



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### **BOSOME FREHO DISTRICT**



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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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 Bosome Freho 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**

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
BAC	Business Advisory Center
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPRs	Contraceptive Prevalence Rates
CS	Children Surviving
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICCES	Integrated Community for Employable Skills
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OIC	Opportunities Industrialization Centre
PBR	Population Reference Bureau
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC	Provisional National Council
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UK-DFID	UK Department for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

# **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 Bosome Freho District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 60,397 representing 1.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.3 percent and females represent 50.7 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 97.1. There is no urban community in the district. More than half (51.4%) of the population is below 20 years which is an indication of a youthful population. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.4. The population density stands at 106.2 persons per square kilometre.

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.0 and it is higher than the regional figure of 3.3. The General Fertility Rate is 119.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.4 per 1,000 population. The mean number of children ever born to women is 3.1 and mean children surviving is 2.7. The crude death rate for the district is 8.5 per 1,000 population. Female deaths compared to males rise sharply from age group 25-29 to 30-34 and again from 35-39 to 40-49. The sharp increase of deaths among females in these age groups may be attributed to maternal mortality. About twenty percent of the total populations of the district are migrants. Twenty-nine percent have lived in the District for 1-4 years while 22.4 percent have resided for 20 years and above.

## **Household Size, composition and structure**

The total household population in the district is 59,405 and there are 12,923 households in the District. The District has an average household size of 4.6 which is higher than the regional and the national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.6 percent. Households in the District is more extended family (51.9%) than nuclear family (48.1%).

## **Marital status**

A higher percentage (44.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married while 35.2% are never married. The proportion of males (43.5%) who have never been married is higher than females (29.1%). More females (9.8%) than males (1.6%) are widowed. Among the never married, 76.2 percent have attained basic education. About 87 percent of the married population are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and 11.4 percent are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

Almost 98.9 percent the population in the District are Ghanaians; comprising 97.4 percent by birth, 1.1 percent dual nationality and 0.4 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. Nationals from ECOWAS countries constitute only 0.5 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 75.5 percent are literate and 24.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of males (84.0%) who are literate is more than females (67.6%). A large proportion of the population can read and write in English and a Ghanaian Language (61.9%). About 21 percent of the population have never attended any formal school in their lifetime while 42.1 percent are attending school now and 37.0 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 73 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while 4.0 percent are unemployed.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 73 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 8.0 percent are service and sales workers. There are variations in occupations between the sexes. Even though higher proportions of males (73.9%) and females (73.0%) are employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers more males than females are engaged in this occupation. The agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitutes industry employ about 74 percent of the workforce.

## **Employment status and sector**

About 79 percent of the employed in the district is self-employed without employees. Females (80.1) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (77.1%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.2 percent. The private informal is the largest employer in the District, employing overwhelming 91.2 percent of employed persons.

## **Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 30.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.8 percent as compared to 24.5 percent of females. Only 1.7 percent of the total population (12 years and older) use internet. More males 2.4 percent use internet compared to 1.0 percent of females. Throughout the district, only 2.3 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 3 percent of the population in the District are disabled. A higher proportion of females (2.9%) are disabled than males (2.8%). Sight disability is the most common type of disability constituting almost half (32.6%) of PWDs in the District. Fifty-nine percent of persons with disabilities are economically active (comprising 55.9 percent employed and 3.5 percent being unemployed), while 40.6 percent are economically not active. Males (61.5%) are more likely to be employed than females (50.7%). About 45 percent of PWDs has never attended school while 45.9 percent has attained basic education.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 81.6 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. There are 88,419 livestock with 6,718 keepers with an average of 13 animals per keeper.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Bosome Freho District is 10,930 representing 1.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of households per house is 1.2 while the average number of persons per house is 5.4 and it is lower than the regional average of 8.1.

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

About 48 percent of households in the district live in compound houses and 40.5 live in separate houses. About 71 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 10.3 owned by private individuals. Only 1.2 percent are owned by public or government.

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

The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth (57.3%) and cement blocks or concrete (34.6%). About three-quarters (73.0%) of floors of dwelling units in the district is made with cement/concrete. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.0%) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (47.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 80 percent of single-person households occupy one room.

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

Electricity from the mains (49.0%) remains the main source of lighting for dwelling units by all types of locality at the district. About three-quarters (78.8%) of households in the district use wood as the main source of cooking fuel. Charcoal is used by only 10.9 percent of households. About 64 percent of the households in the district use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) is 11.4 percent while those using public tap is 6.8 percent.

About 10 percent of households in the district do not have any toilet facility. Most households use public toilet (54.2%) in the District. Pit latrines (22.3%) is the second most commonly used toilet facility by households. Slightly over a third of households (36.5%) in the district have own bathrooms for their exclusive use while those who share separate bathrooms is 28.4 percent.

### ***Waste disposal***

Most households (83.8%) dispose of their solid waste at public dumps, either in containers (13.5 percent) or in open spaces (70.3 percent). House to house waste collection accounts for about 3 percent. The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the district is thrown onto compound (47.8%) and thrown on to street/outside (38.1%).

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Bosome Freho District Assembly exists to enhance the quality of life of the people through the decentralized system of local governance and support the rendering of efficient, effective and affordable services. The Assembly hopes to do so by enhancing the developmental system and empower the citizenry by creating the necessary conditions that give them voice and uphold their rights to directly participate, organize and determine the decisions affecting their wellbeing and share in the functions and processes of governance under the decentralized system.

The developmental focus of the assembly is to ensure that all citizens in the district have access to basic social services such as education, potable water, health and job opportunities and decent housing as well as freedom from crime and all forms of violence whilst promoting participatory decision-making.

This chapter looks at the basic information about the District- physical features, political administration, socio-cultural structures and economic characteristics of the District. It also covers the organizational structure of the report as well as concepts and definitions as far as the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is concerned.

#### **1.1.1 Establishment of the Bosome Freho District**

In exercise of the powers conferred on him, the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by subsection (1) of section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and the Legislative Instrument (LI 1862, 2007) established the Bosome Freho District with the prior approval of the Cabinet in 2008. The District was carved out of Amansie East (now Bekwai Municipal Assembly) as a result of the growing population of the District to ensure that development reaches every part of the District (Local Government Act, Act 462, 1993).

### **1.2 Physical Features**

The physical features of the District include the location and size, topography, drainage, climate and vegetation.

#### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

The Bosome Freho District with Asiwa as its capital, is one of the 30 Administrative and political districts in the Ashanti Region. The District is located in the south-eastern part of Ashanti Region and shares boundaries with Bekwai Municipal Assembly to the West, Ejisu Juaben and Bosomtwe Districts to the North, Asante Akim South to the South and Akyimanso and Adansi South to the East.

The District lies within Latitude 6° 00'N and 6° 26'N Longitudes 1° 00' W and 1°30' W. It covers a total land area of about 630 sq. km. The District is predominantly rural with no settlement with threshold population of 5000 and above. It is the only District in Ashanti Region with no urban community.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Bosome Freho District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.2.2 Topography and Drainage**

The District lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic region with height ranging between 150 meters and 300 meters above sea level. The topography is relatively flat with occasional undulating highlands, which rise around 240 meters to 300 meters around Lake Bosomtwe area. The area is drained by the Pra, Fre, Sunso and Anum rivers, portraying a dendritic pattern. The Pra has potential for generation of hydroelectric power. Another important water body is Lake Bosomtwe, which is the only meteoritic lake in the country and the biggest natural lake in West Africa. These physical features offer opportunity for development of ecotourism in the district.

### **1.2.3 Climate**

The climate of the District is semi-equatorial. It is characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern. The major rainfall season starts from March and ends in July. The minor season starts from September and ends in November. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,600mm and 1,800mm. The District experiences a fairly high and uniform temperature ranging between 20°C to 32° C. Relative humidity is fairly moderate but high during the rainy season ranging between 70 and 80 percent. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops and perennial tree crops throughout the year. This offers the District great potential for the cultivation of cash and food crops all year round.

### **1.2.4 Vegetation**

The District lies within the Moist-Semi-Deciduous Forest Zone. Some of the tree species in the District include *Odum*, *Sapele*, *Onyina*, *Wawa*, *Edinam* and *Mahogany*. There are two forest reserves which are the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve and Sunso Forest Reserve. *Chronolaena Ordorata*, popularly called *Akyeampong* shrub is now the predominant vegetative cover in many parts of the District. The forest cover basically preserves food stock and raw materials for domestic and industrial use. Timber extraction from the forest provides a means of income for companies, traditional authorities, individuals and the District Assembly.

### **1.2.5 Geological Features and Minerals**

The District is underlain by three major geological formations. These are the Birimian and Tarkwaian Granitic rocks, which are rich in mineral deposits such as gold, diamond and sand deposits. The untapped mineral deposits need to be harnessed so as to create jobs and open up these areas for development.

### **1.2.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use**

The soils in the District offer ideal conditions for the production of tree crops such as cocoa, oil-palm, citrus and food crops and for quarrying. The soils of the District have been categorized into the following: the Bekwai-Oda Compound Association, the Asikuma-Atewu-Ansum/Oda compound Association, the Kobeda-Amuni-Bekwai Simple Association and the Juaso-Manso /Asuboa Pomasua Compound Association.

These soils are developed over lower and upper Birimian, and Tarkwaian rocks, which are deep and moderately drained.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The District is administered at two different but complementary levels, namely, the traditional and political levels. The traditional level of administration is through an intricate network of local governance system that deals with purely traditional affairs concerning customs and stool land administration. The political administration of the district is through the local government system that derives its authority from the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462).

The District Assembly is the highest Political, Administrative and Planning Authority charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of government policies and programmes for the development of the District and ensuring good governance.

#### **1.3.1 Political Structure**

The District Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive who is the political head and 30 District Assembly members (21 are elected and 9 appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District) and a Member of Parliament elected from the constituency.

#### **1.3.2 Sub-Administrative Structures**

In order to deepen the decentralization process and make sure that the sub-structures function effectively and efficiently at the grassroots, the Assembly has been demarcated into four area councils which are Bosomtwe East Area Council, Nsuta Area Council, Bosome Area Council and Sunso Freho Area Council. The Assembly has 21 Electoral Areas and is itself under one constituency.

### **1.4 Cultural and Social Structure**

The District falls mainly under the jurisdiction of the Kokofu Paramountcy. Dadease and Asakyiri are other notable stools in the District. The District has varied ethnic groups but the dominant ethnic group is *Akan* with the Ashanti constituting 71.5 percent. There are also other tribes such as the Ewe, Dagomba, Kusasi, Gonja, among others, including foreigners. The major language spoken in the District is Ashanti Twi.

The people celebrate Opemsuo (the birth of Otumfuo Osei Tutu I) festival with the Kokofu Traditional Area in August each year. Despite the high rate of adoption of the Christian religion (84.9%) and Islam (5.8%), among others, the people continue to observe and preserve taboo days like the Akwasidae, Awukudae and Fofie as sacred and do not farm on these days. Those who are affiliated to the Traditional Religion constitute only 1.0%.

### **1.5 Economy**

The economic activity status of the population relates to persons aged 15 years and over who worked for pay or as a contributing family worker within the 7 days preceding the census night as used at the 2010 PHC.

Out of the 35,029 persons within this working age group; the economically active population constitutes 73.2 percent. The employed population is (70.3%), unemployed (2.9%) and the population that are not economically active is (26.8%).

The occupational distribution of the District shows that 73.9 percent of workers are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. This is followed by service and sales (8.0%), craft and related trade (6.7%), plants and machine assembly (3.8%) and professionals (3.7%).

The major cash crops grown in the district are cocoa, oil palm, citrus and vegetables such as cabbage, garden eggs and tomatoes. Other crops grown in the area include rice and maize. Livestock reared in the area include goats, sheep, pigs, cattle and poultry.

The District has only one major market located at Nsuta. Apart from this, there are other smaller markets in most of the settlements but are of little economic significance. Farm produce are mainly transported to Kumasi, Obuasi, Bekwai and Accra for sale. Settlements around the Lake Bosomtwe also engage in some small scale fishing as supplementary economic activity.

Though there are many small scale mining companies (*galamsey* operators) in the District, many of the District's huge deposits of minerals such as gold and diamond which has proven to be economically viable are untapped.

### **1.5.1 Social Infrastructure**

With regard to health, the District is served by three health centers, two mission clinics and one maternity home. There are 120 health workers in the District. It is worthy of note that the District has no medical officer except two medical assistants, 25 nurses and 4 midwives. Diseases which are considered serious are referred to the District Hospitals at Bekwai, Obuasi and Konongo (District Health Directorate, Asywa, 2014).

On tourism, the District has enormous sites of educational and aesthetic importance which when developed would serve as potential sources of revenue, employment and wealth in the District. Some of the undeveloped attraction zones include the River Banko which provides a classic example of annular drainage pattern, the Lake Bosomtwe, Bosomtwe Forest Reserves, Abrewa and Tebeso II waterfalls, Morontuo valleys which can be developed into a canopy walkway.

On road network, almost every part of the District is connected with road networks though the roads are not in very good state. The only major road tarred is the one from Bonfa junction on Kumasi-Accra trunk road to Asywa.

On security there are two police stations in the District which are located at Asywa and Nsuaem II. Also the traditional rulers offer avenues for alternative conflict resolution by presiding over minor cases which are mostly not of criminal nature.

With respect to telecommunication Services, the inhabitants of the District rely on Konongo, Bekwai, Obuasi and New Edubiase for their postal as well as Courier services. Telecommunication and internet services are mainly provided through mobile networks.

Regarding banking, the District can boast of a rural Bank that is the Bosome Freho Rural Bank which is located at Asywa, Morontou and Nsuaem II. They offer financial assistance to prospective investors in the District.

Basic educational facilities are evenly distributed within the District. These include; 43 Pre-Schools, 53 Primary and 30 Junior Secondary Schools. Twenty-seven primary schools in the district benefit from the School Feeding Programme. There are two Senior High Schools: the

Bosome Senior High Technical School at Asiswa and an Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES) located at Abosamso-Asamama.

On energy, it is estimated that 45 percent of the inhabitants now enjoy electricity from the national grid. This is due to the government's policy of Rural Electrification project known as Self Help Electrification Projects (SHEP).

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 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, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (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 and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

The concepts and definitions are provided to facilitate understanding and use of the data presented in this report. Users are therefore advised to use the results of the census within the context of these concepts and definitions.

## **Region**

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they were in 1984 and 2000.

## **District**

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

## **Locality**

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

## **Population**

The 2010 Census was a "de facto" count and each person present in Ghana, irrespective of nationality, was enumerated at the place where he/she spent the midnight of 26th September 2010.

## **Household**

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

## **Head of Household**

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

## **Household and Non-household population**

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except

otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
  - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
  - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
  - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

### **Age**

The age of every person was recorded in completed years disregarding fractions of days and months. For those persons who did not know their birthdays, the enumerator estimated their ages using a list of district, regional and national historical events.

### **Nationality**

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

### **Ethnicity**

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

### **Birthplace**

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

## **Duration of Residence**

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

## **Religion**

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

## **Marital Status**

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

## **Literacy**

The question on literacy referred to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person was considered literate if he/she could read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of persons 11 years and older.

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education.

Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

### ***Level of Education***

Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. This information was obtained for persons 3 years and older.

## **Activity Status**

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she:

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Mortality**

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

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

This report is organized into nine chapters; the chapter one looks at the general information on the District's profile, chapter takes a look at the demographic characteristics of the District such as population size and composition, age-sex structure, dependency ratios, fertility, mortality and migration. Chapter three contains the social characteristics of the population by examining household size and composition and household headship. It also looks at marital status, religious affiliations, literacy and education. Chapter four focuses on the economic characteristics of the population such as the economic activity status,

occupation, industry, employment status and sectors of the District's economy. Chapter five looks at the Information Communication Technology (ICT) base in the District, the ownership and use of mobile phones, internet and fixed telephone lines and desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six analyses the disability dynamics of the population, chapter seven looks at the agricultural activities of the population and chapter eight considers the housing conditions and facilities in the District. The last chapter focuses on the summary of key findings and policy implication where recommendations and conclusions are drawn.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The population of a nation is its most valuable resource. Population size and age-sex structure is one of the most basic ways to understand social and economic implication of fertility, mortality and migration dynamics. The changes over time in age and sex composition give insights into changing phenomenon and highlight in future social and economic challenges. The demographic characteristics of the district provide information on population required by planners, researchers and other stakeholders for policy planning and programme implementation.

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the three components of population change namely, fertility, mortality and migration in the Bosome Freho District based on data from the 2010 Population Housing Census (PHC). It deals with the composition, size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration characteristics of the District.

