflect the health status of the population. Mortality data is needed in projecting the life expectancy of the population so as to formulate policies, programmes and projects related to public health.

2.4.1   Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of children that would be born alive to a woman (aged between 15-49 years) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.3 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for all districts in the Western region. The number of women aged 15-49 years (child bearing age) in the district was 38,145. The total fertility rate for the district is 3.7 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 3.6 children per woman. This means that a woman living in the district would have 3.7 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

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[1] Arthur Haupt and Thomas T. Kane, PRB, Population Handbook, 2004

The general fertility rate (GFR)[2] is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. The GFR of the district is 111.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 which is lower than the regional rate of 105.8 births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15-49.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude birth rate is computed for the whole population. The CBR of Jomoro district is 28.3 live births per 1,000 population and it is higher than the regional rate of 26.8 live births per 1,000 population

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
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Jomoro	**150,107**	**38,145**	**4,245**	**3.7**	**111.3**	**28.3**
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118.0	29.2
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134.0	30.9
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 gives information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The total number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older in the district is 132,401. Out of which 112,287 or 84.8 percent of the children survived.

The numbers of male and female children ever born are 65,292 and 67,109 respectively and children who survived are 55,013 (84.3%) males and 57.274 (85.3%) females respectively. Age group 12-14 years recorded the least number of children ever born (22) and the number of children surviving (19 or 86.4%), followed by females 15-19 years recording 1.221 children ever born, 1,038 (85.0%) children surviving. The age group 60 years and older recorded the highest number of children ever born (27,927).

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[2] Ibid, PRB,2004

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	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
All Ages	52,265	132,401	65,292	67,109	112,287	84.8	55,013	84.3	57,274	85.3
12-14	5,054	22	8	14	19	86.4	7	87.5	12	85.7
15-19	8,195	1,221	612	609	1,038	85.0	500	81.7	538	88.3
20-24	6,997	6,298	3,177	3,121	5,640	89.6	2,764	87.0	2,876	92.1
25-29	6,568	12,626	6,296	6,330	11,594	91.8	5,721	90.9	5,873	92.8
30-34	5,227	15,679	7,856	7,823	14,254	90.9	7,041	89.6	7,213	92.2
35-39	4,658	18,085	9,009	9,076	16,275	90.0	8,079	89.7	8,196	90.3
40-44	3,672	16,714	8,398	8,316	14,804	88.6	7,427	88.4	7,377	88.7
45-49	2,828	14,037	6,926	7,111	12,237	87.2	5,984	86.4	6,253	87.9
50-54	2,497	13,111	6,261	6,850	10,976	83.7	5,242	83.7	5,734	83.7
55-59	1,252	6,681	3,296	3,385	5,574	83.4	2,733	82.9	2,841	83.9
60+	5,317	27,927	13,453	14,474	19,876	71.2	9,515	70.7	10,361	71.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Mortality

Table 2.5 shows deaths in the households and the crude death rate (CDR) by district. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population. The CDR of Jomoro district is 9.7 per 1,000 population, and it is higher than the regional rate of 6.2 per 1,000. However, deaths in households stood at 1,452 in the district out of 14,825 households deaths in the region.

Table 2.5: 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*

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex in Jomoro district. In age group 0-4 female deaths were higher than male deaths and in age group 5-9, the age specific deaths reduce sharply to a point where the male and female deaths were almost equal. From age 15 to 49, the age specific deaths rate of females was higher than their male counterparts and this could be attributed to deaths during delivery (maternal deaths). From age 50 years and above, the death rate was higher for males than females.

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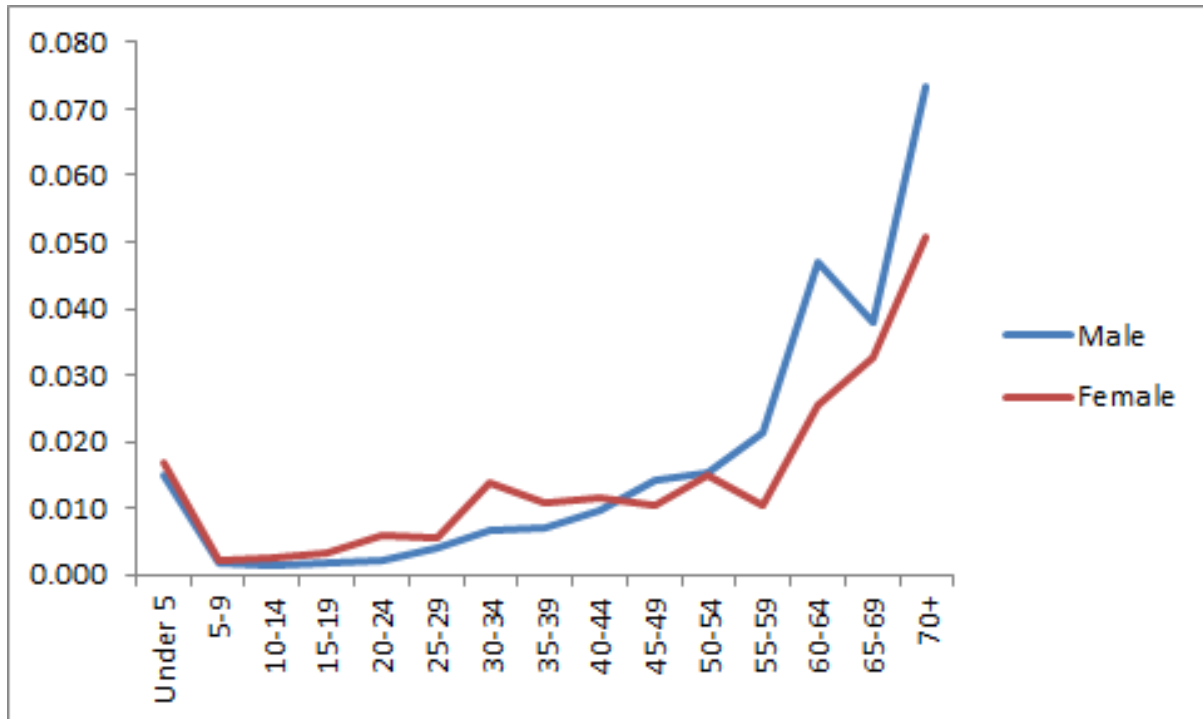
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4   Migration

Migration is one of the determinants of population growth, which is the movement of people to and from a defined geographical area. Migration has socio-economic implications and it is influenced by social, economic, political factors.

Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in Jomoro district. Out of the total of 50,958 migrants enumerated in the district, 29.3 percent were resident between the periods of 1-4 years. About 22 percent had stayed in the district between 10 to 19 years, and 18.3 percent had lived there for 20 or more years. A higher proportion of 19.7 percent of those born elsewhere in the region had lived in the district between 10 to 19 years. With those born elsewhere in another region, the highest number of migrants came from Central Region with 12,169 out of which 27.2 percent have been residents between 1-4 years. The second largest group was from the Volta Region 3,925 in-migrants with 27.3 percent being resident for 20+ years. As many as 41.1 percent migrants from Upper West had lived in Jomoro for a period of 1- 4 years.

Table 2.6: 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	50,958	12.9	29.3	17.7	21.7	18.3
Born elsewhere in the region	20,937	12.9	31.3	17.6	19.7	18.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	12,168	13.3	27.2	17.8	22.7	19.1
Greater Accra	1,131	16.9	32.4	13.6	22.3	14.8
Volta	3,925	9.5	20.7	17.2	25.2	27.3
Eastern	1,390	10.9	29.1	14.2	26.6	19.3
Ashanti	3,085	13.8	27.9	16.1	21.6	20.6
Brong Ahafo	1,283	9.4	28.7	19.4	26.7	15.8
Northern	998	14.5	34.6	18.6	20.7	11.5
Upper East	1,287	12.3	32.6	19.6	25.4	10.2
Upper West	445	9.2	41.1	13.9	24.7	11.0
Outside Ghana	4,309	15.3	30.3	20.9	21.4	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter analyses the social characteristics of Jomoro district including, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

Households may be composed of one or more of the following; a head; spouse(s); child(ren); sibling(s); grandchild(ren); other relatives and non-relatives. It is the basic unit for any meaningful demographic and economic analyses.

Household size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 34,502 households in the district made up of 51,219 urban and 94,271 households. The average household size in the district is the same as the regional average household size of 4.2. The rural average household size is higher (4.4 persons per household) than the urban (3.9) average household size.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	145,490	51,219	94,271
Number of households	553,634	34,502	13,085	21,417
Average households per house	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3
Average household size	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Household composition

Household population by composition and sex of head is presented in Table 3.2. The total number of persons in households in the district is 145,490. Children form the highest proportion (39.3%) of household population followed by household heads (23.7%). The categories constituting the lowest proportions are Son/Daughters in-law (0.5%) and adopted/foster children (0.5%).

The table also shows that male heads (31.1%) are more than female heads (16.7%) in the district. The proportion of male children (40.8%) is slightly higher than the female children (37.8%). The proportion of grandchildren (11.2%) in households is approximately the same for both male and female-headed households in the district. There is more female parent/parent-in-law (1.0%) compared to male parent/parent-in-law (0.1%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex of head

Household composition	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	145,490	100.0	71,029	100.0	74,461	100.0
Head	34,503	23.7	22,055	31.1	12,448	16.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	14,496	10.0	942	1.3	13,554	18.2
Child (son/daughter)	57,109	39.3	28,943	40.8	28,166	37.8
Parent/Parent in-law	842	0.6	87	0.1	755	1.0
Son/Daughter in-law	653	0.5	224	0.3	429	0.6
Grandchild	16,348	11.2	8,150	11.5	8,198	11.0
Brother/Sister	5,603	3.9	2,929	4.1	2,674	3.6
Step child	2,014	1.4	982	1.4	1,032	1.4
Adopted/Foster child	715	0.5	292	0.4	423	0.6
Other relative	10,327	7.1	4,819	6.8	5,508	7.4
Non-relative	2,880	2.0	1,606	2.3	1,274	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether they are related or unrelated. Table 3.3 shows the household population by relationship and sex. Jomoro district has a household population of 145,490 out of which females constitute the highest (74,461 representing 51.2%). The commonest structure is the Nuclear family comprising head, spouse(s) and children making up 26.6 percent. The next is extended family comprising head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives. This category constitutes 19.9 percent followed by single parent extended households (18.0%). The structure with the lowest proportion is extended family with non-relatives (1.6%). This is closely followed by single parent extended family including non-relatives (1.7%) and head and spouse only (1.8%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	145,490	100.0	71,029	100.0	74,461	100.0
Head only	6,500	4.5	4,589	6.5	1,911	2.6
Head and a spouse only	2,566	1.8	1,281	1.8	1,285	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	38,709	26.6	19,784	27.9	18,925	25.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	29,005	19.9	14,564	20.5	14,441	19.4
Extended + non relatives	2,369	1.6	1,226	1.7	1,143	1.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,592	3.8	2,770	3.9	2,822	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	16,607	11.4	7,263	10.2	9,344	12.6
Single parent Extended	26,169	18.0	10,735	15.1	15,434	20.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,508	1.7	1,034	1.5	1,474	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	15,465	10.6	7,783	11.0	7,682	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of males in nuclear family structures (i.e. head, spouse(s) and children) represents 27.9 percent, and their female counterparts form 25.4 percent. The lowest of the structure is single parent extended family and people who are not relatives (1.5%).

