



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### JUABOSO DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

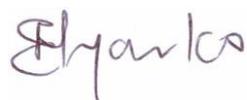
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Juaboso 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](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh).

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PASS:	Participatory Approaches to Student Success
PDA:	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDS:	Persons with Disabilities
SHEP:	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
WC:	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Juabeso District, is 58,435 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.9 percent and females represent 49.1 percent. There are more people living in the rural (90.7%) areas. The district has a sex ratio of 103.7. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 79.3, the dependency ratios for the males and females are 78.8 and 79.8 respectively.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 123.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is about the least for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.1 per 1000. From age 5 to age 59 years, more female deaths are observed than males. There is a higher male death rate than females among the age group 70 years and over. Minority of migrants (19.8%) living in the district were born in another region while 80.2% percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 57,679 with a total number of 12,866 households. The average household size in the district is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.4 percent. Heads form about 22.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 50.3 percent of the total household population in the district.

## Marital status

About five in ten (49.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3% percent have never married, 2.5 percent are widowed, 4.1 percent are divorced and 1.4 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (71.9%) are married compared to a little below half of males (46.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 45.3 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 5.4 percent. . Among the married, 42.9 percent have no education while about 13.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (91.5%) are employed, 0.8percent are unemployed and 7.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (43.2%) are economically not active with 1.1 percent unemployed.

## **Nationality**

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

## **Literacy and education**

Considering the population 11 years and above, 68.6 percent are literate and 31.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (75.0 %) than that of females (61.9%). Six out of ten people (61.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 17,363 attended school in the past and 21,626 are currently attending school.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 83.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 16.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.8 percent are employed while 1.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.4%), 29.0% perform household duties and 6.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work

## **Occupation**

With respect to the employed population, about 76.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.5 percent in service and sales, 5.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Considering the population 15 years and older 46.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.5 percent are employees, 30.5 percent are contributing family workers, 3.2 percent are casual workers and 1.9 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 93.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.4 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Considering the population 12 years and above, 46.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 55.2 percent as compared to 37.4 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (1.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 325 households representing 2.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About one percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.3%) than females (1.1%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.5 percent followed by physical disability (32.9%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and sight disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 48.9 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 74.5 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Out of the households engaged in agriculture activities, 92.2 per cent are in the rural localities while 7.8 per cent are in the urban areas. Over 97.2 percent of households in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

## **Housing**

The stock of houses in the Juabeso District is 11,029 representing less than three percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is 5.3

### ***Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

Close to half (51.5%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 37.4 percent are separate houses and 5.5 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (63.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 13.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 12.9 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.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud brick/Earth accounting for 73.6 percent with cement blocks/concrete constituting 18.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (71.7%) and mud/earth (26.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (88.1%) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (51.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (39.6%), flashlight/torch (49.2%) and kerosene lamp (9.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (77.4%). The proportion for rural (82.5%) is higher than that of urban (30.5%). The four main sources of water in the district are unprotected well, river stream, boreholes and protected well. Less than a third of households (12.8%) drink water from rivers and streams.

The most widely used toilet facility in the district is pit latrine representing 61.1 percent followed by public (23.0%). About 7 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Twenty-six out of hundred (26.1%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 38.0 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 60.1 percent. About 18 in 100 households (18.6%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (55.3%) and onto the street (25.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Juaboso Bia district was separated from the Sefwi-Wiawso district in 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L.I 1473). In 2004, Juaboso and Bia districts were redivided into two districts by Legislative Instrument (LI 1744) namely, Juaboso Bodi and Bia districts. In 2012 Bodi was separated by LI 2020 leaving Juaboso as district.

The Juaboso district has a land area of 1,369.9 square kilometers. The district is one of the entry/exit points of La Cote D'Ivoire and the Republic of Ghana

The district shares borders with Bia and Asunafo North Municipal to the north, Asunafo South and Sefwi Wiawso districts to the east, Bodi district to the south and La Cote d'Ivoire to the west. The district capital, Juaboso is located 360km to the north-west of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, the Regional Capital.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

The district forms part of the country's dissected plateau. Within the district, there are isolated hills ranging between 300 meters and 390 meters above sea level. The main river is River Sayere. The vegetation is equatorial rain forest with semi-deciduous forest suitable for the growth of many tree species, such as, Odum, Wawa, Mahogany and Esa.

#### **1.2.1 Climate**

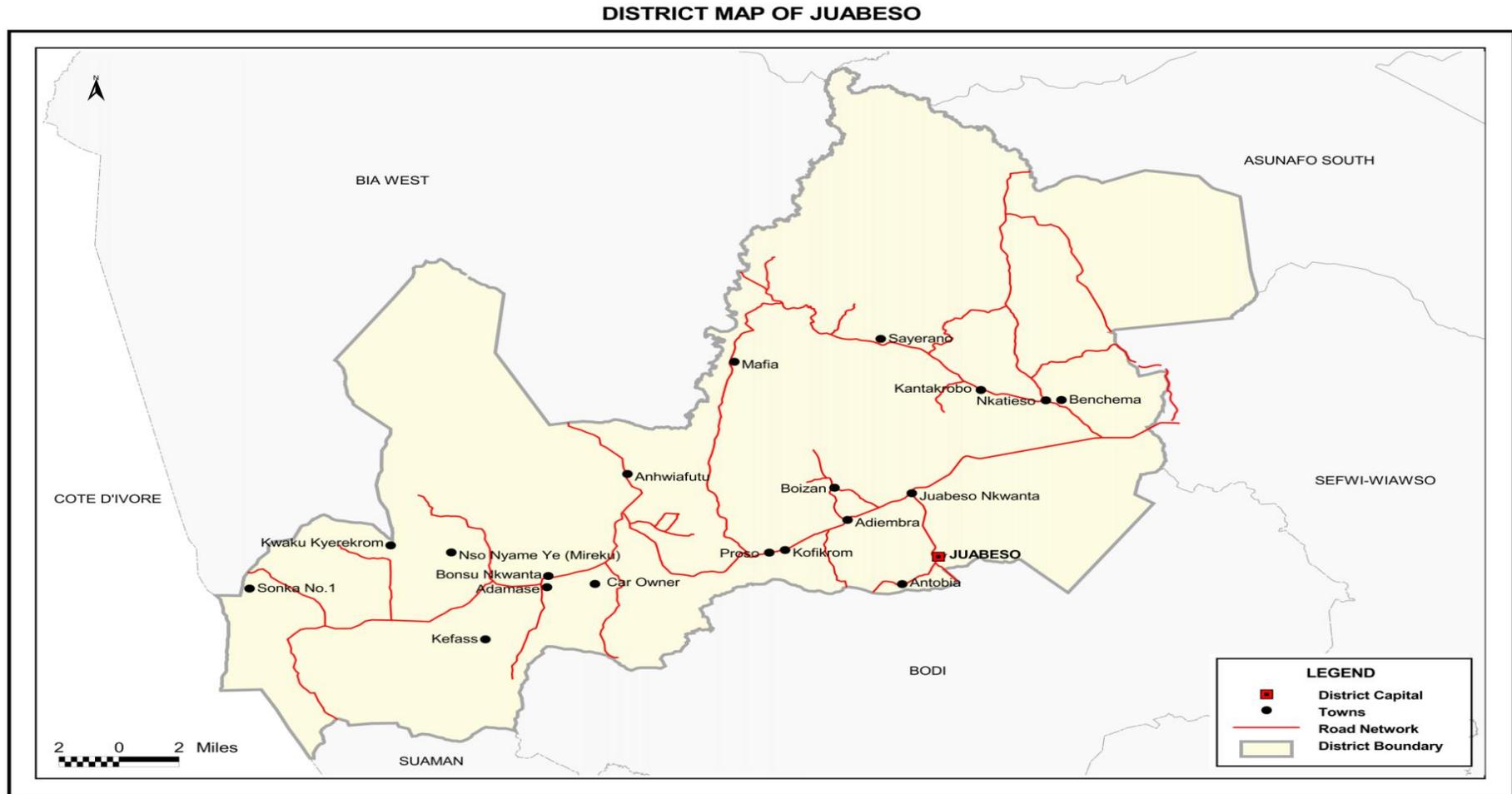
The district lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone with two rainfall peaks (maxima) in May-June and September-October. The mean annual temperature for the district ranges between 25°C and 26°C.

The area experiences two main wet and dry seasons. The wet season is between April and October and the dry season is between November and March. The relatively long wet (rainy) season favours the cultivation of many food and cash crops, especially cocoa. The Krokosue forest, which is earmarked as forest reserve enhances the district's eco system.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The political and administrative heads of the district are the District Chief Executive (DCE) and District Coordinating Director (DCD). The District Assembly is the highest decision making body of the district. The General Assembly is chaired by an elected presiding member. The district has four area councils, namely, Kofikrom-Proso Area Council, Asempaneye Area Council, Benchema-Nkatiaso Area Council and Boinsan Area Council.

Figure 1.1: Map of Juaboso district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

There are also 16 unit committees, each committee consists of 5 members. The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive. There are six statutory sub-committees which help the Executive Committee to carry out its functions. These are Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services, Justice and Security, and Micro and Small Enterprises.

There are other sub-committees which perform advisory roles and ensure efficient performance of the functions of the Executive Committee. These include the District Tender Committee, the District Education Oversight Committee, the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and the District Security Committee (DISEC). The DISEC is chaired by the DCE.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

### **1.4.1 Chieftaincy**

Traditional administration in the district is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council. Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Elders who are part of the traditional council are visible in traditional communities.

The district has one of the seven divisional chiefs under the Sefwi Wiawso Paramouncy, namely, the Chief of Boinzan (Krontihene). Other non-divisional chiefs include the chiefs of Mafia, Agyemandiem, Seyerano and Benchema.

The support of the chiefs and their elders are pivotal for the success or failure of developmental efforts in the district.

### **1.4.2 Ethnic Groups**

The Sefwis whose language is called sefwi are part of the Akan ethnic group. The Sefwis are indigenes and form the majority of the district's population. The settlers or migrants play important economic role and are attracted to the district by the favorable climatic conditions for agriculture, particularly, cocoa farming.

### **1.4.3 Festivals**

The people of Juaboso Traditional Area celebrate the "Alluolue" festival. It is an agricultural festival held to mark the end of one agricultural season and to welcome the next season. Though the festival is significant in the life of the people, many communities in the district do not celebrate it. However, a few communities who want to keep the cultural flames of the Sefwis burning, make all the necessary effort to celebrate it regularly.

Socially, the festival brings chiefs, elders, and the people together during which disputes are settled, and a reunion for those within and outside the community. The festival enables the chief and people to showcase the rich culture of the district which attracts tourists.

### **1.4.4 Religion**

Although the district harbours different shades of religions, Christianity accounts for 80.6 percent, Islam 11.1 percent, traditional religion 0.6 percent, those with no religion 5.9 percent and others are 0.8 percent. There is religious tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the various religious groups in the district.

### **1.4.5 Tourism**

The district constitutes one of the basins of Ghana's rich tropical forests. It's all year round green vegetation offers very pleasant scenery. The district is also endowed with a number of rocks which are of immense tourist value. One of these is the Big Rock (NyoboePiri), located in the Nkwanta forest. Here, rocks of different size overlap each other, making for very attractive scenery. Another intriguing rock is Alekabuma, otherwise known as the "box rock". There is also a rock house known as Bodan.

The Krokosue Hills Forest Reserve harbours many plant speices, such as, Caltish Triplochisto, Scleroxylon, Patadenstrium Africanus. The north western part of the reserve harbours a lot of primates, common among them being the Mona monkey, Spotted nose monkey, Black and white colours, White Mangabey and Chimpanzee. There is an elephant sanctuary in the Krokosue forest reserve.

### **1.4.6 Road Network**

The road networks in the district are mainly feeder roads with a few of them motorable during the rainy season. There are, however, about 20 kilometers of tarred road from Benchema barrier to Juaboso including the Juaboso town roads. Intra-district and inter district/region commuting and cargo handling are carried out by various kinds of busses and taxis.

### **1.4.7 Electricity**

The district has 21 communities connected to the national grid. Effort is being made to connect more communities to the national grid through the second phase of the Self Help Electrification Project (SHEP). Further plans are underway to get the district, its own sub-station to be able to provide efficient electrical power and not to depend on the current sub-station in Sefwi Wiawso.

### **1.4.8 Postal Service/Telecommunication**

The district has one post office which serves the entire district. There are quite a number of wireless phone facilities in the district located at the various market centers. Four cellular phone companies MTN, Tigo, Airtel and Vodafone provide services in the district.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Economic Activities**

The main economic activity in the district is agriculture which engages about 76.2 percent of the work force. The major crops grown are cash crops, such as, cocoa, oil palm and coffee, and food crops, such as, plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize and rice. Fruits, such as, oranges, pear, coconut, pineapple and vegetable are also cultivated.

The topology of the area (hilly nature coupled with thick forest) does not favour mechanized farming. The non-mechanized traditional farming methods are predominantly used in cultivation of crops.

Fish farming is relatively not important in the district. There are a number of wet lands in the district that facilitate fishing activities. Some of the farmers construct fish ponds while others make use of stagnant streams to rear and catch fish.

A few of the farmers rear animal, such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, mainly for economic purposes to supplement incomes from cocoa or other cash crops.

Other economic activities in the district include trade and commerce, banking and micro finance services, manufacturing and agro-processing.

### **1.5.2 Capital Flight**

Migrants operate in many of the economic activities in the district, particularly, cocoa farming. In fact, migrants dominate in the cocoa farming. They repatriate their earnings to invest in the regions or districts of their origin. This deprives the district of the needed investment capital to improve infrastructure and support for economic growth, resulting in poor economic development in the district.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

### **Selection of census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all

indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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, Kasoia 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 (26<sup>th</sup> 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)**

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 presents data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of Juaboso district. It comprises nine chapters. *Chapter one* outlines the background, physical features, political administration, social structure, economy and demography of the district. *Chapter two* provides statistics on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration. *Chapter three* presents statistics on the social characteristics of the district, such as household composition, marital status, nationality of both Ghanaians and foreigners residing in the district at the time of the Census, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy.