The section on fertility provides information about total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CDR) of the Bosome Freho District. The section on mortality considers differentials in children ever borne (CEB) and children surviving (CS) of the female population 12 years and older. The final section of this chapter presents the patterns of migration regarding birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the district.

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

According to the 2010 PHC, the Bosome Freho District has a total population of 60,397. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that the male population represents 49.3 percent and the female population constitutes 50.7 percent. This gives a sex ratio of 97.1 males per 100 females. This indicates that females constitute a higher percentage of the population than males.

Table 2.1, shows that, the population in the age group of 0-14 years accounts for 42.0 percent of the entire population, made up of 52.3 percent males and 47.7 percent females. Out of the total population of 31,729 aged 15-64, there are more females (52.2%) than males (47.8%) and more so, out of 3,300 persons aged 65 years and older, there are more females (58.9%) than males (41.1%). This attest to the fact that a higher proportion of males die in their advancing ages than females do. The sex ratios of the broad age cohort in the District 0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65 years and older are 109.3, 91.4 and 69.8. The sex ratio(s) for the population of the District declines with increasing age.

The characteristics of sex hold a prime importance in demographic studies. Planning in both public and private sectors requires sex disaggregated data for a number of purposes such as the use of space required for activities and the provision of some essential amenities. It also has implications for economic relationships and social roles and responsibilities in the family.

### 2.2.1 Age Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1 further shows the total dependency ratio of persons in the dependent ages (0 -14 and 65 years and older) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) in a population. The national age-dependency ratio in 2010 is about 80 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the economically productive age group.

The total age dependency ratio of the District is 90.4. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group, there are 90.4 persons to be looked after in the district. The dependency ratio of males (96.4) is higher than that of females (84.8). A high dependency ratio is critical since it means that there are more non-working people being looked after by the working population. However, this relationship does not translate into economic dependency since some of the people in the dependent age groups (0-14 years and 65 years and older) may be working and some of those in the 15-64 years age group may not be working.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
0 - 4	9,177	4,781	4,396	108.8	-	9,177
5 - 9	8,473	4,347	4,126	105.4	-	8,473
10 -14	7,718	4,118	3,600	114.4	-	7,718
15 - 19	5,922	3,238	2,684	120.6	-	5,922
20 - 24	4,477	1,969	2,508	78.5	-	4,477
25 - 29	3,978	1,728	2,250	76.8	-	3,978
30 - 34	3,420	1,549	1,871	82.8	-	3,420
35 - 39	3,269	1,560	1,709	91.3	-	3,269
40 - 44	2,912	1,368	1,544	88.6	-	2,912
45 - 49	2,509	1,193	1,316	90.7	-	2,509
50 - 54	2,417	1,172	1,245	94.1	-	2,417
55 - 59	1,468	740	728	101.6	-	1,468
60 - 64	1,357	634	723	87.7	-	1,357
65 - 69	802	381	421	90.5	-	802
70 - 74	1,052	445	607	73.3	-	1,052
75 - 79	470	208	262	79.4	-	470
80 - 84	474	163	311	52.4	-	474
85 - 89	245	82	163	50.3	-	245
90 - 94	187	63	124	50.8	-	187
95 - 99	70	14	56	25	-	70
	60,397	29,753	30,644	97.1	-	60,397
0-14	25,368	13,246	12,122	109.3	-	25,368
15-64	31,729	15,151	16,578	91.4	-	31,729
65+	3,300	1,356	1,944	69.8	-	3,300
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>84.8</b>		-	<b>90.4</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **2.2.2 Population Density**

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometer of land. This measure assumes equal distribution within any given area, hence it is known as crude density. The population density of the District is 106.2 persons per square kilometer. A high population density implies more pressure on the existing social amenities, infrastructure and other resources in the District.

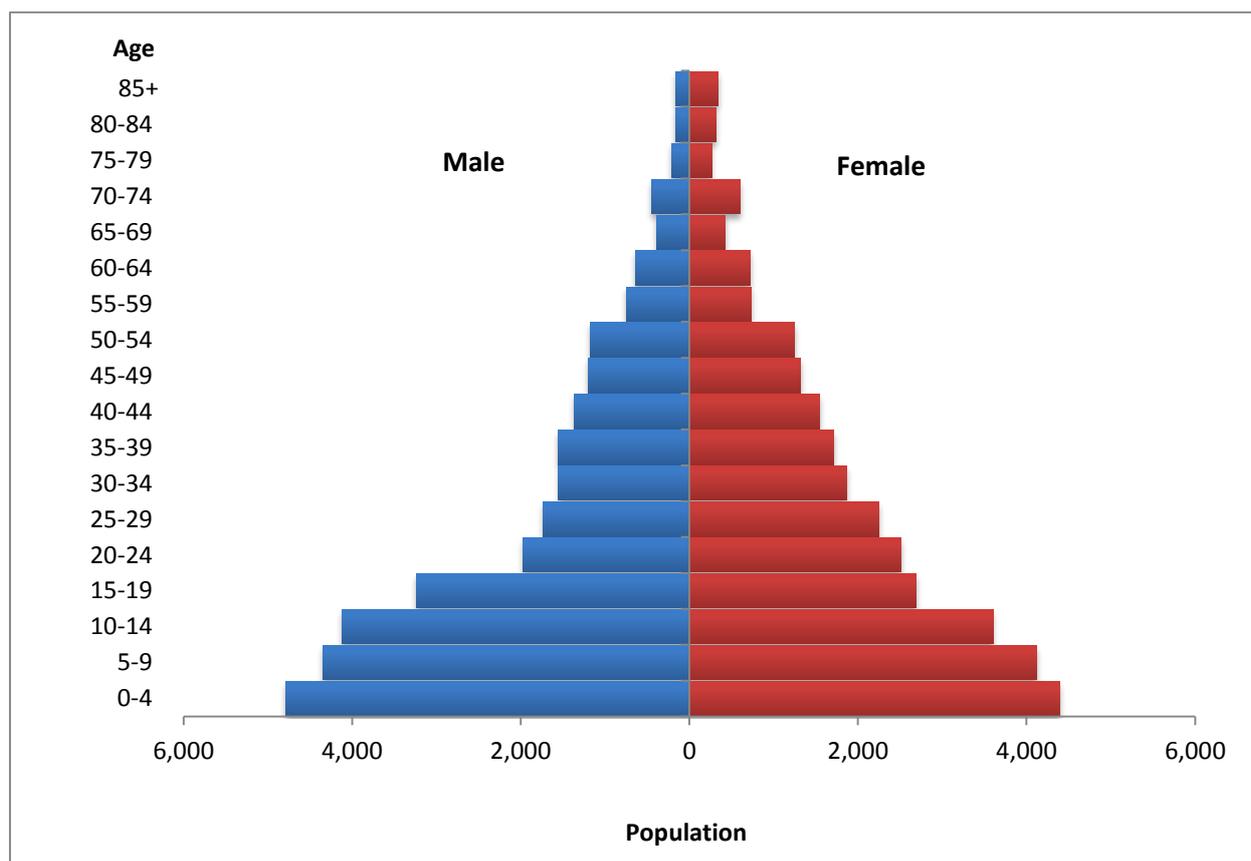
### **2.3 Age-sex structure**

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Figure 2.1 depicts the age structure of the population. The District's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base, typical of a developing country, consisting of greater proportion of children and an apex of a small number of aged persons (Figure 2.1). There is a large proportion of children under 15 years and a small proportion of elderly persons aged 65 years and older.

Adolescents and young adults aged 15-29 years constitute 23.8 percent of the population with more females (51.8%) than males (48.2%). A situation in which 20 percent or more of a population is aged between 15-24 years has been described as "Young Bulge"; a phenomenon that may subject a society to potentially disruptive political and social movements (Heinsohn, 2003). The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. Furthermore, the adult population of 34.9 percent of the population aged 25-64 years indicates that provision of jobs is a critical issue to be looked at in the district.

The proportion aged 60 years and older is 5.5 percent. It can be realized from the population pyramid (Figure 2.1) that there are more females than males aged 60 years and older; indicating high mortality in aged males than females. The population reduces as ageing advances. However, programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the aged population should be enhanced.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility, a major component of population change, is still relatively high in the country with a rate of 3.3. This may partly be due to the low contraceptive prevalence rates (CPRs) of 23.5 percent in the country (GSS, GHS and ICF Macro, 2009). The high fertility rate has contributed to a high intercensal growth rate of 2.5 percent per annum in the country between 2000 and 2010. Current fertility data of births in the last 12 months before the census to women aged 15-49 years have been used to estimate the total fertility rates (TFR), general fertility rates (GFR) and crude birth rates (CBR) for the District (Table 2.2). The TFR for the District is 4.0. It is higher than that of the region (3.3). General fertility rate (GFR) is 119.4 for the district and is higher than the rate for the region (96.4). The CBR of the District is 27.6 which is also higher than that of the region (26.0). This indicates that the fertility rate in the District is high and has the potential of bringing about high increase of the population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
<b>Bosome Freho</b>	<b>60,397</b>	<b>13,882</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in general, or due to a specific cause in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Mortality is one of the three components of population change and plays a significant role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. According to the 2010 PHC, in Ashanti Region, there were 27,948 deaths in the households with a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5.9. In Bosome Freho District, the household deaths were 512 with a CDR of 8.5 per 1,000 population.

**Table 2.3: Total Population, Deaths in households and Crude Death Rate**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
<b>Bosome Freho</b>	<b>60,397</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.4 provides information on age specific number of children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) to women 12 years and older. The age specific mean number of children ever born highlights the differences in fertility behaviour at different ages. In all, children ever born in the district is 64,640 children and 56,188 are surviving. The mean

number of children ever born to women is 3.1 and mean children surviving is 2.7. The data also show that mean number of children ever born increases with age. The age specific mean number of children ever born highlights the differences in fertility behaviour at different ages. The mean number of childbearing increases from 0.2 for women aged 15-19 to 5.6 at ages 45-49.

There are a few births by females in the age group 12-14 years because this is the stage where most of the females are not married and are in the school. Pregnancies within these ages are frowned upon and are teenage pregnancy.

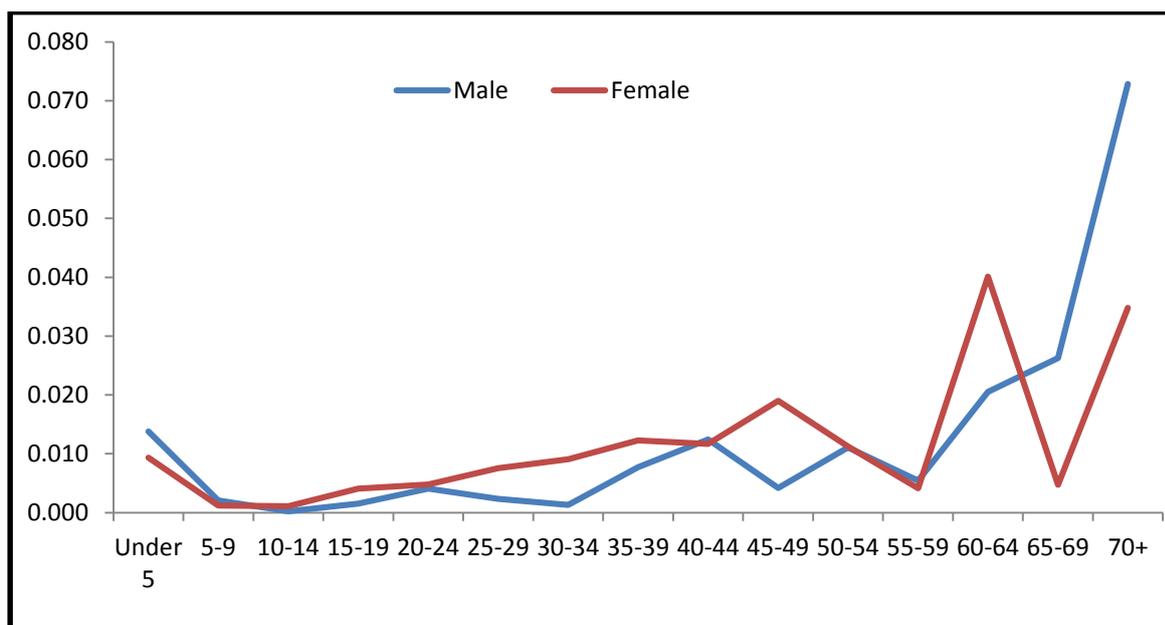
**Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born (CEB)			Mean CEB	Children Surviving (CS)			Mean (CS)
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	20,541	64,640	32,613	32,027	3.1	56,188	28,132	28,056	2.7
12-14	2,019	14	9	5	0.0	10	5	5	0.0
15-19	2,684	407	200	207	0.2	348	164	184	0.1
20-24	2,508	2,673	1,320	1,353	1.1	2,447	1,189	1,258	1.0
25-29	2,250	4,987	2,510	2,477	2.2	4,633	2,298	2,335	2.1
30-34	1,871	6,220	3,171	3,049	3.3	5,755	2,919	2,836	3.1
35-39	1,709	7,232	3,774	3,458	4.2	6,647	3,429	3,218	3.9
40-44	1,544	7,951	4,031	3,920	5.1	7,150	3,589	3,561	4.6
45-49	1,316	7,318	3,633	3,685	5.6	6,543	3,211	3,332	5.0
50-54	1,245	7,249	3,661	3,588	5.8	6,211	3,149	3,062	5.0
55-59	728	4,409	2,204	2,205	6.1	3,777	1,879	1,898	5.2
60+	2,667	16,180	8,100	8,080	6.1	12,667	6,300	6,367	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 indicates the Age Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) of the district. The total ASDR in the District is 361 deaths. There are 186 male deaths and 175 female deaths respectively. Boys on average face higher risk of death than girls and that, boys from 0-9 years die more than girls. The mortality rate of females (125) aged 10-64 years is higher than males (70). Death among women of child bearing age 15-49 years account for 69 deaths compared to their male counterparts of 33 deaths. This may be influenced by high incidence of maternal death. However, there are more deaths among males (99) than females (40) at age 65 years and older.

**Figure 2.3: Age specific death rates of deceased persons by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.5 Migration

The process of distribution and redistribution of a population arises through natural growth and migration. The redistribution through migration is molded by a variety of demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. 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). When such mobility involves a permanent sojourn in the place of destination, it is considered as migration. Migrants are classified in the 2010 PHC as persons who are enumerated in a place different from where they were born, whilst non-migrants are persons who are enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.5 presents information birthplace and number of duration of resident of migrants. A high proportion of the population (80.4%) are enumerated in their place of birth, while 19.6 percent are enumerated as having their birth place outside the District. Out of the total migrants of 11,858 persons, 29.1 percent have lived in the Bosome Freho District for 1-4 years while 22.4 percent have resided for 20 years and above. About 17 percent have lived in the District for 5-9 years, 16.0 percent have been living in the District for 10-19 years and 13.5 percent have also lived in the District for less than one (1) year.

Majority of the migrants are from Ashanti region (49.9%). Migrants born elsewhere in other Regions outside Ashanti Region are 48.3 percent. Greater proportions of migrants are from Eastern Region constituting (24.5%) followed by Central Region (18.7%). The high proportion of migrants from Eastern Region may be attributed to the District's proximity to the Region.