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 displays the population 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The total number of persons 12 years and older in the Jomoro District is 100,611. The proportions of the population who are married constitute the highest (44.3**%**). Those in the informal/consensual union/living together constitute 4.8 percent. The second largest is the never married (38.6**%**). The proportions that are separated represent the least with 2.6 percent.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status
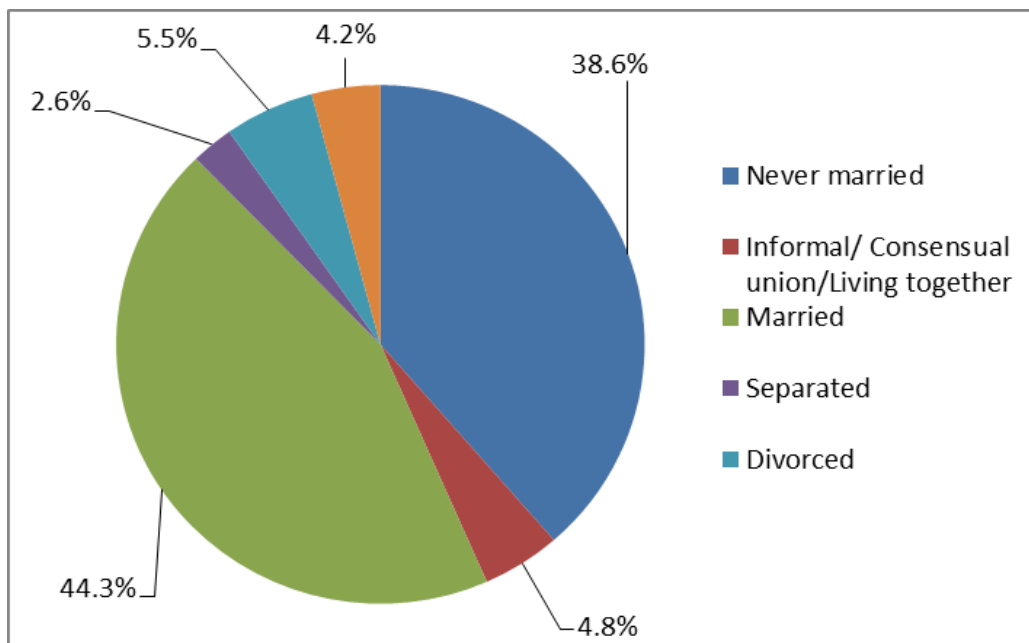
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents the population 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. In age group 12-14, a high proportion (93.1%) had never married, while 6.4 percent are married with less than one percent in informal/consensual union/living together. The proportions of persons who are married in age group 35-39 are higher (76.6%) than those married in all other age categories. Almost 34 percent of persons in age group 65+ are widowed.

The data show that females marry earlier than males in the district. For example, in the 20-24 year age group, only 15.6 percent of the males were married while 40.9 percent of the females in the same age group were married.

For those aged 35-39 years, about 77 percent of them are married. However, in the case of the males, 80 percent of those aged 50-54 are married while more than half (55.3%) of the females aged 50-54 are married.

There are more female widows (49.0%) among those aged 65 years and above than males (10.4%). Consensual marriage is very high among those aged 25-29 for males (9.1%) and 20-

24 for females (11.9%). The proportion of divorce is more than 10 percent for those aged 55 years and above for males and 50 years and above for females.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	100,611	100.0	38.6	4.8	44.3	2.5	5.5	4.2
12 - 14	10,550	100.0	93.1	0.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16,341	100.0	87.9	3.2	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	13,438	100.0	59.3	8.9	28.8	1.5	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	12,253	100.0	30.7	9.2	53.9	2.7	2.9	0.6
30 - 34	10,031	100.0	12.9	7.6	70.7	3.3	4.5	1.0
35 - 39	8,943	100.0	6.5	5.2	76.6	3.7	6.2	1.7
40 - 44	7,025	100.0	4.4	3.9	75.4	3.8	8.8	3.7
45 - 49	5,599	100.0	3.1	3.0	74.9	3.7	10.3	5.1
50 - 54	4,709	100.0	3.2	1.9	66.9	4.7	15.1	8.2
55 - 59	2,652	100.0	1.7	1.9	64.8	4.2	15.8	11.5
60 - 64	2,476	100.0	3.8	0.9	55.0	4.8	18.9	16.5
65+	6,594	100.0	4.3	1.0	37.5	4.9	18.5	33.8
Male								
Total	48,346	100.0	46.4	4.0	43.5	1.7	3.3	1.1
12 - 14	5,496	100.0	93.3	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,146	100.0	93.6	0.9	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	6,441	100.0	77.8	5.6	15.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	5,685	100.0	46.1	9.1	41.4	1.4	1.7	0.2
30 - 34	4,804	100.0	19.2	7.8	67.3	2.6	2.9	0.2
35 - 39	4,285	100.0	9.9	5.5	77.1	3.2	3.8	0.5
40 - 44	3,353	100.0	6.7	4.0	79.4	3.2	5.6	1.2
45 - 49	2,771	100.0	4.6	3.3	81.3	3.2	5.8	1.8
50 - 54	2,212	100.0	4.4	1.9	80.0	3.6	8.5	1.5
55 - 59	1,400	100.0	2.1	2.1	78.6	3.1	10.8	3.4
60 - 64	1,153	100.0	4.1	1.1	74.6	3.7	12.3	4.2
65+	2,600	100.0	6.0	1.1	65.0	3.8	13.7	10.4
Female								
Total	52,265	100.0	31.5	5.5	45.2	3.2	7.6	7.1
12 - 14	5,054	100.0	92.9	0.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,195	100.0	82.2	5.4	11.0	0.7	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	6,997	100.0	42.4	11.9	40.9	2.5	1.7	0.5
25 - 29	6,568	100.0	17.4	9.3	64.7	3.8	3.8	1.0
30 - 34	5,227	100.0	7.2	7.3	73.9	3.9	6.0	1.7
35 - 39	4,658	100.0	3.3	4.9	76.2	4.3	8.5	2.9
40 - 44	3,672	100.0	2.3	3.8	71.7	4.4	11.8	6.0
45 - 49	2,828	100.0	1.6	2.8	68.5	4.3	14.6	8.3
50 - 54	2,497	100.0	2.1	1.9	55.3	5.7	20.9	14.1
55 - 59	1,252	100.0	1.4	1.8	49.3	5.4	21.5	20.7
60 - 64	1,323	100.0	3.6	0.8	38.0	5.8	24.6	27.3
65+	3,994	100.0	3.2	0.9	19.6	5.6	21.7	49.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. More than 50 percent (52.0%) of the population in the district had basic education, while 31.7 percent have never attended school. Only 0.6 percent had attended tertiary education.

For those married, 45.8 percent had basic education, 40.5 percent had no education and only 0.8 percent had tertiary education. Among the divorced population, three out of five (59.9%)

had no education, 33.3 percent had basic education and 0.2 percent had attained tertiary education.

The proportion that had never married and has attained basic education is (66.3%), while 52.4 percent in informal/consensual unions and 45.8 percent married have attained basic education. The proportion of married males (51.6%) with basic education is relatively higher than the proportion of married females (40.6%). More than half of married females (51.9%) had no education compared to the married males (27.7%).

There are more divorced females (70.1%) with no education than divorced males (35.0%). Majority of the women (82.2%) who are widowed have no education and only 44.2 percent of the widowed males on the other hand, do not have education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Second[2]	Vocational technical certificate commercial	Post middle secondary diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	100,611	100.0	31.7	52.0	12.2	1.1	2.4	0.6
Never married	38,851	100.0	11.1	66.3	19.2	0.8	2.1	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,798	100.0	32.8	52.4	11.1	1.1	2.0	0.7
Married	44,615	100.0	40.5	45.8	8.6	1.3	3.0	0.8
Separated	2,515	100.0	52.8	37.7	6.4	1.3	1.6	0.3
Divorced	5,563	100.0	59.9	33.3	4.0	1.0	1.6	0.2
Widowed	4,269	100.0	77.3	18.5	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.1
Male								
Total	48,346	100.0	20.2	57.7	15.9	1.5	3.6	1.1
Never married	22,409	100.0	10.9	64.8	20.1	1.0	2.5	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,926	100.0	21.7	55.8	16.2	1.4	3.6	1.4
Married	21,014	100.0	27.7	51.6	12.4	1.9	4.8	1.5
Separated	837	100.0	35.7	47.2	11.8	2.2	2.5	0.6
Divorced	1,615	100.0	35.0	51.2	7.5	2.0	3.7	0.6
Widowed	545	100.0	44.2	40.6	8.4	1.8	3.9	1.1
Female								
Total	52,265	100.0	42.3	46.7	8.8	0.7	1.2	0.2
Never married	16,442	100.0	11.3	68.3	17.9	0.6	1.5	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,872	100.0	40.4	50.1	7.6	0.8	0.9	0.2
Married	23,601	100.0	51.9	40.6	5.2	0.8	1.3	0.2
Separated	1,678	100.0	61.3	32.9	3.8	0.9	1.1	0.1
Divorced	3,948	100.0	70.1	26.0	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.0
Widowed	3,724	100.0	82.2	15.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
3 Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing, University   Diploma, HND, etc.
4 Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.6 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The table gives information on the relationship that exists between one's marital status and the economic activity they were engaged in. The three broad economic activities statuses under consideration are employed, unemployed and economically not active.

From Table 3.6, a significant proportion of married persons are employed (80.5%), 2.8 percent are unemployed and 16.7 percent are economically not employed. More married males are employed (83.6%) than the married females (77.7%). Two percent of the married population in the district are unemployed and 16.7 percent are economically inactive. About 29 percent of the never married are employed. The situation is further supported by the fact that 2 out of 3 (67.4%) of the never married are economically inactive. The proportion of widowed who are employed constitute (49.3%), while about 50 percent (49.6%) of them are economically inactive. The proportions of married females and males who are employment are 83.6 percent and 77.7 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	100,611	100.0	58,161	57.8	3,470	3.4	38,980	38.8
Never married	38,851	100.0	11,161	28.7	1,531	3.9	26,159	67.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,798	100.0	3,428	71.4	360	7.5	1,010	21.1
Married	44,615	100.0	35,896	80.5	1,289	2.8	7,430	16.7
Separated	2,515	100.0	1,752	69.7	113	4.5	650	25.8
Divorced	5,563	100.0	3,820	68.7	130	2.3	1,613	29.0
Widowed	4,269	100.0	2,104	49.3	47	1.1	2,118	49.6
Male								
Total	48,346	100.0	28,317	58.6	1,753	3.6	18,276	37.8
Never married	22,409	100.0	7,095	31.7	1,054	4.7	14,260	63.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,926	100.0	1,562	81.1	107	5.6	257	13.3
Married	21,014	100.0	17,565	83.6	504	2.4	2,945	14.0
Separated	837	100.0	610	72.9	32	3.8	195	23.3
Divorced	1,615	100.0	1,182	73.2	49	3.0	384	23.8
Widowed	545	100.0	303	55.6	7	1.3	235	43.1
Female								
Total	52,265	100.0	29,844	57.1	1,717	3.3	20,704	39.6
Never married	16,442	100.0	4,066	24.7	477	2.9	11,899	72.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,872	100.0	1,866	65.0	253	8.8	753	26.2
Married	23,601	100.0	18,331	77.7	785	3.3	4,485	19.0
Separated	1,678	100.0	1,142	68.1	81	4.8	455	27.1
Divorced	3,948	100.0	2,638	66.8	81	2.1	1,229	31.1
Widowed	3,724	100.0	1,801	48.4	40	1.1	1,883	50.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex. Jomoro district consists of different nationals because of its closeness to La Cote d'Ivoire. Ghanaians by birth constitute the