*Chapter four* analyses type of activity, occupation, industry, employment status, and institutional sector. There is information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. *Chapter five* discusses the ownership of mobile phone, internet facility usage, households having fixed telephone lines and households' ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

*Chapter six* provides information on disability in the district. The information is by type of locality, disability type, and sex and activity status. *Chapter seven* discusses the number of households engage in agriculture and the type of farming activities.

*Chapter eight* provides analysis of households' housing conditions. *Chapter nine* discusses policy implications of the summary of findings and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides analyses of information on demographic characteristics of the population of Juaboso district in 2010. Mainly analyzed are age and sex (male and female) distribution and dependency ratio. Age categorized into five-year groups with the cap set at 99 years. Also analyzed in this chapter are fertility, mortality and migration status of the population.

#### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

The population of the district in 2010 is 58,435. It is 2.46 percent of the Western region population of 2,376,021. The males in the district are 50.9 percent of the population and females are 49.1 percent. The sex ratio of the population is 103.7 (roughly, 100 females per 104 males) compared to 100 for the region as a whole. The highest sex ratio is among the 55-59 years age group (154.4), followed by 84-89 years age group (153.2) and 65-69 years age group (151.7). The lowest sex ratio is among the 80-84 years age group (58.7), followed by the 95-99 years age group (68.4). There is no consistency in the sex ratios among the five-year age groups. Generally, however, the sex ratio decreases steadily from the 0-4 years age group (105.5) to 25-29 years age group (88.6). It then increases in a fluctuating fashion to 154.4 among the 55-59 years age group. The trend is again downward in a fluctuating fashion as age increases to 68.4 among the 95-99 years age group.

About 90.7 percent of the population are in rural localities and the remaining 9.3 percent are in urban localities. The district is therefore overwhelmingly rural. The population density of the district is 42.7 compared to 99.3 of the entire region. The district is sparsely population.

Table 2.1 analyses the total population in the district by age, sex and type of locality.

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

Age Group (years)	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	58,435	29,742	28,693	103.7	5,444	52,991
0 – 4	9,116	4,681	4,435	105.5	697	8,419
5 – 9	8,154	4,127	4,027	102.5	710	7,444
10 – 14	6,912	3,441	3,471	99.1	750	6,162
15 – 19	5,851	2,902	2,949	98.4	659	5,192
20 – 24	5,569	2,628	2,941	89.4	587	4,982
25 – 29	5,429	2,551	2,878	88.6	487	4,942
30 – 34	4,132	2,158	1,974	109.3	374	3,758
35 – 39	3,550	1,841	1,709	107.7	342	3,208
40 – 44	2,565	1,397	1,168	119.6	248	2,317
45 – 49	2,099	1,197	902	132.7	176	1,923
50 – 54	1,702	943	759	124.2	129	1,573
55 – 59	931	565	366	154.4	92	839
60 – 64	754	452	302	149.7	58	696
65 – 69	433	261	172	151.7	46	387
70 – 74	527	267	260	102.7	37	490
75 – 79	220	110	110	100	16	204
80 – 84	246	91	155	58.7	16	230
85 – 89	119	72	47	153.2	11	108
90 – 94	94	45	49	91.8	5	89
95 – 99	32	13	19	68.4	4	28
All Ages	58,435	29,742	28,693	103.7	5,444	52,991
0-14	24,182	12,249	11,933	102.6	2,157	22,025
15-64	32,582	16,634	15,948	104.3	3,152	29,430
65+	1,671	859	812	105.8	135	1,536
Age-dependency ratio	79.3	78.8	79.9		72.7	80.1

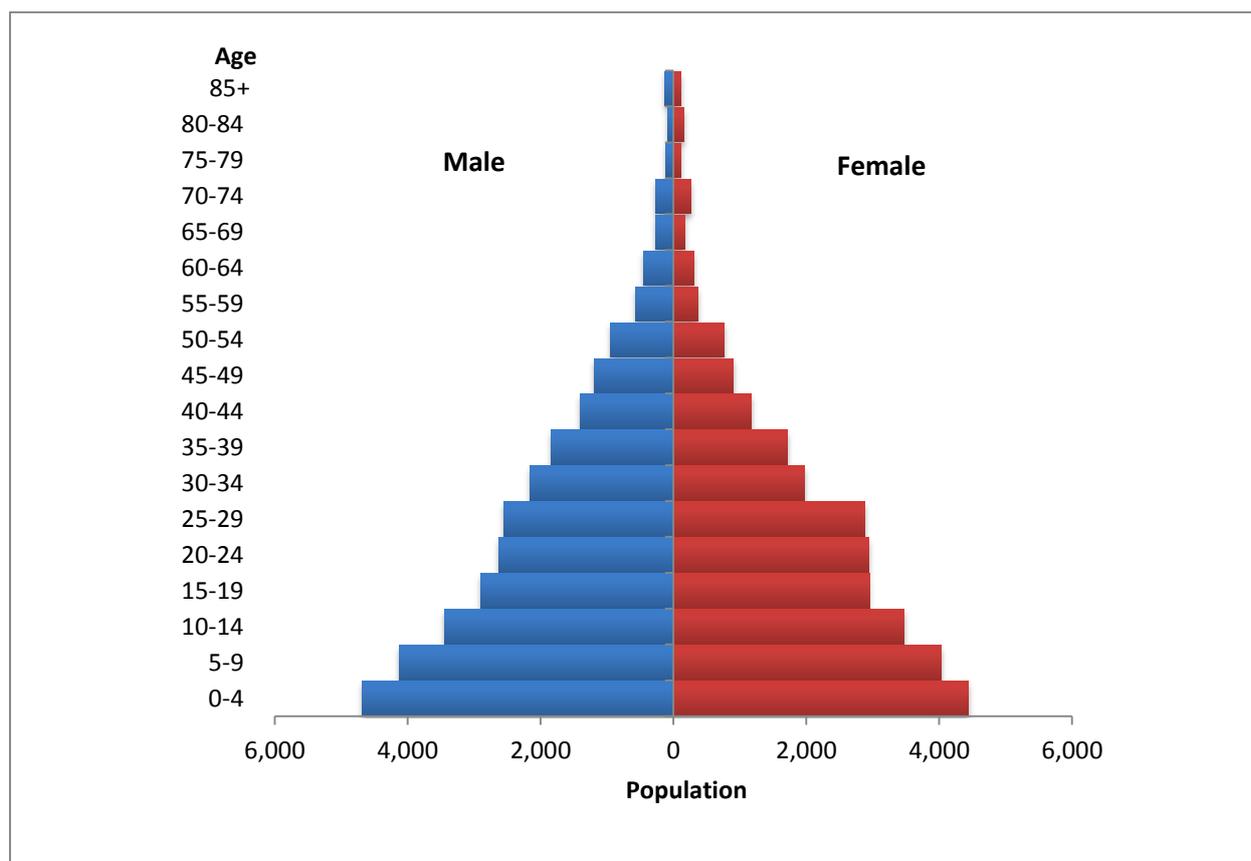
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The dependent population (less than 15 years and 65+ years) in the district is 25,853 or 44.25 percent of the total population, it is higher than the 42.78 for the region. The dependent population is higher in the rural locality (80.1) than in the urban locality (72.7). The age dependency ratio is higher (79.3) for the district compared with the region (74.8).

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure (Population Pyramid)

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid which illustrates the age-sex distribution of the population in the district in 2010. The district has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children less than 15 years (41.4%) and cumulatively, 70.2 percent of the population are below 30 years of age (Table 2.1).

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of age-sex structure**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of children (0-14 years) among males and females are only slightly different, 41.2 percent among males and 41.6 percent among females. The proportions of persons aged 15 -64 years and 65+ years are also quite similar among the male and female groups, 55.9 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, among the male group and 55.6 percent and 2.8 percent among the female group.

## 2.4 Fertility and Mortality and Migration

Among the components which influence population in a geographical area are mortality rate, fertility rate and migration.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population and the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected both current and lifetime fertility data from females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.4 shows reported fertility rates, general fertility and crude birth rates for the Juaboso District.

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. Table 2.2 shows that the TFR for Juaboso District is 4.2. This means that a woman in the Juaboso district would give birth to about 4 children by the time she ends her child bearing if she were to conform to current age specific rates.

There are other fertility measures such as crude birth rate (CBR) and general fertility rate (GFR). The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The CBR and GFR for the Juaboso District are 30.7 and 123.4 respectively.

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

District	Population	Women 15-49 years	Births in last 12 months	TFR	*GFR	**CBR
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
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
<b>Juaboso</b>	<b>58,435</b>	<b>14,521</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.3 shows that the crude death rate in the district in 2010 is 6.1 deaths per every 1,000 of the population. This is marginally lower than the regional crude death rate of 6.2. It is also below the 8 deaths per 1,000 population estimated by the United Nations (UN) and the Population Reference Bureau (PBR) (UN, 2010; PBR, 2011). Similar to the regional level, number of deaths that occur in households in the district is less than one percent (0.61) of the total population.

**Table 2.3: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

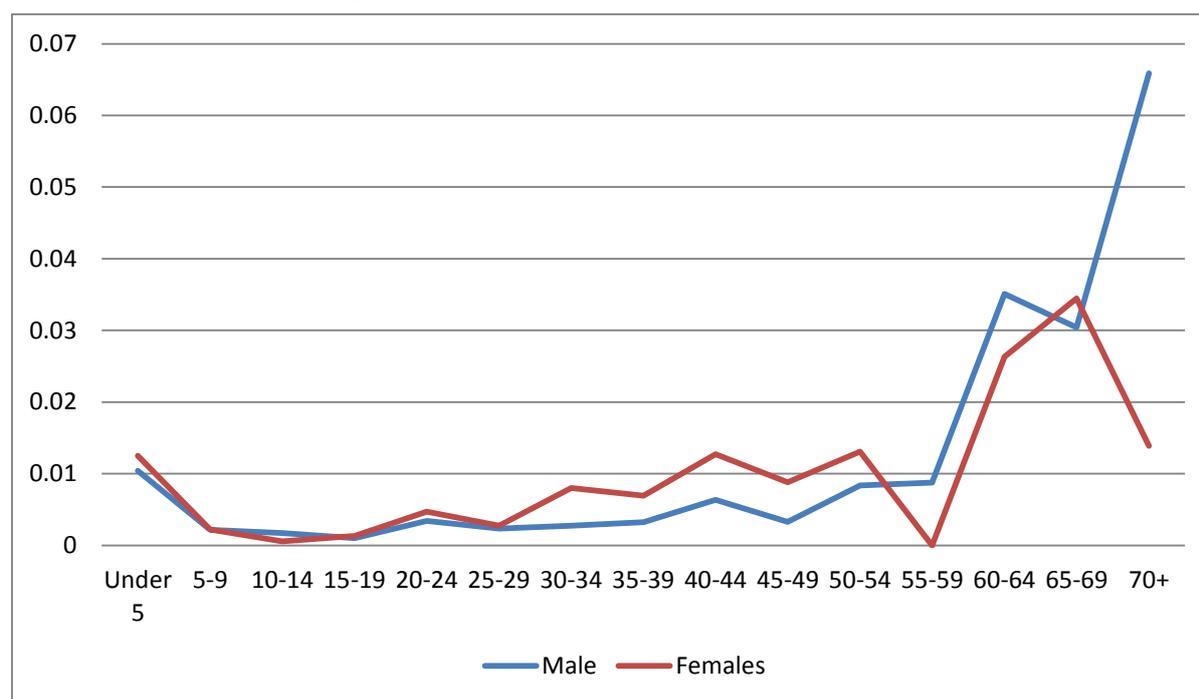
District	Total population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
SekondiTakoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
TarkwaNsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
WassaAmenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
SefwiAkontombra	82,467	316	3.8
SefwiWiawso	139,200	890	6.4
SefwiBibiani-AhwiasoBekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
<b>Juabeso</b>	<b>58,435</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
WassaAmenfi 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 2.1 illustrates deaths in the population in the district by sex. The general trend is a sharp fall between ages 0 to 5 years, followed by a gradual upward trend till age 54 years. The trend then becomes sharply upward. At birth, there are more recorded deaths in females than males and this pattern continues with gradual increasing margin up to age 54 years. From age 54 years onwards, the male deaths supersede that of females.

**Figure 2.2: Deaths in Population**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child.

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

Age (years)	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	18,746	47,472	23,879	23,593	42,152	21,006	21,146
12 - 14	1,986	11		11	5		5
15 - 19	2,949	380	185	195	345	160	185
20 - 24	2,941	2,830	1,431	1,399	2,553	1,274	1,279
25 - 29	2,878	5,817	2,919	2,898	5,459	2,733	2,726
30 - 34	1,974	6,329	3,270	3,059	5,850	2,980	2,870
35 - 39	1,709	7,167	3,622	3,545	6,655	3,346	3,309
40 - 44	1,168	6,125	2,949	3,176	5,512	2,648	2,864
45 - 49	902	5,087	2,634	2,453	4,546	2,354	2,192
50 - 54	759	4,621	2,295	2,326	3,974	1,953	2,021
55 - 59	366	2,230	1,118	1,112	1,869	898	971
60 +	1,114	6,875	3,456	3,419	5,384	2,660	2,724

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The majority of children born in the district survive (88.8%). The survival rate is, however, higher among female children (89.6%) compared with male children (88.0%). It is alarming to note that females in the 12 - 19 years age group are giving birth instead of being in school. However, less than half of the children born by females 12 - 14 years survive (45.5%). This is due to inexperience of the adolescent mothers in catering for babies.