A very small proportion of the migrants (1.8 %) living in the District are from outside of the country (ECOWAS countries, African, other than ECOWAS states, Europe, America and Asia). Out of this, 26.4 percent have lived in the District for 1-4 years, 23.1 percent have lived for 10-19 years and 21.6 percent have resided in the District for over 20 years.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,858	13.5	29.1	17.2	16	22.4
Born elsewhere in the Region	5,922	14.5	29.1	18.2	17.7	20.5
Born elsewhere in another Region:						
Western	429	17.7	39.9	21.2	12.6	8.6
Central	1,071	14.9	20.7	14.8	18.5	31
Greater Accra	379	15.8	34.3	14.2	15.3	20.3
Volta	637	11.3	19.9	15.1	18.5	35.2
Eastern	1,403	10.8	22.5	15	15.8	36
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	639	13.8	44.1	17.1	13.1	11.9
Northern	432	13	41.7	16.2	10.2	19
Upper East	460	11.5	39.3	24.1	11.3	13.7
Upper west	278	10.4	41.4	22.7	9	16.5
Outside Ghana	208	14.4	26.4	14.4	23.1	21.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC

#### 3.1 Introduction

The type of family one belongs to determines, a very large extent, the social capital available to the individual. Two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and the extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and the children (adopted and /or biological children). The extended family, on the hand, consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives (Nukunya, 2003). Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and constitute a single consumption unit.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

##### 3.2.1 Household size

The total population in households in the District is 59,405 accounting for a share of 1.3 percent of the household population in the region. The total number of households in the district is 12,923 households. The average household size is 4.6 is higher than the regional average of 4.1.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	59,405	-	59,405
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	-	12,923
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.6	-	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household composition

The size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of its individual household members. The size, composition and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, capabilities of parents and couples. The social characteristics of a population consist of the size of a household, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

Table 3.2: shows that children (sons/daughters) form 44.6 percent of the total members of the households in the district. Also 28.9 percent of males are household's heads and 14.9 percent of females are also households heads. Headships of household constitute (21.8%) whilst the proportion of spouses (wife/husband) constitutes (10.8%). Adopted children constitute the lowest proportion (0.3%) of household members.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,405	100.0	29,229	100.0	30,176	100.0
Head	12,923	21.8	8,442	28.9	4,481	14.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,387	10.8	322	1.1	6,065	20.1
Child (son/daughter)	26,497	44.6	13,702	46.9	12,795	42.4
Parent/Parent in-law	456	0.8	76	0.3	380	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	401	0.7	140	0.5	261	0.9
Grandchild	6,936	11.7	3,551	12.2	3,385	11.2
Brother/Sister	1,628	2.7	866	3.0	762	2.5
Step child	542	0.9	281	1.0	261	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	173	0.3	83	0.3	90	0.3
Other relative	2,656	4.5	1,257	4.3	1,399	4.6
Non-relative	806	1.4	509	1.7	297	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 presents the structure of the population by sex in the District. The extended family system which is rooted in cultural beliefs is not dominant in the District. Table 3.2 indicates that the proportion of the extended family (51.9%) is slightly greater than the proportion of the nuclear family (48.1%). This implies that the value of the extended family system being practiced.

Table 3.3 further shows that 4.2 percent of households are single-member male-headed households with their female counterparts recording (2.1%). Table 3.2 further indicates that the proportion of females (20.8%) that constitute single parent extended is higher than the proportion of males (15.2%). Also, there is a higher proportion of female household heads in single parent nuclear (11.4%) than that of males (9.3%).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,405	100.0	29,229	100.0	30,176	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>	<b>28,587</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>14,732</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>13,855</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<i>Head only</i>	1,839	3.1	1,219	4.2	620	2.1
<i>Head and a spouse only</i>	968	1.6	483	1.7	485	1.6
<i>Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)</i>	19,648	33.1	10,327	35.3	9,321	30.9
<i>Single parent Nuclear</i>	6,132	10.3	2,703	9.3	3,429	11.4
<b>Extended family</b>	<b>30,818</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>14,497</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<i>Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)</i>	12,422	20.9	6,206	21.2	6,216	20.6
<i>Extended + non relatives</i>	788	1.3	402	1.4	386	1.3
<i>Head, spouse(s) and other composition</i>	1,947	3.3	1,018	3.5	929	3.1
<i>Single parent Extended</i>	10,727	18.1	4,454	15.2	6,273	20.8
<i>Single parent Extended + non relative</i>	779	1.3	341	1.2	438	1.5
<i>Head and other composition but no spouse</i>	4,155	7.0	2,076	7.1	2,079	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Most of the religious beliefs in the country uphold the sanctity of marriage and this belief is part of the moral education given to the youth at their early stages of development.

Table 3.3 shows the population aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status. It shows that a higher percentage (44.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married while 35.2% are never married. In addition, (11.8%) have married before, but at the time of the census are separated, divorced or widowed. Table 3.3 further shows that a higher proportion of males (43.5%) than females (27.6%) have never been married. On the other hand, the percentage of married females (45.8%) is higher than that of males (43.3%). Again the proportions of females that are divorced or widowed are higher than that of males. Furthermore, there is a higher proportion of females (9.3%) in informal/consensual unions than males (7.4%).

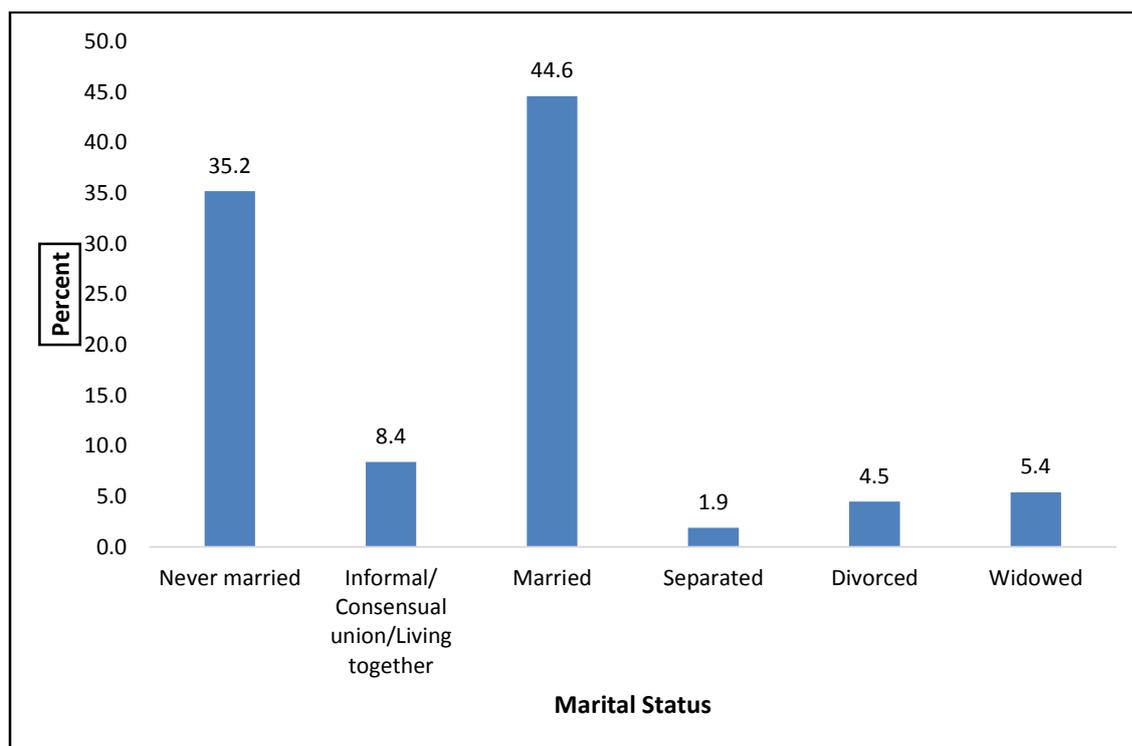
**Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	39,470	100.0	35.2	8.4	44.6	1.9	4.5	5.4
12 - 14	4,441	100.0	94.4	0.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,922	100.0	88.4	3.4	7.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	4,477	100.0	55.9	12.5	28.1	1.7	1.5	0.2
25 - 29	3,978	100.0	26.8	16.1	52.2	1.9	2.6	0.5
30 - 34	3,420	100.0	10.9	16.1	66.0	2.3	4.1	0.8
35 - 39	3,269	100.0	6.5	12.2	72.3	2.6	4.5	1.8
40 - 44	2,912	100.0	3.3	10.7	74.2	2.7	6.4	2.6
45 - 49	2,509	100.0	2.9	8.4	74.3	3.0	6.8	4.6
50 - 54	2,417	100.0	2.0	6.5	68.6	3.7	10.5	8.8
55 - 59	1,468	100.0	1.4	5.6	66.8	3.1	12.7	10.5
60 - 64	1,357	100.0	1.6	4.5	60.1	2.6	12.0	19.2
65+	3,300	100.0	2.0	2.7	45.8	2.2	10.6	36.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,929	100.0	43.5	7.4	43.3	1.4	2.8	1.7
12 - 14	2,422	100.0	94.0	0.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,238	100.0	94.3	1.1	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	1,969	100.0	78.1	6.6	13.7	0.9	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	1,728	100.0	43.7	14.6	39.0	1.4	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	1,549	100.0	16.5	16.3	62.3	1.8	2.8	0.3
35 - 39	1,560	100.0	9.6	13.8	71.9	1.7	2.8	0.3
40 - 44	1,368	100.0	4.2	11.0	76.3	2.4	4.9	1.2
45 - 49	1,193	100.0	3.8	9.6	78.0	2.4	4.5	1.8
50 - 54	1,172	100.0	3.2	7.5	76.5	3.8	7.0	2.0
55 - 59	740	100.0	1.2	7.0	76.8	2.6	8.9	3.5
60 - 64	634	100.0	2.4	5.4	78.4	1.6	6.5	5.8
65+	1,356	100.0	2.9	3.7	71.0	2.0	7.5	12.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	20,541	100.0	27.6	9.3	45.8	2.3	6.1	8.9
12 - 14	2,019	100.0	94.8	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,684	100.0	81.2	6.1	11.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
20 - 24	2,508	100.0	38.4	17.2	39.4	2.4	2.2	0.3
25 - 29	2,250	100.0	13.9	17.2	62.3	2.3	3.7	0.7
30 - 34	1,871	100.0	6.3	15.8	69.0	2.6	5.1	1.2
35 - 39	1,709	100.0	3.7	10.8	72.8	3.5	6.1	3.2
40 - 44	1,544	100.0	2.5	10.5	72.4	2.9	7.7	4.0
45 - 49	1,316	100.0	2.1	7.4	71.0	3.5	8.9	7.1
50 - 54	1,245	100.0	1.0	5.5	61.0	3.5	13.7	15.3
55 - 59	728	100.0	1.5	4.1	56.6	3.7	16.5	17.6
60 - 64	723	100.0	1.0	3.7	44.1	3.5	16.9	30.8
65+	1,944	100.0	1.3	2.0	28.2	2.4	12.8	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by their marital status. Greater proportion of the population (45%) is in the married category, followed by those who have never married (36%). Eight percent of the population is in the informal/consensual union/living together. The widowed and the divorced population constitute (6%) and (5%) respectively.

**Figure 3.1: Marital Status of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Greater proportions attained basic education (63.8%). More than three quarters of the population (76.2%) that have never married have basic education. More than half of males and females married who have attained basic education constitute (69.0%) and (59.0%) respectively. The proportion of males with basic education is higher in almost all the categories of marital status: never married (75.5%), informal/consensual union/living together (69.7%), married (64.2%), separated (56.2%) and widowed (61.5%). The situation is not different for the female population. Both males and females with tertiary education have the least representation in the various categories of marital status. Table 3.4 further shows that whereas no male with tertiary education is in the informal/consensual union/living together, 0.1 percent of females in that educational category are in informal/consensual union/living together.

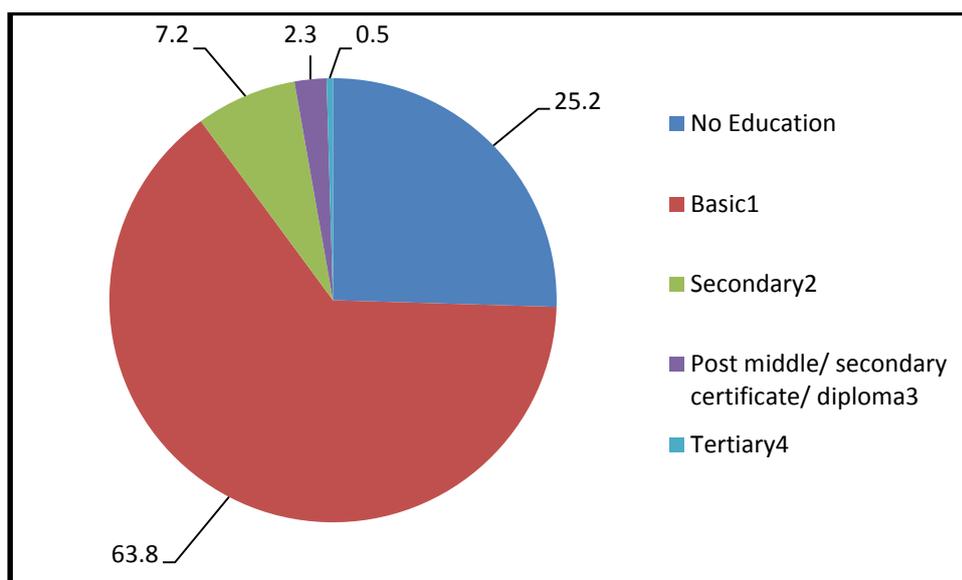
**Table 3.4: Persons 12years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Seco- ndary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	39,470	100.0	25.2	63.8	7.2	1.0	2.3	0.5
Never married	13,906	100.0	6.9	76.2	13.4	1.1	2.0	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,299	100.0	26.6	66.1	5.1	0.8	1.3	0.1
Married	17,596	100.0	31.6	59.6	4.1	1.1	2.9	0.6
Separated	735	100.0	37.4	55.4	5.0	0.4	1.5	0.3
Divorced	1,784	100.0	43.6	51.6	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.1
Widowed	2,150	100.0	69.8	27.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,929	100.0	16.5	69.0	9.2	1.2	3.3	0.8
Never married	8,233	100.0	6.6	75.5	14.0	1.2	2.1	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,395	100.0	20.4	69.7	6.7	0.7	2.5	0.0
Married	8,188	100.0	23.0	64.2	5.6	1.3	4.9	1.1
Separated	265	100.0	33.2	56.2	7.9	0.0	2.3	0.4
Divorced	533	100.0	29.8	61.5	4.1	1.7	2.6	0.2
Widowed	315	100.0	50.2	45.4	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	20,541	100.0	33.3	59.0	5.4	0.8	1.3	0.2
Never married	5,673	100.0	7.3	77.1	12.6	0.8	1.9	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,904	100.0	31.2	63.5	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.1
Married	9,408	100.0	39.1	55.7	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.2
Separated	470	100.0	39.8	54.9	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.2
Divorced	1,251	100.0	49.4	47.4	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.1
Widowed	1,835	100.0	73.1	24.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 also indicates that 63.8 percent of the married population has some forms (primary and JSS/Middle) of basic education. Persons with no education constitute 25.2 percent while those with secondary education constitute 7.2 percent. The rest have post middle secondary certificates (2.3 percent) and tertiary education (0.5 percent) which is the lowest with.

**Figure 3.2: Marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows marital status by economic activity among population aged 12 years and older. Concerning those who are married, 86.7 percent are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and 11.4 percent economically not active. Almost 70 percent of those who are never married are economically not active. Table 3.5 further indicates that the proportion of the employed males (89.2%) who are married is higher than their female counterparts (60.6%). females (85.4%).

**Table 3.5: Persons 12years and older by sex, marital status and economics activity by status**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	39,470	100.0	24,946	63.2	1,030	2.6	13,494	34.2
Never married	13,906	100.0	3,687	26.5	494	3.6	9,725	69.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,299	100.0	2,707	82.1	117	3.5	475	14.4
Married	17,596	100.0	15,261	86.7	328	1.9	2,007	11.4
Separated	735	100.0	571	77.7	19	2.6	145	19.7
Divorced	1,784	100.0	1,391	78	44	2.5	349	19.6
Widowed	2,150	100.0	1,329	61.8	28	1.3	793	36.9

**Table 3.5: Persons 12years and older by sex, marital status and economics activity by status (Cont'd)**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,929	100.0	11,826	62.5	441	2.3	6,662	35.2
Never married	8,233	100.0	2,436	29.6	291	3.5	5,506	66.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,395	100.0	1,233	88.4	37	2.7	125	9
Married	8,188	100.0	7,307	89.2	98	1.2	783	9.6
Separated	265	100.0	216	81.5	3	1.1	46	17.4
Divorced	533	100.0	438	82.2	11	2.1	84	15.8
Widowed	315	100.0	196	62.2	1	0.3	118	37.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	20,541	100.0	13,120	63.9	589	2.9	6,832	33.3
Never married	5,673	100.0	1,251	22.1	203	3.6	4,219	74.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,904	100.0	1,474	77.4	80	4.2	350	18.4
Married	9,408	100.0	7,954	84.5	230	2.4	1,224	13
Separated	470	100.0	355	75.5	16	3.4	99	21.1
Divorced	1,251	100.0	953	76.2	33	2.6	265	21.2
Widowed	1,835	100.0	1,133	61.7	27	1.5	675	36.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

The data shows that the majority of the population is made up of Ghanaians by birth (97.4%). Persons with dual nationality constitute (1.1%) and Ghanaians by naturalization makes up (0.4%). The proportion of Ghanaian females by birth (97.5%) is slightly higher than their male counterparts (97.3%). ECOWAS nationals constitute 0.5 percent while Africa other than ECOWAS makes up 0.3 percent.