largest proportion (94.9 %) of the population; with 94.5 percent males and 95.5 percent females. Among the least are African other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and Ghanaian by Naturalisation (0.5 %). Persons from the ECOWAS region with dual nationality constitute 1.8 percent. Since the Jomoro District shared a boundary with La Cote d'Ivoire, some Ivorian nationals were likely to marry in the district and this could have contributed to those with Dual Nationality taking the second highest position.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	150,107	100.0	73,561	100.0	76,546	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	142,447	94.9	69,525	94.5	72,922	95.3
Dual Nationality	2,776	1.8	1,319	1.8	1,457	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	802	0.5	385	0.5	417	0.5
ECOWAS	2,650	1.8	1,539	2.1	1,111	1.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	746	0.5	369	0.5	377	0.5
Other	686	0.5	424	0.6	262	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana allows for freedom of worship; thus all persons have the right to join or not to join any religious organisation of their choice. Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of persons enumerated in the district by sex. Majority of the persons enumerated in the district (84.1%) are Christians (Catholic, Protestant (Anglican Lutheran), Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other Christians). The highest is Catholic (27.5%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (25.4%), with Protestants/Anglicans forming 15.2 percent and Other Christians represents 14.0 percent. Islam constitutes 7.3 percent and persons with no religious affiliation account for 8.0 percent of the district population. The least religious group was the traditional religion, which account for only 1.2 percent.

The data shows that more women are affiliated to religious bodies than men except for Islam, which has more males (8.1%) than females (6.6%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	150,107	100.0	73,561	100.0	76,546	100.0
No Religion	12,028	8.0	7,230	9.8	4,798	6.3
Catholic	41,270	27.5	19,512	26.5	21,758	28.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,857	15.2	10,788	14.7	12,069	15.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	38,109	25.4	18,270	24.8	19,839	25.9
Other Christians	21,044	14.0	10,181	13.8	10,863	14.2
Islam	10,979	7.3	5,934	8.1	5,045	6.6
Traditionalist	1,806	1.2	700	1.0	1,106	1.4
Other (Specify)	2,014	1.3	946	1.3	1,068	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are important tools for development. It is assumed that when a person is educated and literate, he or she can make informed decisions. The skills he or she has acquired would allow for increased opportunities and effective competition with others.

Figure 3.2, is a graphical representation of population 11 years and older by literacy status. About 64 percent of the population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Persons who are literate in English only constitute 26.5 percent. The least proportion is English and French, which is 1.6 percent of the population 11 years and older in Jomoro district.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status
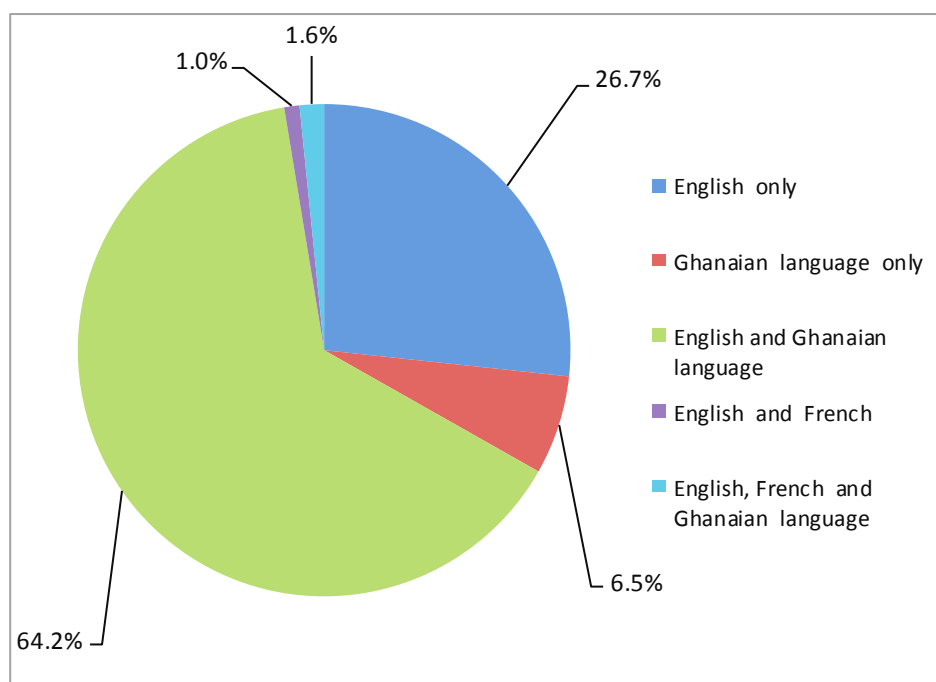
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. Nearly two-thirds (64.2 percent) of the population 11 years and older, in the district are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. Those literate in English only is 26.7 percent, followed by literate in Ghanaian language accounting for 6.5 percent. The data show a high proportion of the population in all the age groups are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language with persons aged 60-64 years reporting the highest proportion of 72.5 percent. There are more males (66.6%) who are literate in English and a Ghanaian language than females (61.2%). On the other hand, the data indicated more females (29.2%) than males (24.7%), who are literate in English only.

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

Sex/age group	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	32,123	71,705	100.0	26.7	6.5	64.2	1.0	1.6
11-14	695	13,072	100.0	37.3	5.4	56.2	0.5	0.6
15-19	1,618	14,723	100.0	26.5	3.4	68.0	0.6	1.5
20-24	2,876	10,562	100.0	25.0	4.3	67.8	1.1	1.8
25-29	3,780	8,473	100.0	25.7	7.1	64.1	1.3	1.9
30-34	3,878	6,153	100.0	26.4	8.5	61.8	1.5	1.8
35-39	4,015	4,928	100.0	23.9	10.7	62.2	1.8	1.4
40-44	3,288	3,737	100.0	25.0	10.8	61.6	1.1	1.4
45-49	2,586	3,013	100.0	18.5	11.6	66.4	1.4	2.2
50-54	2,217	2,492	100.0	19.0	9.6	68.0	1.0	2.5
55-59	1,165	1,487	100.0	17.6	6.2	72.3	1.1	2.9
60-64	1,375	1,101	100.0	16.6	8.3	72.5	1.2	1.5
65+	4,630	1,964	100.0	17.4	7.8	70.4	0.9	3.6
Male								
Total	9,862	40,038	100.0	24.7	5.8	66.6	1.1	1.9
11-14	311	6,739	100.0	36.4	5.4	57.4	0.3	0.5
15-19	616	7,530	100.0	25.8	3.4	68.6	0.6	1.5
20-24	986	5,455	100.0	22.4	3.8	70.7	1.2	1.9
25-29	1,240	4,445	100.0	23.4	5.5	67.7	1.1	2.2
30-34	1,173	3,631	100.0	24.4	7.1	64.5	1.7	2.3
35-39	1,221	3,064	100.0	22.1	9.6	64.6	2.3	1.5
40-44	979	2,374	100.0	23.9	8.6	64.5	1.1	1.9
45-49	842	1,929	100.0	17.3	8.9	69.5	1.7	2.5
50-54	651	1,561	100.0	16.7	6.9	72.3	0.9	3.3
55-59	369	1,031	100.0	15.3	5.6	75.0	1.2	2.9
60-64	363	790	100.0	15.2	6.3	75.1	1.5	1.9
65+	1,111	1,489	100.0	15.9	6.4	72.5	1.1	4.2
Female								
Total	22,261	31,667	100.0	29.2	7.4	61.2	0.9	1.3
11-14	384	6,333	100.0	38.2	5.4	55.0	0.6	0.7
15-19	1,002	7,193	100.0	27.2	3.4	67.3	0.6	1.5
20-24	1,890	5,107	100.0	27.7	4.9	64.6	1.1	1.6
25-29	2,540	4,028	100.0	28.2	8.8	60.1	1.4	1.5
30-34	2,705	2,522	100.0	29.3	10.3	57.9	1.3	1.1
35-39	2,794	1,864	100.0	26.9	12.6	58.2	1.0	1.3
40-44	2,309	1,363	100.0	27.0	14.7	56.6	1.1	0.6
45-49	1,744	1,084	100.0	20.5	16.3	61.0	0.7	1.5
50-54	1,566	931	100.0	22.9	14.2	60.7	1.1	1.2
55-59	796	456	100.0	22.6	7.5	66.2	0.9	2.9
60-64	1,012	311	100.0	20.3	13.2	65.9	0.3	0.3
65+	3,519	475	100.0	21.9	12.2	63.8	0.4	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Educational level

School attendance

Figure 3.1 is a graphical representation of school attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older in Jomoro district. Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (137,452) in the district, 26.5 percent had never been to school, 41.5 percent are currently in school while 32

percent attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school is higher (34.7%) than the male (18.0%) proportion who never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (44.7%) is more than the female (38.4%). About 37 percent of the male population has attended school in the past whilst for females it was 26.9 percent

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex
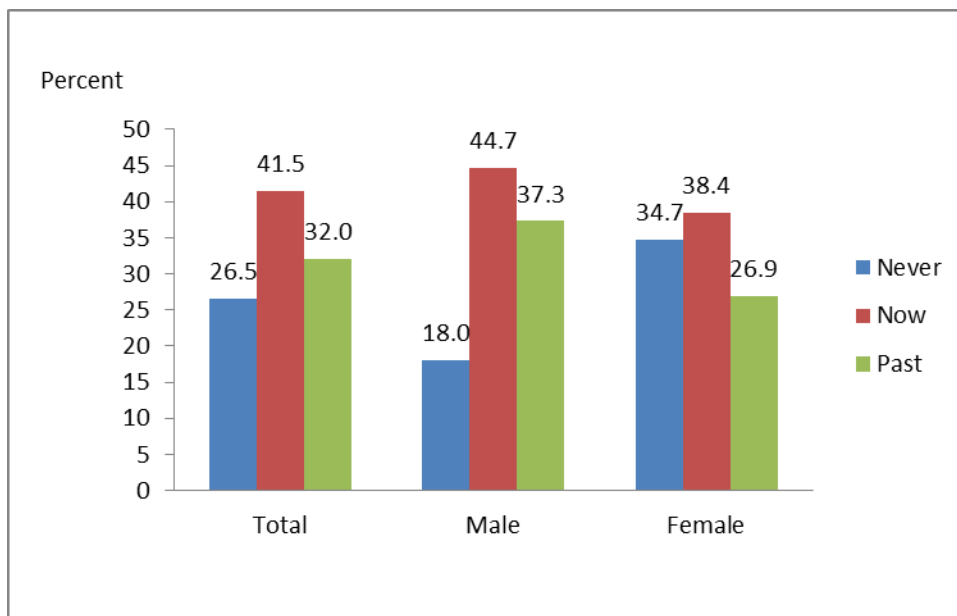
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Current school attendance
Table 3.10 shows the distribution of the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The data on current school attendance shows that 48.3 percent of those attending school are in primary school with 18.4 percent and 8.9 percent in JHS and SHS respectively. Generally, higher proportions of students are reported to be in school at the lower levels but their numbers become smaller as they get to the higher levels of education. This could be attributed to high dropout rates. Higher proportions of females (49.3%) are in primary school than their male counterparts (47.3%). On the other hand, there are more males (9.5%) than females (8.2%) in SSS/SHS, implying a higher dropout for girls than boys.