Females 35 - 39 years age group record the highest number of children ever born (15.1%), followed by females 30 - 34 years age group (13.3%). This probably shows that females in these age groups are sexually active. Almost 94 percent of children born by females aged 25 – 29 years survive. However, the proportion of female children surviving (50.2%) is slightly higher than male children (49.8%).

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Birthplace and migratory patterns are analysed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration to provide an indication of migratory movements. However, the comparison gives only a crude measure of migration. The reason is that a person may have migrated out for about a year to work and may return to his or her birthplace before or on census night.

Table 2.5 shows that 76.4 percent of people in the Juaboso are non-migrants while 23.6 percent of the population are migrants. Among the migrants, 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region while 19.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region of Ghana. There are however variations in the number of migrants from other regions of Ghana. The percentage of migrants from other regions of Ghana ranges from a high (25.7%) in Upper East Region to a low (2.5%) in Central Region. There are also variations of the duration of stay of internal migrants from the regions of Ghana.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace of population in the district by duration of residence**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	876,145	14.2	32.6	18	20.9	20
Born elsewhere in the region	285,324	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	693	10.5	25.3	15.6	20.1	21.6
Greater Accra	323	20.4	25.4	17.3	17.6	17.4
Volta	1,218	9.7	24.5	15.4	22.2	28.3
Eastern	1,705	13.1	22.1	13.1	22.1	31.8
Ashanti	2,157	12.5	30.3	17.1	20.6	19.5
BrongAhafo	6,132	12.6	35	16.5	22.4	13.6
Northern	1,465	13.1	36.5	22	19	9.4
Upper East	2,748	12.5	36.4	23.1	20.1	7.9
Upper West	1,835	12.8	39.1	23.9	17.4	6.9
Outside Ghana	520	16.5	38.7	18.7	15.6	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis of social characteristics of the district including household structure and composition, nationality, marital status, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

##### 3.2.1 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 12,866 households in the district made up of 1,282 urban and 11,584 rural household. The average household size in the district is higher than the regional average household size of 4.3. The rural average household size is higher (4.6 persons per household) than the urban (4.2) average household size.

**Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality**

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	57,679	5,343	52,336
Number of households	553,634	12,866	1,282	11,584
Average households per house	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1
Average household size	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household composition by sex. The heads of households form 22.3 percent of the household population. Children (sons and daughters) form 44.4 percent of the household population, male children are 52.1 percent and female children are 47.9 percent. Spouses are 12.6 percent of the household population. Among females, 24.9 percent are spouses compared to 0.7 percent of their male counterparts. The least proportion of the household members are parents in-law (0.3%), followed by adopted/foster children (0.4%) and sons and daughters-in-law (0.5%).

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,679	100.0	29,342	100.0	28,337	100.0
Head	12,866	22.3	9,878	33.7	2,988	10.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,250	12.6	203	0.7	7,047	24.9
Child (son/daughter)	25,609	44.4	13,331	45.4	12,278	43.3
Parent/Parent in-law	198	0.3	20	0.1	178	0.6
Son/Daughter in-law	292	0.5	102	0.3	190	0.7
Grandchild	3,300	5.7	1,588	5.4	1,712	6.0
Brother/Sister	2,445	4.2	1,407	4.8	1,038	3.7
Step child	567	1.0	286	1.0	281	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	225	0.4	97	0.3	128	0.5
Other relative	3,368	5.8	1,531	5.2	1,837	6.5
Non-relative	1,559	2.7	899	3.1	660	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household population structure by sex. The nuclear family members form 50.3 percent of the household population and all other household members (extended) constitute 49.7 percent. The majority of the nuclear family is composed of the head, spouse(s) and children (36.3%), followed by single parenthood nuclear household (8.7%) and heads only or single person households (3.2%). Households comprising the head and his or her spouse constitute 2.1 percent of total household population.

Households comprising the head, spouses and children (22.0%) and head's relatives (19.3%) constitute the largest proportion of the extended family, followed by single parenthood and extended family members (10.7%) and head with other composition but no spouse (7.2%).

In the nuclear family structure, the proportion of males in a head only households (4.7%) exceed that of females (1.7%) and in single person households, The proportion of female (9.7%) is higher than their male counterparts (7.8%).

**Table 3.3: Household structure by sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,679	100.0	29,342	100.0	28,337	100.0
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	<b>29,011</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Head only	1,864	3.2	1,393	4.7	471	1.7
Head and a spouse only	1,146	2.1	587	2.0	559	2.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	20,959	36.3	10,766	36.7	10,193	36.0
Single parent Nuclear	5,042	8.7	2,281	7.8	2,761	9.7
<b>Extended Family</b>	<b>28,668</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>14,315</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>14,353</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	12,681	22.0	6,440	21.9	6,241	22.0
Extended + non relatives	1,825	3.2	916	3.1	909	3.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,790	4.8	1,508	5.1	1,282	4.5
Single parent Extended	6,186	10.7	2,676	9.1	3,510	12.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,009	1.8	445	1.5	564	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,177	7.2	2,330	7.9	1,847	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

In the 2010 Census, data on current marital status (never married, informal/consensual union living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed) were collected on population 12 years and older in the district.

#### 3.3.1 Marital status by age groups and sex

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.1 give information on marital status by age groups and sex. Nearly half of population aged 12 years and older (49.9%) are married, 37.3 percent have never married, 4.9 percent are in informal/consensual union / living together, 4.1 percent are divorced, 2.5 percent are widowed and 1.4 percent are separated.

About 5.6 percent of children (12 to 14 years) are married. This is an indication of early marriage in the district. The highest divorce rate is associated with the population 65+ years group (13.3%), followed by age 55 to 59 years age group (10.2%) and 60-64 years age group (9.7%).

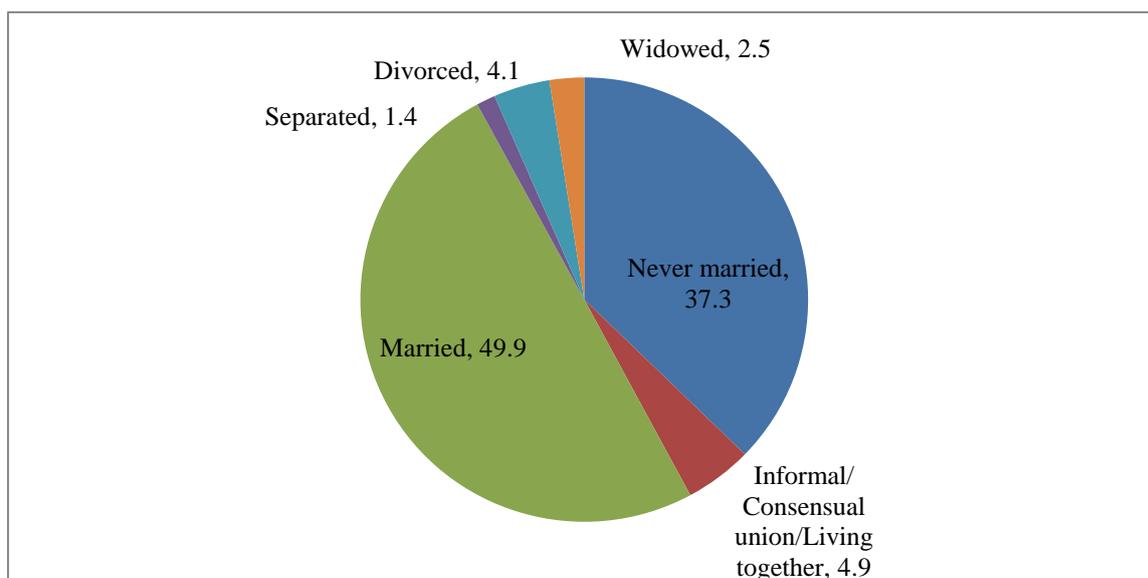
Among the male population, 48.5 percent are married, 43.0 percent have never married, 4.4 percent are in informal/consensual union / living together and 2.4 percent are divorced. The proportions of those separated and widowed are less than 1.0 percent each. The proportions of the male population that have never married decrease almost steadily from over 94 percent among the 12-14 years age group to less than 1.0 percent among the 55-59 years age group and then increase to 5.9 percent among the 65+ years age group. The proportions of males in the different age groups that are married increase, in a fluctuating fashion, from 5.4 percent among the 12-14 years age group to 88.5 percent among the 55-59 years age group and decline to 76.1 percent among the 65+ years age group. The trends in proportions among the female population of the never married and married are similar to those of the male population, however different proportions. The proportions of females in the other marital status are higher than those of their male counterparts, 5.8 percent of the females are divorced compared to 2.4 percent of males, 4.3 percent are widowed compared to 0.7 percent males and 1.8 percent of females are separated compared to 0.9 percent males.

**Table 3.4: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group**

Sex/Age-group	Population	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	38,158	100.0	37.3	4.9	49.9	1.4	4.1	2.5
12 - 14	3,905	100.0	93.9	0.5	5.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,851	100.0	88.6	2.1	8.5	0.3	0.5	0
20 - 24	5,569	100.0	55.9	6.9	34.3	1.1	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	5,429	100.0	26.1	9.2	59.9	1.6	2.9	0.3
30 - 34	4,132	100.0	10.4	7.3	75.2	2	4.3	0.8
35 - 39	3,550	100.0	4.6	6.4	79.8	1.9	6	1.4
40 - 44	2,565	100.0	3	4.6	80.5	1.5	8	2.4
45 - 49	2,099	100.0	2.2	2.8	81.3	1.9	7.1	4.8
50 - 54	1,702	100.0	1.8	3.3	77	2.7	8.5	6.8
55 - 59	931	100.0	1	1.6	78	1.8	10.2	7.4
60 - 64	754	100.0	2.3	2.3	72.3	2.7	9.7	10.9
65+	1,671	100.0	4.1	2.5	52.9	2.5	13.3	24.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,412	100.0	43	4.4	48.5	0.9	2.4	0.7
12 - 14	1,919	100.0	94.2	0.4	5.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,902	100.0	94.8	0.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	0
20 - 24	2,628	100.0	78	4.4	16.4	0.4	0.8	0.1
25 - 29	2,551	100.0	42.7	9.2	46.3	0.7	1.1	0.1
30 - 34	2,158	100.0	15.1	8	72.8	1.2	2.6	0.3
35 - 39	1,841	100.0	7	7.1	79.5	1.4	4.3	0.8
40 - 44	1,397	100.0	4.6	4.9	83.6	1.6	4.6	0.7
45 - 49	1,197	100.0	3.3	2.8	86.7	1.4	3.8	1.9
50 - 54	943	100.0	2	3.7	85.6	1.1	5.5	2.1
55 - 59	565	100.0	0.9	1.4	88.5	2.1	5.5	1.6
60 - 64	452	100.0	2.7	1.8	85.2	2	6.4	2
65+	859	100.0	5.9	2.9	76.1	2.8	6.9	5.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	18,746	100.0	31.3	5.4	51.4	1.8	5.8	4.3
12 - 14	1,986	100.0	93.5	0.7	5.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,949	100.0	82.4	3.6	12.7	0.4	0.8	0.1
20 - 24	2,941	100.0	36.1	9.1	50.3	1.8	2.4	0.3
25 - 29	2,878	100.0	11.3	9.3	71.9	2.5	4.6	0.5
30 - 34	1,974	100.0	5.2	6.6	77.9	2.8	6.2	1.4
35 - 39	1,709	100.0	2	5.6	80.1	2.5	7.8	2
40 - 44	1,168	100.0	1.2	4.2	76.7	1.5	12.1	4.4
45 - 49	902	100.0	0.7	2.8	74.2	2.5	11.3	8.5
50 - 54	759	100.0	1.4	2.8	66.3	4.7	12.1	12.6
55 - 59	366	100.0	1.1	1.9	61.7	1.4	17.5	16.4
60 - 64	302	100.0	1.7	3	53	3.6	14.6	24.2
65+	812	100.0	2.2	2	28.3	2.1	20.1	45.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 3.1: Marital status of population 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Marital Status by Sex and Level of Education**

Table 3.5 presents information on marital status by sex and level of education of persons 12 years and older. Of the married population, 46.3 percent have basic education, 42.9 percent have no education and the remaining 10.8 percent have higher than the basic education. The proportion with tertiary education is 0.5 percent. About 67.1 percent of those who have never married have basic education, 13.1 percent have no education and the remaining 19.8 percent have higher than basic education, including 0.3 percent who has tertiary education.

Among the married male population, 49.7 percent have basic education, 35.1 percent have no education and the remaining 15.2 percent have higher than basic education including 1.0 percent who have tertiary education. Among the never married, 64.8 percent of the males have basic education compared with 70.5 percent of their female counterparts. The males with no education are 14.0 percent compared with 11.9 percent of females and those with higher education among the males is 21.2 percent compared with 17.6 percent of females. The proportion of males with tertiary education is 0.5 percent compared with 0.1 percent of females.

**Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education**

Sex/Marital Status	Population	All Levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post Middle/ Secondary Certificate /Diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	38,158	100.0	32.2	53.9	10.6	0.8	2	0.4
Never married	14,216	100.0	13.1	67.1	17.3	0.5	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,864	100.0	31.5	54.8	10.2	0.8	2.4	0.2
Married	19,051	100.0	42.9	46.3	6.7	1	2.5	0.5
Separated	521	100.0	42	47.4	7.7	1.9	1	0
Divorced	1,554	100.0	48.8	44.3	4.4	1.1	1.4	0.1
Widowed	952	100.0	73.8	23.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,412	100.0	25.7	56.6	13.2	0.8	3	0.7
Never married	8,346	100.0	14	64.8	18.4	0.4	2	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	856	100.0	25.1	56.9	13.9	0.4	3.5	0.2
Married	9,423	100.0	35.1	49.7	9.1	1.1	4	1
Separated	177	100.0	32.8	55.4	7.9	2.3	1.7	0
Divorced	468	100.0	34.6	55.1	7.3	1.1	1.7	0.2
Widowed	142	100.0	60.6	35.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	18,746	100.0	39	51	8	0.9	1.1	0
Never married	5,870	100.0	11.9	70.5	15.8	0.6	1.2	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,008	100.0	37	53.1	7.1	1.2	1.5	0.1
Married	9,628	100.0	50.5	43	4.4	1	1	0
Separated	344	100.0	46.8	43.3	7.6	1.7	0.6	0
Divorced	1,086	100.0	54.9	39.6	3.1	1.1	1.3	0
Widowed	810	100.0	76.2	21.9	1	0.6	0.4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the district by economic activity. About 91.5 percent of the married population are employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed and 7.7 percent are economically not active.