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,397	100.0	29,753	100.0	30,644	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	58,837	97.4	28,946	97.3	29,891	97.5
Dual Nationality	693	1.1	354	1.2	339	1.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	222	0.4	113	0.4	109	0.4
ECOWAS	288	0.5	153	0.5	135	0.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	187	0.3	103	0.3	84	0.3
Other	170	0.3	84	0.3	86	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows that 84.9 percent of the population are Christians followed by persons with no religious affiliation (7.2%) and Muslims (5.8%). Only a small proportion of the population is made up of traditionalists (1.0%). Generally, a higher percentage of females (87.8%) than males (81.9%) are Christians. On the other hand, a slightly higher percentage of males (6.4%) than females (5.3%) belong to the Islamic religion. Again higher proportion of males (9.5%) than females (4.9%) professed to have no religious affiliation.

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

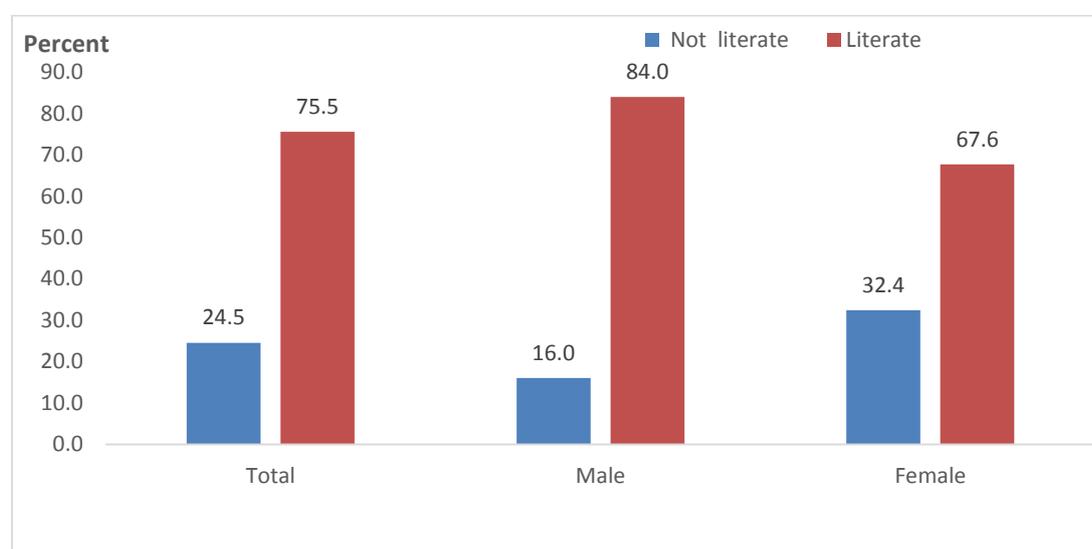
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,397	100.0	29,753	100.0	30,644	100.0
No Religion	4,332	7.2	2,835	9.5	1,497	4.9
Catholic	9,229	15.3	4,405	14.8	4,824	15.7
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,988	28.1	7,892	26.5	9,096	29.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,540	25.7	7,314	24.6	8,226	26.8
Other Christians	9,542	15.8	4,766	16	4,776	15.6
Islam	3,530	5.8	1,905	6.4	1,625	5.3
Traditionalist	580	1	329	1.1	251	0.8
Other (Specify)	656	1.1	307	1	349	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Figure 3.3 provides information on literacy status of the population 11 years and older by sex. A higher proportion of the population are literate (75.5%) than those not literate (24.5%). In the district, males (84.0%) are more likely to be literate than females (67.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of females who are not literate is twice (32.4%) as higher than males (16.0%).

**Figure 3.3: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be seen from the Table 3.8 that, age group 11-14 of the population has the highest literacy rate (12.9%) in English only whilst the least is recorded by age group 65 years and older (4.8%). Population age group 40-44 has the highest literacy rate of (37.3%) in Ghanaian language only. Age group 15-19 recorded the highest literacy rate (70.4%) in English and Ghanaian language and the least recorded by those aged 35-39 years (52.9%).

Males have the higher literacy rate (67.1%) in English and Ghanaian language compared to females (55.9%). The proportion of females who are literate in Ghanaian language in the age group 65 years and older (51.4%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (26.1%).

**Table 3.8: Population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Sex	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>9,996</b>	<b>30,805</b>	100.0	9	28.7	61.9	0.2	0.3
11-14	168	5,604	100.0	12.9	28.1	58.6	0.2	0.2
15-19	351	5,571	100.0	9.6	19.6	70.4	0.1	0.2
20-24	635	3,842	100.0	7.7	22.7	69.2	0.1	0.2
25-29	936	3,042	100.0	8.7	30	60.5	0.4	0.5
30-34	989	2,431	100.0	8.4	34.8	56.1	0.2	0.4
35-39	1,015	2,254	100.0	9.4	37.2	52.9	0.3	0.3
40-44	961	1,951	100.0	7.7	37.3	54.5	0.2	0.4
45-49	898	1,611	100.0	6.6	32.9	59.6	0.4	0.5
50-54	816	1,601	100.0	6.8	34.4	58.5	-	0.3
55-59	495	973	100.0	6.3	28.4	65.2	0.1	0.1
60-64	611	746	100.0	5.5	27.9	65.8	0.3	0.5
65+	2,121	1,179	100.0	4.8	34.6	60.1	-	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>16,472</b>	100.0	8.5	23.9	67.1	0.2	0.3
11-14	88	3,018	100.0	13.9	26.7	59	0.3	0.1
15-19	136	3,102	100.0	8.7	17.8	73.4	0	0.1
20-24	163	1,806	100.0	6.5	17.8	75.5	-	0.2
25-29	318	1,410	100.0	7.2	23.1	68.7	0.3	0.8
30-34	323	1,226	100.0	8.1	28.5	62.9	0.2	0.3
35-39	314	1,246	100.0	8.7	30.3	60.5	0.3	0.2
40-44	308	1,060	100.0	8	31	60.2	0.1	0.7
45-49	313	880	100.0	5	27	66.8	0.5	0.7
50-54	283	889	100.0	6.7	26	66.9	-	0.3
55-59	172	568	100.0	6.7	18.5	74.6	-	0.2
60-64	149	485	100.0	5.8	22.1	71.5	-	0.6
65+	574	782	100.0	4.5	26.1	69.1	-	0.4

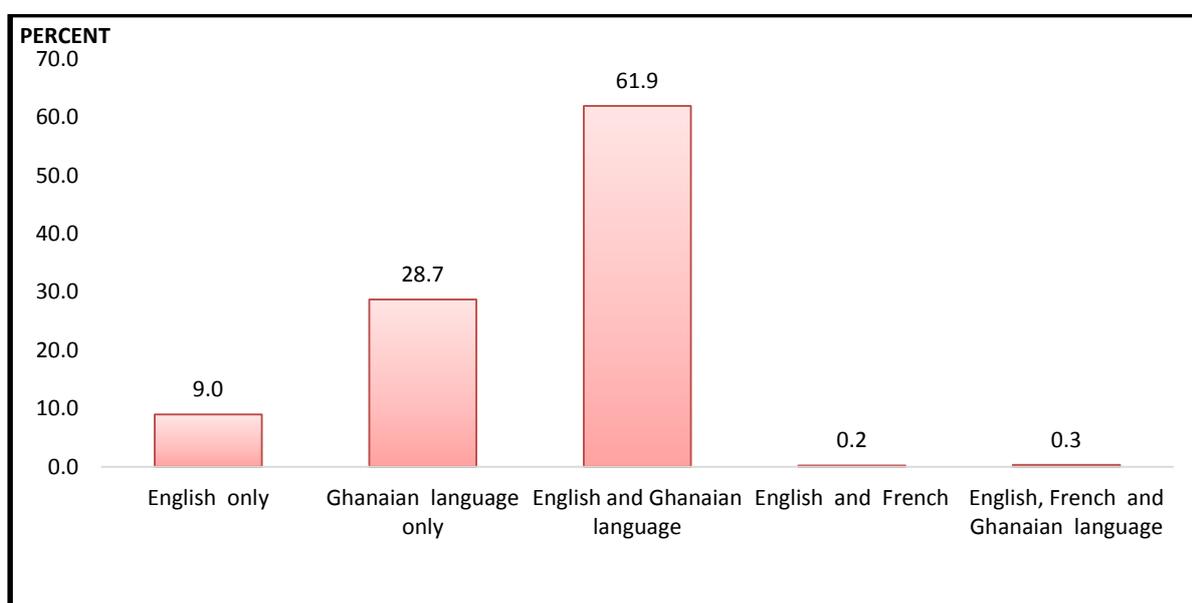
**Table 3.8: Population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)**

Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,855</b>	<b>14,333</b>	100.0	9.4	34.2	55.9	0.2	0.3
11-14	80	2,586	100.0	11.9	29.8	58	0	0.2
15-19	215	2,469	100.0	10.7	22	66.6	0.3	0.4
20-24	472	2,036	100.0	8.7	27.2	63.7	0.2	0.2
25-29	618	1,632	100.0	10	36	53.4	0.4	0.2
30-34	666	1,205	100.0	8.8	41.3	49.3	0.2	0.4
35-39	701	1,008	100.0	10.1	45.8	43.5	0.2	0.4
40-44	653	891	100.0	7.3	44.7	47.8	0.2	-
45-49	585	731	100.0	8.5	39.9	50.9	0.4	0.3
50-54	533	712	100.0	6.9	44.8	48	-	0.3
55-59	323	405	100.0	5.7	42.2	51.9	0.2	-
60-64	462	261	100.0	5	38.7	55.2	0.8	0.4
65+	1,547	397	100.0	5.5	51.4	42.3	-	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.4 provides information on language of literacy of the population 11years and older. It can be seen from Figure 3.3 that 61.9 percent of the total population are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 28.7 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only, 9.0 percent in English only and 0.3 percent in English and French only.

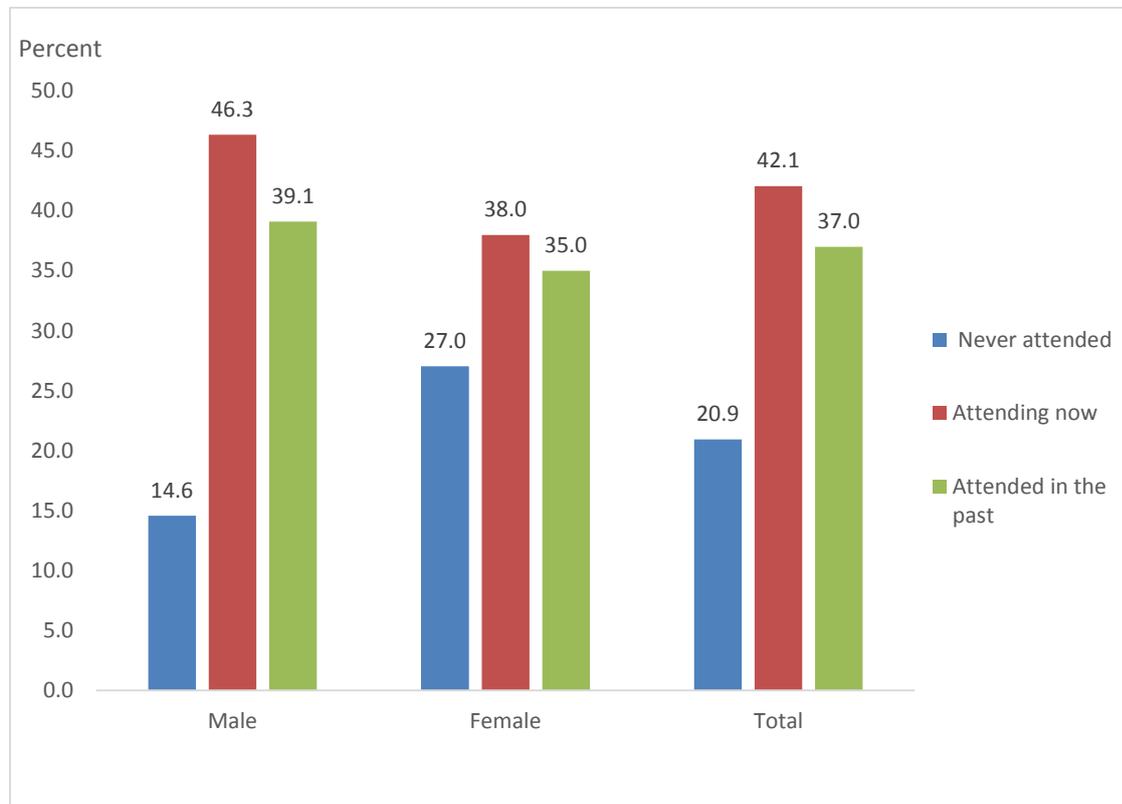
**Figure 3.4: Population 11years and older by language of literacy**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The human capital theory posits that higher education brings about higher returns. It is therefore good to invest in the education of a country’s population for greater returns that will spur economic growth and development. To achieve this, policy planners will have to know at any particular point in time the number of people that are demanding education at the various levels. Figure 3.5 shows that 20.9 percent of the population 3 years and older has never attended school, 42.1 percent are attending school and 37.0 percent has attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school (27.0%) is higher than their male counterparts (14.6%).

**Figure 3.5: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows population 3 years and older by educational level and school attendance. The data show that about half (50.7%) of the population who are currently in school are in primary school. Less than 1.0 percent of those in school now are in tertiary level. A little over 5 percent of those currently in school are in SSS/SHS. The population of females in Kindergarten and primary is higher (19.2% and 51.5%) than the proportion of males in the same level of education (16.9% and 50.0%) respectively. However beyond primary, the trends reverse. The population of males currently attending JHS/JSS, SSS/SHS and tertiary school is relatively higher than the population of females attending the same level of schooling.

**Table 3.9: Population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance**

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	23,117	100.0	12,454	100.0	10,663	100.0	20,332	100.0	10,504	100.0	9,828	100.0
Nursery	1,527	6.6	769	6.2	758	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kindergarten	4,152	18	2,108	16.9	2,044	19.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	11,714	50.7	6,221	50	5,493	51.5	3,940	19.4	1,434	13.7	2,506	25.5
JSS/JHS	4,168	18	2,431	19.5	1,737	16.3	6,777	33.3	3,217	30.6	3,560	36.2
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,844	33.7	4,030	38.4	2,814	28.6
SSS/SHS	1,298	5.6	751	6	547	5.1	1,123	5.5	688	6.5	435	4.4
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	2.1	306	2.9	125	1.3
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	99	0.4	74	0.6	25	0.2	296	1.5	153	1.5	143	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	56	0.2	31	0.2	25	0.2	426	2.1	295	2.8	131	1.3
Tertiary	103	0.4	69	0.6	34	0.3	495	2.4	381	3.6	114	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Introduction

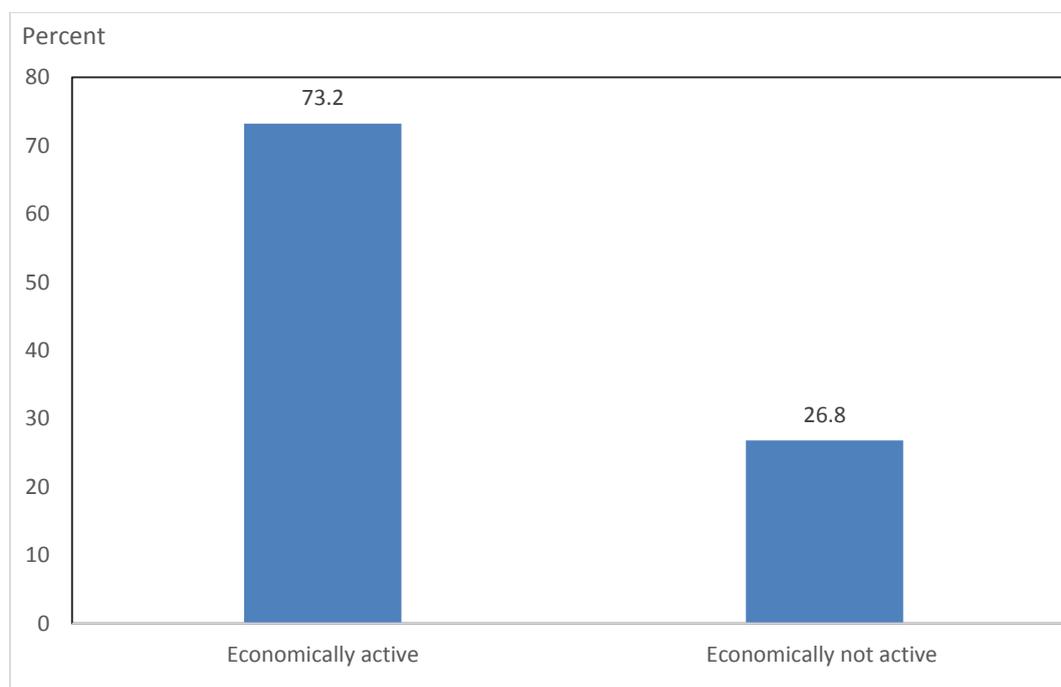
The overall development of a country is grounded on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons regardless of age and sex consume goods and services produced, a small proportion of the population produces them. This group of working population is referred to as the employed population or the working force. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and the level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). All things being equal, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created, leading to improved standards of living of the general populace.