Past school attendance
Thirty-two percent of persons 3 years and older had attended JHS/JSS, followed by those who had attended middle and primary school constituting 22.5 percent and 21.4 percent respectively. The lowest proportions however were those with tertiary education (3.4%), vocational/technical/commercial education (2.2%), and post middle/secondary education (2.0%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,022	100.0	29,982	100.0	27,040	100.0	43,948	100.0	25,010	100.0	18,938	100.0
Nursery	6,445	11.3	3,343	11.2	3,102	11.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	6,762	11.9	3,489	11.6	3,273	12.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	27,514	48.3	14,172	47.3	13,342	49.3	9,387	21.4	4,110	16.4	5,277	27.9
JSS/JHS	10,468	18.4	5,614	18.7	4,854	18.0	14,081	32.0	7,019	28.1	7,062	37.3
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	9,901	22.5	6,556	26.2	3,345	17.7
SSS/SHS	5,059	8.9	2,841	9.5	2,218	8.2	5,207	11.8	3,324	13.3	1,883	9.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,051	4.7	1,543	6.2	508	2.7
Vocational/technical/commercial	126	0.2	87	0.3	39	0.1	950	2.2	632	2.5	318	1.7
Post-middle/secondary certificate	228	0.4	134	0.4	94	0.3	874	2.0	592	2.4	282	1.5
Tertiary	420	0.7	302	1.0	118	0.4	1,497	3.4	1,234	4.9	263	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The total population aged 15 years and over is made up of both economically active and the economically not active. The total of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the economically active population 15 years and older. The economically not active persons include those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It also included full time students; persons retired from work, persons too old and too young to work, the disabled and homemakers.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Figure 4.1 shows the total population 15 years and older by activity status. About 67 percent of the population in the district are economically active while 32.8 percent are economically inactive. Of the economically active population 94.3 percent are employed while 5.7 percent are not employed.

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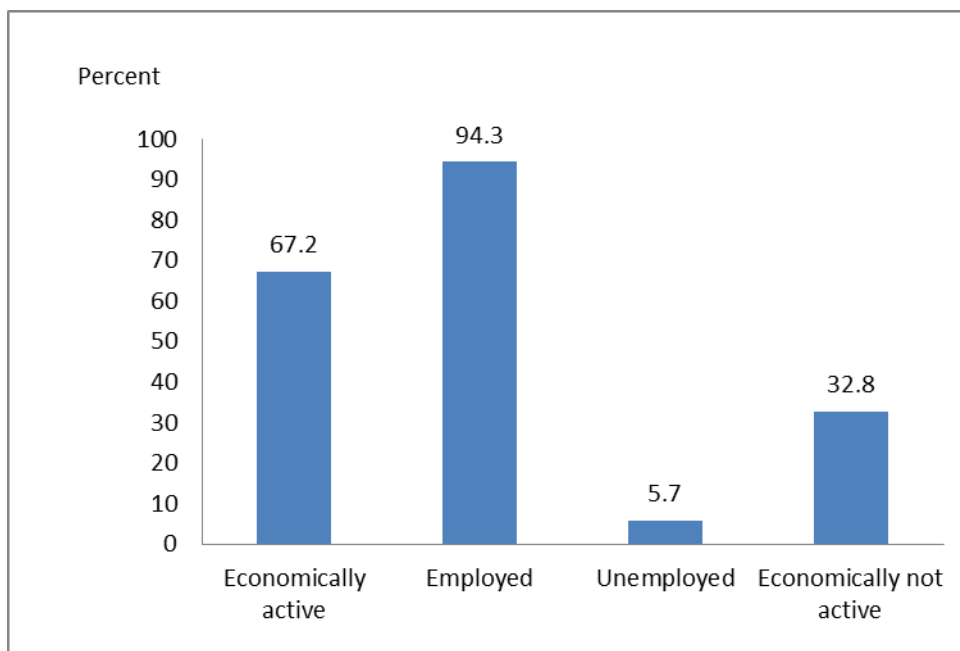
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population 15 years and older by economic activity status is presented in Table 4.1. About 69 percent of males (are economically active while in the female category, 65.7 percent of the females are economically active. Almost the same proportions of males (94.1%) and females (94.5%) are employed while 5.9 percent of males and 5.5 percent of females were unemployed.

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	90,061	100.0	42,850	100.0	47,211	100.0
Economically active	**60,493**	**67.2**	**29,464**	**68.8**	**31,029**	**65.7**
Employed	*57,039*	*94.3*	*27,723*	*94.1*	*29,316*	*94.5*
Worked	*52,483*	*92.0*	*25,797*	*93.1*	*26,686*	*91.0*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*4,220*	*7.4*	*1,762*	*6.4*	*2,458*	*8.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*336*	*0.6*	*164*	*0.6*	*172*	*0.6*
Unemployed	*3,454*	*5.7*	*1,741*	*5.9*	*1,713*	*5.5*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*1,386*	*40.1*	*611*	*35.1*	*775*	*45.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*2,068*	*59.9*	*1,130*	*64.9*	*938*	*54.8*
Economically not active	**29,568**	**32.8**	**13,386**	**31.2**	**16,182**	**34.3**
Did home duties (household chore)	7,807	26.4	2,548	19.0	5,259	32.5
Full time education	13,770	46.6	7,674	57.3	6,096	37.7
Pensioner/retired	475	1.6	363	2.7	112	0.7
Disabled/sick	1,945	6.6	821	6.1	1,124	6.9
Too old/young	3,385	11.4	973	7.3	2,412	14.9
Other	2,186	7.4	1,007	7.5	1,179	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that 63.3 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district are employed, 3.9 percent are unemployed and 32.8 percent are economically inactive. The proportion of employment increases from aged 20-24 with 51.6 percent and continues to its peak at aged 40-44 with 87.2 percent. The proportion of the employed declined gradually to 41.6 percent at aged 65 and above.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,061	100.0	57,039	63.3	3,454	3.9	29,568	32.8
15 - 19	16,341	100.0	3,320	20.3	467	2.9	12,554	76.8
20 - 24	13,438	100.0	6,929	51.6	1,067	7.9	5,442	40.5
25 - 29	12,253	100.0	9,098	74.3	793	6.5	2,362	19.3
30 - 34	10,031	100.0	8,366	83.4	410	4.1	1,255	12.5
35 - 39	8,943	100.0	7,730	86.4	222	2.5	991	11.1
40 - 44	7,025	100.0	6,126	87.2	144	2.0	755	10.7
45 - 49	5,599	100.0	4,877	87.1	95	1.7	627	11.2
50 - 54	4,709	100.0	4,002	85.0	72	1.5	635	13.5
55 - 59	2,652	100.0	2,169	81.8	43	1.6	440	16.6
60 - 64	2,476	100.0	1,680	67.9	113	4.6	683	27.6
65+	6,594	100.0	2,742	41.6	28	0.4	3,824	58.0

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	42,850	100.0	27,723	64.7	1,741	4.1	13,386	31.2
15 - 19	8,146	100.0	1,582	19.4	205	2.5	6,359	78.1
20 - 24	6,441	100.0	3,091	48.0	553	8.6	2,797	43.4
25 - 29	5,685	100.0	4,258	74.9	420	7.4	1,007	17.7
30 - 34	4,804	100.0	4,144	86.3	200	4.2	460	9.6
35 - 39	4,285	100.0	3,814	89.0	111	2.6	360	8.4
40 - 44	3,353	100.0	3,011	89.8	72	2.1	270	8.1
45 - 49	2,771	100.0	2,484	89.6	50	1.8	237	8.6
50 - 54	2,212	100.0	1,972	89.2	38	1.7	202	9.1
55 - 59	1,400	100.0	1,190	85.0	31	2.2	179	12.8
60 - 64	1,153	100.0	853	74.0	43	3.7	257	22.3
65+	2,600	100.0	1,324	50.9	18	0.7	1,258	48.4
Female								
Total	47,211	100.0	29,316	62.1	1,713	3.6	16,182	34.3
15 - 19	8,195	100.0	1,738	21.2	262	3.2	6,195	75.6
20 - 24	6,997	100.0	3,838	54.9	514	7.3	2,645	37.8
25 - 29	6,568	100.0	4,840	73.7	373	5.7	1,355	20.6
30 - 34	5,227	100.0	4,222	80.8	210	4.0	795	15.2
35 - 39	4,658	100.0	3,916	84.1	111	2.4	631	13.5
40 - 44	3,672	100.0	3,115	84.8	72	2.0	485	13.2
45 - 49	2,828	100.0	2,393	84.6	45	1.6	390	13.8
50 - 54	2,497	100.0	2,030	81.3	34	1.4	433	17.3
55 - 59	1,252	100.0	979	78.2	12	1.0	261	20.8
60 - 64	1,323	100.0	827	62.5	70	5.3	426	32.2
65+	3,994	100.0	1,418	35.5	10	0.3	2,566	64.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of employed males (64.7%) is higher than the females (62.1%), while for persons who are unemployed the female proportion (3.6%) is lower than the males (4.1%).

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents data on the occupation and sex of the population 15 years and older who are employed. The majority of people employed are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries (39.0%). The rest are service and sales workers (20.7%) and craft and related trade workers (20.1%). The minority are clerical support workers (1.2%) and other occupations (0.1%). More males are employed as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (46.5%) and more females are employed as service and sales workers (30.0%), while craft and related trade workers account for 24.0 percent. Fewer females are employed as clerical support workers (0.6%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,039	100.0	27,723	100.0	29,316	100.0
Managers	1,490	2.6	554	2.0	936	3.2
Professionals	2,108	3.7	1,416	5.1	692	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1,103	1.9	811	2.9	292	1.0
Clerical support workers	672	1.2	486	1.8	186	0.6
Service and sales workers	11,792	20.7	2,999	10.8	8,793	30.0
Skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers	22,235	39.0	12,902	46.5	9,333	31.8
Craft and related trades workers	11,477	20.1	4,451	16.1	7,026	24.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,555	4.5	2,524	9.1	31	0.1
Elementary occupations	3,565	6.3	1,539	5.6	2,026	6.9
Other occupations	42	0.1	41	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employment status of the population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Most of the people in the district are predominantly crop farmers and fishermen. They constitute 39.5 percent of the workforce, with the males (47.8%) far exceeding the females with only 31.7 percent. The second largest is manufacturing which employs 17.9 percent. Females dominated sectors include manufacturing with 23.9 percent, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.4%), accommodation and food service activities (14.4%), and other service activities (4.6%). However, the male dominated industries include mining and quarrying (0.4%), construction (3.1%), transportation and storage (8.8%), and Education (4.2**%**).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,039	100.0	27,723	100.0	29,316	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,534	39.5	13,252	47.8	9,282	31.7
Mining and quarrying	136	0.2	119	0.4	17	0.1
Manufacturing	10,199	17.9	3,194	11.5	7,005	23.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	47	0.1	36	0.1	11	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	209	0.4	122	0.4	87	0.3
Construction	882	1.5	869	3.1	13	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,402	16.5	3,426	12.4	5,976	20.4
Transportation and storage	2,516	4.4	2,451	8.8	65	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	4,785	8.4	568	2.0	4,217	14.4
Information and communication	73	0.1	66	0.2	7	0.0
Financial and insurance active ties	347	0.6	241	0.9	106	0.4
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	134	0.2	118	0.4	16	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	120	0.2	99	0.4	21	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	838	1.5	707	2.6	131	0.4
Education	1,697	3.0	1,162	4.2	535	1.8
Human health and social work activities	536	0.9	243	0.9	293	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	244	0.4	227	0.8	17	0.1
Other service activities	2,047	3.6	694	2.5	1,353	4.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods & services - producing activities of households for own use	290	0.5	126	0.5	164	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that majority of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees (66.7%) followed by persons who are employees (15.2%) and the least is 'other' (0.2%).