Among those who have never married, 55.7 percent are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and 43.2 percent are economically not active. Among those in informal / consensual union / living together, 86.4 percent are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and 11.7 percent are economically not active. Among those separated, divorced and widowed, 89.8 percent, 87.1 percent and 73.0 percent, respectively, are employed, 9.6 percent, 12.3 percent and 26.2 percent, respectively, are economically not active and 0.6 each of the separated and divorced and 0.8 percent of the widowed are unemployed.

Among the married males, 95.7 percent are employed compared to 87.4 percent of the female counterparts, 0.5 percent are unemployed compared to 1.0 percent of the female counterparts and 3.8 percent are economically not active compared with 11.5 percent of the female counterparts.

Among the never married population, 61.7 percent among the males are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 37.2 percent are economically not active. Among the female counterparts, 47.1 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 51.8 percent are economically not active.

Among the separated, divorced and widowed males, 92.1 percent, 90.6 percent and 81.7 percent respectively are employed, 0.6 percent, 0.9 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively are unemployed and 7.3%, 8.5% and 18.3%, respectively, are economically not active.

Among the female counterparts, 88.7 percent, 85.6 percent and 71.5 percent respectively, are employed, 0.6 percent, 0.5 percent and 1.0 percent respectively, are unemployed and 10.8 percent, 13.9 percent and 27.5 percent respectively, are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total District		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,479</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Never married	14,216	100.0	7,916	55.7	153	1.1	6,147	43.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,864	100.0	1,610	86.4	35	1.9	219	11.7
Married	19,051	100.0	17,436	91.5	144	0.8	1,471	7.7
Separated	521	100.0	468	89.8	3	0.6	50	9.6
Divorced	1,554	100.0	1,354	87.1	9	0.6	191	12.3
Widowed	952	100.0	695	73.0	8	0.8	249	26.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,412</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,680</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Never married	8,346	100.0	5,153	61.7	85	1.0	3,108	37.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	856	100.0	806	94.2	7	0.8	43	5.0
Married	9,423	100.0	9,018	95.7	43	0.5	362	3.8
Separated	177	100.0	163	92.1	1	0.6	13	7.3
Divorced	468	100.0	424	90.6	4	0.9	40	8.5
Widowed	142	100.0	116	81.7	0	0.0	26	18.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,746</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,799</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Never married	5,870	100.0	2,763	47.1	68	1.2	3,039	51.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,008	100.0	804	79.8	28	2.8	176	17.5
Married	9,628	100.0	8,418	87.4	101	1.0	1,109	11.5
Separated	344	100.0	305	88.7	2	0.6	37	10.8
Divorced	1,086	100.0	930	85.6	5	0.5	151	13.9
Widowed	810	100.0	579	71.5	8	1.0	223	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the nationality of the population in the district by sex in 2010. Ghanaians by birth are 96.3 percent and those with dual nationality and naturalized are 1.5 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. The population from the ECOWAS countries are 1.1 percent and those from other African and other countries are 0.7 percent. The proportions of the male and female populations by origin are quite similar to that of the district as a whole except that among the females, the proportion from the ECOWAS countries is slightly lower and the proportion of those with dual nationality is slightly higher.

**Table 3.7: Population in the district by nationality and sex, 2010**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,435	100.0	29,742	100.0	28,693	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	56,260	96.3	28,596	96.2	27,664	96.4
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	847	1.4	430	1.4	417	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	282	0.5	144	0.5	138	0.5
ECOWAS	628	1.1	363	1.2	265	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	232	0.4	118	0.4	114	0.4
Other	186	0.3	91	0.3	95	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population in the district by religious affiliation and sex in 2010. Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostals / Charismatic) are 81.6 percent, Islam are 11.1 percent, traditionalists are 0.6 percent and those with no religion are 5.9 percent.

There are relatively more Christians among the female population (84.2%) than among the male population (79.1%); and a relatively higher proportion among the male population (12.0%) is affiliated to Islam than among the female population (10.2%). The proportions among the male population who have no religion (7.5%) and traditionalist (0.7%) are higher than their female counterparts (4.2% and 0.4%, respectively).

**Table 3.8: Religious affiliation of population by sex in the district, 2010**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	58,435	100.0	29,742	100.0	28,693	100.0
No religion	3,443	5.9	2,237	7.5	1,206	4.2
Catholic	10,993	18.8	5,425	18.2	5,568	19.4
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,074	19.0	5,583	18.8	5,491	19.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	18,771	32.1	9,153	30.8	9,618	33.5
Other Christian	6,850	11.7	3,358	11.3	3,492	12.2
Islam	6,505	11.1	3,573	12.0	2,932	10.2
Traditionalist	333	0.6	205	0.7	128	0.4
Other	466	0.8	208	0.7	258	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

#### Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the literacy status of the Juaboso district population 11 years and older in 2010 by sex and age. About 68.6 percent (26,964) of persons 11 years and older are literate and 31.4 percent (12,365) are not literate. Among the literate population, 30.9 percent are literate in English only, 7.4 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only and 61.0 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. A small proportion of the literate population are literate in English and French (0.2%) and English, French and a Ghanaian language (0.5%).

About 84.9 percent of the youth (11 to 24 years) in the district are literate and 15.1 percent are not literate. Among the five-year age groups, the proportions of those who are literate decline almost steadily as age increases from 44.3 percent among the 11-14 years age group to 18.9 percent among the 50-54 years age group. The proportions are however higher among the 55+ years age groups, ranging from 22.0 percent to 23.6 percent.

The proportion of the male population who are literate (75.0%) is higher than that of the female population (61.9%). The remaining proportions in each sex group are not literate. Among the male literate population, 27.9 percent are literate in English only and 6.7 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. The female counterparts are 34.8 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively. The proportion of the male population who are literate in English language and a Ghanaian language is 64.5 percent, higher than 56.5 percent among the female literate population. In the combinations involving French, English and a Ghanaian language, the proportions among both the male and female literate populations are less than 1.0 percent.

**Table 3.9: Literacy status in the population 11 years and older by sex, age**

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,365</b>	<b>26,964</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
11-14	260	4,816	100.0	44.3	4.6	50.9	0.0	0.2
15-19	743	5,108	100.0	31.2	4.1	63.9	0.2	0.6
20-24	1,495	4,074	100.0	28.2	5.9	65.0	0.4	0.6
25-29	1,952	3,477	100.0	29.3	8.9	60.8	0.4	0.5
30-34	1,604	2,528	100.0	29.2	11.3	58.9	0.2	0.5
35-39	1,516	2,034	100.0	28.7	9.5	61.1	0.2	0.5
40-44	1,200	1,365	100.0	25.9	11.6	61.5	0.4	0.6
45-49	950	1,149	100.0	21.8	11.6	66.1	0.0	0.6
50-54	738	964	100.0	18.9	9.9	70.0	0.6	0.6
55-59	392	539	100.0	23.6	9.3	66.0	0.4	0.7
60-64	390	364	100.0	22.0	9.6	68.4	0.0	0.0
65+	1,125	546	100.0	23.3	10.3	65.6	0.4	0.5

**Table 3.9: Literacy status in the population 11 years and older by sex, age (cont'd)**

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
11-14	92	2,439	100.0	43.5	4.2	52.1	0.0	0.2
15-19	283	2,619	100.0	29.7	3.7	65.6	0.2	0.6
20-24	513	2,115	100.0	24.1	5.1	69.5	0.5	0.9
25-29	790	1,761	100.0	25.4	7.6	65.4	0.7	0.8
30-34	698	1,460	100.0	26.0	10.8	62.5	0.1	0.6
35-39	632	1,209	100.0	26.4	8.2	64.6	0.3	0.5
40-44	510	887	100.0	22.9	9.5	66.3	0.7	0.7
45-49	413	784	100.0	19.9	10.2	69.0	0.0	0.9
50-54	312	631	100.0	17.1	7.9	73.5	0.5	1.0
55-59	177	388	100.0	19.6	8.5	70.4	0.5	1.0
60-64	166	286	100.0	20.6	6.6	72.7	0.0	0.0
65+	428	431	100.0	19.7	8.1	71.0	0.5	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,351</b>	<b>11,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
11-14	168	2,377	100.0	45.2	5.0	49.6	0.0	0.2
15-19	460	2,489	100.0	32.8	4.4	62.0	0.1	0.7
20-24	982	1,959	100.0	32.6	6.7	60.2	0.3	0.3
25-29	1,162	1,716	100.0	33.3	10.3	56.1	0.1	0.3
30-34	906	1,068	100.0	33.4	12.0	53.9	0.3	0.4
35-39	884	825	100.0	32.1	11.4	56.0	0.0	0.5
40-44	690	478	100.0	31.6	15.5	52.5	0.0	0.4
45-49	537	365	100.0	25.8	14.5	59.7	0.0	0.0
50-54	426	333	100.0	22.2	13.5	63.4	0.9	0.0
55-59	215	151	100.0	33.8	11.3	55.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	224	78	100.0	26.9	20.5	52.6	0.0	0.0
65+	697	115	100.0	36.5	18.3	45.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Education

Education in Juaboso district is analyzed for persons 3 years and older who are currently attending school or attended in the past. About 55.5 percent of this population is currently in school and 44.5 percent attended in the past. Among those currently in school 47.3 percent are at the primary level, 18.3 percent at Kindergarten, 16.5 percent at JHS /JSS, 9.3 percent in nursery and 7.7 percent in SHS / SSS. The proportions in other levels of education are very small, less than 1.0 percent.

The proportions of females who are currently attending school are slightly higher than their male counterparts at the nursery and primary levels. At higher levels of education, the proportions of males currently attending are higher than their female counterparts. For those who have attended school in the past, proportions for females are higher than that of males at the primary and JSS/JHS levels. From the middle School level upwards, apart from Vocational/Technical, the proportions of males are higher than that of females.

**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	21,626	100.0	11,231	100.0	10,395	100.0	17,363	100.0	9,869	100.0	7,494	100.0
Nursery	2,001	9.3	1,013	9.0	988	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,952	18.3	2,061	18.4	1,891	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	10,227	47.3	5,191	46.2	5,036	48.4	3,554	20.5	1,623	16.4	1,931	25.8
JSS/JHS	3,559	16.5	1,877	16.7	1,682	16.2	6,535	37.6	3,261	33.0	3,274	43.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,865	22.3	2,643	26.8	1,222	16.3
SSS/SHS	1,658	7.7	933	8.3	725	7.0	1,844	10.6	1,195	12.1	649	8.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	3.1	429	4.3	117	1.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	26	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.1	289	1.7	137	1.4	152	2.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	77	0.4	51	0.5	26	0.3	304	1.8	217	2.2	87	1.2
Tertiary	126	0.6	94	0.8	32	0.3	426	2.5	364	3.7	62	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Aspects of economic activities in the district that are analyzed are occupation, employment status and employment sectors by age and sex.

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economic activity status highlights economically active and economically not active persons in the population. A person is economically active if he worked for pay or profit or family gain within the 7 days preceding the census night. If he did not work but had jobs to return to (on leave) and also if he was unemployed.

Persons who did not work and were not looking for work are classified as economically not active. These include home makers, full time students, pensioners, persons with disability, persons who are too sick to work and the aged.

##### **4.2.1 Economic Activity Status and Sex**

Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 show the distribution of the population 15 years and older by economic status and sex. About 83.1 percent of Juaboso work force is economically active and 16.9 percent are economically not active. About 98.8 percent of the economically active population are employed and remaining 1.2 percent are unemployed.

About 53.2 percent of the economically active population are males and the remaining 46.8 percent are females. Among the economically not active population, 59.3 are female and the remaining 40.7 percent are male. Among the male population 15 years and older, 86.5 percent are economically active compared with 79.5 percent among the female population. The economically not active males are 13.5 percent compared with 20.5 percent of the female counterparts. Slightly higher proportion of the male economically active population is employed (99.1%) than their female counterparts (98.4%).

More than half of the economically not active population (52.4%) is in full time education, 29.0 percent are engaged in home duties and 6.7 percent are disabled/too sick to work. The proportion in full time education is higher among males (67.6%) than among females (42.0%). Those engaged in home duties are 38.5 percent among females compared with 15.2 percent among males.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,253</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,760</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>28,465</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>15,138</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>28,114</b>	98.8	<b>14,998</b>	99.1	<b>13,116</b>	98.4
<i>Worked</i>	27,649	98.3	14,836	98.9	12,813	97.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	434	1.5	152	1.0	282	2.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	31	0.1	10	0.1	21	0.2
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	132	37.6	41	29.3	91	43.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	219	62.4	99	70.7	120	56.9
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	1,678	29	357	15.2	1,321	38.5
Full time education	3,035	52.4	1,593	67.6	1,442	42.0
Pensioner/Retired	29	0.5	23	1.0	6	0.2
Disabled/Sick	388	6.7	156	6.6	232	6.8
Too old/young	447	7.7	148	6.3	299	8.7
Other	211	3.6	78	3.3	133	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Economic activity status by age and sex**

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the population in the district 15 years and older by economic activity status, age and sex in year 2010. The proportion of persons employed in the age groups increases steadily from 49.9 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 96.8 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines as age increases to 72.2 percent among the 65+ years age group. The proportion of males employed in the respective age groups also increases as age increases from 52.0 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 98.3 percent among the 40-44 years age group and declines as age increases to 80.6 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among females, the trend in proportions employed is from 47.8 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 95.3 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines as age increases to 63.4 percent among the 65+ years age group.