This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation and industry. Also the employment status and employment sector of the population is analyzed. This section also looks at the economically active and economically not active population. Each of these population characteristics are analyzed by age, sex and type of locality.

### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

This section provides information on economic activity status of the population 15 years and older. Figure 4.1 shows that, out of the total population of 35,029 aged 15 years and older, 73.2 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically not active population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes 26.8 percent.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up 4.0 percent. The employment rate of the males is 96.4 percent and that of the females is 95.7 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active (73.3%) is slightly higher than that of females, 73.1 percent (Table 4.1).

Among the unemployed, the majority (58.8%) is first time job seekers (63.6% males and 55.2% of females). The unemployment rate of females (4.3%) is higher than that of males (3.6%). Those who have worked before but because of some reasons are now unemployed constitute 41.2 percent.

Table 4.1 further shows that, students form a large proportion of the economically not active population (48.8%). A larger proportion of males (61.3%) than females (37.8%), are in full time education or are students. The remaining (42.2 percent) of the economically not active population, the homemaker category constitutes 23.6 percent. A higher percentage of the females (30.1%) than the males (16.2%) are homemakers. Sick or disabled among the economically not active population constitute (6.2%); and the percentages for males and females are (5.6%) are and (6.7%) respectively. Pensioners or the retired constitute only 2.0 percent of the economically not active population. The population that is too young or too old to work accounts for 12.3 percent and 7.4 percent of males and 16.6 percent of females are in this category.

**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>	35,029	100.0	16,507	100.0	18,522	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>25,649</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>12,102</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>13,547</b>	<b>73.1</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<b>24,624</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>11,662</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>12,962</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<i>Worked</i>	23,311	94.7	11,133	95.5	12,178	94
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,246	5.1	493	4.2	753	5.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	67	0.3	36	0.3	31	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	422	41.2	160	36.4	262	44.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	603	58.8	280	63.6	323	55.2
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,210	23.6	712	16.2	1,498	30.1
Full time education	4,579	48.8	2,700	61.3	1,879	37.8
Pensioner/Retired	183	2	131	3	52	1
Disabled/Sick	582	6.2	247	5.6	335	6.7
Too old/young	1,150	12.3	324	7.4	826	16.6
Other	676	7.2	291	6.6	385	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows that the proportion of the employed population 15 years and older increases with age. For instance, at the age group 15-19, the proportion of the employed is about 20 percent and these increases continue up to age group 55-59 (91.0%) before it declined slightly. The small proportion of Employed persons aged 15-19 years forming a small proportion is expected as they are schooling or engaged in apprenticeship.

The group with the highest percentage of the unemployed is the age group 20-24 years (7.1%) while the lowest is the 55-59 age group (0.8%). Higher proportions of both males (7.1%) and females (7.2%) who are unemployed are in the age group 20-24 years. Table 4.2 shows that, persons aged 15-19 years constitute as high as 77.2 percent of the persons that are not economically active. As the age increases, the proportions of those who are economically not active decreases.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	35,029	100.0	24,624	70.3	1,025	2.9	9,380	26.8
15 - 19	5,922	100.0	1,167	19.7	181	3.1	4,574	77.2
20 - 24	4,477	100.0	2,547	56.9	319	7.1	1,611	36
25 - 29	3,978	100.0	3,224	81	210	5.3	544	13.7
30 - 34	3,420	100.0	3,052	89.2	80	2.3	288	8.4
35 - 39	3,269	100.0	2,946	90.1	63	1.9	260	8
40 - 44	2,912	100.0	2,678	92	36	1.2	198	6.8
45 - 49	2,509	100.0	2,343	93.4	30	1.2	136	5.4
50 - 54	2,417	100.0	2,218	91.8	34	1.4	165	6.8
55 - 59	1,468	100.0	1,336	91	12	0.8	120	8.2
60 - 64	1,357	100.0	1,104	81.4	34	2.5	219	16.1
65+	3,300	100.0	2,009	60.9	26	0.8	1,265	38.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,507	100.0	11,662	70.6	440	2.7	4,405	26.7
15 - 19	3,238	100.0	619	19.1	87	2.7	2,532	78.2
20 - 24	1,969	100.0	1,058	53.7	139	7.1	772	39.2
25 - 29	1,728	100.0	1,410	81.6	97	5.6	221	12.8
30 - 34	1,549	100.0	1,440	93	24	1.5	85	5.5
35 - 39	1,560	100.0	1,456	93.3	23	1.5	81	5.2
40 - 44	1,368	100.0	1,279	93.5	15	1.1	74	5.4
45 - 49	1,193	100.0	1,123	94.1	14	1.2	56	4.7
50 - 54	1,172	100.0	1,105	94.3	12	1	55	4.7
55 - 59	740	100.0	687	92.8	6	0.8	47	6.4
60 - 64	634	100.0	543	85.6	12	1.9	79	12.5
65+	1,356	100.0	942	69.5	11	0.8	403	29.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	18,522	100.0	12,962	70	585	3.2	4,975	26.9
15 - 19	2,684	100.0	548	20.4	94	3.5	2,042	76.1
20 - 24	2,508	100.0	1,489	59.4	180	7.2	839	33.5
25 - 29	2,250	100.0	1,814	80.6	113	5	323	14.4
30 - 34	1,871	100.0	1,612	86.2	56	3	203	10.8
35 - 39	1,709	100.0	1,490	87.2	40	2.3	179	10.5
40 - 44	1,544	100.0	1,399	90.6	21	1.4	124	8
45 - 49	1,316	100.0	1,220	92.7	16	1.2	80	6.1
50 - 54	1,245	100.0	1,113	89.4	22	1.8	110	8.8
55 - 59	728	100.0	649	89.1	6	0.8	73	10
60 - 64	723	100.0	561	77.6	22	3	140	19.4
65+	1,944	100.0	1,067	54.9	15	0.8	862	44.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 shows that, about 73 percent of the employed in the district are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by service and sales workers (8.0%), craft and related trade workers (6.7%), plants and machine operators and assemblers (3.8%). Professionals constitute (3.7%), elementary occupations (2.2%), managers (1.2%), technicians and associate professionals (0.7%) and clerical support workers (0.3 percent) constitute small percentages.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,029	100.0	24,624	70.3	1,025	2.9	9,380	26.8
15 - 19	5,922	100.0	1,167	19.7	181	3.1	4,574	77.2
20 - 24	4,477	100.0	2,547	56.9	319	7.1	1,611	36
25 - 29	3,978	100.0	3,224	81	210	5.3	544	13.7
30 - 34	3,420	100.0	3,052	89.2	80	2.3	288	8.4
35 - 39	3,269	100.0	2,946	90.1	63	1.9	260	8
40 - 44	2,912	100.0	2,678	92	36	1.2	198	6.8
45 - 49	2,509	100.0	2,343	93.4	30	1.2	136	5.4
50 - 54	2,417	100.0	2,218	91.8	34	1.4	165	6.8
55 - 59	1,468	100.0	1,336	91	12	0.8	120	8.2
60 - 64	1,357	100.0	1,104	81.4	34	2.5	219	16.1
65+	3,300	100.0	2,009	60.9	26	0.8	1,265	38.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,507	100.0	11,662	70.6	440	2.7	4,405	26.7
15 - 19	3,238	100.0	619	19.1	87	2.7	2,532	78.2
20 - 24	1,969	100.0	1,058	53.7	139	7.1	772	39.2
25 - 29	1,728	100.0	1,410	81.6	97	5.6	221	12.8
30 - 34	1,549	100.0	1,440	93	24	1.5	85	5.5
35 - 39	1,560	100.0	1,456	93.3	23	1.5	81	5.2
40 - 44	1,368	100.0	1,279	93.5	15	1.1	74	5.4
45 - 49	1,193	100.0	1,123	94.1	14	1.2	56	4.7
50 - 54	1,172	100.0	1,105	94.3	12	1	55	4.7
55 - 59	740	100.0	687	92.8	6	0.8	47	6.4
60 - 64	634	100.0	543	85.6	12	1.9	79	12.5
65+	1,356	100.0	942	69.5	11	0.8	403	29.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	18,522	100.0	12,962	70	585	3.2	4,975	26.9
15 - 19	2,684	100.0	548	20.4	94	3.5	2,042	76.1
20 - 24	2,508	100.0	1,489	59.4	180	7.2	839	33.5
25 - 29	2,250	100.0	1,814	80.6	113	5	323	14.4
30 - 34	1,871	100.0	1,612	86.2	56	3	203	10.8
35 - 39	1,709	100.0	1,490	87.2	40	2.3	179	10.5
40 - 44	1,544	100.0	1,399	90.6	21	1.4	124	8
45 - 49	1,316	100.0	1,220	92.7	16	1.2	80	6.1
50 - 54	1,245	100.0	1,113	89.4	22	1.8	110	8.8
55 - 59	728	100.0	649	89.1	6	0.8	73	10
60 - 64	723	100.0	561	77.6	22	3	140	19.4
65+	1,944	100.0	1,067	54.9	15	0.8	862	44.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A higher proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery recorded 73.9%, which is slightly higher than that of females (73.0%). Males engaged in plants and machine operators and assemblers accounts form over seven percent as compared to females in the same category (0.5%). Also males engaged in craft and related trade constitutes (7.2%) as compared to females (6.3%). Exceptional cases are in the services and sales sector where females recorded a higher percentage (12.8%) compared to males (2.6%) and percentage of females (1.4%) who are managers is higher than that of males (0.9%).

#### 4.4 Industry

Agriculture forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industry (74.1%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older. Other major industrial activities include; wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.8%), manufacturing (5.0%), construction (1.2%) and mining and quarrying (2.6%) (Table 4.4). About 4 in every 10 of the males are in manufacturing as against 6 out of every 10 females. Females who are in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles are 9.7 percent as against 3.7 percent of males.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,624	100.0	11,662	100.0	12,962	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,026	73.2	8,637	74.1	9,389	72.4
Mining and quarrying	630	2.6	572	4.9	58	0.4
Manufacturing	1,236	5	440	3.8	796	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	14	0.1	11	0.1	3	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	48	0.2	26	0.2	22	0.2
Construction	284	1.2	280	2.4	4	0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,683	6.8	429	3.7	1,254	9.7
Transportation and storage	235	1	229	2	6	0
Accommodation and food service activities	554	2.2	45	0.4	509	3.9
Information and communication	30	0.1	27	0.2	3	0
Financial and insurance activities	29	0.1	19	0.2	10	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0	1	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	52	0.2	33	0.3	19	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	15	0.1	12	0.1	3	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	171	0.7	131	1.1	40	0.3
Education	851	3.5	545	4.7	306	2.4
Human health and social work activities	103	0.4	47	0.4	56	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.2	40	0.3	0	0
Other service activities	568	2.3	119	1	449	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	54	0.2	19	0.2	35	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he or she currently works or previously worked. The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 shows that 78.7 percent of the employed is self-employed without employees while those with employees account for only a little over two percent. The corresponding proportions for females and males respectively who are self-employed without employees are 53.6 percent and 46.4 percent. This confirms the observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (Ghana Statistical Service, 2005). The proportion of males who are self-employed with employees constitute (50.5%) which is slightly higher than that of females (49.5%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,624	100.0	11,662	100.0	12,962	100.0
Employee	1,709	6.9	1,175	10.1	534	4.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,375	78.7	8,990	77.1	10,385	80.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	546	2.2	276	2.4	270	2.1
Casual worker	318	1.3	260	2.2	58	0.4
Contributing family worker	2,191	8.9	764	6.6	1,427	11.0
Apprentice	280	1.1	105	0.9	175	1.4
Domestic employee (House-help)	165	0.7	77	0.7	88	0.7
Other	40	0.2	15	0.1	25	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A far larger proportion of the males (68.8%) are employees compared to the females (31.2%). There are more male (81.8%) casual workers than females (18.2%). The proportion of the population engaged as family workers constitute 8.9 percent with higher percentage of females (65.1%) than males (34.9%) so engaged.

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The results indicated that, the private sector is the largest employer in the District accounting for 95.3 percent. Out of this, the private informal sector constitutes 93.8 percent while the private formal constitutes 1.5 percent.

The proportions of employed females working in the private informal sector are 96.0 percent while that of males is 91.2 percent. This makes the private informal sector the dominant employer of the workforce. The public sector, consisting of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed 4.4 percent of the total employed population, with higher percentage of males so employed than females. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are 6.2 percent and 2.8 percent respectively. Those employed by NGOs constitute a relatively small proportion (0.3%) indicating the small number of NGOs in the District.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,624	100.0	11,662	100.0	12,962	100.0
Public (Government)	1,086	4.4	723	6.2	363	2.8
Private Formal	381	1.5	261	2.2	120	0.9
Private Informal	23,085	93.8	10,635	91.2	12,450	96.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	68	0.3	40	0.3	28	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important system in today's knowledge-based economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized. This chapter analyses access to ICT technologies/facilities in the form of ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that 30.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportion of males using mobile phone (36.8%) is higher than females (24.5%).

### 5.3 Use of Internet

It is clear that internet usage in the district is not common. Table 5.1 shows that only 1.7 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. Males are more likely to use internet facility (2.4%) than their female counterparts (1.0%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,470	100.0	11,994	30.4	665	1.7
Male	18,929	100.0	6,970	36.8	450	2.4
Female	20,541	100.0	5,024	24.5	215	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop computers

Table 5.2 presents the ownership of desktop/laptop computers, only 294 out of the 12,923 households in the district representing 2.3 percent. Households headed by males (2.5%) have a higher proportion of desktop/laptop computers than female-headed households (1.8%).

**Table 5.2: Household having Desktop/Laptop Computers and sex of head**

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Both sexes	12,923	294	2.3
Male	8,442	213	2.5
Female	4,481	81	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer**

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. In the district, only 2.3 percent of total number of the household population of 12,923 owns a desktop or laptop computers (Table 5.2). This is lower than the Regional figure of 24.1 percent. The percentage of households headed by males having desktop or laptop computers (2.5%) is higher than that of household headed by females (1.8%).

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately (80%) live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment.

Furthermore, PWDs have poorer health status and lower educational achievements. Although the Constitution provides for the guarantee of fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs, the provisions for their protection and support are woefully inadequate. Currently, activities concerning PWDs are allocated 3 percent share of the District Assembly Common Fund. This has brought some relief, especially to those who are not in the formal sector of employment.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by disability status and sex as recorded at the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). It indicates that out of a total of 60,397 persons in the district, 2.9 percent are living with some form of disability. In terms of disability by sex, not much difference is observed between the sexes even though the proportion of disabled females (2.9%) are slightly more than males (2.8%) according to Table 6.1.