There are more female self-employed without employees (75.1%) than the males (57.9%). Females further dominate in apprenticeship (2.9%) and contributing family workers (10.5%). The proportion of males who are employees (24.3%) and self-employed with employee(s) (4.9%) are higher than that of females (6.7% and 3.2% respectively).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,039	100.0	27,723	100.0	29,316	100.0
Employee	8,690	15.2	6,737	24.3	1,953	6.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	38,060	66.7	16,055	57.9	22,005	75.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,289	4.0	1,351	4.9	938	3.2
Casual worker	1,337	2.3	1,076	3.9	261	0.9
Contributing family worker	4,836	8.5	1,744	6.3	3,092	10.5
Apprentice	1,388	2.4	532	1.9	856	2.9
Domestic employee (House help)	346	0.6	181	0.7	165	0.6
Other	93	0.2	47	0.2	46	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older in Jomoro. Private informal represents 91.3 percent of the employed population, followed by the public (government) sector (4.5%) and private formal (3.7%).

There are more females (95.3%) in the private informal sector than males (87.0%). This may be attributed to the fact that most of the jobs in this sector involved trading, where women tend to be attracted to. It could be observed that the proportion of males in the public (government) sector (6.8%), private formal (5.4%), and NGOs (Local and International) (0.7%) are higher than the females.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,039	100.0	27,723	100.0	29,316	100.0
Public (Government)	2,556	4.5	1,882	6.8	674	2.3
Private Formal	2,096	3.7	1,510	5.4	586	2.0
Private Informal	52,050	91.3	24,113	87.0	27,937	95.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	39	0.1	24	0.1	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	291	0.5	187	0.7	104	0.4
Other International Organisations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is now an important area as well as a tool in today's knowledge-based information society. 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. This realisation is reflected in various plans 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 at all levels of governance. This is manifested in the establishment of a National Data Centre as well as regional innovation Centres. Today many Districts in Ghana have ICT centres.

ICT is fundamental in many ways as its application makes learning interesting, especially for difficult topics. It bridges distances and provides easy access to information in this fast growing technological environment. It facilitates quick research and useful information sharing, especially with the use of the internet. It enables the creation of employment, entertainment opportunities and also health information.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex in the Jomoro district. Out of this population 39.2 percent had mobile phones in the district. Forty six percent of the males 12 years and older had mobile phones, as against 33.0 percent for females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,611	100.0	39,483	39.2	2,818	2.8
Male	48,346	100.0	22,243	46.0	1,998	4.1
Female	52,265	100.0	17,240	33.0	820	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows internet facility usage by sex. The data indicates that 2.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use the internet. In relation to sex, the table further shows that among the total internet users, males consist of 4.1 percent and females constitute only 1.6 percent.

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers. Only 3.0 percent of the households have desktop/laptop computers. Out of this, 3.7 percent are male-headed households, while 1.6 percent are female-headed households.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,503	100.0	1,018	3.0
Male	22,055	100.0	818	3.7
Female	12,448	100.0	200	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with Disability (PWD) face a wide range of life challenges and a limitation to their full participation in a number of activities. Persons with disability are 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. The disability question in the 2010 census demands for a multiple response and persons may report having one or more disability types. This chapter, therefore, tends to analyze the population with disability, the type of disability, the distribution of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) by type of locality and economic activity status.

6.2   Population with Disability

In Table 6.1, the data indicates that the number of Persons with Disabilities in the District numbered 4,812, which represents 3.2 percent of the population in the district. Males and females with disabilities also constituted 3.0 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

The population with disabilities in the urban areas in the district is 2.4 percent and 3.6 percent in the rural areas. The population of females with disabilities in urban localities is 2.6 percent and that of males is 2.3 percent. In the rural localities, females with disabilities constitute 3.8 percent and the males are 3.5 percent. Comparatively, the population with disability in the rural areas is higher (3.6 %), compared with 2.4 percent in the urban areas. These shows there are more PWDs in the rural areas than in the urban localities.

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the Population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The types of disabilities include sight, hearing, speech, physical (mobility), intellectual and emotional. The Table further shows that sight impairment (36.6%) is the main type of disability from which most of the persons with disability suffer from in the district. About 30.5 percent have physical disabilities.

6.4   Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows the proportion of persons in rural and urban areas with disabilities. As shown in the table, the proportion of PWDs is higher in rural areas (3.6%) than in the urban areas (2.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among females (2.6%) than males (2.3%) in the urban areas. The situation is the same in the rural areas where the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher among females (3.8%) than males (3.5%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	150,107	100.0	73,561	100.0	76,546	100.0
Without disability	145,295	96.8	71,320	97.0	73,975	96.6
With disability	4,812	3.2	2,241	3.0	2,571	3.4
Sight	1,763	36.6	773	34.5	990	38.5
Hearing	605	12.6	298	13.3	307	11.9
Speech	584	12.1	322	14.4	262	10.2
Physical	1,467	30.5	670	29.9	797	31.0
Intellect	615	12.8	311	13.9	304	11.8
Emotion	536	11.1	243	10.8	293	11.4
Other	881	18.3	402	17.9	479	18.6
Urban						
Total	53,084	100.0	25,280	100.0	27,804	100.0
Without disability	51,790	97.6	24,711	97.7	27,079	97.4
With disability	1,294	2.4	569	2.3	725	2.6
Sight	488	37.7	194	34.1	294	40.6
Hearing	177	13.7	82	14.4	95	13.1
Speech	155	12.0	80	14.1	75	10.3
Physical	458	35.4	209	36.7	249	34.3
Intellect	190	14.7	85	14.0	105	14.5
Emotion	187	14.5	85	14.9	102	14.1
Other	98	7.6	49	8.6	49	6.8
Rural						
Total	97,023	100.0	48,281	100.0	48,742	100.0
Without disability	93,505	96.4	46,609	96.5	46,896	96.2
With disability	3,518	3.6	1,672	3.5	1,846	3.8
Sight	1,275	36.2	579	34.6	696	37.7
Hearing	428	12.2	216	12.9	212	11.5
Speech	429	12.2	242	14.5	187	10.1
Physical	1,009	28.7	461	27.6	548	29.7
Intellect	425	12.1	226	13.5	199	10.8
Emotion	349	9.9	158	9.4	191	10.3
Other	783	22.3	353	21.1	430	23.3

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

6.5 Disability and Activity status

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Of the total of 3,926 persons 15 years and older with disabilities in the district, almost 49 percent are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 48.5 percent are economically not active. Among the types of disability that are employed, persons with sight disability recorded 51.1 percent while physical disability recorded the least (43.6%). Persons with speech disability who are unemployed recorded the highest proportion (4.4%) in relation to other disability types. Persons with physical disability who are economically not active represent 63.7 percent. About 35 percent of the persons with physical disability are employed while 1.7 percent are unemployed.

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	90,061	100.0	57,039	63.3	3,454	3.8	29,568	32.8
No disability	86,135	100.0	55,111	64.0	3,361	3.9	27,663	32.1
With a disability	3,926	100.0	1,928	49.1	93	2.4	1,905	48.5
Sight	1,595	100.0	815	51.1	43	2.7	737	46.2
Hearing	395	100.0	201	50.9	11	2.8	183	46.3
Speech	321	100.0	140	43.6	14	4.4	167	52.0
Physical	1,297	100.0	449	34.6	22	1.7	826	63.7
Intellectual	422	100.0	172	40.8	11	2.6	239	56.6
Emotional	436	100.0	226	51.8	4	0.9	206	47.2
Other	680	100.0	395	58.1	14	2.1	271	39.9
Male								
Total	42,850	100.0	27,723	64.7	1,741	4.1	13,386	31.2
No disability	41,108	100.0	26,754	65.1	1,699	4.1	12,655	30.8
With a disability	1,742	100.0	969	55.6	42	2.4	731	42.0
Sight	666	100.0	384	57.7	19	2.9	263	39.5
Hearing	184	100.0	100	54.3	6	3.3	78	42.4
Speech	173	100.0	85	49.1	8	4.6	80	46.2
Physical	574	100.0	256	44.6	8	1.4	310	54.0
Intellectual	202	100.0	93	46.0	5	2.5	104	51.5
Emotional	189	100.0	114	60.3	1	0.5	74	39.2
Other	296	100.0	199	67.2	8	2.7	89	30.1
Female								
Total	47,211	100.0	29,316	62.1	1,713	3.6	16,182	34.3
No disability	45,027	100.0	28,357	63.0	1,662	3.7	15,008	33.3
With a disability	2,184	100.0	959	43.9	51	2.3	1,174	53.8
Sight	929	100.0	431	46.4	24	2.6	474	51.0
Hearing	211	100.0	101	47.9	5	2.4	105	49.8
Speech	148	100.0	55	37.2	6	4.1	87	58.8
Physical	723	100.0	193	26.7	14	1.9	516	71.4
Intellectual	220	100.0	79	35.9	6	2.7	135	61.4
Emotional	247	100.0	112	45.3	3	1.2	132	53.4
Other	384	100.0	196	51.0	6	1.6	182	47.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education is present in Table 6.3. About 46 percent of persons with disability in the district have never attended school, whiles 41.2 percent attained basic education and 9.4 percent had attended Secondary/SHS and higher level.

The proportion of females with disability who have never attended school is 58.5 percent compared to that of males (31.7%). Again the proportion of males with disability, who attained basic (49.8%), Secondary/SHS and higher (14.5%) levels are more than their female counterparts who attained basic (33.8%) and Secondary/SHS and higher (5.1%) levels. The percentages of female persons with disability who have never attended school (58.5%) are higher than the males (31.7%).