The proportions of the economically not active population among the age groups decline from 49.3 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 2.8 percent among the 45-49 years age group and increases as age increases to 27.7 percent among the 65+ years age group. The trends among the male and female populations who are economically not active are similar to the district trend, howbeit different proportions.

**Table 4.2: Activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex**

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,253</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,114</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>16.9</b>
15-19	5,851	100.0	2,920	49.9	48	0.8	2,883	49.3
20-24	5,569	100.0	4,316	77.5	112	2	1,141	20.5
25-29	5,429	100.0	4,805	88.5	94	1.7	530	9.8
30-34	4,132	100.0	3,877	93.8	22	0.5	233	5.6
35-39	3,550	100.0	3,342	94.1	20	0.6	188	5.3
40-44	2,565	100.0	2,461	95.9	8	0.3	96	3.7
45-49	2,099	100.0	2,032	96.8	8	0.4	59	2.8
50-54	1,702	100.0	1,610	94.6	13	0.8	79	4.6
55-59	931	100.0	884	95	4	0.4	43	4.6
60-64	754	100.0	660	87.5	21	2.8	73	9.7
65+	1,671	100.0	1,207	72.2	1	0.1	463	27.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	17,493	100.0	14,998	85.7	140	0.8	2,355	13.5
15-19	2,902	100.0	1,510	52	20	0.7	1,372	47.3
20-24	2,628	100.0	2,114	80.4	43	1.6	471	17.9
25-29	2,551	100.0	2,352	92.2	37	1.5	162	6.4
30-34	2,158	100.0	2,104	97.5	9	0.4	45	2.1
35-39	1,841	100.0	1,800	97.8	6	0.3	35	1.9
40-44	1,397	100.0	1,373	98.3	7	0.5	17	1.2
45-49	1,197	100.0	1,172	97.9	4	0.3	21	1.8
50-54	943	100.0	917	97.2	5	0.5	21	2.2
55-59	565	100.0	557	98.6	0	0.0	8	1.4
60-64	452	100.0	407	90	9	2.0	36	8.0
65+	859	100.0	692	80.6	0	0.0	167	19.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	16,760	100.0	13,116	78.3	211	1.3	3,433	20.5
15-19	2,949	100.0	1,410	47.8	28	0.9	1,511	51.2
20-24	2,941	100.0	2,202	74.9	69	2.3	670	22.8
25-29	2,878	100.0	2,453	85.2	57	2.0	368	12.8
30-34	1,974	100.0	1,773	89.8	13	0.7	188	9.5
35-39	1,709	100.0	1,542	90.2	14	0.8	153	9.0
40-44	1,168	100.0	1,088	93.2	1	0.1	79	6.8
45-49	902	100.0	860	95.3	4	0.4	38	4.2
50-54	759	100.0	693	91.3	8	1.1	58	7.6
55-59	366	100.0	327	89.3	4	1.1	35	9.6
60-64	302	100.0	253	83.8	12	4.0	37	12.3
65+	812	100.0	515	63.4	1	0.1	296	36.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation is the specific economic activity that a person is engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 shows the occupations of the population in the district in 2010.

About 76.2 percent are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing occupations, 8.5 percent are in service and sales occupations, 5.7 percent are in craft and related trades occupations and the remaining 9.6 percent are in other occupations. The male population has 79.5 percent in the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery occupations compared to 72.4 percent of the female counterparts. Relatively high proportions of females are in service and sales occupations (14.7%), craft and related trades occupations (6.7%) and managers (0.8%) compared with their male counterparts in those occupations (3.0%, 4.8% and 0.6%, respectively). In other occupations, the proportions of male are relatively higher those of their female counterparts. Generally, higher proportions of employed males than females are in occupations that require special skills and training such as professionals, technicians and associate professionals and plant machine operators and assemblers.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	28,114	100.0	14,998	100.0	13,116	100.0
Managers	200	0.7	92	0.6	108	0.8
Professionals	734	2.6	475	3.2	259	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	494	1.8	403	2.7	91	0.7
Clerical support workers	183	0.7	141	0.9	42	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,380	8.5	454	3.0	1,926	14.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,415	76.2	11,916	79.5	9,499	72.4
Craft and related trades workers	1,603	5.7	727	4.8	876	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	425	1.5	418	2.8	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	677	2.4	369	2.5	308	2.3
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industry of work of the employed population in Juaboso district in 2010. About 76.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry, 7.9 percent are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, 4.2 percent are in manufacturing industry and 2.6 percent are in accommodation and food service industries. In the remaining industries, the proportions of the populations are mostly less than 1.0 percent.

Among the male population, higher proportions are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (80.7%), transport and storage industry (2.4%) and education (2.3%) than the proportions of their female counterparts (72.2%, 0.1% and 1.5%, respectively). The proportions of females in wholesale and trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (9.3%), manufacturing (6.4%) and accommodation and food service industries (5.0%) are higher than the proportions of their male counterparts (6.7%, 2.3% and 0.5%, respectively).

**Table 4.4: Industry of employed population 15 years and older by sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	28,114	100.0	14,998	100.0	13,116	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,567	76.7	12,096	80.7	9,471	72.2
Mining and quarrying	39	0.1	33	0.2	6	0.0
Manufacturing	1,183	4.2	342	2.3	841	6.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	17	0.1	10	0.1	7	0.1
Construction	159	0.6	155	1.0	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,229	7.9	1,008	6.7	1,221	9.3
Transportation and storage	366	1.3	357	2.4	9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	733	2.6	71	0.5	662	5.0
Information and communication	12	0.0	9	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	31	0.1	24	0.2	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	43	0.2	38	0.3	5	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	24	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	169	0.6	142	0.9	27	0.2
Education	546	1.9	352	2.3	194	1.5
Human health and social work activities	206	0.7	106	0.7	100	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	33	0.1	32	0.2	1	0.0
Other service activities	686	2.4	184	1.2	502	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	62	0.2	20	0.1	42	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to how a person is employed at work as employee, self-employed with employee/s, casual worker, etc. Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 show employment status of the population 15 years and older by sex in Juaboso district in 2010. About 46.6 percent of the employed population are self-employed without employees. This is due to the large number of jobs such as carpentry, dressmaking, table top shops and other subsistence trades in the district. Contributing family workers are 30.5 percent, employees are 13.5 percent, 3.6 percent are self-employed with employee/s and 3.2 percent are casual workers. The proportions of the population with other employment status are less than 2.0 percent each.

Among the male population, 50.8 percent are self-employed without employees compared with 41.7 percent of the female population. Also as employees, self-employed with employees and casual workers, the proportions of the male population (18.5%, 3.9% and 5.1%, respectively) are higher than their female counterparts (7.7%, 3.2% and 1.0%, respectively).

The proportions of females who are contributing family workers (42.5%) and apprentices (3.0%) are relatively higher than that of their male counterparts (20.0% and 1.0%, respectively).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,114	100.0	14,998	100.0	13,116	100.0
Employee	3,796	13.5	2,780	18.5	1,016	7.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	13,088	46.6	7,625	50.8	5,463	41.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,008	3.6	582	3.9	426	3.2
Casual worker	888	3.2	761	5.1	127	1.0
Contributing family worker	8,579	30.5	2,999	20	5,580	42.5
Apprentice	546	1.9	151	1.0	395	3.0
Domestic employee (House help)	169	0.6	92	0.6	77	0.6
Other	40	0.1	8	0.1	32	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the employed population of the district by sex. The private informal sector accounts for 93.6 percent of the employed population, followed by the public-government sector that employs 3.4 percent, private formal sector (2.6%), NGOs (0.4%) and semi-public/parastatal sector (less than 0.1%).

The proportion of females employed in the private informal sector (95.9%) is higher than their male counterparts (91.5%). However, the proportions among employed males in the public sector (Government) (4.4%) and private formal sector (2.6%) are higher than the corresponding proportions for females (2.3% and 1.5%, respectively).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	28,114	100.0	14,998	100.0	13,116	100.0
Public (Government)	959	3.4	661	4.4	298	2.3
Private Formal	725	2.6	522	3.5	203	1.5
Private Informal	26,308	93.6	13,728	91.5	12,580	95.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	114	0.4	80	0.5	34	0.3
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC for the first time collected data on Information Communication Technology (ICT) which has become an important tool in day to day activities in the country. The data is collected from the population 12 years and older, and analyzed on ownership of mobile phones, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop and laptop computers and usage of internet facility.

#### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet Facility

Table 5.1 shows persons 12 years and older in the district who have mobile phones and those who use internet facility by sex. Less than half (46.5%) of the district population have mobile phones. Among the male population 55.2 percent have mobile phones compared with 37.4 percent among the female population. With the usage of internet facility, only 1.4 percent of the district use internet. Among the male population, 2.0 percent use internet facility and less than 1.0 percent among the females use internet facility.

**Table 5.1: Mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	38,158	100.0	17,733	46.5	534	1.4
Male	19,412	100.0	10,717	55.2	383	2.0
Female	18,746	100.0	7,016	37.4	151	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.3 Household ownership of Computers

Table 5.2 gives information on the number of households that have fixed telephone lines and desktop / laptop computers by sex of head of household.

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

Sex of household head	Total households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes	12,866	100.0	325	2.5	12	0.1
Male	9,878	100.0	272	2.8	10	0.1
Female	2,988	100.0	53	1.8	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of persons with disability in Juaboso district in 2010, including types of disability, type of locality of residence, education and economic activity status.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The table shows that 98.8 percent of the population in the district have no disability, and only 1.2 percent have various types of disability and even some have multiple disabilities. A slightly higher proportion among the male population, have disability (1.3%) than among the female population (1.1%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,435</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,742</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,693</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	57,739	98.8	29,368	98.7	28,371	98.9
With disability	696	1.2	374	1.3	322	1.1
Sight	240	34.5	130	34.8	110	34.2
Hearing	106	15.2	58	15.5	48	14.9
Speech	120	17.2	68	18.2	52	16.1
Physical	229	32.9	121	32.4	108	33.5
Intellectual	108	15.5	55	14.7	53	16.5
Emotional	111	15.9	59	15.8	52	16.1
Other	81	11.6	49	13.1	32	9.9
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	5,415	99.5	2,620	99.4	2,795	99.6
With disability	29	0.5	17	0.6	12	0.4
Sight	15	51.7	9	52.9	6	50.0
Hearing	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	16.7
Speech	6	20.7	3	17.6	3	25.0
Physical	4	13.8	3	17.6	1	8.3
Intellectual	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	8.3
Emotional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	4	13.8	2	11.8	2	16.7

**Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,991</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	52,324	98.7	26,748	98.7	25,576	98.8
With disability	667	1.3	357	1.3	310	1.2
Sight	225	33.7	121	33.9	104	33.5
Hearing	104	15.6	58	16.2	46	14.8
Speech	114	17.1	65	18.2	49	15.8
Physical	225	33.7	118	33.1	107	34.5
Intellectual	107	16.0	55	15.4	52	16.8
Emotional	111	16.6	59	16.5	52	16.8
Other	77	11.5	47	13.2	30	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Types of Disability

The type of disability with the highest proportion of the persons with disability is sight impairment (34.5%), followed by the physically challenged (32.9%), speech (17.2%), emotional disability (15.9%), intellectual disability (15.5%) and hearing (15.2%). The trend in the proportions of the types of disability among the male persons with disability is similar to the district trend except that the proportion with hearing disability (15.5%) is higher than the proportion with intellectual disability (14.7%)

Among the females with disability, intellectual disability (16.5%) ranks third in proportion, after sight (34.2%) and physical (33.5%), and the lowest proportion is hearing disability (14.9%).

### 6.4 Disability type by sex and locality of residence

There are 669 persons with disability in rural locality or 1.3 percent of the rural population compared with 29 persons or 0.5 percent of urban population. The type of disability with the highest proportion among the persons with disability in the urban locality is sight impairment (51.7%), followed by speech (20.7%) and physical (13.8%). In the rural locality both physical and sight impairment have the highest proportions (33.7% each), followed by speech (17.1%) and emotional (16.6%).

With regard to sex in the urban locality, 52.9 percent of the males with disability have sight impairment, and 17.6% each have speech and physical disabilities. Among the females with disability in urban locality, 50.0 percent have sight impairment, 25.0% have speech disability and 16.7 percent have hearing problem. In the rural locality, 33.9 percent of males with disability have sight problem, followed by 33.1 percent with physical problem and 18.2 percent with speech problem. Among the females with disability, 34.5 percent have physical problem, followed by 33.5 percent with sight disability and 16.8 percent each with intellectual and emotional disabilities.

## 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows disability type of persons 15 years and older in the district by economic activity status and sex. None of the persons with disability in the district is unemployed. However, 36.1 percent are economically not active. A higher proportion among the persons with hearing disability (69.6%) are employed, followed by 60.6 percent of persons with sight disability. The lowest proportion of employment is among persons with physical disability (47.3%), followed by persons with intellectual disability (51.2%). In all cases, the proportion among a group of specific disability type that is not employed is economically not active.

Among the males with disability, a higher proportion among those with speech disability are employed (68.9%), followed by those with hearing disability (66.7%) and those with sight disability (58.4%). The lowest proportion of employed is among persons with physical disability (44.9%) and those with intellectual disability (47.6%).