**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>						
Total	60,397	100.0	29,753	100.0	30,644	100.0
Without disability	58,674	97.1	28,930	97.2	29,744	97.1
With disability	1,723	2.9	823	2.8	900	2.9
Sight	572	33.2	268	32.6	304	33.8
Hearing	264	15.3	117	14.2	147	16.3
Speech	251	14.6	129	15.7	122	13.6
Physical	504	29.3	244	29.6	260	28.9
Intellect	306	17.8	150	18.2	156	17.3
Emotion	305	17.7	158	19.2	147	16.3
Other	134	7.8	64	7.8	70	7.8
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	60,397	100.0	29,753	100.0	30,644	100.0
Without disability	58,674	97.1	28,930	97.2	29,744	97.1
With disability	1,723	2.9	823	2.8	900	2.9
Sight	572	33.2	268	32.6	304	33.8
Hearing	264	15.3	117	14.2	147	16.3
Speech	251	14.6	129	15.7	122	13.6
Physical	504	29.3	244	29.6	260	28.9
Intellect	306	17.8	150	18.2	156	17.3
Emotion	305	17.7	158	19.2	147	16.3
Other	134	7.8	64	7.8	70	7.8

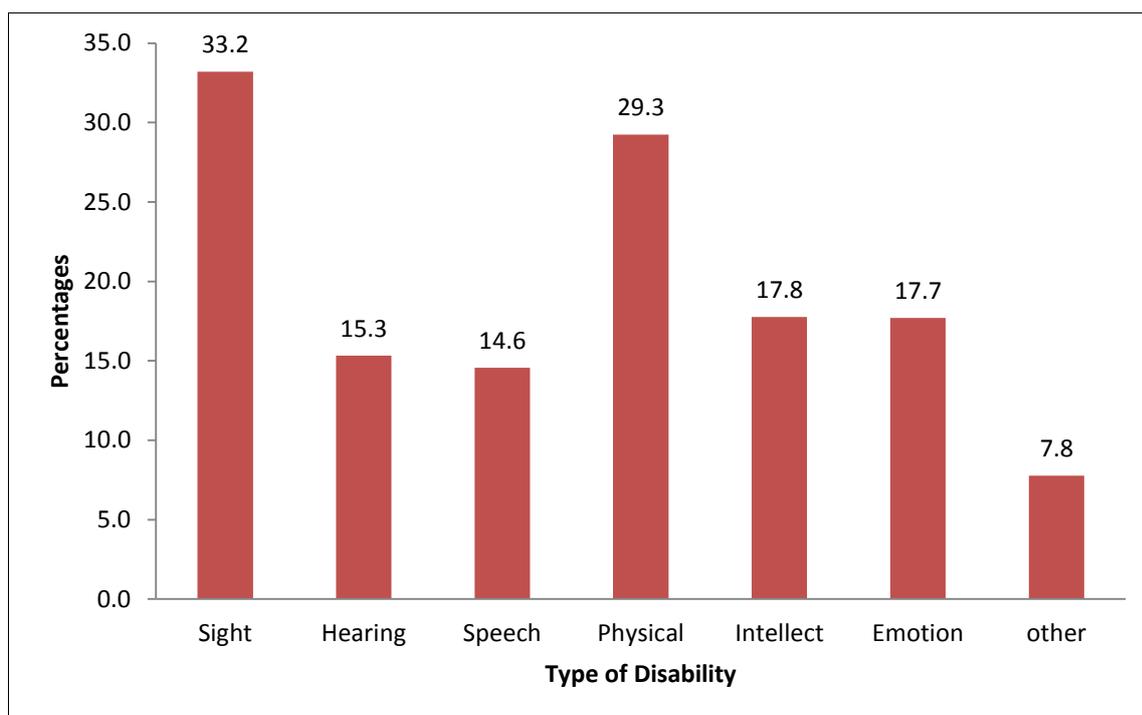
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Types of Disability

According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Report on Disability (2012), it has been reported that nationally, about 2 out of 5 of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition.

Figure 6.1 provides information on percentage distribution of types of disability in the District. Sight disability is the main type of disability accounting for 33.2 percent in the District. Also, almost a third (29.3%) of PWDs suffer from physical disabilities while intellectual disability is 17.8 percent and emotional disability is 17.7 percent.

**Figure 6.1: Populations with disability by type**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality**

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of disability by type of locality in the Bosome Freho District. Since the District has no urban community, the condition of disability per locality is same as that of the entire population.

#### **6.5 Disability and Activity**

This section is on activity status of persons with disability in the Bosome Freho District. Out of a population of 1,486 persons aged 15 years and older, 55.9 percent are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed while the economically not active constitute 40.6. Among the various types of disabilities, those with emotional disability recorded the highest proportion of employed (66.4%) and the least employed is those with intellectual disability (48.9%). Persons with physical disability are more likely to be economically not active compared to other forms of disabilities. The proportion of males with disability who are employed (61.5%) is higher than females (50.7%). Among PWDs who are economically not active, females (44.4%) are more than males (36.5%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	35,029	100.0	24,624	70.3	1,025	2.9	9,380	26.8
Without disability	33,543	100.0	23,794	70.9	973	2.9	8,776	26.2
With disability	1,486	100.0	830	55.9	52	3.5	604	40.6
Sight	517	100.0	265	51.3	22	4.3	230	44.5
Hearing	228	100.0	129	56.6	8	3.5	91	39.9
Speech	177	100.0	97	54.8	4	2.3	76	42.9
Physical	450	100.0	203	45.1	23	5.1	224	49.8
Intellect	235	100.0	115	48.9	11	4.7	109	46.4
Emotion	241	100.0	160	66.4	11	4.6	70	29
Other	109	100.0	60	55	3	2.8	46	42.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	16,507	100.0	11,662	70.6	440	2.7	4,405	26.7
Without disability	15,800	100.0	11,227	71.1	426	2.7	4,147	26.2
With disability	707	100.0	435	61.5	14	2	258	36.5
Sight	240	100.0	135	56.3	4	1.7	101	42.1
Hearing	101	100.0	66	65.3	3	3	32	31.7
Speech	94	100.0	51	54.3	2	2.1	41	43.6
Physical	213	100.0	115	54	7	3.3	91	42.7
Intellect	117	100.0	63	53.8	4	3.4	50	42.7
Emotion	128	100.0	89	69.5	3	2.3	36	28.1
Other	52	100.0	35	67.3	2	3.8	15	28.8
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	18,522	100.0	12,962	70	585	3.2	4,975	26.9
Without disability	17,743	100.0	12,567	70.8	547	3.1	4,629	26.1
With disability	779	100.0	395	50.7	38	4.9	346	44.4
Sight	277	100.0	130	46.9	18	6.5	129	46.6
Hearing	127	100.0	63	49.6	5	3.9	59	46.5
Speech	83	100.0	46	55.4	2	2.4	35	42.2
Physical	237	100.0	88	37.1	16	6.8	133	56.1
Intellect	118	100.0	52	44.1	7	5.9	59	50
Emotion	113	100.0	71	62.8	8	7.1	34	30.1
Other	57	100.0	25	43.9	1	1.8	31	54.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 provides information on school attendance and level of education of persons with disabilities. About 45 percent of PWDs have never attended any formal education. Almost half (45.6%) have attained basic education up to at most Junior High level. The proportions of those who have attained educational levels beyond basic education are almost ten percent. Only 6.0 percent PWDs have attained Bachelor's degree. Females PWDs who have no formal education (56.5%) is higher than males PWDs (32.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of

males who have basic education (64.5%) is more than females (36.8%). Males PWDs who have attained Sec/SHS and higher is more than twice (8.6%) higher than females (3.6%).

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

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>										
Total	54,952	11,503	5,679	33,443	4,327	100.0	20.9	10.3	60.9	7.9
No disability	53,290	10,756	5,626	32,680	4,228	100.0	20.2	10.6	61.3	7.9
With a disability	1,662	747	53	763	99	100.0	44.9	3.2	45.9	6.0
Sight	559	260	11	255	33	100.0	46.5	2.0	45.6	5.9
Hearing	258	161	6	83	8	100.0	62.4	2.3	32.2	3.1
Speech	222	133	10	72	7	100.0	59.9	4.5	32.4	3.2
Physical	483	203	3	238	39	100.0	42.0	0.6	49.3	8.1
Intellectual	269	151	7	99	12	100.0	56.1	2.6	36.8	4.5
Emotional	281	107	11	139	24	100.0	38.1	3.9	49.5	8.5
Other	129	47	9	69	4	100.0	36.4	7.0	53.5	3.1
<b>Male</b>										
Total	26,872	3,914	2,877	17,333	2,748	100.0	14.6	10.7	64.5	10.2
No disability	26,079	3,658	2,851	16,890	2,680	100.0	14.0	10.9	64.8	10.3
With a disability	793	256	26	443	68	100.0	32.3	3.3	55.9	8.6
Sight	261	94	7	140	20	100.0	36.0	2.7	53.6	7.7
Hearing	114	64	1	44	5	100.0	56.1	0.9	38.6	4.4
Speech	116	59	5	45	7	100.0	50.9	4.3	38.8	6.0
Physical	231	54	2	147	28	100.0	23.4	0.9	63.6	12.1
Intellectual	134	59	3	62	10	100.0	44.0	2.2	46.3	7.5
Emotional	144	42	2	83	17	100.0	29.2	1.4	57.6	11.8
Other	62	9	6	45	2	100.0	14.5	9.7	72.6	3.2
<b>Female</b>										
Total	28,080	7,589	2,802	16,110	1,579	100.0	27.0	10.0	57.4	5.6
No disability	27,211	7,098	2,775	15,790	1,548	100.0	26.1	10.2	58.0	5.7
With a disability	869	491	27	320	31	100.0	56.5	3.1	36.8	3.6
Sight	298	166	4	115	13	100.0	55.7	1.3	38.6	4.4
Hearing	144	97	5	39	3	100.0	67.4	3.5	27.1	2.1
Speech	106	74	5	27	0	100.0	69.8	4.7	25.5	0.0
Physical	252	149	1	91	11	100.0	59.1	0.4	36.1	4.4
Intellectual	135	92	4	37	2	100.0	68.1	3.0	27.4	1.5
Emotional	137	65	9	56	7	100.0	47.4	6.6	40.9	5.1
Other	67	38	3	24	2	100.0	56.7	4.5	35.8	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Ghana's economy is basically agrarian, largely due to its enormous contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, foreign exchange earnings, food for local consumption and raw materials for the agro-based industry. The sector's contribution to GDP is about 30 percent in the past decades (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The objective of this chapter is to analyze agricultural households and non-agriculture households and the types of farming activities by the agricultural households.

Out of a population of 12,923 households in the Bosome Freho District, 81.6 percent are agricultural households while 19.4 percent are non-agricultural households. The high proportion of agricultural households may be due to the District being predominantly rural.

**Table 7.1: Households in Agriculture and not in Agriculture**

Households	Number	Percent
Total households	12,923	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10,541	81.6
Households no in agriculture	2,382	18.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **7.2 Households in Agriculture**

A greater proportion of households, about eight in ten are agricultural households involved in the cultivation of crops, planting of trees, rearing of animals or breeding of fish for sale and family consumption. Table 7.2 shows that the highest percentage of households is engaged in crop farming (98.2%), followed by livestock rearing 41.2 percent. Among the households, insignificant percentages are engaged in tree planting and fish farming, 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

#### **7.3 Types of Farming Activities**

Farming activities in the District are mainly crop farming, tree planting, fish farming and livestock rearing, including poultry. The highest percentage of the households, that is 98.2 percent, engage in crop farming while about 41 percent also engaged in livestock rearing. Only a small proportion of households engage in tree planting (0.2%) and fish farming (0.1%).

**Table 7.2: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality**

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	12,923	100.0	0	0	12,923	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10,541	81.6	0	0	10,541	81.6
Crop Farming	10,346	98.2	0	0	10,346	98.2
Tree Planting	25	0.2	0	0	25	0.2
Livestock Rearing	4,339	41.2	0	0	4,339	41.2
Fish Farming	13	0.1	0	0	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock reared, number of keepers and average animal per keeper. There are 88,419 livestock with 6,718 keepers with an average of 13 animals per keeper. The poultry sector engages 2,795 keepers with an average of 18 birds per keeper. With respect to ruminants there are 22,918 goats with 2,446 keepers giving an average of nine (9) animals per keeper, followed by sheep with an average number of nine (9) animals per and pigs with an average of 12 animals per keeper.

The non-traditional livestock kept in the District include grass-cutter (209), rabbits (510), snails (877) and bee (5). Fish farming is not a common activity among agricultural households in the Bosome Freho District even though some communities are located around Lake Bosomtwe, the largest natural lake in West Africa. This resource needs to be harnessed to diversify the agricultural activity in the District.

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

Type of animal/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	88,419	6,718	13
Beehives	28	5	6
Cattle	605	53	11
Chicken	50,643	2,795	18
Dove	841	47	18
Duck	649	79	8
Goat	22,918	2,446	9
Grass-cutter	209	39	5
Guinea fowl	500	40	13
Ostrich	60	5	12
Pig	2,119	182	12
Rabbit	510	34	15
Sheep	7,682	899	9
Silk worm	158	17	9
Snail	877	10	88
Turkey	144	5	29
Fish farming	0	0	0
Inland fishing	8	3	3
Marine fishing	70	4	18
Other	398	55	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The realization of the general wellbeing of individuals is greatly linked to the improved housing conditions, provision of safe water supply and sewerage, as well as living facilities. Housing information can enable Ghana's planners and policy makers to formulate realistic and appropriate housing policies and design suitable programmes to meet the country's housing needs to reduce health and other problems that are associated with housing, both adequate supply and quality.

The issues covered in this chapter include the stock of houses both occupied and unoccupied (dwelling units), ownership or occupancy status, types of occupied dwelling units and the main materials used for the construction of the houses. The number of occupied sleeping rooms, the main source of lighting, cooking fuel and cooking spaces used by households is also analyzed. This chapter also has information on sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes, type of toilet and bathing facilities for households and methods of solid and liquid waste disposal. The presence of these utilities and household facilities are essential for the survival and well-being of households. The analysis is based on occupied dwelling units only.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

The total housing stock in the Bosome Freho District is 10,930, representing 1.0 percent of the total housing stock in the region. Average household per house is 1.2, which is lower than the regional average of 2.0 and the national average of 1.6. Population per house in the District is 5.4 and it is lower than the regional (8.1) and the national (7.1) averages. The District has an average household size of 4.6 which is higher than the regional and the national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	60,397	-	60,397
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	59,405	-	59,405
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,930	-	10,930
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	-	12,923
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.2	-	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.4	-	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.6	-	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

This section looks at the type of dwelling and tenancy arrangements in the Bosome Freho District.

#### 8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that compound houses constitute 47.8 percent of the total dwelling units occupied by households in the district and this is followed by separate houses (45.8%), semi-detached houses (5.0%) and Flat/Apartments (3.1%). Makeshift dwelling units such as huts, tents, kiosks, containers and attachment to shops or offices and uncompleted buildings together constitute 3.4 percent of the total dwelling units.

Households headed by females are more likely to live in compound houses (51.5%) than households headed by males (45.8%). Again, 42.1 percent and 37.6 percent of male-headed households and female-headed households respectively occupy separate houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Total		Male	Female	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent			
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	5,239	40.5	42.1	37.6	40.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	642	5	5.1	4.7	5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	401	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	6,177	47.8	45.8	51.5	47.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	229	1.8	2	1.4	1.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	36	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tent	10,343	1,791	37	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	26	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	11	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	117	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9
Other	9,846	1,951	8	0.1	0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.3.2 Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.3 indicates that, out of 12,923 dwelling units, 70.5 percent are owner occupied, followed by dwelling units owned by relatives that are not household members (16.2%). Dwelling units that are privately owned constitute 10.3 percent and that of public/government ownership constitutes 1.2 percent. Only 0.6 percent of the dwelling units are purchased by mortgage (being purchased). About 2 percent of the dwelling units are owned by private and government employees. Table 8.3, further shows that 71.3 percent of households headed by males live in owner occupied dwelling units whiles it is 69.0 percent for households headed by females.

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

Owned by household member	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male		Female	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	8,442	100.0	4,481	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	9,115	70.5	6,022	71.3	3,093	69.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	73	0.6	42	0.5	31	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	2,092	16.2	1,232	14.6	860	19.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	1,335	10.3	918	10.9	417	9.3
Private employer	83,610	20,482	76	0.6	64	0.8	12	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	27	0.2	20	0.2	7	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	156	1.2	113	1.3	43	1.0
Other	24,000	4,653	49	0.4	31	0.4	18	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

This section is on the main materials used for the construction of outer walls, roofing and floors of dwelling units in the Bosome Freho District.

### 8.4.1 Main Construction Materials for the Outer Walls

The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth (57.3%), followed by cement blocks or concrete (34.6%). This is contrary to that of the Region where cement blocks or concrete is the highest (42.0%), followed by mud bricks or earth (22.0%). Landcrete constitutes 3.5 percent. Wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, bamboo, palm leaf/thatch/raffia and others together constitute 4.6 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	13,983	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	8,007	57.3	-	57.3
Wood	200,594	27,438	241	1.7	-	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	93	0.7	-	0.7
Stone	11,330	2,014	26	0.2	-	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	150	1.1	-	1.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	4,836	34.6	-	34.6
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	486	3.5	-	3.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	32	0.2	-	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	8	0.1	-	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	104	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Main Material for Roofing

The distribution of construction materials for roofing shows that metal sheets is the main material used for roofing constituting (91.0 percent). The other two main materials used for roofing are bamboo (3.3%) and thatch/palm leaves or raffia (2.3%). There are other roofing materials comprising of mud/mud bricks/ earth, wood, slate/asbestos and roofing tiles all accounting for 3.4 percent.

**Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit**

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	13,983	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	111	0.8	-	0.8
Wood	45,547	10,933	127	0.9	-	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	12,725	91	-	91
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	38	0.3	-	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	107	0.8	-	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	14	0.1	-	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	465	3.3	-	3.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	323	2.3	-	2.3
Other	35,935	5,517	73	0.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Main Construction Material for floor

Materials used for the floor of a house affect its general appearance, esthetic quality and affects the health status of the occupants. Some floors are easily contaminated and others are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.6, the main construction materials used for the floors in the District are cement or concrete (73.0%), followed by earth or mud (23.1%). Floors made of tiles constitute only 1.9%, and smaller percentages are made with stone (1.4%), burnt bricks (0.1%) and wood (0.1%).

**Table 8.6: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality**

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	2,988	23.1	-	23.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	9,438	73	-	73
Stone	32,817	8,731	179	1.4	-	1.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	10	0.1	-	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	18	0.1	-	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	32	0.2	-	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	151	1.2	-	1.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	68	0.5	-	0.5
Other	15,567	2,624	39	0.3	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms a household has provides an indication of the extent of crowding conditions in the rooms. More importantly, crowded living conditions may increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and skin diseases. Table 8.7 indicates that, out of the total number of households, 47.3 percent occupies one sleeping room, 27.4 occupy two sleeping rooms, 11.8 occupy three sleeping rooms and the rest occupy four or more sleeping rooms. Of single-member households, 80.2 percent occupy one sleeping room, 9.7 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 3.3 percent occupy three sleeping rooms. With regards to two member households, 59.7 percent occupy one sleeping room, 28.3 percent occupy two sleeping room and 5.1 percent use three sleeping rooms. Concerning three member households, more than half (53.8 percent) occupy one sleeping room, 28.3 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 9.3 percent occupy three sleeping rooms. With respect to households of ten members and above, more than a tenth (11.4 percent) occupy one sleeping room and a little more than a fifth occupy two sleeping rooms (20.1 percent) and three sleeping rooms (23.7 percent).

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										Nine rooms or more
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	
Total	12,923	100.0	47.3	27.4	11.8	6.6	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
1	1,839	100.0	80.2	9.7	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4
2	1,532	100.0	59.7	28.3	5.1	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
3	1,612	100.0	53.8	28.3	9.3	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.4
4	1,824	100.0	50.1	28.4	11.8	5.4	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
5	1,787	100.0	42.8	32.3	12.8	6.0	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
6	1,456	100.0	37.1	34.2	14.6	7.3	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.5
7	1,010	100.0	29.0	36.2	17.7	8.5	4.3	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
8	691	100.0	25.0	34.4	19.7	11.4	5.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
9	446	100.0	21.1	30.0	22.2	13.5	6.1	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.3
10+	726	100.0	11.4	20.1	23.7	22.0	9.8	6.3	1.9	2.6	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Households Facilities

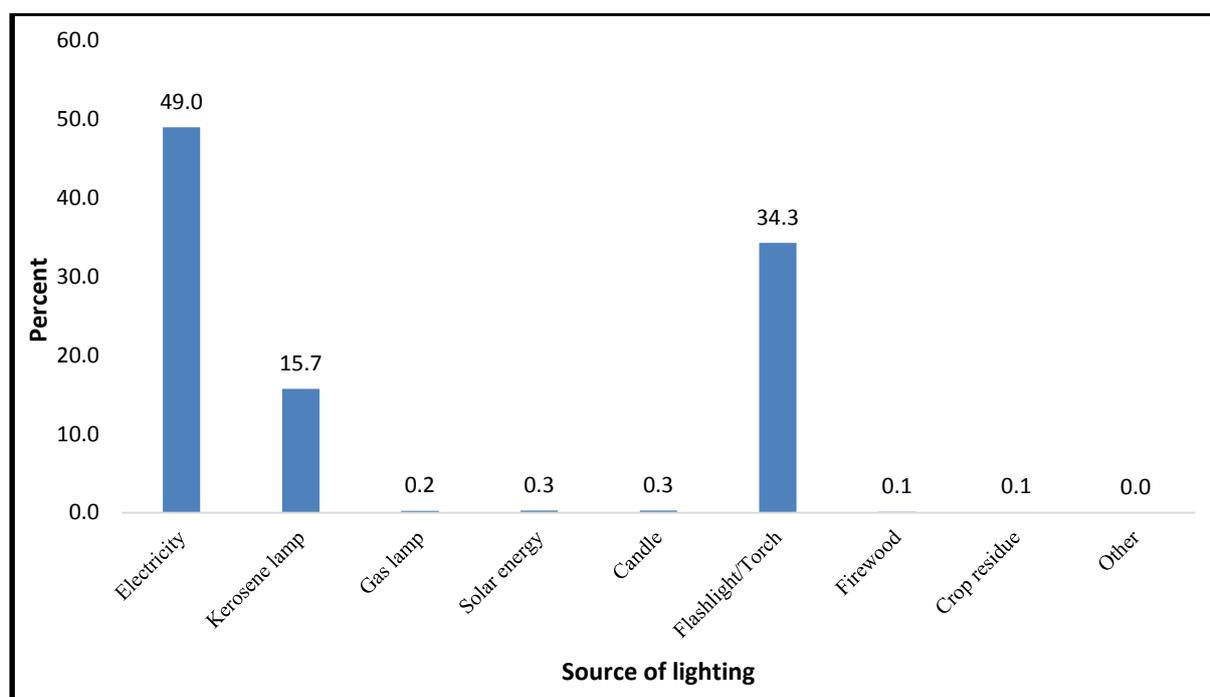
Access to adequate and reliable utilities promotes general wellbeing of household members. This section looks at the sources of lighting, cooking space and fuel, sources of water for drinking and for other domestic uses, toilets and bathing facilities and disposal of households waste.

### 8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

The main sources of lighting are electricity (mains and private generator), kerosene lamp, gas lamp, solar energy and candle. Figure 8.1 indicates the sources of lighting used by dwelling units in the district. The highest proportion of dwelling units use electricity (mains and private) as their main source of lighting (49.0%), followed by flash light/ torch, (34.3%) and

kerosene lamp (15.7%). Gas lamp (0.2%), solar energy (0.3%), candle (0.3%), firewood (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1) together constitute 1.0 percent.

**Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling units**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.8, indicates that, 4.0 percent of all the households do not cook while 78.8 percent use wood as the major source of fuel for cooking. This reflects the rural nature of the District. Also, sizeable proportions of households use charcoal (10.9%) and gas (5.2%) as their main source of cooking fuel. Electricity, kerosene, crop residue, animal waste and other sources all together constitute 1.1 percent.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	-	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	522	4.0	-	4.0
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	10,177	78.8	-	78.8
Gas	996,518	237,251	669	5.2	-	5.2
Electricity	29,794	7,952	42	0.3	-	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	28	0.2	-	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	1,405	10.9	-	10.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	60	0.5	-	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	10	0.1	-	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	5	0.0	-	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	5	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.9. Almost half of households (45.7%) have cooking spaces that is separate for their exclusive use. The proportion of households that cook in open space in the compound (12.6%) is almost the same as those that share separate rooms with other households (12.2%). Households that use the verandah as their cooking space constitutes almost a tenth (9.5 percent) and households that cook in a structure with roof but without walls accounts for 10.2 percent while those who cook in an enclosed place without roof is 2.9 percent.

**Table 8.9: cooking space used by households**

Cooking space	Number	Percent
Total	12,923	100.0
No cooking space	761	5.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	5907	45.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	1,577	12.2
Enclosure without roof	376	2.9
Structure with roof but without walls	1,325	10.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	52	0.4
Verandah	1,227	9.5
Open space in compound	1,622	12.6
Other	76	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **8.7 Main Source of Water of Dwelling Unit for Drinking and other Domestic Purposes**

Safe water is life and its importance for good health and sanitation cannot be over-emphasized. The affordability and accessibility to potable drinking water is important to the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven, aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels (2010 PHC Analytical Report).

The main sources of water for drinking in the District are borehole (63.6%) and river or stream (11.9%). A cumulative proportion of 18.2 percent of households use pipe borne water (inside dwelling, outside dwelling and public tap/standpipe) for drinking and 1.6 percent of households use sachet water (Table 8.10). In all, 86.8 percent of the households use improved sources of water for drinking whereas 13.2 percent depend on unimproved sources of drinking water.

**Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District	
			Number	Percent
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	318	2.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	1,148	8.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	885	6.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	8,224	63.6
Protected well	321,091	80,800	343	2.7
Rain water	39,438	1,457	17	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	65	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	13	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	201	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	1	0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	161	1.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	5	0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	1,532	11.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	10	0.1
Other	3,972	850	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The sources of water used for other domestic purposes are almost the same as those used for drinking water. More than half of the households depend on boreholes (59.0%), river or stream (14.1%), pipe borne water (19.2%) and protected well (3.1%). Most communities along the Lake also depend on it as major source of water for other domestic uses. The rest of the households depend on rain water is (0.4%), protected spring (0.6%) and tanker supply (0.1%) for other domestic use (Table 8.11).

**Table 8.11: Main source of water for other domestic use of household**

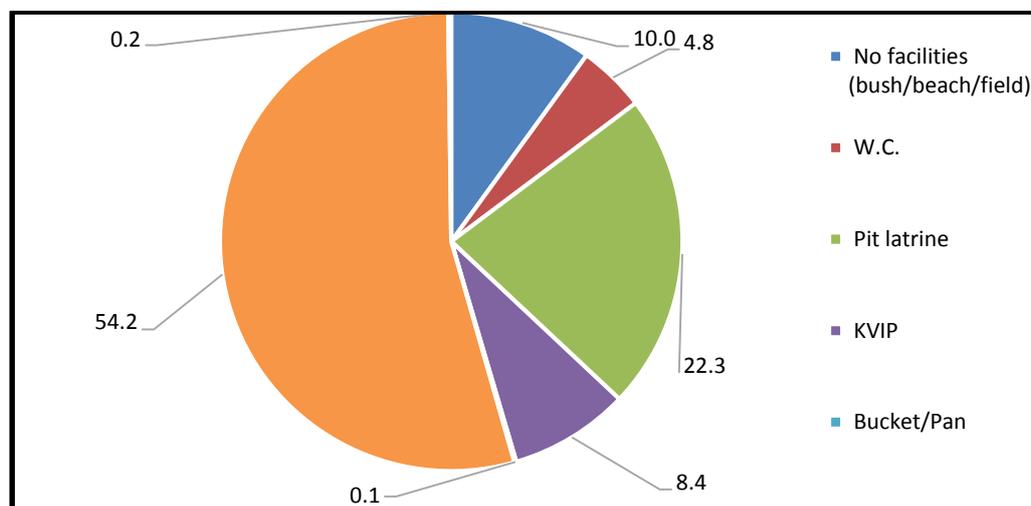
Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	415	3.2	3.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	1,197	9.3	9.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	861	6.7	6.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	7,623	59	59
Protected well	465,775	101,863	395	3.1	3.1
Rain water	39,916	2,376	54	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	73	0.6	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	7	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	166	1.3	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	4	0	0
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	1,817	14.1	14.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	305	2.4	2.4
Other	10,302	1,860	6	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Access to sanitation is a critical component to the health and well-being of communities. Figure 8.3 indicates that 54.2 percent of the households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Latrine), 22.3 percent use pit latrine, 8.4 percent use KVIP and 4.8 percent depend on WC. However, 10.0 percent of the households have no toilet facilities and defecate in the bush. This can be dangerous especially in the night as people venture into the bush and during rainy season as the residue may be washed by running water into the main streams which are sources of water supply for some of the households.

**Figure 8.3: Proportions of households using various types of toilet facilities**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Bathing facilities, indicated in Table 8.12, shows that 36.5 percent of households own bathrooms for exclusive use, followed by 28.4 percent who share separate bathrooms in the same house. About 9 percent of households use bath rooms in another house. Households using private open cubicles and those who share open cubicles are (8.0%) and (8.2 %) respectively. Also 7.4 percent of households use open spaces around their houses for bathing. A relatively low proportion of households use public bath house (0.2%). About 2.4 percent of households located along the Lake use it for bathing.

**Table 8.12: Bathing facility used by households**

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	4,718	36.5	0	36.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	3,664	28.4	0	28.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,037	8	0	8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	1,065	8.2	0	8.2
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	23	0.2	0	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,117	8.6	0	8.6
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	954	7.4	0	7.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	316	2.4	0	2.4
Other	16,276	2,861	29	0.2	0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.13 shows that in the Bosome Freho District, most households (83.8%) dispose of their solid waste at public dumps, either in containers (13.5 percent) or in open spaces (70.3 percent). The proportions of households that have their solid waste collected or burned are 3.0 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. Households that buried their solid waste constitute 2.6 percent. However, relatively small proportion of households (5.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately to the risk of the environment.

Table 8.13 again shows that almost half of households (47.8%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their homes. Another 38.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses, while 8.4 percent throw their liquid waste straight into gutters. Households that dispose of their liquid waste through sewerage systems and drainage systems are 2.0 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. Only little proportions of households, about one in ten dispose their liquid waste into soak away.

**Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal of households by type of locality**

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100.0	-	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	383	3	-	3
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	487	3.8	-	3.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,749	13.5	-	13.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	9,084	70.3	-	70.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	762	5.9	-	5.9
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	339	2.6	-	2.6
Other	53,805	7,540	119	0.9	-	0.9
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	12,923	100	-	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	262	2	-	2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	315	2.4	-	2.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	124	1	-	1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	4,928	38.1	-	38.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,089	8.4	-	8.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,179	47.8	-	47.8
Other	38,294	3,550	26	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the population of Ghana is the nation's greatest resource. Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (that is, population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services.

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusion and policy implications of the Census report.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure**

##### **Population, size and composition**

The Bosome Freho District has a population of 60,397. This is made up of 49.3 percent males and 50.7 percent females and represents 1.3 percent of the regional population. The population density of the District is 106.2 persons per square kilometer.

##### **Age-Sex Structure**

The age structure of the District follows the regional and the national pattern. It is a youthful population. The highest percentage of the population is in the 0-4 year age group (15.2%) and declines with respect to advancing age such that the oldest age group 95-99 years has the smallest proportion (0.1%).

The total age dependency ratio of the District is 90.4 which is higher than that of the regional and the national averages, 75.6 and 80.0 respectively.

##### **Fertility**

The total fertility rate for the District is 4.0 which is higher than the regional average of 3.3. The GFR of the District is 119.4 and the CBR is 27.6 percent which are higher than the regional averages of 96.4 and 26.0 percent respectively.

##### **Mortality**

The mean number of children ever born to mothers aged 12 years and older is 3.1 and the average children surviving is 2.7. In Bosome Freho District, the household deaths were 512 with a CDR of 8.5 per thousand population which higher than the Regional figure (5.9). Out of the total deaths of 512, 9.6 percent are caused by accidents/homicides or suicide and 90.4 percent are by other forms of death.

## **Migration**

About 80.4 percent persons are enumerated in the District as their place of birth where as 19.6 percent are migrants. Migrants to Bosome Freho District are mainly from the Eastern, Central, Brong-Ahafo and Volta Regions.

Out of the total migrants of 11,858, 29.1 percent have lived in the District for 1-4 years and 22.4 percent have been living in the District for more than 20 years. Aside the Akan (83.5%), the Ewe form the highest proportion of migrants (6.7%) followed by Ga-Dangme (4.0%) and the rest constitute 5.8 percent.

### **9.2.2 Household Size, Structure and Composition**

There are 12,923 households in the District and the average household size is 4.6 and which is lower than the Regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively.

## **Marital Status**

Almost half of the population in the District are married while one-third of the population 12 years and older are never married. In addition, 11.8 percent have married before but at the time of the census are separated, divorced or widowed. A higher proportion of the females (45.8 percent) than males (43.3 percent) are married. The analysis indicates that 74.8 percent of the population in the married group has attained some level of education from basic to higher level whereas 25.2 percent have no education.

## **Nationality**

About nine out of every ten persons in the District are Ghanaians by birth, 1.1 percent has dual nationality and 0.4 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. About one percent are from Africa and other parts of the world.

## **Religious Affiliations**

Eight out of ten persons in the District are Christians, followed by Islam (5.8%) and then traditionalists (1.0%). Among the Christian population, Protestants form the largest group of 28.1 percent. However, 7.2 percent of the population indicated that they have no religious affiliation.

## **Literacy**

In relation to literacy, 51.0 percent of the District's population 11 years and older is literate while 49.0 percent are not literate.

## **Education**

About 21 percent of the population 3 years and older has never attended school, 42.1 percent are attending school and 37.0 percent has attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school (27.0%) is higher than their male counterparts (14.6%).