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
Total	137,452	36,482	13,207	71,351	16,412	100.0	26.5	9.6	51.9	11.9
No disability	132,908	34,382	13,061	69,481	15,984	100.0	25.9	9.8	52.3	12.0
With a disability	4,544	2,100	146	1,870	428	100.0	46.2	3.2	41.2	9.4
Sight	1,722	777	33	709	203	100.0	45.1	1.9	41.2	11.8
Hearing	522	283	23	188	28	100.0	54.2	4.4	36.0	5.4
Speech	458	248	39	138	33	100.0	54.1	8.5	30.1	7.2
Physical	1,424	764	21	508	131	100.0	53.7	1.5	35.7	9.2
Intellectual	537	310	28	171	28	100.0	57.7	5.2	31.8	5.2
Emotional	514	265	16	195	38	100.0	51.6	3.1	37.9	7.4
Other	840	349	43	387	61	100.0	41.5	5.1	46.1	7.3
Male										
Total	67,060	12,068	6,832	37,471	10,689	100.0	18.0	10.2	55.9	15.9
No disability	64,971	11,405	6,750	36,430	10,386	100.0	17.6	10.4	56.1	16.0
With a disability	2,089	663	82	1,041	303	100.0	31.7	3.9	49.8	14.5
Sight	744	202	18	387	137	100.0	27.2	2.4	52.0	18.4
Hearing	254	108	17	106	23	100.0	42.5	6.7	41.7	9.1
Speech	257	110	28	91	28	100.0	42.8	10.9	35.4	10.9
Physical	650	233	12	308	97	100.0	35.8	1.8	47.4	14.9
Intellectual	263	136	18	87	22	100.0	51.7	6.8	33.1	8.4
Emotional	230	101	9	93	27	100.0	43.9	3.9	40.4	11.7
Other	379	112	20	206	41	100.0	29.6	5.3	54.4	10.8
Female										
Total	70,392	24,414	6,375	33,880	5,723	100.0	34.7	9.1	48.1	8.1
No disability	67,937	22,977	6,311	33,051	5,598	100.0	33.8	9.3	48.6	8.2
With a disability	2,455	1,437	64	829	125	100.0	58.5	2.6	33.8	5.1
Sight	978	575	15	322	66	100.0	58.8	1.5	32.9	6.7
Hearing	268	175	6	82	5	100.0	65.3	2.2	30.6	1.9
Speech	201	138	11	47	5	100.0	68.7	5.5	23.4	2.5
Physical	774	531	9	200	34	100.0	68.6	1.2	25.8	4.4
Intellectual	274	174	10	84	6	100.0	63.5	3.6	30.7	2.2
Emotional	284	164	7	102	11	100.0	57.7	2.5	35.9	3.9
Other	461	237	23	181	20	100.0	51.4	5.0	39.3	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Information was collected on households in agriculture during the 2010 census. Questions were asked on members of households engaged in agricultural activity that are involved in crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing in the 12 months preceding the census. If at least one member of a household engage in one agricultural activity or another, such a household qualified as an agricultural household (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). There are mostly small scale peasant farmers engaged in growing cash crops like cocoa, coconut, oil palm and a range of food crops of which cassava and maize are the most notable. This chapter seeks to analyze the activities of households in agriculture as well as the types of farming activities of the household.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

In 2010 Jomoro district has a total of 34,503 households, out of which 15,409 representing 44.7 percent are engaged in agricultural activities as shown in Figure 7.1. Of the 13,085 urban households in the district, 3,885 representing 29.7 are engaged in agriculture while out of 21,418 rural households, 53.8 percent are in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality
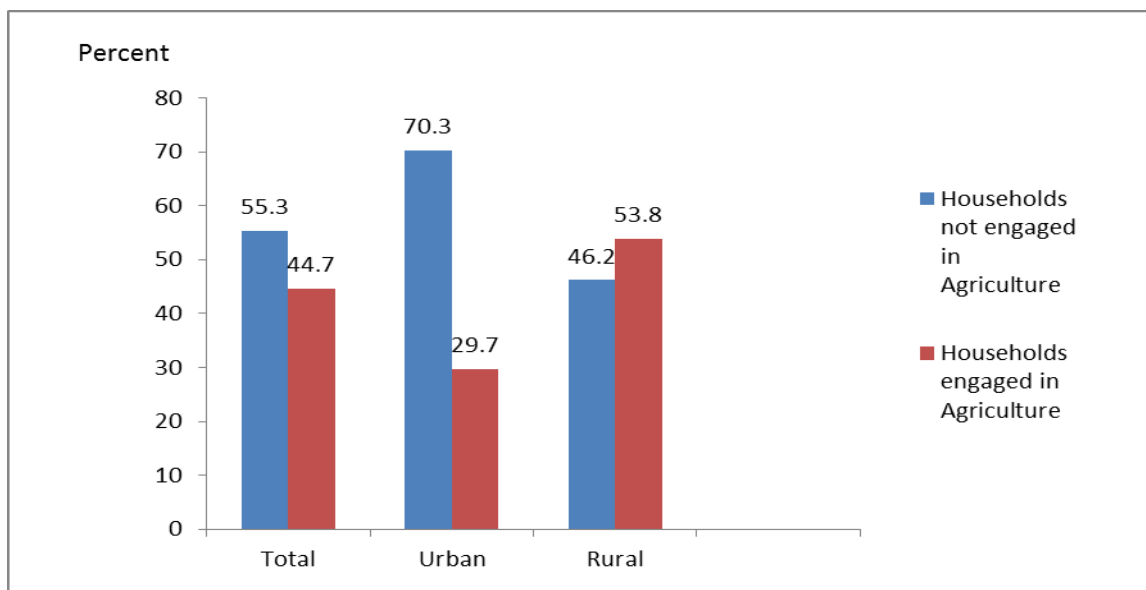
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the size of households by agricultural activities by type of locality. In the Jomoro District, 15,409 households are engaged in agriculture. There are two main agricultural activities in the district namely, crop farming and livestock rearing. A high proportion of households are mainly engaged in crop farming (93.7%) in the district. About 21 percent are engaged in livestock rearing while a small percentage are engaged in fish farming (0.7%) and tree planting (0.5%).

In the urban areas 93 percent of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming and in the rural areas, the proportion of agricultural households engaged in crop farming is 94 percent. The proportion of urban and rural households engaged in livestock rearing was 14.3 percent and 23.7 percent respectively. The proportion of urban households (1.1%) engaged in fish farming is higher than the rural households of (0.6%). Tree planting is the least agricultural activity engaged in by agricultural households in urban (0.6%) and rural (0.4%) areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	34,503	100.0	13,085	100.0	21,418	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	19,094	55.3	9,200	70.3	9,894	46.2
Households engaged in Agriculture	15,409	44.7	3,885	29.7	11,524	53.8
Crop Farming	14,441	93.7	3,614	93.0	10,827	94.0
Tree Planting	71	0.5	22	0.6	49	0.4
Livestock Rearing	3,287	21.3	555	14.3	2,732	23.7
Fish Farming	108	0.7	42	1.1	66	0.6

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

7.4　Types of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Distribution of livestock, birds reared and keepers in the district is shown in Table 7.2. The total number of livestock in the district is 120,612 with 4,026 keepers. The average number of animals per farmer is 30. About 54 percent of the livestock keepers rear chicken. The rearing of pigs is next with 753 keepers (18.7%) and an average of 25 animals per keeper. Only six keepers are engaged in inland fishing with an average of 600 fishes per farmer. Fish farming is undertaken by 17 farmers with an average of 562 fishes per farmer. Bee keeping is undertaken by 8 farmers with an average of 7 beehives per keeper. There are four Snail farmers with an average of 44 snails per farmer.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock/Other Animals	Number of livestock/ other animals		Number of keepers		Average per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	120,612	100.0	4,026	100.0	30
Beehives	53	0.0	8	0.2	7
Cattle	1,061	0.9	44	1.1	24
Chicken	73,561	61	2,153	53.5	34
Dove	360	0.3	13	0.3	28
Duck	1,387	1.1	83	2.1	17
Goat	2,546	2.1	253	6.3	10
Grass-cutter	105	0.1	7	0.2	15
Guinea fowl	585	0.5	36	0.8	14
Ostrich	1	0.1	1	0.0	1
Pig	18,452	15.3	753	18.7	25
Rabbit	1,730	1.4	22	0.5	79
Sheep	6,796	5.6	539	13.4	13
Silk worm	108	0.1	12	0.3	9
Snail	177	0.1	4	0.1	44
Turkey	116	0.1	5	0.1	23
Other	427	0.4	70	1.7	6
Fish farming	9,547	7.9	17	0.4	562
Inland fishing	3,600	3.0	6	0.1	600

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the second national census that included a comprehensive housing census. It provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

The information from housing censuses 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 (MDG7). In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses by rural-urban residence were analyzed at the District level.

8.2   Housing stock

The housing stock of the district by locality is presented in table 8.1. According to the 2010 PHC there are 34,502 households in 24,140 houses in the District as at the time of the census, which gives an average household size of 4.2 households per house. The total household population of the district is 145,490. Since the District is predominantly rural, the rural household population of 94,271 is higher than the urban household population of 51,219.

The population per house of urban communities is 7.1, which is higher than that of the population per house of rural communities of 5.6 and that of the District (6.0). The number of housing stock in the rural areas is higher (16,931) than the urban housing stock (7,209). This has also contributed to the construction of houses in rural communities without proper planning schemes.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Household	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	150,107	53,084	97,023
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	145,490	51,219	94,271
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	24,140	7,209	16,931
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	13,085	21,417
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6	7.1	5.6
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional population

8.3   Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

8.3.1   Ownership status

Table 8.2 shows that household members owned 65.9 percent of the dwelling units. Other private individuals owned 16.4 percent, while a relative who is not a member of the household owned 14.2 percent of the dwelling units. Ownership by public institutions and government constituted 1.3 percent, while ownership through mortgage and private employers accounted for 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent respectively. There is a slight difference between ownership of dwelling units among male-headed households (66.3%) and female-headed households (65.3%) in the district. On the other hand, the ownership of dwelling units in rural areas is higher (74.8%) than in the urban areas (51.4%).

8.3.2   Occupied dwelling

Table 8.3 displays the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Overall Compound houses is the most common type of dwelling unit in the District accounting for 55.1 percent of all the dwelling units and they are found more in the urban areas (63.7%) than in the rural areas where the proportion is 49.9 percent. Majority (59.8%) of the female-headed households occupy compound houses, while 52.4 percent of the male-headed households occupy compound houses. Separate house dwelling units accounted for 27.1 percent of all dwelling units making it the second most common dwelling units. Unlike compound houses, separate houses are mostly located in the rural communities accounting for 33.9 percent, while the urban communities have only 15.9 percent. Also, more male-headed households (29.1%) than female-headed households (23.6%) occupy separate houses.

Although flat/apartment is not a common dwelling unit as compared to the other   dwelling units, its proportion in the urban localities (4.8%) is higher than in the rural localities (1.8%). Semi-detached houses also constitute 7.7 percent of the occupied dwelling units. As expected, the proportion of huts as occupied dwelling units is higher in rural localities (1.4%) than in urban localities (0.3%), while the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) is higher in urban localities (0.9%) than in rural areas (0.2%.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Total Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Total Male headed Number	Total Male headed Percent	Total Female headed Number	Total Female headed Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	22,054	100.0	12,448	100.0	13,085	100.0	21,417	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	22,740	65.9	14,616	66.3	8,124	65.3	6,720	51.4	16,020	74.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	324	0.9	235	1.1	89	0.7	61	0.5	263	1.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	4,893	14.2	2,771	12.6	2,122	17.0	2,172	16.6	2,721	12.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	5,675	16.4	3,755	17.0	1,920	15.4	3,627	27.7	2,048	9.6
Private employer	83,610	15,343	273	0.8	220	1.0	53	0.4	170	1.3	103	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	55	0.2	39	0.2	16	0.1	36	0.3	19	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	457	1.3	360	1.6	97	0.8	261	2.0	196	0.9
Other	24,000	2,480	85	0.2	58	0.3	27	0.2	38	0.3	47	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	9,347	27.1	29.1	23.6	15.9	33.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,641	7.7	7.8	7.3	8.7	7.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	1,008	2.9	3.1	2.6	4.8	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	19,017	55.1	52.4	59.8	63.7	49.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	1,729	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	334	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.4
Tent	10,343	1,120	66	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	161	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	152	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	30	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	9,846	952	17	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the type of materials used for the construction of the outer walls in the district. Overall, cement blocks/concrete (44.3%) and Mud brick/Earth (26.6%) are the two main materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. Although cement is the most common material used for the construction of outer walls, it is widely used in the urban areas (54.7%) than in the rural areas (36.6%), while the use of Mud brick/Earth for outer wall is higher in rural areas (31.3%) than in the urban areas (18.7%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	36,299	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	9,670	26.6	18.7	31.3
Wood	200,594	19,221	512	1.4	1.5	1.4
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	147	0.4	0.5	0.3
Stone	11,330	835	108	0.3	0.4	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	302	0.8	1.2	0.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	16,082	44.3	57.4	36.6
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	556	1.5	1.8	1.4
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	513	1.4	0.8	1.8
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	8,007	22.1	16.2	25.5
Other	39,206	3,432	402	1.1	1.6	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The use of palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia for construction in the district is more prevalent in the rural areas where 25.5 percent of the outer walls of dwelling houses are constructed with this material, as compared to the urban areas where the proportion is 16.2 percent.