Among the females with disability, a higher proportion among those with hearing disability are employed (73.5%), followed by those with sight disability (63.3%) and those with intellectual disability (54.8%). The lowest proportion of employed is among persons with speech disability (45.2%), followed by those with physical disability (50.0%).

**Table 6.2: Persons with disability in the district by economic status and sex**

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,253</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	33,690	98.4	27,754	98.7	351	100.0	5,585	96.5
With a disability	563	1.6	360	1.3	0	0.0	203	3.5
Sight	203	36.1	123	34.2	0	0.0	80	39.4
Hearing	79	14.0	55	15.3	0	0.0	24	11.8
Speech	76	13.5	45	12.5	0	0.0	31	15.3
Physical	188	33.4	89	24.7	0	0.0	99	48.8
Intellectual	84	14.9	43	11.9	0	0.0	41	20.2
Emotional	88	15.6	52	14.4	0	0.0	36	17.7
Other	61	10.8	42	11.7	0	0.0	19	9.4
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	17,187	98.7	14,796	98.7	140	100.0	2,251	95.6
With a disability	306	1.3	202	1.3	0	0.0	104	4.4
Sight	113	36.9	66	32.7	0	0.0	47	45.2
Hearing	45	14.7	30	14.9	0	0.0	15	14.4
Speech	45	14.7	31	15.3	0	0.0	14	13.5
Physical	98	32.0	44	21.8	0	0.0	54	51.9
Intellectual	42	13.7	20	9.9	0	0.0	22	21.2
Emotional	47	15.4	27	13.4	0	0.0	20	19.2
Other	38	12.4	27	13.4	0	0.0	11	10.6

**Table 6.2: Persons with disability in the district by economic status and sex (cont'd)**

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	16,503	98.5	12,958	98.8	211	100.0	3,334	97.1
With a disability	257	1.5	158	1.2	0	0.0	99	2.9
Sight	90	35.0	57	36.1	0	0.0	33	33.3
Hearing	34	13.2	25	15.8	0	0.0	9	9.1
Speech	31	12.1	14	8.9	0	0.0	17	17.2
Physical	90	35.0	45	28.5	0	0.0	45	45.5
Intellectual	42	16.3	23	14.6	0	0.0	19	19.2
Emotional	41	16.0	25	15.8	0	0.0	16	16.2
Other	23	8.9	15	9.5	0	0.0	8	8.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy Status

This section focuses on literacy status and level of education of persons with disability in the district in 2010. Table 6.4 shows the distribution and educational attainment among people with disability.

Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education is presented in Table 6.3. About 48.9 percent of persons with disability in the district have never attended school, while 40.6 percent attained basic education and 6.7 percent had attended Secondary/SHS and higher level.

The proportion of females with disability who have never attended school is 56.4 percent compared to that of males (42.3%). Again the proportion of males with disability, who attained basic (45.9%), Secondary/SHS and higher (9.0%) levels are more than their female counterparts who attained basic (34.6%) and Secondary/SHS and higher (4.1%) levels. The percentages of female persons with disability who have never attended school (56.4%) are higher than the males (42.3%).

**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
<b>Both sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,537</b>	<b>14,260</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>27,942</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>
No disability	52,870	13,934	5,979	27,671	5,286	100.0	26.4	11.3	52.3	10.0
With a disability	667	326	25	271	45	100.0	48.9	3.7	40.6	6.7
Sight	240	114	9	95	22	100.0	47.5	3.8	39.6	9.2
Hearing	99	58	2	39	0	100.0	58.6	2.0	39.4	0.0
Speech	105	58	4	41	2	100.0	55.2	3.8	39.0	1.9
Physical	220	106	7	89	18	100.0	48.2	3.2	40.5	8.2
Intellectual	101	49	1	46	5	100.0	48.5	1.0	45.5	5.0
Emotional	104	50	0	50	4	100.0	48.1	0.0	48.1	3.8
Other	76	26	2	43	5	100.0	34.2	2.6	56.6	6.6
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>14,704</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>
No disability	26,859	5,808	3,090	14,541	3,420	100.0	21.6	11.5	54.1	12.7
With a disability	355	150	10	163	32	100.0	42.3	2.8	45.9	9.0
Sight	129	57	5	52	15	100.0	44.2	3.9	40.3	11.6
Hearing	54	30	1	23	0	100.0	55.6	1.9	42.6	0.0
Speech	57	31	0	24	2	100.0	54.4	0.0	42.1	3.5
Physical	116	40	3	58	15	100.0	34.5	2.6	50.0	12.9
Intellectual	51	23	0	25	3	100.0	45.1	0.0	49.0	5.9
Emotional	54	24	0	28	2	100.0	44.4	0.0	51.9	3.7
Other	46	12	1	29	4	100.0	26.1	2.2	63.0	8.7
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,323</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>13,238</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>
No disability	26,011	8,126	2,889	13,130	1,866	100.0	31.2	11.1	50.5	7.2
With a disability	312	176	15	108	13	100.0	56.4	4.8	34.6	4.2
Sight	111	57	4	43	7	100.0	51.4	3.6	38.7	6.3
Hearing	45	28	1	16	0	100.0	62.2	2.2	35.6	0.0
Speech	48	27	4	17	0	100.0	56.3	8.3	35.4	0.0
Physical	104	66	4	31	3	100.0	63.5	3.8	29.8	2.9
Intellectual	50	26	1	21	2	100.0	52.0	2.0	42.0	4.0
Emotional	50	26	0	22	2	100.0	52.0	0.0	44.0	4.0
Other	30	14	1	14	1	100.0	46.7	3.3	46.7	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### 7.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered information on agricultural households, locality and farming activities. An agricultural household is where at least one member of the household is engaged in an agricultural activity either for sale or family gain. Agricultural activities specified are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Some households are engaged in multiple agricultural activities.

#### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities by locality of residence in the district in 2010. Almost three quarters (74.5%) of the households are engaged in agricultural activities. About 92.2 percent of the agricultural households are in rural locality and the remaining 7.8 percent are in urban locality. In rural locality, 76.4 percent of the households are engaged in agricultural activities compared with 94.3 percent of households in urban locality.

About 97.2 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, 24.0 percent are in livestock rearing, 0.3 percent are engaged in fish farming and 0.1 percent are in tree planting. The proportion of households engaged in livestock rearing in rural locality is 23.6 percent compared with 29.2 percent in urban locality. The proportion of households engaged in fish farming in rural locality is 0.3 percent compared with 0.8 percent of households in urban locality; and 0.1 percent each of rural and urban households are engaged in tree planting.

**Table 7.1: Agricultural households by agricultural activity and locality of residence**

Household / Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	12,866	100.0	1,282	10.0	11,584	90.0
Household in Agriculture	9,596	100.0	747	7.8	8,849	92.2
Crop Farming	9,331	100.0	704	7.5	8,627	92.5
Tree Planting	11	100.0	1	9.1	10	90.9
Livestock Rearing	2,306	100.0	218	9.5	2,088	90.5
Fish Farming	31	100.0	6	19.4	25	80.6

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 Juaboso District, 9,596 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 (97.2%) in the district. About 24 percent are engaged in livestock rearing while a small percentage are engaged in fish farming (0.3%) and tree planting (0.1%).

## 7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the district, the number of keepers and the average animals per keeper. About 68.4 percent of animals reared in the district are chicken, 9.7 are sheep, 7.0 are goats, 1.3 percent are pigs, 1.2 percent are guinea fowls and 1.0 are doves. Beehives and snails are not yet reared in the district. The highest proportion of livestock keepers rear chicken (61.7%), followed by sheep keepers (15.7%), goat keepers (13.0%), duck keepers (2.1%) and pig keepers (1.9%). The proportions of keepers of other livestock are less than 1.0 percent each. The average number of animals per keeper is highest for guinea fowl (38 fowls), followed by chicken (27 birds), Pigs and doves (17 animals each), Cattle (16 animals), and sheep, rabbits and ostrich (15 animals each).

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock	Livestock		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	75,980	100.0	3,150	100.0	24
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cattle	521	0.7	33	1.0	16
Chicken	51,982	68.4	1,942	61.7	27
Dove	192	0.3	11	0.3	17
Duck	724	1.0	65	2.1	11
Goat	5,341	7.0	408	13.0	13
Grass-cutter	105	0.1	9	0.3	12
Guinea fowl	875	1.2	23	0.7	38
Ostrich	59	0.1	4	0.1	15
Pig	998	1.3	60	1.9	17
Rabbit	361	0.5	24	0.8	15
Sheep	7,398	9.7	495	15.7	15
Silk worm	48	0.1	8	0.3	6
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
Other	337	0.4	36	1.1	9
Fish farming	6,700	8.8	26	0.8	258
Inland fishing	323	0.4	4	0.1	81
Marine fishing	15	0.0	1	0.0	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses data on housing conditions including housing stock, types of dwelling units, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, ownership type, holding / tenure arrangement, sources of lighting, sources of water supply, toilet facilities, and solid and liquid waste disposal.

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).

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows housing stock by type of locality in the district in 2010. There are 11,029 housing units and the average household per house is 1.2 compared with 1.5 for the region. About 93.5 percent of the houses are in rural locality and 6.5 percent are in urban locality.

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses by type of locality**

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	2,376,021	58,435	5,444	52,991
Total household population	2,307,395	57,679	5,343	52,336
Number of houses	380,104	11,029	722	10,307
Number of households	553,634	12,866	1,282	11,584
Average households per house	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1
Population per house	6.3	5.3	7.5	5.1
Average household size	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

This section focuses on types of dwelling units, ownership, holding and tenancy arrangements in the district.

#### 8.3.1 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows the types of dwelling units by locality and sex of head of household. Majority of dwelling units in the district are compound houses (51.3%), followed by separate houses (37.4%), semi-detached houses (5.5%), flats or apartments (2.2%) and huts/buildings on same compound (2.0%). The proportions of the other types of dwelling units are less than 1.0 percent each.

Among the dwelling units in urban locality, 76.8 percent are compound houses compared with 48.7 percent in rural locality, 12.2 percent are separate houses, compared with 40.2 percent in

rural locality, 5.5 percent are flats/ apartments compared with 1.8 percent in rural locality and 3.2 percent are semi-detached houses compared with 5.8 percent in rural locality. Among the dwelling units in rural locality, the proportion of huts / building (same compound) is 2.2 percent compared with 0.2 percent in the urban locality. Improvised homes (kiosk/container, etc.) constitute 1.2 percent of the urban dwelling units compared with 0.2 percent in rural locality. For all other dwelling units in urban and rural localities, the proportions are 0.5 percent and less.

A higher proportion of female-headed households live in compound houses (58.3%) than male-headed households (49.5%). About 39.2 percent of the male-headed households live in separate houses compared with 31.3 percent of female-headed households. The proportion of the female-headed households that live in semi-detached houses is slightly higher (6.0%) than that of the male-headed households (5.4%). About 2.3 percent of the male-headed households live in huts/buildings (same compound) compared with 1.3 percent of the female-headed households and 2.2 percent of the male-headed households live in flats/apartments compared with 2.0 percent of the female-headed households.

**Table 8.2: Type of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling unit	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	4,810	37.4	39.2	31.3	12.2	40.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	708	5.5	5.4	6.0	3.2	5.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	277	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.5	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	6,629	51.5	49.5	58.3	76.8	48.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	263	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	12	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,120	22	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	38	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	952	79	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Ownership Status

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units in the district by locality and sex of household head. About 63.3 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by household member, 13.9 percent are owned by other private individuals, 12.9 percent are owned by relative not household member and 7.3 percent are owned by private employer.

About 65.4 percent of the dwelling units in the rural locality are owned by household member compared with 43.8 percent in the urban locality. The proportion of dwelling units in rural locality owned by private employer is also higher than that in the urban locality. The proportions of dwelling units owned by other private individual and also by public /government in urban

locality are higher (38.1% and 3.4%, respectively) than that in rural locality (11.2% and 1.1%, respectively).

The proportion of dwelling units of female-headed households owned by household member (65.2%) is higher than that of male-headed households (62.7%). The proportions of the dwelling units of female-headed households owned by other private individual (18.1%) and relative not a household member (13.6%) are higher than the proportions of the male-headed households (12.6% and 12.7%, respectively). For the other types of ownership of dwelling units, the proportions of male-headed households are higher than those of the female-headed households.

The table 8.3 also shows that many houses (63.3%) in the district are owned by household members. Among the male-headed households, 62.7 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household member, followed by 13.9 percent that are owned by other private individual and 12.9 percent owned by relative not a household member. Among the female-headed households, the proportions are 65.2 percent, 18.1 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively. The proportion of dwelling units that are occupied by male-headed household and owned by private employer (9.2%) is much higher than that of female headed households (1.2%).

In the rural locality, 65.4 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household member compared with 43.8 percent in the urban locality. Also the proportion of dwelling units owned by private employer is higher in the rural locality (8.0%) than in the urban locality (1.2%). The proportion of dwelling units that are owned by other private individual in urban locality (38.1%) is much higher than in the rural locality (11.2%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	8,142	63.3	62.7	65.2	43.8	65.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	47	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	1,656	12.9	12.7	13.6	12.3	12.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	1,787	13.9	12.6	18.1	38.1	11.2
Private employer	83,610	15,343	940	7.3	9.1	1.2	1.2	8.0
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	42	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	168	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.4	1.1
Other	24,000	2,480	84	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

Various materials are used for construction of dwelling units in the district, for outer walls, floor and roof.

### 8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the materials for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. About 73.6 percent of the outer walls are constructed with mud brick/earth, 18.7 percent are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, 3.8 percent constructed with wood and 2.1 percent constructed with burnt bricks. The proportions of dwelling units of which the outer walls are constructed with other materials are less than 1.0 percent each.