### **9.2.3 Economic Characteristics**

About 73.2 percent of the population are economically active whilst 26.8 are economically not active. The proportion of males (73.3%) that are economically active is slightly higher than that of the females (73.1%). The highest proportion of economically active persons is in the 20-24 year age category (41.4%). About 73 percent of the employed in the district are

engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The private sector is the largest employer in the District accounting for 95.3 percent.

#### **9.2.4 Information Communication and Technology**

About 30.4 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones while 1.7 percent use internet facility. Only 2.3 percent of total household owns a desktop or laptop computers.

#### **9.2.5 Disability**

There are 1,723 persons in the district with some form of disability representing 2.9 percent of the total population of the District. The proportion of females with disability is 2.9 percent while 2.8 percent of the male population is disabled.

With reference to the type of disability, sight disability is the most common indicated by 33.2 percent, followed by physical disability (29.3%) and hearing (15.3%).

The economically active PWDs constitute 59.4 percent whilst 40.6 percent are economically not active.

About 45 percent of PWDs have never attained any educational level. Those who have ever attended school, 45.9 percent have attained basic education and 6.0 percent have attained secondary or higher education.

#### **9.2.6 Agriculture Households and Households not in Agriculture**

Out of a total 12,923 households in the Bosome Freho District, 81.6 percent are agricultural households while 18.4 percent are non-agricultural households.

The highest percentage of households is engaged in crop farming (98.2%), followed by livestock rearing 41.2 percent. Among the households, a considerably low proportions engaged in tree planting and fish farming, 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

#### **9.2.7 Housing Conditions**

##### **Housing Stock**

There are 10,930 dwelling units in Bosome Freho District, constituting 1.9 percent of total houses in the Region.

The average household per house is 1.2, which is lower than the Regional figure of 2.0 and the national (1.8). The Population per house in the District is 5.4; it is lower than 8.1 at the Regional level and 7.1 at the national level.

The majority of the population in the District live in compound houses and this is true in most rural areas. This is followed by separate houses with 45.8 percent, Semi-detached houses constitute (5.0%) and Flat/Apartments (3.1 percent).

In the Bosome Freho District, out of 12,923 dwelling units, 70.5 percent are owner occupied, followed by dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members (16.3 percent) and the rest accounting for 12.6 percent.

### **Materials for housing construction**

The main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units is mud bricks or earth (57.3%), followed by cement blocks or concrete (34.6 percent) and the rest account for 8.1 percent. The distribution of construction materials for roofing shows that metal sheets is the main material used constituting (91.0 percent).

The main construction material used for the floors in the Bosome Freho District are is cement or concrete (73.0%), followed by earth or mud (23.1%). There is little use of tiles (1.9%), stone (1.4%), burnt bricks (0.1%) and wood (0.1%).

### **Main Source of Lighting**

Almost half of all dwelling units use electricity (mains and private) as their main source of lighting (49.0%), followed by flash light/torch, (34.3%) and kerosene lamp with 15.7 percent. Gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood and crop residue all constitute 1.0 percent.

### **Main source of cooking fuel**

Fuel wood is the main source of fuel for cooking (78.8%), followed by charcoal (10.9%) and gas (5.2%). Electricity, kerosene, crop residue, animal waste and other sources together constitute 1.1 percent. Nevertheless, 4 percent of the households do not cook.

### **Cooking Space for Households**

More than four in ten dwelling units (45.7%) has a cooking space that is separate for exclusive use of the household. The rest of the households either cook in the bedroom, open space in the compound, share separate rooms with other households or use the verandah; all constitute 54.3 percent.

### **Main Source of Drinking Water and for Domestic Purposes**

Close to 9 out of every ten of the households (86.8 percent) use improved sources of water for drinking with boreholes accounting for (63.6 %) whereas 13.2 percent depend on unimproved sources of water for drinking. Sources of water for other domestic purposes are not different from those used for drinking.

### **Toilet facilities**

More than half (54.2 percent) of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, and Pit Latrine). However, 10.0 percent of the households have no toilet facilities and defecate in the bush.

### **Bathing Facilities**

About 36.5 percent of households own bathrooms for exclusive use whereas 63.5 percent of households share bathrooms with other households. About 2.4 percent of households located along the Lake use it for bathing.

### **Method of Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal**

In the Bosome Freho District, most households (83.8%) dispose of their solid waste at public dumps, either in containers or in open space. Indiscriminate dumping is 5.9 percent. A significant proportion, about half of households (47.8%), throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their homes. Another 38.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste either onto the street or outside their houses, while 12.8 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters.

## **9.3 Conclusions**

### **9.3.1 Comparison of demographic indicators at the Regional and District levels**

The indicators show that, for most of the demographic characteristics, the values for the District are not close to that of the Region. The population density of the District of 106.2 is lower than the Regional figure of 196.0 persons per square kilometer. The age structure of the District does not differ from the Regional one in terms of the broad age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years, and 65 years and older.

### **Comparison of socio-economic indicators at the Regional and District levels**

The District records low in most of the indicators that measure socio-economic development, such as level of education, literacy and accessibility to improved water sources. In the District, 75.5 percent of the population 11 years and older is literate and 24.5 percent. The proportion of the population 3 years and older who have never attended school is 14.6.

In the District, 73.2 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 26.8 percent are not economically active as compared with the Regional average of 19.1 percent and 30.6 percent.

Housing quality is far poorer in the District than in the Region as a whole. Electricity is available to only five in ten (49.0%) households in the District while more than seventy percent (74.2%) households in the Region use electricity.

## **9.4 Policy Implications**

The proportion of the population considered aged should be tapped for national development. However, with a high proportion of the aged population, infrastructural facilities and programmes need to be put in place to provide appropriate support like; care facilities and enhanced pension packages for the aging population.

Although, there is a higher proportion of male heads of households than females, it is recommended that economic and educational opportunities continue to be expanded for females in order to enhance their already important role in all households.

Due to modernization, the extended family system is giving way to the nuclear family system. This may lead to the disintegration of the extended family system if care is not taken, the contributions of the extended family to other family members will be no more.

It could be argued that in-migration to the District is 19.1 percent; efforts should be geared towards promoting the socio-economic development in the District to further attract more investors and people into the District to undertake various economic activities.

The era of social change and economic development has an impact on marital status and the attitude of persons to marriage. However, marriage still remains an important institution for procreation.

Since the District is a heterogeneous society, the leaders of these ethnic groups and the faith based organizations could be used to disseminate information and involved in the decision making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Ghana's current economic status as a lower middle-income country needs people with the relevant skills to be able to manage affairs. Therefore, we should increase the number of people who attend secondary and tertiary education. Conscious effort must be made to bridge

the gender gap at the higher levels of education. Girl child education should be given the necessary attention especially at the higher levels of education in the District.

The fact that two in every ten persons (24.5%) aged 11 years and older in the District is not literate in any language is an indication of the need of paying more attention to functional literacy and its importance for development. This will facilitate easy dissemination of information based on the assurance that people can receive simple instructions in a written form.

A very high proportion of employed persons have low level of education (private informal). This situation does not promote the proposed transformation of the agricultural workforce and structure of the economy as a whole. A new outlook towards the education of the workforce is required.

The government needs to increase its efforts to expand modern technical and vocational education linked with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of skills of their employees. These efforts can lead to a reduction in the numbers of unemployed persons and expansion of opportunities for many under-employed persons. This can be done through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in collaboration with the Business Advisory Center (BAC) of MMDAs to expand the technical and vocational schools in the district.

The District should establish modern vocational and technical schools to train and develop apprenticeship programs to support private sector job creation.

The analysis shows that ICT access and usage is very low in the District. It is recommended that the District Assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services.

In order to increase the use of internet, the District Assemblies in collaboration with community organizations and development partners should set up internet centers in communities, schools, and the Assembly's premises to increase access and usage. This will make it possible for the populations to be linked with the rest of the Region, Ghana and beyond, and tap into the enormous developmental opportunities that internet usage brings.

The District Assembly needs to integrate disability issues into their planning and provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for disabled persons. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs.

The District Assembly should create the enabling environment for private individuals to set up agro-based industries to take advantage of the crops produced in the District. Fish farming should be given the needed attention by taking advantage of the Lake Bosomtwe as it is under-utilized as no proper fishing is taking place in the lake.

There is the need to connect the national grid to other areas in the District that do not have electricity. Moreover, there is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy such as solar energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of the people.

On main construction materials for the outer walls, roofing, and floors, more research work needs to be undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resource, Works and Housing and other constructional firms to produce improved locally produced building materials at subsidized prices to make housing construction less expensive and improve quality.

Even though access to improved water is encouraging in the district, there is the need to continue promoting the use of improved sources of water such as boreholes and pipe-borne water. These facilities should be provided by the District in the form of small water community projects to stop people from resorting to the use of unimproved sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes. This can also be done through community self-help programmes with the help of NGOs. There is the need to monitor the quality of the different brands of sachet water available in the country.

Sanitation, that is disposal of both solid and liquid household waste, is very poor in the District. Sewage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. The District Assembly should provide skip bins in various towns and collect the refuse at regular intervals. To manage the waste collection properly, policies like pay-as-you dump can be adopted. To prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste, the sanitary inspection team needs to be strengthened and logistics provided to help them properly execute their duties. More education on sanitation should be given by the health directorate, environmental department and the NCCE in the district.

The proportion of the population using public toilets is also quite high. The District Assembly should construct them as revenue-generating units to help generate some revenue to the Assembly. Laws requiring landlords to provide toilet and bathing facilities in houses should be enforced. Building permits regulations should be enforced to make sure that new development conforms to the building regulations. Furthermore, some households still use bucket/pan toilet facilities, even though its use has been declared illegal. It is important that local authorities enforce the ban on the use of pan toilets.

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## APPENDICES

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

Household Composition	Total		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	59,405	100.0	59,405	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>				
Head only	1,839	3.1	1,839	3.1
Household with head and a spouse only	968	1.6	968	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	6,132	10.3	6,132	10.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	19,648	33.1	19,648	33.1
<b>Extended family</b>				
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,422	20.9	12,422	20.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	788	1.3	788	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,947	3.3	1,947	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,727	18.1	10,727	18.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	779	1.3	779	1.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,155	7	4,155	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Activity/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	12,923	59,405	29,229	30,176	20,427	9,828	10,599
Households engaged in agricultural activities	10,541	51,903	25,573	26,330	20,427	9,828	10,599
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,349	51,093	25,184	25,909	20,127	9,671	10,456
Households engaged in crop farming	10,346	51,076	25,176	25,900	20,123	9,670	10,453
Households engaged in tree growing	25	149	80	69	53	23	30
Agro forestry (tree planting)	25	149	80	69	53	23	30
Alligator pepper	10	47	22	25	18	11	7
Apples	15	72	41	31	29	14	15
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Avocado	6	30	14	16	14	8	6
Banana	35	171	92	79	66	30	36
Beans	112	603	310	293	378	186	192
Black pepper	12	56	27	29	26	14	12
Black berries	5	32	17	15	21	10	11
Cabbage	190	941	479	462	433	214	219
Carrot	41	241	131	110	104	59	45
Cashew	25	155	74	81	48	20	28
Cassava	6,545	33,329	16,247	17,082	13,149	6,128	7,021
Citronella	45	264	135	129	104	49	55
Citrus	55	310	142	168	119	59	60
Cloves	8	30	16	14	15	7	8
Cocoa	6,509	33,244	16,671	16,573	13,137	6,470	6,667
Coconut	97	521	265	256	211	109	102
Cocoyam	3,227	16,834	8,245	8,589	6,758	3,156	3,602
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	260	1,306	653	653	486	239	247
Coffee	2	12	4	8	3	2	1
Cotton	6	42	16	26	18	5	13
Cucumber	6	40	20	20	27	18	9
Egg plant	4	18	12	6	12	10	2
Garden eggs	78	476	230	246	184	95	89
Ginger	6	61	28	33	43	21	22
Groundnut	29	154	68	86	92	41	51
Guava	9	56	26	30	18	11	7
Lemon grass	1	7	6	1	2	1	1
Lettuce	12	59	27	32	33	16	17
Maize	2,238	11,596	5,678	5,918	4,801	2,307	2,494
Mango	18	103	38	65	35	15	20
Millet	9	43	21	22	23	12	11
Nut meg	4	26	10	16	9	6	3
Oil palm	673	3,762	1,992	1,770	1,484	783	701

**Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)**

Activity/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	134	717	345	372	370	175	195
Onion	18	116	50	66	56	24	32
Pawpaw	24	128	68	60	53	26	27
Peas	13	61	24	37	27	12	15
Pepper	389	2,104	1,067	1,037	1,036	504	532
Pineapple	25	117	56	61	63	34	29
Plantain	7,287	36,751	17,921	18,830	14,517	6,802	7,715
Potatoes	14	81	35	46	22	9	13
Rice	633	3,730	1,888	1,842	1,439	741	698
Shea tree	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Soya beans	4	18	12	6	8	4	4
Sugarcane	9	32	15	17	13	7	6
Sweet pepper	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Tiger nut	12	71	42	29	27	13	14
Tobacco	3	21	13	8	7	5	2
Tomatoes	332	1,732	872	860	792	386	406
Water melon	11	73	39	34	28	15	13
Yam	1,233	6,607	3,286	3,321	2,609	1,229	1,380
Other	73	394	191	203	175	90	85

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

s/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Tebeso No.2	3,341	1,632	1,709	704	542
2	Esaase	3,227	1,588	1,639	732	471
3	Dompa	2,936	1,414	1,522	663	413
4	Anyanso	2,303	1,140	1,163	455	422
5	Adumasa	2,050	994	1,056	476	303
6	Tebeso No.1	1,896	963	933	364	327
7	Korkyikrom	1,778	904	874	361	358
8	Dannso	1,553	750	803	319	323
9	Fereso No. 2	1,541	771	770	322	372
10	Anhwiaso	1,515	760	755	322	257
11	Nsuaem No. 2	1,463	707	756	340	280
12	Anumso	1,450	712	738	273	235
13	Abosamso	1,234	656	578	261	265
14	Asiwa	1,205	573	632	356	260
15	Nsuaem No. 1	1,188	615	573	266	238
16	Amomorso	1,140	558	582	272	213
17	Banso	1,105	541	564	242	134
18	Nyamebkyere	1,034	479	555	216	214
19	Detieso	1,014	489	525	276	148
20	Apewu	1,005	481	524	235	115

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group[																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tebes0 No.2	3,341	527	408	393	345	290	253	220	192	154	147	120	69	76	49	43	55
2	Esaase	3,227	470	413	397	397	277	235	207	163	148	112	113	68	80	38	48	61
3	Dompa	2,936	407	382	368	301	262	197	184	188	153	106	111	70	64	27	35	81
4	Anyanso	2,303	344	377	311	222	146	135	119	128	122	97	110	49	41	24	35	43
5	Adumasa	2,050	263	256	256	233	185	174	162	98	83	65	67	59	48	30	28	43
6	Tebes0 No.1	1,896	302	284	260	164	133	125	117	84	93	92	68	46	45	29	26	28
7	Korkyikrom	1,778	309	234	227	173	112	134	111	105	67	73	74	43	35	18	28	35
8	Dannso	1,553	230	218	187	124	122	108	94	77	83	80	65	41	35	24	27	38
9	Fereso No. 2	1,541	201	218	207	153	113	109	104	72	87	60	62	37	37	19	31	31
10	Anhwiaso	1,515	278	243	189	130	103	103	94	91	81	61	46	26	17	16	20	17
11	Nsuaem No. 2	1,463	246	215	179	125	104	95	79	79	66	57	56	36	36	22	31	37
12	Anumso	1,450	213	169	183	130	138	128	86	84	68	52	56	32	25	17	29	40
13	Abosamso	1,234	144	206	213	135	73	55	69	68	56	51	45	34	34	11	17	23
14	Asiwa	1,205	133	125	150	102	116	105	47	71	67	45	80	45	28	22	31	38
15	Nsuaem No. 1	1,188	226	195	147	96	66	82	71	65	58	50	44	23	17	14	14	20
16	Amomorso	1,140	183	142	154	119	79	45	55	61	60	54	43	44	40	17	24	20
17	Banso	1,105	140	157	160	108	109	74	66	52	41	49	34	35	23	10	23	24
18	Nyamebekyere	1,034	127	166	148	104	78	66	39	68	49	45	41	19	32	9	23	20
19	Detieso	1,014	129	122	134	111	78	75	55	58	45	36	39	37	30	10	20	35
20	Apewu	1,005	133	127	135	130	89	65	55	47	42	36	38	14	21	13	23	37

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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