8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor

The type of material used for the floor of a house affects the appearance and quality of life or health status of the inhabitants. The usage of particular material for floors may be due to the economic conditions of the household. As shown in Table 8.5, floors largely made of cement or concrete accounted for 83.1 percent of the houses and earth or mud accounted for only 12.8 percent of the houses. In the urban and rural areas, 0.1 percent of the floors of dwellings were constructed with burnt bricks. Few households (0.2%) used stone as a material for their floors.

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	4,425	12.8	7.6	16.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	28,688	83.1	89.3	79.4
Stone	32,817	2,432	64	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	569	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	328	1.0	0.3	1.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	148	0.4	0.7	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/ marble tiles	88,500	6,608	195	0.6	0.7	0.5
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	175	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other	15,567	1, 819	443	1.3	0.3	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The main construction material used for roofing in the district is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (35.6%). The next is metal sheets (30.3%), while 25.5 percent of the houses used slate/asbestos. In the rural areas 43.1 percent of dwellings are roofed with thatch/palm leaf. In the urban areas the use of metal sheets (41.2%) as main material for roofing of dwellings is more common.

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

| | Total | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Main roofing material	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	36,299	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	109	0.3	0.2	0.4
Wood	45,547	4,333	130	0.4	0.4	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	11,016	30.3	41.2	23.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	9,270	25.5	25.5	25.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	1,271	3.5	6.3	1.8
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	88	0.2	0.4	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,049	2.9	1.7	3.6
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	12,937	35.6	23.0	43.1
Other	35,935	4,443	429	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The number of „sleeping rooms" provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases. Out of the 34,502 households in the district, 53.9 percent have one sleeping room, 26.9 percent have two sleeping rooms, 9.7 percent have three sleeping rooms and 4.7 percent have four sleeping rooms. About five percent of the households have sleeping rooms ranging from five to nine or more rooms.

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

Household size	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	34,502	100.0	53.9	26.9	9.7	4.7	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
1	6,500	100.0	87.8	8.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	4,680	100.0	69.9	24.0	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
3	4,943	100.0	64.2	26.2	6.6	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	*	0.1
4	4,883	100.0	54.4	31.7	8.5	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	4,036	100.0	42.6	38.3	11.1	4.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	3,075	100.0	34.3	39.8	15.2	6.2	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
7	2,142	100.0	21.6	40.1	20.4	10.2	3.3	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.5
8	1,522	100.0	19.4	33.8	24.0	11.9	5.1	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
9	907	100.0	14.0	29.4	23.8	15.5	7.8	4.1	2.6	1.9	0.8
10+	1,814	100.0	7.1	18.6	21.6	19.4	13.6	8.8	3.5	3.5	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to utilities and household facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling

The source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society advances, the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as lanterns, to more efficient ones such as electricity. In the district, as shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of lighting in households are electricity (grid) (70.9%), Kerosene lamp (17.4%) and Flashlight/Torch (9.6%).

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

Main source of light	Total Country	Total Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	24,471	70.9	87.1	61.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	419	1.2	1.5	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	6,011	17.4	8.9	22.6
Gas lamp	9,378	915	42	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	14	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,085	150	0.4	0.7	0.3
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	3,299	9.6	1.4	14.6
Firewood	13,241	1,055	52	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	14	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	30	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The use of electricity in urban areas is higher (87.1%), compared to 61.0 percent usage in rural dwelling units. The use of gas lamp and firewood as the main source of lighting is almost the same in proportion in urban and rural areas. The use of solar energy and other sources of light recorded values less than one percent.

8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

The three main sources of energy for cooking in the Jomoro district are firewood (59.8%), charcoal (23.1%) and gas (10.0%) as shown in Table 8.9. The data also shows that firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (77.2%). In contrast, 31.3 percent of households in urban localities use wood as the main source of cooking. The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking is predominant in the urban localities (18.1%) as compared to its use in the rural localities (5.0%). Households that use electricity for cooking, represents 0.1 percent in both urban and rural areas.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Main source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	2,140	6.2	8.2	5.0
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	20,639	59.8	31.3	77.2
Gas	996,518	82,912	3,450	10.0	18.1	5.0
Electricity	29,794	3,314	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	110	0.3	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	7,953	23.1	41.2	11.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	117	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	597	27	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	524	16	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Dwelling facilities: cooking space

Table 8.10 shows the main types of cooking space use by households. Many of the households (i.e. 47.9 percent) in the district use separate rooms exclusively for cooking. Furthermore, 17.5 percent use the veranda, while 11.9 percent use separate rooms shared with other households.

More than 50 percent (56.1%) of the total number of households in the rural areas use separate rooms exclusively as cooking space as compared to 34.5 percent in urban areas. In urban areas, 30 percent of the households use the veranda as cooking space, while only 10 percent of the rural dwellers use the veranda.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking space used by households

Source of cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	2,612	7.6	9.0	6.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	16,528	47.9	34.5	56.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	4,100	11.9	10.5	12.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	377	1.1	0.8	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	2,287	6.6	4.9	7.7
Bedroom/hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	155	0.4	0.6	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	6,055	17.5	30.0	10.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	2,308	6.7	9.5	5.0
Other	21,007	1,547	80	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of water for drinking and other domestic use

8.7.1 Main Source of water for drinking

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are water piped into homes, public standpipe, boreholes, protected (lined) hand dug wells, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

Table 8.11 shows the main sources of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes. The most dominant source of drinking water is pipe-borne water. The proportion of the dwelling units that have pipe-borne water outside their home is 27.6 percent while 27.0 percent of the dwelling units have access to drinking water through public tap/standpipe. The difference between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to public tap/standpipe as a source of water for the dwelling units is as low as 1.6 percent because urban access is 28.0 percent while the rural access is 26.4 percent.

The data further shows that 42.9 percent of urban dwellers use pipe-borne water outside their homes and in the rural areas only 18.2 percent of the dwelling unit have access to pipe-borne outside their dwellings. The next source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube well with 11.6 percent of dwelling units using it as their water source. Again, more urban dwellers (14.7%) use this source, while only 6.6 percent of the rural dwellers have access to it. This is followed by river/stream (10.3%) with a higher accessibility of 14.8 percent in the rural areas than the urban areas with 2.9 percent. With respect to protected wells, more rural dwellers (7.8%) than urban dwellers (3.9%) use this source as drinking water. About 5.0 percent of households use sachet water for drinking with the use in urban and rural areas constituting 4.3 percent and 5.1 percent respectively.

Table 8.11, also shows that the main sources of water for other domestic use are pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.8%), followed by public tap/standpipe (23.3%), borehole/pump/tube well (13.6%), protected well (12.1%) and unprotected well (10.3%). The most common sources of water for domestic use in urban areas is pipe-borne water outside dwelling and public taps/standpipe.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	1,363	4.0	8.4	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	9,508	27.6	42.9	18.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	9,316	27.0	28.0	26.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,016	11.6	6.6	14.7
Protected well	321,091	39,026	2,176	6.3	3.9	7.8
Rain water	39,438	707	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	88	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	99	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	1,651	4.8	4.3	5.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	378	1.1	0.5	1.5
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	2,155	6.2	1.3	9.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	45	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/stream	502,804	90,453	3,557	10.3	2.9	14.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	87	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	3,972	441	27	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,314	3.8	8.3	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	8,210	23.8	38.3	15.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	8,038	23.3	24.7	22.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	4,679	13.6	8.6	16.6
Protected well	465,775	61,075	4,160	12.1	9.8	13.5
Rain water	39,916	1,171	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	424	1.2	0.6	1.6
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	3,567	10.3	5.6	13.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	54	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/stream	588,590	96,641	3,789	11.0	3.5	15.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	104	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	10,302	1,377	55	0.2	0.0	0.2

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

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.12 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality. The proportion of households with no toilet facilities is 36.5 percent. About one quarter (24.3%) of the households use public toilets, while 21.1 percent and 10.3 percent use pit latrine and KVIP. Only 6.9 percent of households use W.C, with households in urban areas (12.9%) is relatively higher than the rural areas (3.2%). Nearly half (46.4%) of the households in rural areas have no toilet facilities. The second most widely used toilet facility in the rural areas is pit latrine (24.0%), followed by public toilet (17.3%).

About twenty percent of the urban households have no access to toilet facilities so they use the bush/beach and the field. This is followed by 16.3 percent of households that use pit latrine and 13.8 percent use KVIP.

For bathing facilities, 37.7 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house with 44.8 percent of the households in urban areas and 33.3 percent in rural areas sharing separate bathrooms. Households with their own bathrooms for their exclusive use constitute the

second highest in the district with 29.9 percent. The proportions of households with their own bathrooms for their exclusive use in the urban areas constitute 22.7 percent and the rural areas constitute 34.3 percent. The use of shared open cubicles as bathing facilities in the district constitute 13.8 percent, with households in urban areas being 16.7 percent, while the use of the same facility by households in the rural areas constitute 13.8 percent. The proportion of households who bath in river/pond/lake/dam is 2.3 percent.

Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	12,600	36.5	20.3	46.4
W.C.	839,611	74,100	2,367	6.9	12.9	3.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	7,270	21.1	16.3	24.0
KVIP	572,824	34,822	3,543	10.3	13.8	8.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	54	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	8,401	24.3	35.9	17.3
Other	23,385	2,917	267	0.8	0.4	1.0
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	10,307	29.9	22.7	34.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	12,995	37.7	44.8	33.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	29, 430	1,859	5.4	3.1	6.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	4,745	13.8	16.7	12.0
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	334	1.0	2.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	686	2.0	2.0	2.0
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	2,757	8.0	7.7	8.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	787	2.3	0.6	3.3
Other	16,276	1,398	32	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.13 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. More than half of the households (59.7%) in the district dispose of their solid waste in public dumps (open space) with 51.6 percent in the urban and 64.7 percent in the rural areas using this facility. The disposal of solid waste in public dumps (container) is the practice of 12.8 percent of households in the district with higher proportion of urban households (27.2%) than in the rural areas (4.2%) using this facility. Only 2.3 percent of the solid waste is collected in households with urban and rural areas constituting 2.9 percent and 2.0 percent respectively.