In rural locality, outer walls of 77.4 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth compared with 38.6 percent of the dwelling units in urban locality. Also higher proportions of the outer walls of dwelling units in rural locality are constructed with wood (4.1%) and burnt bricks (2.3%) than those in urban locality, 1.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. The outer walls of the highest proportion of dwelling units in the urban locality (58.4%) are constructed with cement blocks/concrete compared with 14.4 percent of the dwelling units in rural locality.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	14,033	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	10,333	73.6	38.6	77.4
Wood	200,594	19,221	534	3.8	1.3	4.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	53	0.4	0.2	0.4
Stone	11,330	835	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	292	2.1	0.4	2.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	2,619	18.7	58.4	14.4
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	126	0.9	0.7	0.9
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	21	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	3,432	36	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Main construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the material for construction of floors in dwelling units in the district. The floors of 98.5 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with two types of material, namely, cement/concrete (71.7%) and earth/mud (26.8%). In urban locality, the floors of 94.1 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete compared with 69.3 percent of the dwelling units in rural locality. The floors of a higher proportion of the rural dwelling units (29.4%) are constructed with earth/mud than that of urban dwelling units (3.4%).

**Table 8.5: Construction materials for floors of dwelling units by type of locality**

Material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	3,453	26.8	3.4	29.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	9,229	71.7	94.1	69.3
Stone	32,817	2,432	47	0.4	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	569	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	2,848	16	0.1	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	74	0.6	1	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	6	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	15,567	1,819	26	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Construction materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the materials for construction of roof of dwelling units in the district. About 88.1 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet, 5.5 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia, and 3.2 percent are roofed with bamboo and 1.3 percent with mud/mud bricks/earth.

The proportion of the dwelling units that are roofed with metal sheet in urban locality (95.1%) is higher than the dwelling units in rural locality (87.3%). The proportions of other roofing materials used in rural locality are higher than those in the urban locality except cement/concrete.

**Table 8.6: Construction materials for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>All</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>594,292</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	181	1.3	0.6	1.4
Wood	45,547	4,333	87	0.6	0.3	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	12,362	88.1	95.1	87.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	41	0.3	0.5	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	448	3.2	0.7	3.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	767	5.5	0.9	6.0
Other	35,935	4,443	132	0.9	1.8	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household sizes by sleeping rooms in dwelling units. Generally, the highest proportion of households 51.1 percent, occupy one room, followed by 27.6 percent that occupy two rooms and 11.3 percent occupying three rooms. The proportion of households in dwelling units continues to decrease as the number of room occupancy increase to 0.4 percent in eight

rooms. The proportion of households in dwellings units with one room occupancy decreases as household size increases from 88.8 percent of one person households to 5.6 percent of 10+ persons household. Among household sizes of 1-5 persons, the proportions in dwelling units with one room occupancy are the highest (88.8% to 47.1%), followed by two room occupancy dwelling units (33.2% to 22.2%), subsequently, the proportion of dwelling units decreases steadily as the number of room occupancy increases. Among the household sizes of 6-9 persons, the proportions in dwelling units with two room occupancy are the highest (41.8% to 29.2%), followed by proportions in dwelling units with three rooms occupancy (28.9% to 16.1%), subsequently, the proportion of households in dwelling units decreases steadily as the number of room occupancy increases. Among the household sizes of 10 and more persons, the proportion of dwelling units with three room occupancy is the highest (22.2%), followed by dwelling units with four room occupancy (20.6%) and two room occupancy (18.3%).

The trend in room occupancy in dwelling units by size of household indicates that larger households are crowded in the rooms available, a situation that poses health risk to the occupants.

**Table 8.7: Room occupancy in dwelling units by household size**

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	12,866	100.0	51.1	27.6	11.3	5.1	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
1	1,864	100.0	88.8	8.0	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
2	1,536	100.0	71.6	22.0	3.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	1,870	100.0	64.2	25.7	7.0	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
4	1,921	100.0	54.5	30.2	10.7	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
5	1,657	100.0	47.1	33.2	12.0	4.3	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
6	1,414	100.0	31.0	41.8	16.1	6.3	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
7	923	100.0	21.8	39.8	21.3	9.9	4.2	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3
8	581	100.0	14.6	41.8	23.9	10.3	5.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.2
9	401	100.0	8.2	29.2	28.9	16.5	6.2	4.5	3.0	2.5	1.0
10+	699	100.0	5.6	18.3	22.2	20.6	11.4	7.7	5.9	3.3	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

### 8.6.1 Sources of energy for lighting

Table 8.8 and Figure 8.1 show the sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality. Nearly 90.0 percent of the households use flashlight/ torch (49.2%) and electricity from the mains (39.6%) as the two main sources of energy for lighting. About 9.6 percent of the households use kerosene lamp and the remaining sources of energy for lighting are used by very few households. Electricity from the main grid is mostly used by urban households (86.7%) compared with rural households (34.4%). Flashlights/torch is mostly used by rural households (53.9%) compared with urban households (7.3%). About 10.2 percent of the rural households use kerosene lamp compared with 4.6 percent of the urban households.

**Table 8.8: Source of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality**

Source of energy	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	5,095	39.6	86.7	34.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	105	0.8	1.0	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	1,241	9.6	4.6	10.2
Gas lamp	9,378	915	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	6,332	49.2	7.3	53.9
Firewood	13,241	1,055	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	19	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the sources of cooking fuel used by households by locality. A higher proportion of households (77.4%) use wood as source of fuel for cooking, followed by the use of charcoal (13.4%) and gas (4.7%) among others. In the rural locality a higher proportion of households (82.6%) use wood than that of households in urban locality (30.5%). A higher proportion of urban households use charcoal (40.3%) and gas (24.3%) than those of rural households (10.4% and 2.5%, respectively).

### 8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 also shows places in dwelling units that are used as cooking space. About 53.1 percent of households use exclusive separate room as cooking space, followed by veranda (13.8%), open space in compound (11.8%) and no cooking space (4.9%) among others.

In urban locality, higher proportions of the households use veranda (43.1%) and separate room shared with other households (8.8%) than the proportions of households in rural locality (10.6% and 5.5%, respectively). In rural locality, higher proportions of the households use separate room for exclusive use (55.8%), structure with roof but without walls (9.5%) and enclosure without roof (1.3%) than the proportions of urban households (28.5%, 1.9% and 0.7%, respectively). The proportion of households who have no cooking space is slightly higher in urban locality (5.1%) than that in the rural locality (4.9%).

**Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space for households by type of locality**

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Cooking Fuel</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>553,634</b>	<b>12,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	413	3.2	4.0	3.1
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	9,961	77.4	30.5	82.6
Gas	996,518	82,912	603	4.7	24.3	2.5
Electricity	29,794	3,314	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	30	0.2	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	1,718	13.4	40.3	10.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	113	0.9	0.2	1.0
Saw dust	8,000	597	8	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>553,634</b>	<b>12,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	632	4.9	5.1	4.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	6,827	53.1	28.5	55.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	776	6.0	8.8	5.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	164	1.3	0.7	1.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,127	8.8	1.9	9.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	23	0.2	0.0	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	1,781	13.8	43.1	10.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,522	11.8	11.9	11.8
Other	21,007	1,547	14	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use

The UN Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG 7) is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The 2010 Census collected data on sources of water for drinking as well as for other domestic use.

### 8.7.1 Sources of drinking water

Table 8.10 and Figure 8.2 show the sources of drinking water for households in the district by locality. There are 13 sources of household drinking water in the district.

The main source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube (31.5%), followed by unprotected well (19.1%), river/stream (12.8%), protected well (10.6%), pipe borne outside dwelling unit (8.0%), public tap / stand pipe (6.5%) and sachet water (5.2%). The proportions of the other sources of drinking water are mostly less than 1.0 percent each.

In urban locality, higher proportions of households use sachet water (30.8%), pipe borne outside dwelling unit (24.7%) and protected well (17.6%) than the proportions of households in rural locality (2.4%, 6.1% and 9.9%, respectively). In rural locality, higher proportions use borehole/pump/tube well (33.2%), unprotected well (20.7%), river/stream (14.2%), public

tap/standpipe (7.1%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (5.1%) than proportions of households in urban locality (15.6%, 4.5%, 0.1%, 0.7% and 0.0%, respectively). Many of the sources of water used by many of the households for drinking in the district are unsafe.

### 8.7.2 Sources of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 shows the sources of water for other domestic use in the district in 2010. The borehole/pump/tube well is used by the highest proportion of the households as source of water for other domestic use (32.3%), followed by unprotected well (20.2%), river/stream (14.1%) and protected well (13.4%).

In rural locality, higher proportions of households use borehole/pump/tube well (33.0%), unprotected well (21.3%), river/stream (15.5%) and public tap/standpipe (7.0%) as sources of water for domestic purposes than the proportions among urban households (26.5%, 9.7%, 0.5% and 1.5%, respectively). Higher proportions among urban households use protected well (35.5%) and pipe borne outside dwelling unit (18.1%) than the proportions among the rural households (10.9% and 5.5%, respectively).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>						
All	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	123	1	4.9	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,023	8	24.7	6.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	837	6.5	0.7	7.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,047	31.5	15.6	33.2
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,369	10.6	17.6	9.9
Rain water	39,438	707	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	34	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	17	0.1	0.4	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	669	5.2	30.8	2.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	2,457	19.1	4.5	20.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	40	0.3	0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	1,641	12.8	0.1	14.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	593	4.6	0	5.1
Other	3,972	441	6	0	0.1	0

**Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic Purposes (cont'd)**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for domestic use</b>						
All	5,467,054	553,634	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	177	1.4	8.0	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	871	6.8	18.1	5.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	832	6.5	1.5	7.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	4,158	32.3	26.5	33.0
Protected well	465,775	61,075	1,723	13.4	35.5	10.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	37	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	2,596	20.2	9.7	21.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	45	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	1,820	14.1	0.5	15.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	580	4.5	0.0	5.0
Other	10,302	1,377	11	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

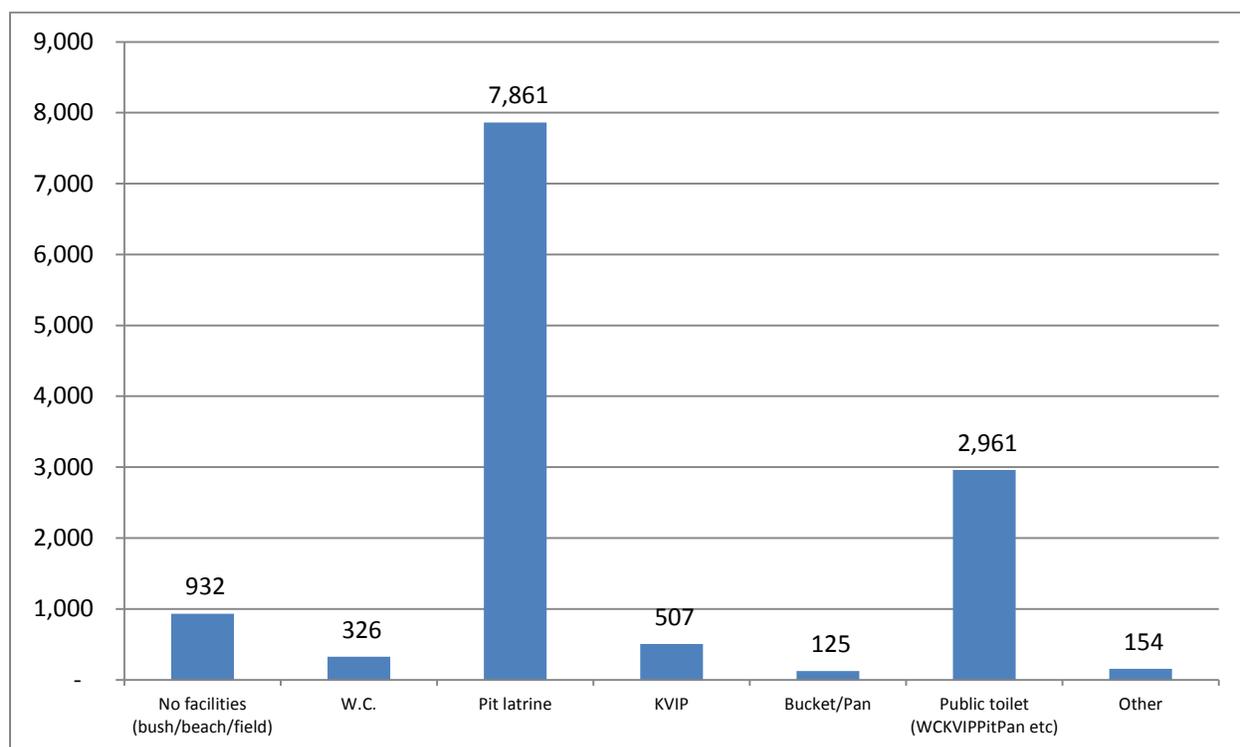
## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### 8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Figure 8.1 and Table 8.11 show the toilet facilities available in the district for household use. The highest proportion of the households use pit latrine (61.1%), followed by public toilet (23.0%), KVIP (3.9%) and WC (2.5%). The proportion of households with no toilet facility (bush/beach/field) is 7.2 percent.

In rural locality, higher proportions of households use pit latrine (61.8%) and have no toilet facility (7.6%) than the proportions among urban household (54.4% and 3.7%, respectively). In urban locality, higher proportions among the households use public toilet (28.6%), WC (7.3%) and KVIP (4.8%) than the proportions among rural households (22.4%, 2.0% and 3.8%, respectively).

**Figure 8.1: Toilet facilities available to households in the district**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **8.8.2 Bathing facilities**

Table 8.11 shows the bathing facilities available to households in the district. The highest proportion of households have own bathroom for exclusive use (38.0%), followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (26.1%), shared open cubicle (11.6%), bathroom in another house (7.9%) and open space around house (7.3%).