The most common method of liquid waste disposal in the district is throwing the waste onto the street/outside (49.5%) Liquid waste thrown onto the compound is the next common method with 33.2 percent. Only a low proportion (1.5%) of households in the district disposes their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

Table 8.13: 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	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	799	2.3	2.9	2.0
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	2,638	7.6	5.8	8.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	4,407	12.8	27.2	4.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	20,604	59.7	51.6	64.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	3,690	10.7	6.5	13.3
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	1,923	5.6	5.2	5.8
Other	53,805	5,187	441	1.3	0.8	1.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	506	1.5	3.1	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	992	2.9	4.0	2.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	966	2.8	2.7	2.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	17,070	49.5	45.0	52.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	3,112	9.0	18.5	3.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	11,468	33.2	26.4	37.4
Other	38,294	4,805	388	1.1	0.4	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census data for Jomoro District provide relevant information needed to inform policy makers, planners, academia and the general public to make informed decisions aimed at socio-economic development of the district. This section summarizes on the key findings on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions in the district.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Demographic characteristics

The total population of the District is150,107 with 73,561 males constituting 49.0 percent and 76,546 females representing 51.0 percent. The population of Jomoro District constitute 6.3 percent of the population of Western Region (2,376,021). The sex ratio of the district is 96.1 males to a 100 females. The sex ratio is higher in the rural areas (99.1 males per 100 females) than in the urban areas (90.9 males per 100 females). There are more people residing in the rural areas (64.6%) than in the urban areas in the district (35.4%). The proportion of females in the urban areas (52.4%) is higher than the rural areas (50.2%).

Jomoro District has a higher TFR of 3.7 as compared to the regional TFR of 3.6. The crude death rate is 9.7 per 1,000 populations in the district, which is higher than the regional rate of 6.2.

The total number of migrants enumerated in the district is 50,958, out of which 29.3 percent has been resident in the district for periods between one to four years while 18.3 percent of the migrants has lived in the district for 20 years or more.

Social characteristics

The average household size in the rural communities is 4.4, which is higher than the average of 3.9 in the urban areas. Out of a total of 145,490 household members in the Jomoro District, children form the highest proportion of 39.3 percent followed by household heads, which constitute 23.7 percent. Male household heads constitute 31.1 percent of the household population while female heads form just 16.7 percent of the household population in the district. The proportion of male children (40.8%) is slightly higher than the female children (37.8%). There are more female parents/parent-in-laws (1.0%) compared to male parent/parent-in-laws (0.1%) as household members.

The age group 12-14 has the highest proportion of those who were never married, followed by those aged 15-19 years. The age group 35-39 has the highest proportion of the population that were married (76.6%). Out of the population employed 80.5 percent are married and 69.7 percent are separated. Many of the unemployed (3.9%) has never married while 1.1 percent is widowed.

Ghanaians by birth constitute the largest proportion of 94.9 percent of the population in the Jomoro District. The lowest proportions are persons from Africa other than ECOWAS and Ghanaians by naturalisation who constitute only 0.5 percent each.

Majority of the persons enumerated in the district are Christians comprising 84.1 percent. Those who professed the Islamic faith comprise 7.3 percent of the population. People with no religious affiliation constitute 8.0 percent of the district population. The least is the traditionalists who constitute just 1.2 percent.

The population that is literate in English and a Ghanaian language is 64.2 percent. Persons who are literate in English only constitute 26.7 percent. Although, the district is close to La Cote D'Ivoire, only 1.0 percent of the population are literate in English and French.

Economic characteristics

A higher proportion of the population (67.2%) are economically active. The proportion of the male population that is economically active (68.8%) is more than that of the females (65.7%).

Interestingly, the proportion of males who are unemployed (5.9%) is more than the females (5.5%). The proportion of the population aged 15-19 that is not economically active is 42.5 percent.

Households in agriculture

The district is made up of 34,503 households, of which 15,409 households representing 44.7 percent are engaged in agriculture activities with, 53.8 percent in rural areas and 29.7 percent in urban areas. A larger proportion of those who are engaged in agriculture in the district are in the rural areas.

Occupation

Most males are were employed as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (46.5%) while females dominating as service and sales workers (30.0%), and craft and related trades workers formed 24.0 percent.

Industry

Majority of the population of Jomoro district are crop farmers and fishermen constituting 39.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above with males (47.8%) dominating the sector and the females form a small proportion of 31.7 percent. The second largest is manufacturing which also employ 17.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

The proportion of the population aged 12 years and older that own mobile phones constitutes 39.2 percent but only 2.8 percent of this age group use the Internet.

Disability

Among Persons with Disability, sight disability in the district constitute 36.6 percent, followed by those with physical (mobility) disability with 30.5 percent, speech disability accounts for 12.1 percent and emotional disability (11.1%). The unemployed among the disabled constitutes 2.7 percent.

Housing

The total household population in Jomoro district is 145,490. The proportion of household population in the rural area is 64.8 percent while those in the urban areas constitute 35.2 percent. The total number of houses in the district is 24,140. About 30 percent (29.9%) of houses are in the urban areas and 70.1 percent in rural areas.

9.2   Conclusion

From the analyses of the demographic characteristics in the district it can be concluded that the district population is a youthful one. It was also revealed that there are more males in the Jomoro district than females. The district also had more people in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

The proportion of children is large compared to the aged. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to grow in the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the district to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Jomoro district. There are Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though the proportion is small. Households in the district are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are small in the district, with rural households having slightly larger proportions of household size than the urban households. The nuclear family living arrangements dominates in the district and is slightly higher than the extended family system.

Despite the nearness of the district to the French speaking la Cote d'Ivoire majority of the inhabitants in the district were literate in English and a Ghanaian Language and not in French.

The employment characteristics indicate that the employed population have low skills and they are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

While 39.2 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district reported that they had mobile phones only about 2.8 percent of them use the internet. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low (3.0%). The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. There are some variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

With regards to the type of agricultural activity, crop farming represents the main type of agriculture activity adopted by households in both the urban and rural areas followed by livestock rearing. While fish farming and tree planting recorded the least type of agricultural activities engaged in by households.

The total stock of houses in the district recorded at the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 24,140. The rural areas tend to have higher number of houses (16,931) than the urban areas (7,209). There are two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district; mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete.

9.3   Policy Implications

Jomoro has the world's second richest nature reserve which includes the Ankasa National Park and the village on stilts, Nzulezo. Private public partnership could be sought to improve tourism in the district by exploiting these opportunities.

The youthfulness of the population should inform policy makers with respect to the provision of education and social amenities for the development of children and the adolescent.

With new impetus derived from increased traffic in people and goods across the Elubo and Jawah Wharf borders, Jomoro is witnessing a gradual emergence of an informal sector of small businesses, artisans and technicians. The Business Advisory centre under the Ministry of Trades should have more training programmes to empower them since the majority are women.

There is a high proportion of working children in the district. Measures should be taken to ensure that the children go to the classroom since education is one of the keys to wealth creation.

About 60 percent of the unemployed are first time job seeker, which shows that there are no jobs for fresh entrants into the labour market. It is recommended that, programmes should be put in place to ensure the availability of work for first time seekers.

The issue about disability, especially among children in the district may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during their early ages. Further research by relevant organisations should be conducted to ascertain the causes, while the district assembly should intensify its immunization and vaccination campaigns.

Only a few households own computers which are reflected in the low accessibility to the Internet. The Government policy of distributing free computers to schoolchildren should be intensified in the district. The telecommunication companies should be encouraged to expand and extend their services to the districts. Individuals should also be encouraged to set up ICT centres in the communities.

Policies should be directed at making agriculture attractive since it employs majority of the people in the district. The district has a potential to do very well in aquaculture because of the strategic location of wetlands, lagoons and the sea. Fish farming should be encouraged in the district. The road networks in the district should be improved to reduce post-harvest losses.

The Statutory Planning Committee should enforce development control in both rural and urban areas with emphasis on the provision of household toilets and bathrooms.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Elubo	17,410	8,466	8,944	4,560	1,975
2	Half Assini	16,938	7,833	9,105	4,177	2,232
3	Tikobo No.1	7,351	3,524	3,827	1,776	1,208
4	Bonyere	6,257	2,984	3,273	1,427	936
5	Tikobo No.2	5,128	2,473	2,655	1,145	858
6	Nuba	4,114	2,006	2,108	1,018	620
7	Ahobre No.2	4,089	1,989	2,100	854	622
8	Samenye	4,043	2,014	2,029	821	607
9	Takinta	4,023	1,934	2,089	908	663
10	Ezinlibo (Zinibo)	3,779	1,767	2,012	829	502
11	Jewi Wharf	3,626	1,802	1,824	996	554
12	Mpataba	3,603	1,716	1,887	741	531
13	Ekpu	2,883	1,359	1,524	633	387
14	Ellenda	2,578	1,310	1,268	477	435
15	Allowule	2,520	1,215	1,305	603	467
16	Ndumsuazo	2,501	1,210	1,291	552	387
17	Kengen	2,498	1,197	1,301	455	396
18	Edu	2,371	1,199	1,172	448	381
19	Avolenu (New Town)	2,230	1,090	1,140	463	287
20	Efasu	2,141	1,158	983	413	231

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																		Age Group
1	Elubo	17,410	2,459	2,149	1,966	1,867	1,897	1,701	1,395	1,177	951	574	425	246	199	142	126	136
2	Half Assini	16,938	2,225	2,065	1,964	2,232	1,799	1,420	1,127	964	733	601	493	296	307	166	205	341
3	Tikobo No.1	7,351	1,056	939	905	827	666	710	535	488	291	229	186	112	122	81	90	114
4	Bonyere	6,257	792	816	765	684	579	509	420	326	277	255	201	115	120	92	132	174
5	Tikobo No.2	5,128	699	717	659	565	392	377	323	296	223	174	181	109	107	73	108	125
6	Nuba	4,114	649	533	521	415	334	312	231	271	197	156	124	92	60	54	73	92
7	Ahobre No.2	4,089	684	658	470	417	340	333	246	258	200	143	92	71	66	39	33	39
8	Samenye	4,043	550	532	573	491	315	290	243	235	198	183	151	54	63	28	61	76
9	Takinta	4,023	605	615	586	373	265	273	245	205	187	170	122	76	85	57	71	88
10	Ezinlibo (Zinibo)	3,779	478	481	506	421	341	244	248	202	179	138	133	55	91	61	100	101
11	Jewi Wharf	3,626	527	528	464	395	313	349	247	259	177	147	83	49	29	19	18	22
12	Mpataba	3,603	468	518	503	420	316	243	219	205	137	129	128	67	64	26	54	106
13	Ekpu	2,883	424	432	329	308	245	236	186	155	118	105	88	50	47	51	51	58
14	Ellenda	2,578	382	385	332	299	222	177	144	133	120	63	96	58	49	24	30	64
15	Allowule	2,520	330	341	329	257	191	216	115	127	141	109	69	40	44	41	95	75
16	Ndumsuazo	2,501	341	352	272	279	271	221	162	104	105	97	97	38	31	34	42	55
17	Kengen	2,498	315	343	336	270	190	168	137	130	96	105	82	48	63	37	97	81
18	Edu	2,371	333	313	273	249	227	209	148	146	118	71	78	49	53	17	38	49
19	Avolenu (New Town)	2,230	377	315	281	202	185	185	167	147	91	77	58	34	35	21	16	39
20	Efasu	2,141	545	272	190	200	186	139	126	109	95	97	66	30	15	17	16	38

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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