In rural locality, higher proportions of households have own bathrooms for exclusive use (40.3%), private open cubicle (9.5%), use bathroom in another house (8.6%) and open space around house (7.7%) than the proportions among urban households (16.8%, 1.9%, 2.1% and 3.4%, respectively). Among urban households, higher proportions use shared separate bathrooms in the same house (61.9%) and shared open cubicle (13.7%) than their counterparts in rural locality (22.1% and 11.4%, respectively).

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

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	District			
		Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Toilet facility used by households</b>					
Total	5,467,054	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	932	7.2	3.7	7.6
W.C.	839,611	326	2.5	7.3	2.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	7,861	61.1	54.4	61.8
KVIP	572,824	507	3.9	4.8	3.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	125	1.0	0.6	1.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	2,961	23.0	28.6	22.4
Other	23,385	154	1.2	0.4	1.3
<b>Bathing facilities used by households</b>					
All	5,467,054	12,866	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	4,885	38.0	16.8	40.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	3,355	26.1	61.9	22.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,120	8.7	1.9	9.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,490	11.6	13.7	11.4
Public bath house	140,501	33	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	1,021	7.9	2.1	8.6
Open space around house	372,556	933	7.3	3.4	7.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	16	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Waste Disposal

### Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods that households in the district use to dispose of solid waste by locality. About 60.1 percent of households dispose of solid waste at public dump (open space), 18.6 percent dump solid waste indiscriminately, 12.6 percent dispose of solid waste at public dump (container), 4.1 percent burn the solid waste, 2.8 percent have the solid waste collected and 1.4 percent bury the solid waste.

In urban locality, a higher proportion of households (57.6%) use the public dump (container) compared to 7.6 percent of rural households. Also a higher proportion of urban households (4.1%) bury solid waste compare to 1.1 percent of rural households. Higher proportions of rural households use the other methods than their urban counterparts, 63.4 percent of the rural households dispose of solid waste at public dump (open space) compared to 30.7 percent of urban households; 20.3 percent of rural households dump solid waste indiscriminately compared to 3.4 percent of urban households; 4.3 percent of rural households dispose of solid waste by burning compare to 2.3 percent of urban households and 3.0 percent of rural households have the solid waste collected compare to 1.5 percent of urban households.

## Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of liquid wastes disposal by households in the district by locality. Majority of households (55.3%) throw liquid waste on to compound; 25.8 percent throw liquid waste onto streets/outside, 10.5 percent throw liquid waste into gutter and 4.7 percent dispose of liquid waste through sewerage system.

Two liquid waste disposal methods that are widely used by rural households namely: throw onto compound (58.1%) and throw onto street/outside (26.5%). Three methods that dominate in liquid waste disposal in urban households are, throw into gutters (41.0%), throw onto compound (29.9%) and throw onto street/outside (19.8%). Higher proportions of urban households throw liquid waste into gutter (41.0%) and through drainage system into gutter (8.0%) than the proportions of rural households (7.1% and 2.1%, respectively). Higher proportions of rural households throw liquid waste onto compound (58.1%), throw onto street/outside (26.5%) and through the sewerage system (5.1%) than the proportions of urban households (29.9%, 19.8% and 0.5%, respectively).

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

Waste disposal Method	Total country	District			
		Total		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
<b>Solid Waste</b>					
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>12,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Collected	785,889	363	2.8	1.5	3.0
Burned by household	584,820	528	4.1	2.3	4.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,621	12.6	57.6	7.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	7,738	60.1	30.7	63.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	2,392	18.6	3.4	20.3
Buried by household	182,615	184	1.4	4.1	1.1
Other	53,805	40	0.3	0.5	0.3
<b>Liquid waste</b>					
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>12,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Through the sewerage system	183,169	599	4.7	0.5	5.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	342	2.7	8.0	2.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	101	0.8	0.7	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	3,325	25.8	19.8	26.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	1,354	10.5	41.0	7.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	7,109	55.3	29.9	58.1
Other	38,294	36	0.3	0.1	0.3

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 has provided relevant data and indicators needed to enable informed decisions for better socio-economic development of the district. The findings that suggest policy implications / interventions for socio-economic development in the district are highlighted in this chapter.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Policy Implications**

#### **Population**

Juaboso district has a total population of 58,435, and population density of 42.7, indicating that the district is sparsely populated. Given the agro-climatic conditions that favours agriculture in the area, development policies should give priority to agricultural development in the district. The population of Juaboso district is largely youthful, 41.4 percent are below 15 years and cumulatively, 70.2 percent are below 30 years. With the high level of unemployment of the youth in the country, the youth in the district should be encouraged to go into farming as business. The necessary facilities should be made available in the district to provide incentives for the educated youth to go into farming as business and not as a way of life.

#### **Fertility**

The total fertility rate for the district is 4.2 compared to 3.57 for the region and 3.28 for the Ghana. The relatively high total fertility rate for the district suggests that family planning programmes should be implemented with vigour. The crude death rate (CDR) is 6.1, marginally lower than the regional average of 6.2. However, it is higher than nine of the 22 districts in the region. Efforts should be made to keep the crude birth rate low and if possible, reduce it. Part of the effort should be by educating girls, particularly, those in school against early pregnancy that disrupts their education.

#### **Marital Status**

The permissible age of people in Ghana to marry is 18 years. In the district a little over 5 percent of children (below 15 years) are married instead of being in full time education. Early marriage should be discouraged and children encouraged going and staying in school.

#### **Literacy**

The proportion of the population in the district who are not literate is relatively high (31.4%). The proportion can be reduced in future by encouraging more people to go to school, not only children but also adults through adult education programmes.

## **Disability**

Out of 58,435 persons in the district, 563 or 1.2 percent have disability. The highest form of disability is sight impairment (34.5%), followed by physically challenged (32.9%) and emotional disability (15.9%). More than half (63.9%) of the population with disability is economically active and 36.1 percent are economically not active. It is interesting to note that all persons with disability (15 years and older) in the district who are economically active are employed. Skill training programmes as well as formal education should be encouraged among persons with disability to ensure that they stay in employment.

## **Information Communication Technology**

The proportion of the district population 12 years and older who have mobile phones (46.5%) is a little lower than the regional proportion of 59.9 percent. Only 1.4 percent of the population is internet facility users compared to 11.9 percent of the regional population. The situations may be partly due to the slow pace of the service providers penetrating the district. The service providers should therefore be encouraged to increase efforts to penetrate all corners of the district.

## **Agricultural activities**

The predominant agricultural activity in the district is crop farming, followed by livestock rearing. Tree planting and fish farming activities are very low. These activities, however, can provide lucrative avenues for many households in the district, and tree planting is also necessary to reduce environmental degradation, such as deforestation. The youth in the district in particular should be encouraged to go into tree planting and fish farming.

## **Housing stock and facilities**

Large households in the district are crowded in rooms occupied in dwelling units. This poses health hazard and should therefore be a concern to health authorities. Households, particularly, the large ones should be educated to avoid crowding in occupied rooms. Population per house in the district (5.3) is quite low compared to the regional estimate (6.3) and Ghana estimate (7.3). However, the district was created only in 2012 and with time the population will increase, partly due to administrative and other developments. Plans should be put in place to increase the housing stock in order to avoid undue increase in households per house in future.

## **Toilet facility**

The proportion of households in the district that have no toilet facility is quite small (7.2%) compared to the region (11.9%). This, however, is still not satisfactory. Toilet facilities, particularly KVIP, should be provided by the district assembly at vantage points in towns and villages to benefit households that have no toilet facilities of their own. Households should also be obliged to provide toilet facilities in or near their dwelling units for their use.

## **Energy for cooking**

About 91.0 percent of households in the district use wood (77.4%) and charcoal (13.4%) as sources of energy for cooking. The proportion is too high given the environmental problems that using wood and charcoal create. The proportion of households that use LPG which is being promoted throughout the country is only 4.7 percent. The promotion for the use of LPG as a source of energy for cooking should be intensified in the district in order to avoid deforestation of the district in future.

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Ghana Education Service – Juaboso

Forestry Commission – Juaboso

## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	553,635	12,866	1,282	11,584
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	24,223	573	48	525
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	158,818	4,193	295	3,898
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	63,239	1,735	125	1,610
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	4,482	198	31	167
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	17,258	551	59	492
Head only	960,700	100,607	1,864	255	1,609
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	71,491	1,398	177	1,221
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	51,138	1,013	123	890
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,353	132	21	111
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	59,026	1,209	148	1,061

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type**

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post Middle /Secondary Cert.	Post Secondary	Bachelor Degree	Post Graduate (Cert. Dip Masters PHD etc)
<b>Both sexes</b>														
<b>Total</b>	53,092	14,103	2,001	3,952	13,781	10,094	3,865	3,502	546	315	381	399	137	16
No disability	52,429	13,780	1,988	3,940	13,688	9,995	3,786	3,485	530	309	380	396	136	16
With a disability	663	323	13	12	93	99	79	17	16	6	1	3	1	0
Sight	236	111	3	6	29	29	37	7	12	1	1	0	0	0
Hearing	99	58	0	2	16	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	105	58	3	1	17	19	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Physical	220	106	5	2	25	31	33	7	3	4	1	2	1	0
Intellectual	101	49	1	0	14	27	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	104	50	0	0	17	29	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other	76	26	1	1	18	18	7	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Total</b>	26,984	5,884	1,013	2,061	6,814	5,138	2,643	2,128	429	148	268	314	128	16
No disability	26,630	5,734	1,008	2,056	6,765	5,083	2,584	2,117	418	144	267	311	127	16
With a disability	354	150	5	5	49	55	59	11	11	4	1	3	1	0
Sight	128	57	2	3	10	17	25	4	8	1	1	0	0	0
Hearing	54	30	0	1	5	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	57	31	0	0	7	14	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Physical	116	40	3	0	14	17	27	7	2	2	1	2	1	0
Intellectual	51	23	0	0	5	16	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	54	24	0	0	9	16	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other	46	12	0	1	11	12	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Total</b>	26,108	8,219	988	1,891	6,967	4,956	1,222	1,374	117	167	113	85	9	0
No disability	25,799	8,046	980	1,884	6,923	4,912	1,202	1,368	112	165	113	85	9	0
With a disability	309	173	8	7	44	44	20	6	5	2	0	0	0	0
Sight	108	54	1	3	19	12	12	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	45	28	0	1	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	48	27	3	1	10	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	104	66	2	2	11	14	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	50	26	1	0	9	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	50	26	0	0	8	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	30	14	1	0	7	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Population by sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No	Community Name	Male	Female	Total	House holds	Houses
1	Juaboso	2,637	2,807	5,444	1,282	722
2	Bonsu Nkwanta	1,319	1,617	2,936	617	424
3	Antobia	1,327	1,399	2,726	562	517
4	Boizan	1,167	1,308	2,475	549	421
5	Juaboso Nkwanta	1,242	1,220	2,462	447	382
6	Benchema	1,203	1,242	2,445	510	393
7	Proso	736	755	1,491	373	362
8	Nkatieso	732	725	1,457	296	290
9	Kantakrobo	765	664	1,429	295	228
10	Kwaku Kyerekrom	780	638	1,418	350	204
11	Sayerano	714	685	1,399	269	253
12	Mafia	634	591	1,225	265	284
13	Sonka No.1	671	551	1,222	284	182
14	Kofikrom	556	559	1,115	247	157
15	Anhwiafutu	592	503	1,095	270	267
16	Kefass	543	522	1,065	206	211
17	Car Owner	561	451	1,012	217	190
18	Adamase	482	490	972	184	138
19	Nso Nyame Ye (Mireku)	494	448	942	201	179
20	Adiembra	414	426	840	181	157

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No	Community Name	All ages																
		0-4	4-5	10-12	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
1	Juaboso	5,444	697	710	750	659	587	487	374	342	248	176	129	92	58	46	37	52
2	Bonsu Nkwanta	2,936	388	363	352	364	382	298	248	193	112	99	62	31	13	15	6	10
3	Antobia	2,726	462	361	318	300	226	239	174	157	151	82	75	43	41	24	36	37
4	Boizan	2,475	325	344	337	276	190	192	153	164	112	78	95	51	41	16	52	49
5	Juaboso Nkwanta	2,462	391	394	318	271	196	188	138	166	89	81	85	35	32	13	31	34
6	Benchema	2,445	370	318	283	271	206	195	176	152	81	106	82	49	41	30	38	47
7	Proso	1,491	214	220	169	161	148	139	95	101	83	34	43	17	21	9	11	26
8	Nkatieso	1,457	191	241	200	149	135	116	111	92	64	47	35	20	18	9	14	15
9	Kantakrobo	1,429	217	192	586	169	145	128	92	82	69	48	40	36	15	6	18	17
10	Kwaku Kyerekrom	1,418	288	200	112	110	147	172	113	84	58	45	40	11	18	6	6	8
11	Sayerano	1,399	182	200	183	156	139	120	247	81	53	52	47	25	19	21	10	22
12	Mafia	1,225	211	175	135	116	125	120	102	79	62	35	20	17	15	5	4	4
13	Sonka No.1	1,222	220	165	110	98	136	142	101	71	48	51	40	17	7	8	2	6
14	Kofikrom	1,115	141	176	142	125	106	107	70	52	38	44	32	21	23	9	12	17
15	Anhwiafutu	1,095	175	132	108	80	98	110	99	81	50	43	43	18	21	10	13	14
16	Kefass	1,065	168	136	125	136	95	82	64	56	52	42	34	29	22	13	6	5
17	Car Owner	1,012	172	148	130	89	90	109	60	57	40	30	26	21	14	13	9	4
18	Adamase	972	151	138	134	122	89	89	66	52	32	39	20	11	13	4	6	6
19	Nso Nyame Ye (Mireku)	942	164	139	104	72	102	91	66	48	43	36	24	16	16	6	6	9
20	Adiembra	840	121	136	122	80	73	58	52	50	30	36	33	9	9	7	7	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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